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THE

NEW ENGLAND

Historical & Genealogical Register,

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

FOR THE YEAR 1847.

VOLUME I.



BOSTON:
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,
1847.

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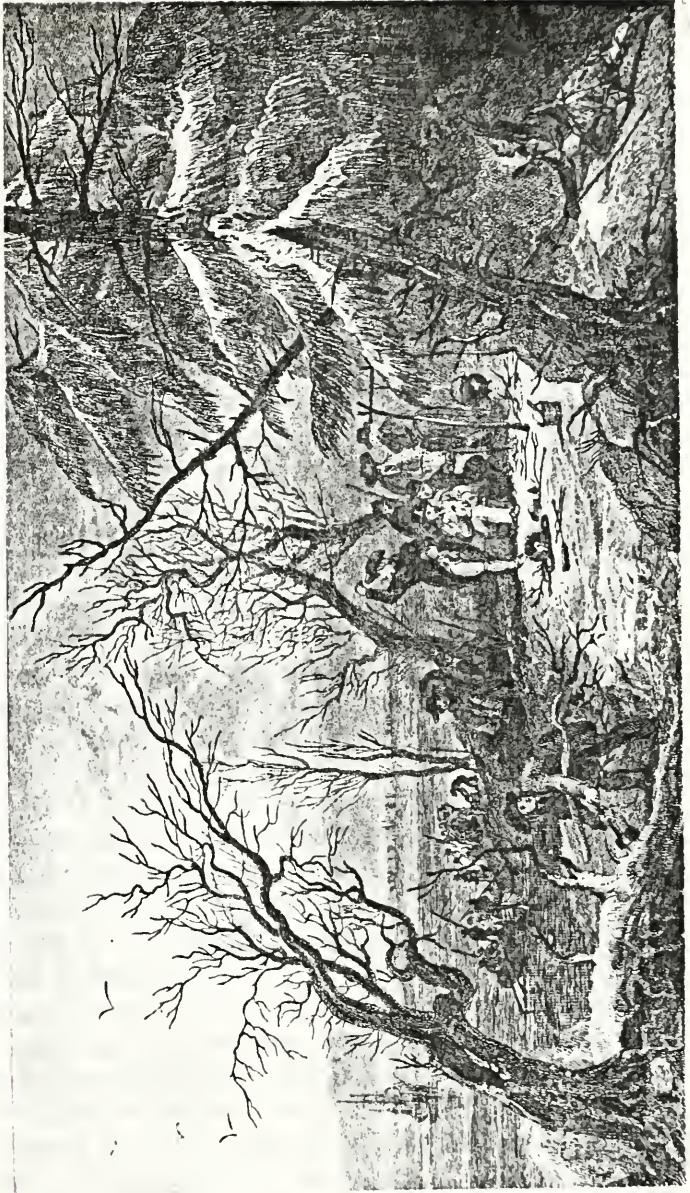
Portrait of a man

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Portrait of a man

Portrait of a man



WINTER SCENERY. THE SCENE TAKEN AT THE CAMP OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FEBRUARY, 1862.

1862

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P R E F A C E .

On commencing a periodical, the question naturally arises, Why issue a new publication? This question we assume as put in our case; and we reply to it, There is no work of the kind in the country, and one seems to be much needed. The following list of subjects mentioned in the Prospectus of the Periodical will serve to elucidate its character and show the importance of its publication. "It will comprehend,

"1. Biographical Memoirs, Sketches, and Notices of persons who came to North America, especially to New England, before Anno Domini 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their Families there, and their Descendants in this country;

"2. Full and minute Genealogical Memoirs and Tables, showing the lineage and descent of Families, from the earliest dates to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections;

"3. Tables of Longevity, Statistical and Biographical Accounts of Attorneys, Physicians, Ministers and Churches of all denominations, of Graduates at Colleges, Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Military Officers, and other persons of distinction, and occasionally entire Tracts, which have become rare and of permanent Historical value;

"4. Lists of names found in ancient documents, such, especially, as were engaged in any honorable public service; also the documents themselves, when they may contain any important facts illustrative of the lives and actions of individuals;

"5. Descriptions of the Costumes, Dwellings, and Utensils of various kinds, belonging to the earliest times to which the Ancestry of Families may be traced; to be accompanied, when practicable, with drawings or engravings;

"6. Ancient Inscriptions and Epitaphs, with descriptions of Cemeteries, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets; also, extracts from the Town and Parish Records of New England;

"7. Descriptions of Armorial Bearings, and of other Heraldic devices, occasionally emblazoned, with sufficient explanations of the principles and terms of Heraldry.

"The Publication will embrace many other materials of a Miscellaneous and Statistical character, more or less connected with its main design; which, it is believed, will contribute to render it interesting to intelligent persons of every class in the community.

"Each Number will be embellished with a Portrait of some distinguished individual. There will also occasionally be illustrative engravings in the work."

The period has arrived when an awakened and a growing interest is felt in this country in the pursuit, and especially in the results, of Historical and Genealogical Researches; and when the practical importance, both to individuals and to society, of the knowledge which is obtained by such investigations, from the scattered and perishable records of local, domestic, and traditionary history, begins to be appreciated. The existence, and active exertions, of the Historical, Antiquarian, and Statistical Societies which have arisen within a few years past in most of the older states of the Union, is a sufficient evidence of the fact.

The New England Historic-Genealogic Society, chartered some years since by the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposes to direct its attention to the promotion of the objects above specified. It will do this in various ways;—particularly by the establishment of a Library, a Cabinet of Curiosities, and a Collection of Paintings; but especially by a Periodical. A Library, respectable for the time the Society has existed, has been established, and a Cabinet of Curiosities and a Collection of Paintings have been commenced. Though the Society early contemplated the publication of a Periodical, yet the time for issuing it seemed not to have arrived until the beginning of the present year, when a work was commenced. And through the goodness of a kind Providence we have been enabled to bring to a close the first Volume of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Some of the articles have been prepared with a great amount of labor, and in some cases from sources exceedingly rare. During the arduous labors performed, we have been sustained by the hope that we were not laboring altogether in vain.

We would here take occasion to express our thanks to those gentlemen who have aided us by contributing to the articles of our pages, by extending the circulation of the work, and by commending it to

the patronage of the community. In these ways essential service has been rendered.

We now enter upon the duties of another year with undiminished zeal and confidence in the cause we have espoused, hoping with the Divine blessing, to make the ensuing volume more valuable than its predecessor. In this work, we come in collision with no other class of men; we interfere with no other publication. Occupying a new and distinct department, we shall aim to make the periodical a work of permanent value as a repository of minute and authentic facts, carefully and methodically arranged on a great variety of subjects pertaining to antiquities, history, statistics, and genealogy. In doing this we cannot but feel that we are performing a great service for the country at large, but especially for New England, and her sons wherever scattered. Accurate and faithful historians, chronologists, and genealogists are important benefactors. Such was Polybius among the Greeks, Tacitus among the Romans. Thomas Prince, Abiel Holmes, and John Farmer, in New England.

In preparing the Register, our sources of information have been Hazard's Historical Collections, the Panoplist and other periodicals, as newspapers, the Collections of the numerous Historical and Antiquarian Societies, the various works on Biography, the different Histories of the States and of the Country, as well as other works of a similar character, and the almost innumerable histories of towns, and historical and biographical discourses; but our greatest and best sources of information have been family, church, town, and county records, original ancient manuscript documents of various name and nature, and also many recent communications respecting matters of olden time. But little reliance has been placed upon hearsay or traditionary evidence. We make this general statement as an apology for not having mentioned continually, and many times over, the authorities for what we have published.

In preparing the coming volume, we are encouraged to expect the coöperation of several learned antiquaries and other estimable writers. We shall also have access to a large amount of valuable materials suited to our wants. In various ways we hope to give an increased interest to our works, and that a corresponding patronage will be awarded to us by a reading, intelligent, and generous public. We respectfully and earnestly solicit the assistance of those friendly to our object, and above all, the benediction of Him, whom we serve.

October, 1847.

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George S. H. Historical Society

From a miniature painted in 1824

As given in the collection, quarterly paper

NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1847.

NO. 1.

MEMOIR OF JOHN FARMER, M. A.,

LATE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JOHN FARMER, who was the most distinguished Genealogist and Antiquary of this country, was born at Chelmsford, Ms., June 12, 1789.* He was the eldest son of John Farmer, who married, January 21, 1788, Lydia Richardson, daughter of Josiah Richardson of Chelmsford, Ms. His father was the son of Oliver Farmer, born July 31, 1728, who was the son of Edward, born at Ansley, Warwickshire, England, who emigrated to this country about the year 1670, and settled at Billerica, Ms.†

Mr. Farmer inherited a feeble constitution. From early life till death, his appearance was that of a person in the last stage of a consumption. But notwithstanding his great bodily infirmity, he was enabled by his industry and perseverance to accomplish wonders.

From childhood, he was fond of books and study; ever diligent as a scholar, and excelling most of his school-fellows in his acquisitions of knowledge. Hours which, during recess or vacation, the more hardy and robust would spend in athletic games and youthful sports, he was disposed to employ in poring over books of history, geography and chronology, inquiring after ancient records and

* Considering the character which the Register is to sustain, we have supposed that this number of the Work could commence with no article more interesting, than a Biographical Notice of Mr. Farmer. The Notice is principally an Abstract from a Memoir of him prepared by Jacob B. Moore, Esq., now residing at Washington, D. C.

† We purposely omit a further notice of Mr. Farmer's ancestors, as a full account will appear in the genealogy of the Farmer Family, which he prepared and published, some years before his death. Having been remodelled and improved, it is inserted in this number of the Register.

papers, looking into the genealogy of families, and copying and treasuring up anecdotes and traditions of Indians and Revolutionary struggles. In his fondness for writing, and for copying antiquarian, civil, ecclesiastical and literary matters, he almost insensibly acquired a beautiful style of penmanship, which gave to all his manuscripts a peculiar air of neatness and grace. A favorite of the clergyman of his native place, he was allowed free access to his books and papers, and thus he imbibed those impressions of filial respect for the ministers of the gospel, which he exhibited on all occasions through life. He regarded, with great reverence, the clerical profession, looking upon the ministers of the cross as indeed "the messengers of God."

At the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in a store at Amherst, N. H. Here he remained five years, giving diligent attention to the business of his employers, and devoting his leisure hours to literary studies and correspondence. In a letter to the Rev. Ezekiah Packard, D. D., who had been his teacher before he went to Amherst, Mr. Farmer spoke with affection and gratitude of his early Instructor; and in a reply, dated Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 4, 1809, the Doctor says, "If any of my friendly and religious counsels, or any books I put into your hands, made deep and lasting impressions upon your tender mind, you will join me in giving praise and glory to God and the Redeemer. I can truly say of my pupils, as St. John did of those he had converted to the Christian faith, 'I have no greater joy than seeing them walking in the truth.' I am much pleased with the account you give of your industry and progress. If you have no idea of a college education, it might appear as useful to you to become more familiar with your favorite branches, geography, history, the constitutions of our State governments and that of our common country, as well as with the origin and progress of wars, and other calamities of the eastern world." No pupil, probably, ever more highly valued an instructor, than did young Farmer; and that he placed a high estimate upon the teachings of Dr. Packard, is sufficiently shown by his affectionate remembrance of him, and by his pursuits in after life, and the results of his many labors.

In the course of the year 1810, finding the labors of his station too arduous for his feeble health, Mr. Farmer left the store, and engaged in teaching school, an employment in which he is said to have greatly excelled. Two or three years previous to this, a literary association for mutual improvement was formed at Amherst,

the members of which met weekly for debate, the rehearsal of pieces, and reading original compositions. Of this society, Mr. Farmer was for about eleven years the chief supporter, contributing largely to the interest and usefulness of the meetings by his own performances, and by inviting and attracting to it the young men of promise that were about him. The neighboring clergy were made honorary members of it, and frequently attended its meetings, and participated in the discussions.

While engaged in school-keeping, Mr. Farmer cultivated his natural taste, and pursued, with industry, historical inquiries. In 1813, becoming known to some of the Members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he was elected a Corresponding Member of it, and immediately became a contributor to its Collections, which have been published. In 1816, he published, in a pamphlet form, his "Historical Sketch of Billerica," and furnished many valuable facts towards the materials for the History of Chelmsford, afterwards published by the Rev. Mr. Allen. In 1820, he published "An Historical Sketch of Amherst from the first settlement of the town," in pamphlet form. In these two publications, the marked peculiarities of his mind are strongly exhibited. He evinced a memory wonderfully tenacious of particular facts, dates, and names, sound judgment in collecting, selecting, and arranging his materials, and an exquisite niceness and exactness in all the details of these histories.

About this time, Mr. Farmer commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Matthias Spalding, an eminent Physician of Amherst; but after a few months, foreseeing that he should be unfitted to discharge the laborious duties of the profession, he relinquished the study; and in 1821, removed to Concord. He there formed a connection in business with Dr. Samuel Morrill, and opened an apothecary's store, from which circumstance he received the title of *Doctor*. His feeble health not allowing any kind of hard manual labor, or exposure to the changes of weather out of doors, he, partly of necessity and partly of choice, adopted a very sedentary mode of life. He was rarely away from his place of residence. He deemed it hazardous for him to leave home. In 1836, however, after a lapse of eighteen years, he visited Boston, where he was treated with marked respect and attention by the *literati* of the city; but was quite ill, while there, and unable to enjoy very much of what he expected from his visit. He soon returned home, restored to comparative health.

From the time of his removal to Concord, Mr. Farmer devoted himself *principally* to what had become his favorite studies and pursuits. He gathered together books of ancient date, early records of the towns, and notices of the first settlers of the country; inquired into the names, ages, characters and deaths of distinguished men of every profession; and entered into extensive correspondence with individuals who might be able to furnish him with facts, relating to the subjects of his inquiry. In short, he soon became known as an Antiquary, distinguished beyond any of his fellow-citizens, for exact knowledge of facts and events relative to the history of New Hampshire, and of New England generally. His mind was a wonderful repository of names, and dates, and particular incidents; and so general and well established was his reputation for accuracy of memory, that his authority was relied on as decisive in historical and genealogical facts. And though at times, he might have been inaccurate, it is to be remembered, that, while he was the greatest Genealogist and Antiquary of the country, he was also the *Pioneer* in this department of knowledge; and while some, who shall follow him, may *occasionally* discover a mistake, the *honor* of this is not to be compared to the *honor* of *projecting* and *executing* such works as Mr. Farmer's.

In 1822, Mr. Farmer, in connection with Jacob B. Moore, Esq., commenced a Periodical Miscellany, devoted principally to, "1. Historical Sketches of Indian wars, battles, and exploits; of the adventures and sufferings of the captives: 2. Topographical Descriptions of towns and places in New Hampshire, with their history, civil and ecclesiastical: 3. Biographical Memoirs and Anecdotes of eminent and remarkable persons who lived in New Hampshire, or who have had connection with its settlement and history: 4. Statistical Tables; Tables of Births, Diseases, and Deaths: 5. Meteorological Observations, and facts relating to climate." Three volumes of this work were published.

In the same year he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College; and in the following year he was complimented with the appointment of Justice of the Peace for the newly constituted county of Merrimack, but he did not deem the office of sufficient importance, ever to act under his commission.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was established, May 20, 1823; and, although Mr. Farmer was unable to be present at any of the early meetings of its founders, he took a deep interest in its establishment, and contributed much towards its organization

and success. Though he was never more than once or twice present at the meetings of the Society, yet he never failed to communicate with the members, by letter or otherwise, on such occasions. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Society till his death, the duties of which office he discharged with rare ability and fidelity. Of the five volumes of Collections, published by the Society, he was on the Publishing Committee of four. The fifth volume was wholly compiled by him, and all the preceding volumes are enriched by his contributions.

In 1823, Mr. Farmer, with an associate, Jacob B. Moore, Esq., published "A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire, comprehending, 1. A concise description of the several towns in the State, in relation to their boundaries, divisions, mountains, lakes, ponds: 2. The early history of each town; names of the first settlers, and what were their hardships and adventures; instances of longevity, or of great mortality; and short biographical notices of the most distinguished and useful men: 3. A concise notice of the formation of the first churches in the several towns; the names of those who have been successively ordained as ministers, and the time of their settlement, removal or death: 4. Also, notices of permanent charitable and other institutions, literary societies, &c." This work was one of immense labor.

Mr. Farmer's published works are very numerous; and, considering his infirm state of health during the whole seventeen years of his residence in Concord, those who best knew him were surprised at the extent and variety of his labors. The following is believed to be an accurate list of his productions, with the exception of his occasional contributions to the newspapers, or other ephemeral publications.

1. A Family Register of the Descendants of Edward Farmer, of Billerica, in the youngest branch of his Family. 12mo, pp. 12. Concord, 1813; with an Appendix, 12mo, pp. 7. Concord, 1821. This work, with some additions, was reprinted at Hingham, in 1828.

2. A Sketch of Amherst, N. H., published in 2 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. ii. Boston, 1814.

3. A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Hillsborough, N. H., published in 2 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. vii. Boston, 1818.

4. An Historical Memoir of Billerica, Ms., containing Notices of the principal events in the Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the

Town, from its first settlement to 1816. Svo, pp. 36. Amherst, 1816.

5. An Historical Sketch of Amherst, N. H., from the first settlement to 1820. Svo, pp. 35. Amherst, 1820. A second edition, much enlarged, was published at Concord, in 1837. Svo, pp. 52.

6. An Ecclesiastical Register of New Hampshire; containing a succinct account of the different religious denominations; their origin, and progress, and present numbers; with a Catalogue of the Ministers of the several Churches, from 1638 to 1821; the date of their settlement, removal, or death, and the number of communicants in 1821. 18mo, pp. 36. Concord, 1822.

7. The New Military Guide, a compilation of Rules and Regulations for the use of the Militia. 12mo, pp. 144. Concord, 1822.

8. The New Hampshire Annual Register and United States Calendar, published annually at Concord, from 1822 to 1838, inclusive, seventeen numbers, each consisting of 144 pages, 18mo, excepting those for 1823 and 1824, which were in 12mo, pp. 152, 132.

9. A Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire, with a Map, and several Engravings, (in conjunction with Jacob B. Moore, Esq.) 12mo, pp. 276. Concord, 1823.

10. Collections, Historical and Miscellaneous, (in connection with J. B. Moore, Esq.) 3 vols. Svo, pp. 302, 388, 388. With an Appendix to Vols. II. and III. pp. 110, 97. Concord, 1822, 1823, 1824.

11. Memoir of the Penacook Indians, published in an Appendix to Moore's Annals of Concord, 1824. Svo, pp. 7.

12. A Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England, containing an Alphabetical List of the Governors, Deputy Governors, Assistants or Counsellors, and Ministers of the Gospel, in the several Colonies, from 1620 to 1692; Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1634 to 1692; Graduates of Harvard College, to 1662; Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, to 1662; Freemen admitted to the Massachusetts Colony, from 1630 to 1662; with many other of the early inhabitants of New England and Long Island, N. Y., from 1620 to the year 1675; to which are added various Genealogical and Biographical Notes, collected from Ancient Records, Manuscripts, and printed Works.

13. A Catechism of the History of New Hampshire, from its first settlement, for Schools and Families. 18mo, pp. 87. Concord, 1829. Second edition, 18mo, pp. 108, in 1830.

14. The Concord Directory. 12mo, pp. 24. Concord, 1830.
15. Pastors, Deacons, and Members of the First Congregational Church in Concord, N. H., from Nov. 18, 1730, to Nov. 18, 1830. Svo, pp. 21. Concord, 1830.
16. An edition of the Constitution of New Hampshire, with Questions; designed for the use of Academies and District Schools in said State. 18mo, pp. 68. Concord, 1831.
17. A new edition of Belknap; containing various Corrections and Illustrations of the first and second volumes of Dr. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, and additional Facts and Notices of Persons and Events therein mentioned. Published in 1 vol. Svo, pp. 512. Dover, 1831.
18. Papers in the Second and Third Series of the Massachusetts Historical Collections.
19. Papers in the five published volumes of Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.
20. Papers in the American Quarterly Register, viz: Sketches of the First Graduates of Dartmouth College, from 1771 to 1783; List of the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of New Hampshire, from its first settlement to 1814; List of the Graduates of all the Colleges of New England, containing about 19,000 names; List of eight hundred and forty deceased Ministers who were graduated at Harvard College, from 1642 to 1826, together with their ages, the time of their graduation and of their decease; and Memoirs of Ministers who have graduated at Harvard College to 1657.

It will be obvious that these works required severe labor and unwearied care in their preparation. Of Mr. Farmer's edition of Belknap's History of New Hampshire it is sufficient to say, that the work is very much improved by the Annotator, who has embodied a great mass of valuable matter in his notes relative to the subjects of which he treated. It was his intention to have prepared a second volume for the press, and he had collected a mass of materials for the work, but did not live to accomplish his design.

The Genealogical Register is a most wonderful exhibition of persevering industry. It may justly be called his *great work*, both on account of the quantity of matter which it contains and the difficulty of tracing out branches of families, where we have no regular genealogy. It embraces many thousands of names of persons, with dates of birth, death, offices sustained, places of residence, &c., chiefly through the seventeenth century. For one who

is fond of genealogical investigations, there is no treasure-house like it. There are but a few surnames found in New England, during the two centuries of our existence, which do not there appear. Had Mr. Farmer published nothing else, this would remain a lasting monument of his patient research and marvellous accuracy. He has left a corrected copy of his Register, greatly enlarged by successive additions, corrections, and illustrations. He has also left several valuable manuscripts, more or less complete, containing Sketches of deceased Lawyers, Physicians, Counsellors, and Senators in New Hampshire; Tables of Mortality and Longevity; Memoirs of more than two thousand early graduates of Harvard College, and also of many graduates of Dartmouth College. Those of Dartmouth College consist only of a few memoranda of those individuals who received their degrees prior to 1799.*

A great labor, and the one on which Mr. Farmer had been engaged for a considerable time previous to his death, was the examining and arranging of the State Papers at Concord. Under a resolution of the Legislature of New Hampshire, approved Jan. 3, 1837, he was appointed to "examine, arrange, index, prepare for, and superintend the binding, and otherwise preserving, such of the public papers in the archives of the State, as may be deemed worthy of such care." Of this species of labor, no one knows the extent and difficulty, unless he has either himself been versed in it, or has frequently watched its progress when undertaken by others. Mr. Farmer, in a letter to a distinguished literary friend in Massachusetts, written in August, 1837, says, in reference to it, "that he has had a great burden resting on him for the last four or five months;" and adds, "the records and files were in great confusion, no attempt having been made for arranging and binding a regular series of the former or for properly labelling and classifying the latter. In a few cases, I believe, there were papers of three centuries in the same bundle. This will serve to give you an idea of the confusion in which I found them. I began first with the Province Records, arranged under three different heads: 1. Journals of the House; 2. Journals of the Council and Assembly; 3. Journals of the Council. The Journals of the House received my first attention. These I found to commence in 1711, and from that time to 1775, they existed in twenty different portions, some in leaves, and

* These Memoirs of graduates at Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges were, agreeably to the desire of Mr. Farmer, placed in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Cogswell of Boston, for his disposal.

in mere paper books, of a few sheets each. Only three or four were bound volumes. I arranged the whole so as to make eight volumes; copying about three hundred pages, which would not conform in size. These have been bound in Russia leather, with spring backs, and make a handsome array of folios, containing 3,813 pages. The Council and Assembly Records, beginning 1699 and ending 1774, in five volumes, large folio, and containing 2,200 pages, next were arranged, and are now ready for the binder. The Council records are imperfect, and it will be necessary to copy much from the files before they are ready to bind. Besides these, I have collected the speeches and messages of the Provincial Governors, from 1699 to 1775, arranged them in chronological order, and have had them bound in three handsome volumes of about 1,500 pages. I will not mention the amount of papers in files which I have been over, new folded, and labelled."

Governor Hill, in his annual message to the Legislature, in June, 1837, says: "Under the resolution of the last session, John Farmer, Esq., has for several weeks been engaged in arranging for binding and preservation the shattered records and public papers in the archives of this State. Perhaps a century may occur before another person with his peculiar tact and talent shall appear to undertake this work. Although of extremely feeble health, there is not probably any other person in the State, who can readily perform so much — none so well versed in its history, and who has like him traced from the root upwards, the rise and progress of government in the land of the Pilgrims, and the origin and spread of every considerable family name in New England."

And in his message of June, 1838, Governor Hill thus speaks: "In my last annual communication to the Legislature, the progress made in the examination and arrangement of our public archives, by John Farmer, Esq., was mentioned. Since that time, with a method and perseverance deserving high praise, Mr. Farmer has prosecuted his labors, until the appropriation then made has been exhausted, and a small additional expense incurred. Twenty-three volumes have been bound in a neat and substantial manner. Among these volumes, is one containing the Associated Test Returns, which has the original signatures of 8,199 citizens of this State, above the age of twenty-one years, who 'solemnly engaged and promised that they would to the utmost of their power, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United

American Colonies.' This pledge, it should be remembered, preceded the Declaration of Independence several months. It was, therefore, in the language of a note prefixed by Mr. Farmer, to this volume, 'a bold and hazardous step, in subjects, thus to resist the authority of one of the most powerful sovereigns in the world. Had the cause in which these men pledged their lives and fortunes failed, it would have subjected every individual who signed it, to the pains and penalties of treason; to a cruel and ignominious death.' In my opinion, the cost to the State of this enterprise, by the man of all others best qualified for such an undertaking, bears no comparison to its importance: it is hoped the Legislature will direct Mr. Farmer to persevere until he completes the work. Let every fragment of our history be preserved; let us suffer nothing to be lost."

The Legislature wisely responded to the suggestions of the Governor. Mr. Farmer was continued in the work; and his life was prolonged until he had accomplished the most difficult portion of the task confided to him.

We know that Mr. Farmer placed an humble estimate upon his labors. He well understood the general indifference of the public to pursuits of this nature. The direction of the living and moving crowd is onward; and he who busies himself in gathering up the memorials of the past, will be left behind,—himself and his labors too generally unrewarded and forgotten. Mr. Farmer has done perhaps more than any other individual in collecting and preserving the materials for our local history, and establishing accuracy in its details. He investigated faithfully, took nothing upon trust, and rested on reasonable conclusions only where absolute certainty could not be attained. Many have expressed surprise that Mr. Farmer could have been so indefatigable and painstaking in his pursuits. But the fondness for these investigations grows with indulgence. Success in establishing an old fact is a triumph over time. Facts established are the warp and woof of history; and the diligent antiquary thus gives to history its main materials, veracity and fidelity, when enlightened philosophy steps in and completes the work.

We have already mentioned, that Mr. Farmer was one of the three or four gentlemen only in New Hampshire, who have been elected Corresponding Members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also a Corresponding Member of the Rhode Island and Maine Historical Societies, and of the American Anti-

quarian Society. He was also elected in August, 1837, a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen.

There was scarcely a lovelier or more prominent trait in Mr. Farmer's character, than the ever fresh and affectionate interest which he took in the intellectual improvement and moral culture of the young. Having no family of his own to engage his kind and generous affections, a chief source of happiness to him seemed to be, to act the part of a father and teacher to all the youth who were about him. He encouraged lycæums and literary associations for mental improvement; often heard recitations in private; examined compositions written at his own suggestion; and directed the studies of such as applied to him. And such was his suavity of manners, his instructive conversation, and inexhaustible store of historical anecdote, that he scarcely ever failed to inspire his pupils and intimate acquaintances with a portion of his taste for literary and historical pursuits. Those who knew him respected him. Those who knew him intimately and were his friends, loved him. He was no dogmatist; never a violent partisan, although decided in his opinions, on whatever subject he expressed them. He possessed native delicacy and refinement of character. No harsh expressions fell from his lips or proceeded from his pen. He was nevertheless quick and sensitive to the distinctions between right and wrong, and steadily threw his influence into the scale of truth. His was a gentle spirit, seeking quiet and affection, like Cowper's, though without his vein of melancholy; and, though instinctively shrinking from vice, he was not disposed harshly to visit the offender. He had zeal, but it was the zeal of a catholic spirit, and of kind affections—the spirit of the Christian and gentleman, which respected the feelings of others, in whatever situation or circumstances of life.

All who were acquainted with Mr. Farmer, will respond to the affectionate and just tribute, which fell from the lips of the Rev. Mr. Bouton, on the occasion of his funeral: "We believe our departed friend and fellow-citizen possessed the spirit of a Christian. Owing to bodily weakness and infirmities, he could not attend public worship on the Sabbath, or be present at any public meeting. But we know he was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity; a regular contributor to the support of divine worship; an intelligent and frequent reader of the Holy Scriptures; and that he ever cherished and manifested the profoundest reverence for the institutions and ordinances of religion, and particularly a respect for Christian

ministers of every denomination, whose conduct became their profession. His spirit and views were eminently catholic. He loved the good of every name, and cheerfully united with them in all approved efforts and measures for the advancement of truth and righteousness." He annually contributed to the Bible, Missionary, and other Charitable Societies; and no man living, perhaps, felt a deeper interest in the success of the great enterprises of Christian benevolence, than did Mr. Farmer.

His last sickness was short. Few of his friends were aware of his danger, till it was evident that he could not long survive. Many gladly offered their services to wait upon him, and watch around his dying-bed; but the privilege of this was reserved to a few early-chosen friends. He wanted to be still and tranquil. To a dear friend, who stood by him, to watch every motion and meet every wish, he expressed peace of mind, and consolation in the hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ. On the evening of the Sabbath before his decease, he desired the same friend to sing to him a favorite hymn, which she did. His reason remained unclouded to the last, and he gently fell asleep in death, at a few minutes past 6 o'clock, on Monday morning, the 13th of August, 1838, in the 49th year of his age.

Upon the plain white marble stone, marking the place where the mortal remains of Mr. Farmer lie, is the following inscription:

"John Farmer, born at Chelmsford, Mass., 22 June, 1789; Died in this town, 13 August, 1838; Æt. 49 years.

Honored as a man;

Distinguished as an Antiquarian and Scholar;

Beloved as a friend;

And revered as a Christian Philanthropist;

And a lover of impartial liberty;

His death has occasioned a void in Society,

Which time will fail to supply;

And the reason and fitness of which,

As to time and manner, and attendant circumstances,

Eternity alone can fully unfold."

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE FARMER FAMILY.

Remodelled and Prepared on a New Plan.

BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE, M. A.

[As one of this name has very justly been styled "The Father of Genealogy in New England," and has left behind him an enduring monument of his labors in this department of literature, it is deemed highly proper to commence our Genealogical Series with that of his family. It will be viewed, we doubt not, with great interest, by all lovers of such subjects, and more especially as the Memoir is from his own pen; that is to say, as to facts, it is entirely the same as that, which was published by the distinguished Genealogist himself; but the plan of it here presented, is new, and is probably preferable to any other hitherto adopted. Indeed there does not appear to have been any general fixed plan for the exhibition of Genealogies. The following method, the result of much reflection, is now offered for the consideration of those who may engage in preparing Genealogical Memoirs. Ed.]

Explanation of the Plan.

As the plan laid down may not be apparent at first view, the following explanation may be deemed necessary. The Arabic numbers running through the whole Genealogy, are to show not only the number of every individual descended from the same ancestor, but by the aid of them, the connection of every person is seen at a glance, and the ancestors or descendants may be traced, backward or forward, with the greatest ease and facility. One number set under another, or two numbers set against the same individual, show, in all cases, that such individual has descendants, and the lower number indicates the place in the series where the descendants are to be found; remembering that the Roman numerals are only employed to show the number of children belonging to the same particular family. For example, ⁽⁵⁾VIII. OLIVER,³ shows, that this person is No. 18 in the regular Arabic series, and that following (59), onward, his family will be found: the VIII is sufficiently obvious. The ³(59), onward, denotes the individual to be of the 3rd generation from the first in the series, and so of all other numbers in a similar situation; i. e., all those placed like an exponent at the end of names, show the generation. All names of persons having descendants, are necessarily repeated, in their order, but are not renumbered. Thus JOHN³(10) is repeated after 18, the (10) showing his original place in the series.

From what is said above it is thought the plan will be perfectly apparent on the most cursory perusal. The names of persons descended in the female line are printed in the ordinary Roman letter, to distinguish them from those of the male line, always printed in small capitals.

By this system of deducing or displaying descents, any corrections or additions may be made without disfiguring the appearance of the work, as for instance, (63) IV. SARAH,⁴ whose family is indicated to be given at (126); it will appear that other individuals were found belonging to her family after the work was made up, therefore a new entry is made of her at (164), and yet all is perfectly clear.

Although it is highly desirable, that individuals and families should succeed each other in the regular order of their generations, it is not always possible to make a genealogical memoir so; for it is apparent that in numerous instances, especially among the early families, we are obliged to pass over individuals, not knowing whether they had descendants; and when a long memoir is made up it is often found that many so passed over, had children. These therefore cannot have their proper place in the memoir without great labor, requiring a new draft of nearly the whole work. By the plan now presented we avoid the difficulty, in its most objectionable feature, by placing all such at the end of the memoir

whenever we find them, with the same numerical references, &c., as employed throughout. Thus, in the following genealogy we have several placed in this manner for illustration; as for example, (110) III. CHARLOTTE^g falls into the series, with her descendants at (174), while (83) I. EDWARD^b does not fall in till (176), and so of a few others.

In preparing this memoir the reader must remember, that the author published it in 1828, and hence, that the present tense often used by him, has reference to the date of publication. We make this note to avoid too frequent interpolations in brackets. Mr. Farmer had printed in 1813, sundry Family Records of different branches of the family, and in 1824, he issued an Appendix to it. This with the other part made about 30 pages in 18mo. These contained a good deal not found in his last work. All three are here incorporated into a regular and continuous genealogy. The copies of the first two printed works which I have used, have many manuscript additions and corrections in the author's own hand. The title-page of the Memoir runs thus:

A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY BY THE NAME OF FARMER, WHO SETTLED AT BILLERICA, MS. HINGHAM, FARMER & BROWN, PRINTERS, 1828

[The following Dedication is upon the back of the title-page.]

TO JEREDIAH FARMER, The following Memoir of our Ancestors, collected from various authentic sources, and with considerable enquiry and investigation, is offered to you as a token of fraternal regard and affection, by your affectionate brother,

JOHN FARMER.

Concord, N. H., January 28, 1828.

MEMOIR.

The surname of FARMER is one of considerable antiquity, and is one of those names derived from occupations or professions, which, next to local names, or those derived from the names of places, are the most numerous.* It comes from the Saxon term *Fearme* or *Feorme*, which signifies food or provision. † But some think it derived from *Firma*, which signifies a place enclosed or shut in; and some contend for its French etymology from the word *Ferme*.

The FARMERS, so far as my researches will enable me to conjecture, were of Saxon origin, and, in the reign of Edward IV., King of England, were seated in Northamptonshire, where they remain to the present day. They resided at Easton-Neston about 1480. Anne, the daughter of Richard Farmer, Esq., of that place, married, before 1515, William Lucy, and their son, Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, knighted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, was the knight and magistrate whose name is associated with some of the early events of the life of Shakspeare. William Farmer, created Lord Leinster in 1692, the ancestor of the present earl of Pomfret, resided at Easton-Neston. Jasper Farmer, one of this family, is said to be the ancestor of the Farmers in the State of Pennsylvania.

From Northamptonshire they seem to have spread over several of the contiguous counties before the middle of the sixteenth century; being found in Leicestershire as early as 1490, in Warwickshire in 1515, and in Shropshire at nearly the same period.

Sir William Dugdale, in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, mentions Richard Farmer and his wife, and John their son, and Maud his wife,

* See Camden's Remains, 4to, London, 1603.

† Skinner's Etymologicon Lingue Anglicane. Spelman's Glossarium Archæologicum.

to whom, and the heirs male of the said John, the place or parish of Merston-Boteler in that county, was granted by the King's Letters Patent, dated November 23, 1545. He also names Rev. Thomas Farmer, minister of the parish of Austrey in 1542, and Rev. John Farmer, incumbent of the church in Bagington, 1552, and Rev. Richard, of the parish of Ashowe.

R. Farmer, Esq., of Kennington Common, near London, informs me,* that his ancestors as far back as he had been able to trace them, belonged to Oldbury, near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and that their names were Edward. Thomas Farmer, Esq., one of the Managers of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is of this family. Rev. Hugh Farmer, the learned author of the Dissertation on Miracles, and other theological works, was of Shropshire, and was born at a place called Isle Gate, belonging to a small hamlet almost surrounded by the river Severn, a few miles from Shrewsbury.†

The branch of the family traced in the following pages was formerly seated in Leicestershire, on the borders of Warwickshire; and, about 1500, were living in the village of Ratcliffe-Cuiley, near Witherly. Of those who resided there at that period, I am unable to speak with any degree of certainty, having the advantage of no records, or family memorials. The late Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D., of Cambridge, England, made some collections of a genealogical nature, and from these it would seem, that the most remote ancestor, whom he had traced, was EDWARD, who is mentioned by Anthony Wood in his *Athene Oxonienses*, and in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, as being the Chancellor of the Cathedral church in Salisbury, in 1531; which office he sustained until his death in 1538.

JOHN FARMER is the next ancestor of whom I have any account, and of whom I have nothing more than the fact found among Rev. Dr. Farmer's MSS., that he was living at Ansley in Warwickshire in 1604. Between him and Edward of Salisbury, there were probably two or three generations, whose names cannot be given with much confidence, although it is presumed from Guillim's Heraldry, that the name of one was Bartholomew.

There has been a considerable number of the name in England, and several of them of the Warwickshire branch of the family, who have been employed in public life, or have been known by their writings. The following list of them has been collected from various sources:

ANTHONY, who was appointed in 1637, by James II., President of Magdalen College; but, being a papist, and there being other objections against his character, he was superseded by Bishop Parker.‡

EDWARD. "In the year 1529, in the beginning of February, Edward Lee became Chancellor of the church of Salisbury by the resignation of Thomas Winter, and was succeeded in that dignity by EDWARD FARMER, in December, 1531."§

GEORGE, Esq., who was Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in 1663.¶

* MS. Letter. See Appendix.

† Dodson's Memoirs.

‡ Wood's *Athene Oxon.* ii. 615.—Burnet's *Own Times*, ii. 609.—Salmon's *Geog. Gram.*—Hume.—Goldsmith, &c.

§ Wood's *Athene Oxonienses*.

¶ Guillim's *Heraldry*, 310.

HATTON, who was Major of Prince Charles' regiment, and was killed by Culham Bridge, near Abingdon, Jan. 11, 1645.*

HUGH, already mentioned, who was born 1714, died 1787, a. 73. Memoirs of his Life and Writings were published in 1805, by Michael Dodson, Esq., London, in an octavo volume of 160 pages.

JACOB, who published a "True Relation of the State of Ireland," London, 1612, octavo.

JAMES, who was minister of Leire, in Leicestershire, and was ejected in 1660.†

JOHN, who was a madrigaller, and who published a work noticed by Dr. Rees, issued in 1591, London, octavo.

JOHN, Esq., who was Governor of the island of Barbadoes.‡

JOHN, who was a clergyman, and published twenty sermons. London, 1741, octavo.

JOHN, who published the "History of the Town and Abbey of Waltham in Essex, England." London, 1735, octavo.

JOHN, who was a surgeon, and published "Select Cases in Surgery, collected in St. Bartholomew's Hospital." 1757, in quarto.

PRISCILLA, whose Life was published in 1796, by her grand-son, Charles Lloyd §

RICHARD, who was a Baptist minister, and who is noticed by Neal in his History of the Puritans.

RICHARD, who published a sermon on Luke xxi: 31. London, 1629, quarto.

RICHARD, D. D., who published "An Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare." London, 1766.

RALPH, who was minister of St. Nicholas in Somersetshire, and was ejected in 1660. He published the "Mysteries of Godliness and Ungodliness, discovered from the writings of the Quakers." London, 1655, quarto. ||

S —, Esq., who was a member of Parliament, 1815.¶

THOMAS, who was born August 20, 1771, nephew of Dr. Richard, Rector of Aspley-Guise in Bedfordshire.

THOMAS, who was a printer, and published a work called "Plain Truth, &c." London, 1763, quarto.

WILLIAM, who wrote an Almanac for Ireland, printed at Dublin, 1587, supposed to have been the first printed in that country.**

WILLIAM, of Magdalen College, who was a Baronet, and was created Master of Arts in 1667.††

[Thus far we have but the links of a broken chain, which must necessarily be the results usually of attempts of this nature. What follows is without any lost link between those named and a common ancestor.]

(1) JOHN,¹ of Ansley, who m. Isabella Barbage of Great Packington, in Warwickshire, is the first ancestor of whom I have the means of giving any account, supported by original documents and family memorials in my possession. Ansley, the place of his residence, is a small village in the northerly part of the county of Warwick, situated

* Guillim's Heraldry, 156.

† Calamy, Ejected Ministers, ii. 437.

‡ Douglass's Summary, i. 135.

§ See Monthly Review.

|| Calamy, ii. 609.

¶ London Magazine, xli. 268.

** Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

†† Wood's Athene Oxonienses.

about ten miles from the city of Coventry, four from Athlerton, which borders on Leicestershire, and five from Nuneaton, a considerable market town, and has a population of 511. In this place, and near Ansley Hall,* the seat of the Ludfords, he owned houses and lands, which passed to his posterity through several generations, and may still be owned by his descendants. Of his family I have procured some facts, which will be given. He died before the year 1669, and Isabella, his widow, came with some of her children to New England, a few years after this period, and m. Elder Thomas Wiswall of Cambridge Village, now Newton, who d. Dec. 6, 1683. She d. at Billerica, May 21, 1686, at an advanced age.

The children of this John Farmer were,

- (2) I. JOHN² of Ansley, who had the paternal estate. He d. before
(9) 1700, and his widow m. Richard Lucas of Ansley.
- (3) II. MARY,² who m. William Pollard of the city of Coventry, and d.
before 1701. Their eldest son, Thomas, came to New
England, m. Sarah Farmer, his cousin, settled in
Billerica, d. April 4, 1724, leaving 10 sons.
- (4) III. EDWARD,² who was b. about 1640, (probably the second son,)
(10) m. Mary ———, who was b. about 1641. He came to
New England between 1670 and 1673,† fixed his resi-
dence at Billerica, and was admitted to town rights and
privileges in that place, Jan. 11, 1673. He afterwards
lived a year or two at Woburn, and one of his children
was born there. In Billerica he was chosen to several of
the most important town offices, and was employed in
public service, until he was quite advanced in life. He
had 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters. To his young-
est son, Oliver, he gave the farm on which he resided,
which is still in possession of one of his descendants.
On this farm have resided 6 successive generations, in
the space of 154 years. He died at Billerica, May
27, 1727, a. about 87. Mary his wife d. March 26, 1716,
a. 77. The male descendants of Edward Farmer, of the
patronymic name, have nearly all been agriculturists,
and no one among them has attained any considerable
civil or literary distinction. In the female line of descent
there have been several of liberal education, and others
who have been honored with civil office.

The house of EDWARD FARMER, (which stood until
after 1728.) was fortified as a garrison for a number of
years. While occupied as such, the following incident

* At this place is the Hermitage, in which is the well known inscription written by Thomas Warton, D. D., beginning with,

"Beneath this stony roof reclined,
I soothe to peace my pensive mind."

† From a deposition, taken July 21, 1691, before Richard Hopkins, relating to the last will and testament of Mr. John Farmer of Ansley, signed by EDWARD FARMER, son of the said John, it appears that EDWARD, the deponent, was an inhabitant of Ansley at that time. It is, however, evident, that within a few years after, he had become settled in New England. The birth of his eldest son, in 1671, is inserted in the Records of Billerica, although it is doubtful whether he settled there before 1673.

occurred, which has been handed down by tradition in the family. During the 'Ten Years' Indian War, and probably about the year 1692, when the first depredations were committed in the town of Billerica, the Indians meditated an attack on this garrison. For some days they had been lurking in the neighborhood of it without being discovered. Early in the forenoon of a summer's day, the wife and daughter of Edward Farmer went into the field to gather peas or beans for dinner, being attended by several of her sons, who were young lads, as a guard to protect them. They had been out but a short time before Mrs. Farmer discovered that a number of Indians were concealed behind the fences, and so near that she could almost reach them. Had she given any alarm, they would probably have rushed from their lurking-places, seized the party and fled; although their object was to get possession of the garrison, which offered more plunder and a greater number of captives. But with admirable presence of mind, and without making known the discovery she had made, to her sons, who might, with more temerity than prudence, have attacked the Indians, she said, in a loud tone of voice, "Boys, guard us well to the garrison, and then you may come back and hunt Indians." The Indians, supposing they were not discovered, remained in their hiding-places, while the other party soon left the field for the garrison, which they reached in safety. Then the alarm was given, the people collected, and the Indians fled with precipitation. After the return of peace, the Indians declared, that had it not been for that "one white squaw," they should have effected their purpose.

- (5) IV. ISABELLA,² who came to New England.
 (6) V. ELIZABETH,² who m. a Mr. ——— White, and visited New England ab. 1681.
 (7) VI. THOMAS,² who came to New England, and was living in Billerica in 1675 and 1684. He afterwards returned to England, or removed elsewhere.
 (8) VII. ANN.²
 (9) VIII. ———, who m. John Hall, of Warwickshire.
 JOHN² (2) of Ansley had,
 (10) I. JOHN,³ b. ———, who m. Sarah Daws of Tamworth, and lived (18) at Nuneaton, England.
 EDWARD² (4) had by his wife Mary,
 (11) I. SARAH,³ who was b. ab. 1669, and m. Thomas Pollard, Nov., (19) 1692, who was son of William Pollard of Coventry, England, and had issue 10 sons and 5 daughters. Thomas Pollard d. at Billerica, Ms. April 4, 1724. She d. May 3, 1725.
 (12) II. JOHN,³ who was b. Aug. 19, 1671, and m. Abigail ———. He (31) resided in Billerica, where he d. Sept. 9, 1736, a. 65. She d. at Tewksbury, Ms., March 20, 1754, a. 75.
 (13) III. EDWARD,³ who was b. March 22, 1674, and m. Mary, dau. (42) of Thomas Richardson, who was b. Feb. 17, 1673, d. May

15, 1746, a. 73. He lived in Billerica, where he d. Dec. 17, 1762, a. 78.

- (14) IV. MARY,³ who was b. Nov. 3, 1675, and m. — Dean, and had a number of children.
- (15) V. BARBARY,³ who was b. at Woburn, Jan. 26, 1677, and d. at Billerica, Feb. 1, 1681, a. 4 years.
- (16) VI. ELIZABETH,³ who was b. May 17, 1680, and m. William Green of Malden, May 29, 1707. She d. Dec. 26, 1761, a. 82. He d. May 19, 1761, a. 87, both at Reading, Ms.
- (17) VII. THOMAS,³ who was b. June 8, 1683, and m. Sarah Hunt. They both d. at Hollis, N. H., about 1767, a. ab. 84 years each, and were both buried in the same grave.
- (18) VIII. OLIVER,³ who was b. Feb. 2, 1686, and m. Abigail, dau. of Ebenezer Johnson of Woburn, where she was b., June 13, 1697. Her father was son of Hon. William Johnson, for many years Representative to the General Court from Woburn; elected in 1684, an Assistant under the old colony charter of Massachusetts, and who d. May 22, 1704. William was son of Capt. EDWARD JOHNSON, the author of the well known History of New England, printed at London, 1651, in small quarto, commonly called "Wonder-working Providence." He came in 1630, from Herne Hill, a parish in Kent, in England, and settled at Woburn, Ms., which he represented in the General Court twenty-eight years in succession, from 1643 to 1671, except in the year 1648, and was once Speaker of the House of Representatives. He d. April 23, 1672, leaving 5 sons and 2 daughters.

Oliver Farmer, from whom we have digressed, resided on the paternal farm in Billerica, where he d., Feb. 23, 1761, a. 75. His widow m. 2ndly, Capt. James Lane, of Bedford, Ms., and d. there, Feb. 25, 1773, a. 75.

JOHN,³ (10) who m. Sarah Daws, had

- (19) I. RICHARD,⁴ who was bapt. Sept. 15, 1698, and m. Hannah (69) Knibb of Brinklow, Jan. 4, 1733.

SARAH,⁵ (11) who m. Thomas Pollard, had,

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| (20) I. Mary, | (29) X. Sarah 2nd, |
| (21) II. Edward, | (30) XI. Nathaniel, |
| (22) III. Barbary, | (31) XII. James, |
| (23) IV. Thomas, | (32) XIII. Walter, |
| (24) V. William, | (33) XIV. Elizabeth, |
| (25) VI. John, | (34) XV. Benjamin, |
| (26) VII. Sarah, | (nearly all of whom married and |
| (27) VIII. Joseph, | had families.) |
| (28) IX. Oliver, | |

JOHN,³ (12) who m. Abigail —, had,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (35) I. DOROTHY, ⁴ | (39) V. RICHARD, ⁴ |
| (36) II. BARBARY, ⁴ | (40) VI. EDWARD, ⁴ |
| (37) III. JOHN, ⁴ | (41) VII. JACOB, ⁴ |
| (38) IV. DANIEL, ⁴ | (42) VIII. WILLIAM, ⁴ |

EDWARD,³ (13) who m. Mary Richardson, had,

- (43) I. MARY,⁴
- (44) II. ANDREW,⁴ b. March 27, 1709.
- (46) III. ELIZABETH,⁴

- ELIZABETH,³ (16) who m. William Green of Malden, had,
 (46) I. Elizabeth,⁴ (49) IV. William 2nd,⁴
 (47) II. Eunice,⁴ (50) V. Nathan.⁴
 (48) III. William,⁴
- THOMAS,³ (17) who m. Sarah Hunt, had,
 (51) I. THOMAS,⁴ (56) VI. ELIZABETH,⁴
 (52) II. JOSEPH,⁴ (57) VII. JOSHUA,⁴
 (53) III. JOSEPH 2nd,⁴ (58) VIII. SAMUEL,⁴
 (54) IV. SUSANNA,⁴ (59) IX. BENJAMIN.⁴
 (55) V. JOSIAH,⁴
- OLIVER,³ (18) who m. Abigail Johnson, had,
 (60) I. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Dec. 22, 1717, d. Jan. 11, 1718.
 (61) II. ABIGAIL 2nd,⁴ b. Jan. 11, 1719, m. Jonathan Richardson of
 (112) Billerica, Feb. 14, 1710. He was b. Feb. 7, 1716, d.
 March 14, 1791, a. 75. She d. Jan. 13, 1790, a. 71. They
 had 6 children.
- (62) III. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 26, 1721, m. William Baldwin of Billerica,
 (118) Sept. 23, 1741. He was b. Sept. 15, 1710, d. Dec. 21,
 1762, a. 52. She d. Sept. 25, 1803, a. 72. They had 8
 children.
- (63) IV. SARAH,⁴ b. Dec. 14, 1723, m. Edward Jewett of Rowley,
 (126) 1741, d. at Berlin, Ms., Dec. 8, 1819, a. 96. He was b.
 Aug. 11, 1714, d. Dec. 20, 1790, a. 77. They had 10
 children.
- (64) V. BETTY,⁴ b. May 31, 1726, m. Zebadiah Rogers of Billerica,
 (131) April 11, 1751, d. Sept. 17, 1805, a. 80. He was b. Feb.
 23, 1721, d. June 25, 1803, a. 82. They had 7 children.
- (65) VI. REBECCA,⁴ (a twin) b. May 31, 1726, m. Samuel Rogers of
 (141) Billerica, April 18, 1751, d. Aug. 30, 1809. He was
 brother of Zebadiah just named, and was b. Feb. 2, 1723,
 d. April 21, 1788, a. 66. They had 7 children.
- (66) VII. OLIVER,⁴ b. July 31, 1728, m. Rachel, dau. of John Shed of
 (76) Pepperell, Ms., April 5, 1757. She was b. Jan. 29,
 1733, d. Sept. 23, 1764, a. 31. He m. 2dly, July 3, 1766,
 Hannah, dau. of Jeremiah Abbot, b. Oct. 10, 1735, d. Sept.
 13, 1819, a. 84. He d. on the paternal farm, Feb. 24,
 1814, a. 85.
- (67) VIII. ISABELLA,⁴ b. March 2, 1731, m. Benjamin Warren of
 (148) Chelmsford, Jan. 10, 1751, d. Dec. 26, 1793, a. 63. He
 d. at Hollis, N. H., Aug. 20, 1800, a. 71. They had
 6 children.
- (68) IX. EDWARD,⁴ Esq., b. Feb. 24, 1734, m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel
 (82) Brown, d. Aug. 4, 1804, a. 70. She was b. Feb. 20, 1736,
 d. Aug. 19, 1811, a. 75.

The following obituary notice of this gentleman appeared in the Boston Repertory of Aug. 10, 1804. "Died at Billerica, on the 4th inst., in the 71st year of his age, EDWARD FARMER, Esq., who many years represented that town in the General Court. He ever combatted the enemies to the Laws and Constitution of his Country, both foreign and domestic. He was a firm patriot in our Revolutionary war, and commanded a party of militia at the capture of Burgoyne, and cheerful-

ly obeyed the call of Government, in the insurrection of 1786. On the 6th his body was carried to the meeting-house, preceded by a volunteer company completely uniformed, and followed by a long train of the citizens of Billerica and the towns adjacent. Appropriate hymns were sung, a suitable lesson was read from the scriptures, and after a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cumings, his remains, as attended above, were escorted to the mansions of the dead, and deposited with his fathers, with military honors. He left a numerous family to bemoan his loss."

- (69) X. JOHN,⁴ Lieut., b. Dec. 7, 1737, m. 1st, June 5, 1764, Hannah Davis, b. Sept. 7, 1711; 2ndly, widow Sarah Adams, originally Russell, b. Jan. 18, 1751. His first wife d. Feb. 12, 1787, a. 45. He d. at Billerica, Jan. 9, 1806, in his 70th year.
- RICHARD,⁴ (19) who m. Hannah Knibb, had,
- (70) I. RICHARD,⁵ Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, b. May 4, 1735, d. Sept. 8, 1797, a. 62.
- (71) II. JOHN,⁵ in holy orders.
- (72) III. THOMAS,⁵ b. May 10, 1711, d. at Leicester, England, 1824, a. 80.
- (73) IV. JOSEPH,⁵ of Leicester, a Lieut. Colonel.
- (74) V. HANNAH,⁵
- (75) VI. SARAH,⁵
- (76) VII. MARY,⁵ who m. Rev. and Hon. Richard Byron, at one time heir apparent to the baronial honors of the Byron family
- OLIVER,⁴ (66) who m. 1st, Rachel Shed, had,
- (77) I. RACHEL,⁵ b. April 29, 1758, m. Nicholas French, Sept. 28, 1779. He d. at Merrimack, July 21, 1823, a. 73
- (78) II. OLIVER,⁵ b. June 12, 1760, m. Hannah Sprague, Nov. 30, 1786. She was b. March 14, 1764.
- (79) III. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1762, m. Lydia, dau. of Josiah Richardson* of Chelmsford, Jan. 24, 1788. She was b. Dec. 7, 1763. He was a deacon, and resided in Chelmsford, (where all of his children were born) until Sept, 1803, when he removed to Lyndeborough, N. H., where he remained until Nov. 18, 1806, at which time he removed to Merrimack, and died there, Nov. 17, 1814, a. 52. By his 2nd wife, Hannah Abbott, he had,
- (80) IV. HANNAH,⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1767, m. William Rogers of Billerica, (her cousin) Dec. 10, 1789. She was b. May 25, 1759.
- (81) V. REBECCA,⁵ b. Nov. 29, 1768, d. Jan. 8, 1792, a. 23. A poem on her death was written by Dr. Timothy Danforth of Billerica.
- (82) VI. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. April 10, 1771, m. Clarissa, dau. of Timothy Foster, Oct. 13, 1816. She was b. April 16, 1785.
- EDWARD,⁴ (68) who m. Sarah Brown, had,

* The genealogy of the Chelmsford Richardsons has been traced to Capt. Josiah R., living in that place in 1659, supposed to have been son of Samuel of Woburn, who d. March 23, 1658. *Josiah*, mentioned in the text, was b. May 8, 1711, d. April 15, 1801, a. 66. His father, Capt. Zachariah R., was b. Feb., 1685, d. March 22, 1776, a. 80. Josiah, his father, was b. May 18, 1665, d. Oct. 17, 1711, a. 45. The father of the last Josiah was Capt. Josiah, first mentioned in this note, who d. July 22, 1695.

- (83) I. EDWARD,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1760, d. Aug. 23, 1802. He m. Rizpah Baldwin, March 25, 1781. She d. July 29, 1791. He m. 2ndly, Elizabeth Brown, of Concord.
- (84) II. SARAH,⁵ b. March 6, 1763, d. Jan. 28, 1766.
- (85) III. JONATHAN,⁵ b. May 28, 1764, d. Oct. 11, 1798.
- (86) IV. SARAH,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1767, m. Reuben Baldwin, Nov. 13, 1787. He was drowned, May 13, 1807, leaving 8 children.
- (87) V. JESSE,⁵ b. Oct. 18, 1770, d. in Boston, Feb. 6, 1815, a. 44.
- (181) He m. Margaret Franksford, July 26, 1803. She was b. Aug. 26, 1781.
- JOHN,⁴ (69) who m. 1st, Hannah Davis, had,
- (88) I. HANNAH,⁵ b. Sept. 26, 1764.
- (89) II. REBECCA,⁵ b. Dec. 2, 1766, d. May 29, 1788.
- (90) III. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1768.
- (91) IV. POLLY,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1775.
- (92) V. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 4, 1776, d. Sept. 1, 1778.
- (93) VI. LUCY,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1780.
- By his 2nd wife, (Mrs. Adams,) he had,
- (94) VII. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1791, m. Susan, dau. of Deacon Moses Gerrish, and resided [in 1824] in Boscawen, and was Lieut. Colonel of the 21st regiment of N. H. militia.
- (95) HANNAH,⁵ b. Dec. 15, 1794, m., and lived in Boscawen, in 1824.
- RACHEL,⁵ (77) who m. Nicholas French, had,
- (96) I. Oliver Farmer,⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1780, d. July 25, 1803, a. 23.
- (97) II. John,⁶ b. May 27, 1783.
- (98) III. Nicholas,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1785.
- (99) IV. Rachel,⁶ b. Sept. 10, 1788, d. July 14, 1792.
- (100) V. Hannah,⁶ b. Aug. 4, 1791.
- (101) VI. Rachel 2nd,⁶ b. June 25, 1795.
- OLIVER,⁵ (78) who m. Hannah Sprague, had,
- (102) I. OLIVER,⁶ b. May 12, 1788.
- (103) II. ASA,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1793.
- (104) III. HANNAH,⁶ b. May 17, 1795.
- (105) IV. ZADOCK,⁶ b. Oct. 28, 1796.
- (106) V. REBECCA,⁶ b. March 30, 1798.
- (107) VI. RACHEL,⁶ b. Sept. 13, 1801.
- JOHN,⁵ (79) who m. Lydia Richardson, had,
- (108) I. JOHN,⁶ b. June 12, 1789, d. at Concord, N. H., where he had long resided, Aug. 13, 1838, a. 49. [This was the eminent Genealogist and Antiquary, the original author of this Genealogical Memoir of the family, to whom all New England is so deeply indebted for his labors.]
- (109) II. MILES,⁶ b. Jan. 18, 1791, m. Sophia II., dau. of Major Turner Crooker, July 4, 1816. She was of Amherst, N. H.
- (110) III. CHARLOTTE,⁶ b. July 20, 1792, m. Capt. James Riddle of Merrimack, Aug. 3, 1815. She d. Aug. 6, 1825, a. 33, while on a visit at Quiney for her health, and was interred at Bedford, N. H.
- (111) IV. MARY,⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1794.
- (112) V. JEDIDIAH,⁶ b. April 5, 1802.
- ABIGAIL,⁴ (61) who m. Jonathan Richardson, had,

- (113) I. Abigail,⁵ b. April 14, 1741.
 (114) II. Jonathan,⁵ b. June 3, 1743, d. July 2, 1743.
 (115) III. Jonathan,⁵ b. Nov. 25, 1744.
 (116) IV. Thomas,⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1747.
 (117) V. Oliver,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1750.
 (118) VI. Benjamin,⁵ b. March 3, 1753, d. Feb. 23, 1773.
 MARY,⁴ (62) who m. William Baldwin, had,
 (119) I. Sarah,⁵ b. July 5, 1742.
 (120) II. John,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1744.
 (121) III. William,⁵ b. April 12, 1748.
 (122) IV. Thomas,⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1751, d. June 12, 1796.
 (123) V. Micah,⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1753.
 (124) VI. Mary,⁵ b. April 15, 1756.
 (125) VII. Nahum,⁵ b. May 16, 1759.
 (126) VIII. Oliver,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1762.
 SARAH,⁴ (63) who m. Edward Jewett, had,
 (127) I. Edward,⁵ b. Nov. 29, 1741, lived in Rindge, N. H.
 (128) II. Sarah,⁵ b. May 29, 1744.
 (129) III. Oliver,⁵ b. March 21, 1747.
 (130) IV. John,⁵ b. Nov. 6, 1749, d. Feb., 1802.
 (131) V. Jesse,⁵ b. Nov. 17, 1752.
 (132) VI. Abigail,⁵ b. Oct. 11, 1755.
 (133) VII. Isabel,⁵ b. Sept. 29, 1758.
 (134) VIII. Joseph,⁵ b. May 10, 1761, m. Sarah Woods, sister of Rev.
 (166) Dr. Woods of Andover. He resided in Ashburnham,
 Ms. [See (161) onward.]
 BETTY,⁴ (64) who m. Zebadiah Rogers, had,
 (135) I. Betty,⁵ b. May 1, 1752.
 (136) II. Zebadiah,⁵ b. March 18, 1754.
 (137) III. John,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1756.
 (138) IV. Josiah,⁵ b. April 28, 1759.
 (139) V. Lucy,⁵ b. April 21, 1761.
 (140) VI. Sybil,⁵ b. Nov. 4, 1763, d. Nov. 15, 1770.
 (141) VII. Micajah,⁵ b. Nov. 15, 1770.
 REBECCA,⁴ (65) who m. Samuel Rogers, had,
 (142) I. Rebecca,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1752.
 (143) II. Samuel,⁵ b. March 5, 1754, died in Virginia, in the service
 of the U. States, Oct. 18, 1781.
 (144) III. Abigail,⁵ b. July 31, 1756.
 (145) IV. William,⁵ b. May 25, 1759.
 (146) V. Thomas,⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1762, d. May 1, 1804, a. 41.
 (147) VI. Rachel,⁵ b. May 23, 1765, m. Samuel Whiting, Esq., Jan.
 (193) 22, 1789.
 (148) VII. Ezra,⁵ b. May 9, 1768.
 ISABELLA,⁴ (67) who m. Benjamin Warren, had,
 (149) I. Isabella,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1751.
 (150) II. Benjamin,⁵ b. March 12, 1758.
 (151) III. Tabitha,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1763.
 (152) IV. Abigail,⁵ b. May 16, 1765.
 (153) V. Sarah,⁵ b. Sept. 28, 1767.
 (154) VI. Rebecca,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1773.
 HANNAH,⁵ (80) who m. William Rogers of Billerica, had,
 (155) I. William,⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1790.
 (156) II. Jeremiah,⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1792.

- (157) III. Calvin,⁶ b. Aug. 30, 1791.
 (158) IV. Hannah,⁶ b. May 11, 1796.
 (159) V. Charles,⁶ b. May 25, 1798, d. May 28, 1799.
 (160) VI. Rebecca,⁶ b. May 18, 1800.
 (161) VII. Sakey,⁶ b. April 1, 1802.
 (162) VIII. Harriet,⁶ b. April 17, 1805.
 (163) IX. Louisa,⁶ b. Aug. 23, 1808.
 (164) X. Elvira,⁶ b. Aug. 5, 1810.
- SARAH,⁴ (63) — [In giving her children at (126) the following children were accidentally omitted.]
- (165) IX. Rachel,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1765, d. Feb., 1766.
 (166) X. Josiah,⁵ b. April, 1767, d. Sept., 1775.
- Joseph Jewett,⁵ (131) son of Sarah (63) by Edward Jewett, had,
- (167) I. Ivers,⁶ of Ashburnham, now [1823] Major General of the 6th division of the Massachusetts militia.
 (168) II. Joseph,⁶ of Baltimore, Md.
 (169) III. Milton,⁶ who died in 1817.
 (170) IV. Polly G.,⁶ wife of Rev. Otis C. Whiton.
 (171) V. Merrick A.,⁵ grad. Dart. Coll. in 1823.
 (172) VI. Sarah Farmer,⁶ m. Aaron Hobart of Boston
- JEREMIAH,⁵ (52) who m. Clarissa Foster, had,
- (173) I. SARAH CLARISSA,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1818.
 (174) II. TIMOTHY FOSTER,⁶ b. Aug. 10, 1824.
- CHARLOTTE,⁶ (110) who m. Capt. James Riddle, had,
- (175) I. Charlotte Margaret,⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1817.
 (176) II. Mary Ann Lincoln,⁷ b. — 1823.
- EDWARD,⁵ (83) who m. 1st, Rizpah Baldwin, had,
- (177) I. JOHN,⁶ b. July 27, 1786, d. March 6, 1803, a. 22, a worthy and promising young man.
 By his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Brown, he had,
- (178) II. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. June 20, 179—.
 (179) III. EDWARD,⁶ b. Sept. 26, 1795.
 (180) IV. RIZPAH,⁶ twin with Edward.
 (181) V. JACOB B.,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1801.
- JESSE,⁵ (87) who m. Margaret Franksford, had,
- (182) I. MARGARET, b. Nov. 11, 1804.
 (183) II. HARRIET,⁶ b. Feb. 17, 1806.
 (184) III. HENRY,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1807.
 (185) IV. JESSE,⁶ b. Nov. 9, 1809.
 (186) V. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1811.
 (187) VI. GEORGE WASHINGTON,⁶ b. Sept. 25, 1812.
 (188) VII. CATHARINE SMITH,⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1814.
- MILES,⁶ (109) who m. Sophia Crooker, had,
- (189) I. CHARLES AUGUSTUS,⁷ b. July 9, 1817, d. June 4, 1818.
 (190) II. SARAH,⁷ b. at Salem, Sept. 22, 1820.
 (191) III. MARY JANE,⁷ b. at Dover, Ms. Jan. 20, 1823.
 (192) IV. CAROLINE VALENTINE,⁷ b. at Dover, Feb. 4, 1825.
 (193) V. CHARLOTTE RIDDLE,⁷ b. at Boston.
- Rachel,⁵ (147) who m. Samuel Whiting, Esq., had,
- (194) I. Harriet,⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1789.
 (195) II. Ann,⁶ b. Oct. 20, 17—.
 (196) III. Catherine,⁶ twin with Ann.
 (197) IV. Augustus,⁶ b. March 2, 1795, grad. H. C. 1816,
 (198) V. Mary Ann,⁶ b. May 25, 1800.

APPENDIX.

Extracts of Letters from Rev. Thomas Farmer, Rector of Aspley-Guise, in Bedfordshire, England, to John Farmer of Concord, N. H. Dated July, 1822.

DEAR SIR, — Having lately been to visit my relations at Leicester, my native place, I saw for the first time a letter from you, desiring an account of your Genealogy; and, being satisfied of our consanguinity, you will allow me to hope that you may cross the Atlantic, and visit this village, of which I am the Rector, and which is situated but little more than 40 miles from London, and near the Duke of Bedford's magnificent Park and Palace.

I am possessed of the papers which formerly belonged to my uncle, Dr. Richard Farmer, who certainly was a most ingenious and classical scholar, and perhaps the best annotator on England's immortal bard. You may know that he was Master of Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge. There I was educated, and there I saw him die, after a very long protracted illness, on the 8th of September, 1797. The loose papers, from which I shall send you extracts, are in Dr. Farmer's hand-writing.

My father, Thomas Farmer, is now at Leicester, and is the only male issue of his generation. He was born on the 10th of May, 1714. I was born on the 21st of August, 1771, and am the only issue left, and I am in possession of land in the vicinity of Nuneaton, sharing it equally with Mr. Arnold of Ashley, no great distance from Daventry, in the County of Northampton.

Of the present owner of Ancely, or Astly, I know nothing; but in the old papers, I find John Farmer of Ancely, in the County of Warwick, passes a time, Sept. 1st, 1601, and that a John Farmer, in 1663, [1633?] contracts marriage with Isabel Barbage of Great Packington, in the County of Warwick, and that Isabel, in after marriage articles, is stiled "*now of New England*;" that John Farmer of Nuneaton married Sarah Daws of Tamworth, and settles the estate at Ancely upon her. Richard F., son of John and Sarah, was baptized at Nuneaton, Sept. 15, 1698, and married Hannah Knibb of Brinklow, in the County of Warwick, Jan. 4, 1732-3. Their eldest son, Richard, born May 4, 1735, was the person whom you have rightly named of such extensive literary fame and acquisitions.

I shall seal this with the seal* which Dr. Farmer wore and used, and the Arms I read, "He beareth Sable, Chevron between three Lamps Argent, with Fire Proper, by the name of Farmer." This coat was assigned to George Farmer, Esq., 1663, second son of Bartholomew Farmer, Gent.† of Radcliffe, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. The patent was to *alter* the Chevron of the family, though it mentions not what anciently were the Arms of the family."

From the same to the same, dated Aspley-Guise, Dec. 1, 1823.

Sir, — The family of Farmers from which we are descended, were living about the year of our Lord, 1500, at a village called Ratcliffe-

* The impression of this seal is deposited in the cabinet of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester.

† Bartholomew was the son of John Farmer of Leicester, and grandson of Bartholomew of the same place, as appears by the [Herald's] visitation of that county in 1619.

Cuiley, which is in Leicestershire, and adjoining the Counties of Warwick and Stafford. One of them was a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and you observe by the scrap enclosed, another of them, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, which scrap is the hand-writing of the author on the learning of Shakspeare. Most of them are buried in a vault belonging to the family, in the church of Witherly, (near Ratcliffe) in the County of Leicester. My grandfather's name was Richard, who married a Miss Knibb, and their family consisted of *Richard*, [b. May 4, 1735,] the annotator on our immortal bard, Prebendary of Canterbury, then a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London, the Master of Emmanuel College in Cambridge, and principal Librarian of that University; *John*, in holy Orders; *Thomas*, my father, [b. May 10, 1744,] who married the 3rd dau. of John Andrew, Esq., of Harlestone-Park in the County of Northampton; *Joseph*, Lieut. Col. of the Royal Leicester volunteers; *Hannah*, unmarried; *Sarah* married Allen Brown, Esq., of Cosby, near Leicester, and afterwards Richard Jervis, a surgeon of Lutterworth; *Mary* married [in 1768,] the Hon. Richard Byron, [b. Oct. 28, 1724,] brother of the late Lord [William] Byron."

MEMOIRS OF GRADUATES OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

Commencing with the year 1670.

BY THE LATE JOHN FARMER, ESQ.

NOTE. The year they were graduated is prefixed to the name of each person, in the several Memoirs.

NATHANIEL HIGGINSON.

1670. NATHANIEL HIGGINSON, son of Rev. John Higginson, pastor of the first church in Salem, was born at Guilford, Ct., Oct. 11, 1652. After receiving his second degree in 1673, he made preparation to go to England, where an uncle of his had been settled as a clergyman, and where he had a number of relations. He went thither the following year, and was soon introduced to Lord Wharton, with whom he remained about seven years, in the capacity of steward and tutor to his children. He was employed in the mint of the Tower in 1681, and went in 1683 in the East India Company's service to Fort St. George in the East Indies; was a member and secretary of the council, and afterwards governor of the factory at said fort. He married Elizabeth Richards, 1692; returned to England with his wife and four children in 1700, and established himself as a merchant in London, and did considerable business with his New England friends.

In 1706, we find his name, with 19 others, signed to a petition full of invective against Joseph Dudley, then Governor of Massachusetts, and praying for his removal, which was presented and read to Queen Anne in council. Gov. Dudley, in his answer to the charges contained in this petition, notices several of the peti-

tioners, and thus speaks of Mr. H. "Mr. Higginson is a gentleman of good value, born in New England, but has been absent in the East Indies six and twenty years, and so may be presumed to know nothing of the country. To be sure, his father, that has been a minister in the country near sixty years, yet living, and his brother, a member of her Majesty's Council, must know more, his brother having been always assisting the Governor, and consenting in Col. Dudley's justification at this time with the Council, where no man has dissented from the vote sent herewith." The allegations against Gov. Dudley in this petition, were voted by the General Court, or Council and House, to be a "wicked and scandalous accusation;" but some persons of note, considering the high character of Mr. Higginson and his good interest at court, "signified by their letters, that they thought the two Houses impolitic in the severity of their expressions, which, from being their friend, might, at least, cause him to become cool and indifferent." We know not the effect of the language of the General Court on the mind of Mr. Higginson, but we cannot suppose it alienated his affections from his native country. He lived but two years after, to serve the interests of his friends in New England. He died in London of the small pox, in November, 1708, aged 56 years. He had been for several years a member of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians of New England. Judge Sewall says, he had been acquainted with him for forty years, and seems to have had a high opinion of his character and public services. *Felt, Annals of Salem*, 350. *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* ii. 146, 147. *Gov. Dudley's MS. Answer to Mr. H.'s petition* (the original, which escaped, in part, the fury of the mob, when they destroyed Gov. Hutchinson's house.)

AMMI RUHAMAH CORLET.

1670. AMMI RUHAMAH CORLET was son of the celebrated schoolmaster, Elijah Corlet, of whom an early poet sang,

"Tis Corlet's pains, and Cheever's, we must own,
That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown."

The father was educated at Lincoln College in the University of Oxford, and the son had all the advantages of early preparation, which could be derived from so distinguished a scholar. Having been graduated, he appears to have followed the business of his father, and in 1672 we find him at Plymouth, as the Master of the principal school in that place. After taking his second degree, or about that time, he was a Fellow of the College, in which office, it is presumed, he continued till his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1679.

THOMAS CLARK.

1670. THOMAS CLARK, son of Jonas Clarke, of Cambridge, a surveyor of some note, was born, March 2, 1653. Rev. Mr. Allen,



in his History of Chelmsford, says in relation to Mr. Clark, "We have neither church records, manuscript sermons, coteremporary notices, nor any other materials, from which a bare memento can be erected, excepting the following sentence in the 9th volume of the Hist. Coll. of Mass., page 195. 'Dorchester, 1704, Dec. 10. The death of Rev. Thomas Clark of Chelmsford was lamented in a sermon from Acts xx: 25, &c.' A great loss to all our towns, and especially to our frontier towns on that side of the country, who are greatly weakened with the loss of such a man." Besides the above extract from Mr. Allen, we find a fact in Dr. Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World," which is creditable to the character of Mr. Clark. In the time of the witchcraft delusion, "there was at Chelmsford an afflicted person, that in her fits cried out against a woman, a neighbor, which Mr. Clark, the minister of the gospel there, could not believe to be guilty of such a crime, [witchcraft.] And it happened while that woman milked her cow, the cow struck her with one horn upon the forehead and fetched blood. And while she was bleeding, a spectre of her likeness appeared to the party afflicted, who pointing at the spectre, one struck at the place, and the afflicted said, *You have made her forehead bleed!* Hereupon some went to the woman and found her forehead bloody, and acquainted Mr. Clark with it, who forthwith went to the woman and asked her, *How her forehead became bloody?* and she answered, *By a blow of the cow's horn,* as abovesaid; whereby he was satisfied that it was a design of Satan to render an innocent person suspected." The conduct of Mr. Clark in this decision, made at the time when the spectral evidence was so generally received, probably prevented the infatuation from extending to Chelmsford. Happy would it have been had all ministers and magistrates exercised a like discrimination in rejecting all evidence against persons whose characters had been previously good. By the magistrates at Salem, the coincidence of the imaginary wound inflicted on the spectre, and the real wound from the cow's horn on the woman, would have been sufficient for the condemnation of the latter.

Mr. Clark was the minister of Chelmsford twenty-seven years, having been ordained, in 1677, as the successor of Rev. John Fiske. His labors were suddenly terminated, being seized, according to Judge Sewall's Diary, with a fever, on Friday the 2nd, which caused his death on the following Wednesday, December 7, 1704, in the 52nd year of his age.

Mr. Clark was twice married. The name of his first wife was Mary, who died Dec. 2, 1700. His second was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting, whom he married, Oct. 2, 1702. His children, who lived to mature years, all by his first wife, were Lucy, who married Major John Tyng, father of Judge John Tyng, Sept. 19, 1700. She died April 25, 1708; Elizabeth, who married John Hancock of West Cambridge; Jonas, born Dec. 2, 1681, who resided on the farm, known by the name of the Cragie farm. There he kept a public house and ferry which have ever since borne his name.

His house was the general resort for all fashionable people. He was honored with many civil and military offices; was a very popular man, and esteemed as a good Christian. He died April 8, 1770, aged 86. Thomas, the youngest son, was born Sept. 28, 1694.

GEORGE BURROUGH.

1670. GEORGE BURROUGH, or as the name is usually spelt, BURROUGHS, was, perhaps, a son of Jeremiah Burroughs, an inhabitant of Scituate, Ms., as early as 1647; but we have no certain information of his parentage or the time of his birth. He was admitted a member of the church in Roxbury, April 12, 1674, and his son George was baptized in the church there, Nov. 28, 1675. He became a preacher within a few years after he left College, and, as early as 1675 or 1676, he was the minister at Casco, in Maine, and was there when that town suffered the loss of so many lives by an attack of the Indians. The war which soon followed, drove Mr. Burroughs from Maine, and he returned to Massachusetts. In November, 1680, he was employed to preach at Salem Village, now Salem. He continued there probably until 1683, when, in May, Mr. Lawson was invited to preach to the people. Mr. Burroughs returned to his ministry in Casco the same year. A work entitled "European Settlements in America," in speaking of Mr. Burroughs as a victim of the Salem Witchcraft, says, "that he was a gentleman who had formerly been minister of Salem; but upon some of the religious disputes which divided the country he differed from his flock, and left them." Mather, in his "Wonders of the Invisible World," countenances this idea, saying "he had removed from Salem Village in ill terms some years before." Mr. Willis, in his History of Portland, says, "The first notice of his return to Casco is in June, 1683, when, at the request of the town, he relinquished 150 acres of land, which had been granted to him previous to the war. In their application to him for this purpose, they offered to give him 100 acres 'further off,' for the quantity relinquished, but Burroughs replied, 'as for the land already taken away, we were welcome to it, and, if 20 acres of the 50 above expressed would please us, he freely gave it to us, not desiring any land anywhere else, nor any thing else in consideration thereof.'"

His disinterestedness places the character of Mr. Burroughs in an amiable light, which nothing can be found, during the whole course of his ministry at Casco, to impair. The large quantity of land which he relinquished was situated upon the Neck, which was then daily becoming more valuable, by the location of the town upon it. All this, excepting thirty acres, he freely returned, without accepting the consideration offered by the town.

The unhappy catastrophe which terminated the life and usefulness of Mr. Burroughs, has cast a shade upon many facts relating to him which would be interesting to us to know. We have no means

of ascertaining whether he was regularly settled and had gathered a church at Casco or not. There is, however, sufficient authority for asserting, that he preached to the people there a longer period than any Congregational minister prior to Rev. Thomas Smith.

"There has nothing," says Mr. Willis, "survived Mr. Burroughs, either in his living or dying, that casts any reproach upon his character; and, although he died a victim of a fanaticism, as wicked and stupid as any which has been countenanced in civilized society, and which for a time prejudiced his memory, yet his character stands redeemed in a more enlightened age from any blemish.

Mr. Burroughs was driven from Casco by the Indians in 1690, and went to Wells, where he resided when he was accused of the crime of witchcraft. The indictment against him is given in the second volume of Hutchinson. He was examined on May 8, 1692, and committed to prison in Boston until his trial, which took place in August following. He was condemned on testimony, which nothing but the most highly wrought infatuation could for a moment have endured. His great strength and activity, for which he had been remarkable from his youth, were enlisted against him, as having been derived from the Prince of evil. It was in evidence, that he had lifted a barrel of molasses by putting his finger in the bung-hole, and carried it round him; that he held a gun more than seven feet long at arm's length with one hand, and performed other surprising feats above the power of humanity. Some evidence was also exhibited against his moral character, in relation to his treatment of his wives and children, but we can attach but very little credit to it considering the great perversion of truth at that time.

He was executed August 19, 1692, on Gallows hill, in Salem. At his execution, he made a most solemn, pertinent, and affecting prayer, which drew the remark from Cotton Mather, who was present, as I was informed by the late Dr. Bentley, "that no man could have made such a prayer unless the devil helped him." He concluded his dying petition with the Lord's prayer, probably to convince some of the spectators of his innocence; for it was the received opinion, that a true witch or wizard could not say the Lord's prayer without blundering.

The age of Mr. Burroughs is represented by Dr. Bentley, in his *Hist. of Salem*, published in *1 Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. vi.*, to have been *about fourscore years*; but that writer undoubtedly transferred the age of Giles Cory, who wanted only three years of being *fourscore*, to Mr. Burroughs. It can by no means be admitted, that Mr. B. was nearly 60 years old when he graduated, which must have been the case if he was 80 years old at the time he was executed.

Mr. Burroughs had been three times married. The names of his first and second wives are not known. His last was daughter of Thomas Ruck, and she survived him. His children were George, baptized 1675, who lived in Ipswich; Jeremiah, who was insane; Rebecca, who married a Tolman of Boston; Hannah, who

married a Fox, and lived near Barton's Point in Boston; Elizabeth, who married Peter Thomas of Boston, the ancestor of the late Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., of Worcester. George and Thomas Burroughs of Newburyport, the former a tanner, conveyed to N. Winslow, in 1774, the right of George Burroughs in proprietary land in Falmouth. These were probably descendants of the minister. — *Hutchinson, Hist. Mass.* ii. 57-59. *Felt, Annals of Salem.* *Neal's Hist. N. E.* ii. 130-134, 144. *Willis, Hist. Portland in Coll. Maine Hist. Soc.* i. 144, 174-176. *Upham, Lectures on Witchcraft.* *Allen, Biog. Dict. art. Burroughs.*

ISAAC FOSTER.

1671. ISAAC FOSTER, according to the late William Winthrop, Esq., was from Charlestown, and might have been brother of John Foster, who was graduated in 1667; but this is uncertain, as the latter was from Dorchester. [We find him to have been admitted freeman in 1679, about which time, he probably went to Connecticut.] Mr. Winthrop may have considered him as belonging to Charlestown from the circumstance of his being called to preach there. When a committee of the town of Charlestown was about selecting a successor to Rev. Thomas Shepard, in 1678, the opinions of Rev. John Sherman, Rev. Increase Mather, and Rev. President Oakes were requested as to the "fittest person" for their minister, and these gentlemen recommended Mr. Foster as "the fittest and suitablest person" for that place. While remaining at Charlestown he was admitted freeman, in 1679. Soon after this, he went to Connecticut and preached in Hartford, and, from his name being printed in italics, it has been inferred that he was settled there, but this does not clearly appear from Dr. Trumbull.

SAMUEL PHIPPS.

1671. SAMUEL PHIPPS, son, it is presumed, of Solomon Phipps of Charlestown, who died in that town, July 25, 1671, was born about the year 1649. The most of his life was passed in civil offices, having been Register of Deeds for the county of Middlesex, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the same county, and representative for the town of Charlestown, where he resided. To the last office he was elected in 1692, being one of the first representatives under the charter of William and Mary. In 1700, he was one of the Commissioners of claims for receiving and examining all titles and claims to land in the eastern province of Maine. Mr. Phipps died in August, 1725, aged 76, and was buried in the tomb of his son-in-law Lemmon. His wife was Mary Danforth, daughter of Dep. Gov. Thomas Danforth. She was born July 28, 1650. [We find the name of Danforth associated with Phipps in the class of 1781.] Thomas Phipps, who graduated in 1695, was his son.

COMPLETE LIST OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME; TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

BY THE REV. JONATHAN FRENCH OF NORTH HAMPTON.

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Graduated.	Settled.	Dismissed or died.
Brentwood	Nathaniel Trask	Lexington, Ms.	Mar. 18, 1723	Harv. 1742	ord. 1745 inst. 1756	Dec. 12, 1759
	Ebenezer Flint	Methuen, Ms.	1795	Dart.	May 27, 1801	Oct. 12, 1811
	Chester Colton	Hartford, Ct.		Yale,	Jan. 25, 1815	Mar. 16, 1825
	Luke A. Spofford	Jaffrey	Nov. 5, 1785	Mid.	Feb. 22, 1826	April 1, 1829
	Jonathan Ward, s. s.	Plymouth	Aug. 24, 1769	Dart.	1792	
	Francis Welch	Hampstead		Union,	1832	
	John Gunnison	Hampton	April 15, 1795	—	Dec. 4, 1833	Oct. 4, 1837
	James Boutwell	Lyndeborough		—	June 12, 1839	June, 1841
	Timothy Upham	Malden, Ms.	Dec. 20, 1745	Harv.	1836	Nov. 4, 1841
	Nathaniel Wells	Wells, Me.	July 13, 1774	Dart.	1765	Dec. 9, 1772
Deerfield	Ephraim N. Hidden	Tamworth	Aug. 28, 1811	Dart.	1795	July 1, 1812
	Robert Cutler	Cambridge, Ms.		Harv.	1836	Sept. 1, 1841
Epping	Josiah Stearns	Billerica, Ms.	Jan. 20, 1732	Harv.	1741	Dec. 9, 1717
	Peter Holt	Andover, Ms.	June 12, 1763	Harv.	1751	March 8, 1758
	Forest Jeffers	Wells, Me.	Aug. 4, 1794	Harv.	1790	April 25, 1821
	Calvin Chapman	Bethel, Me.	Nov. 13, 1814	Bowd.	Oct. 26, 1826	Oct. 31, 1831
	Enoch Corser, s. s.	Boscawen	Jan. 2, 1787	Mid.	1839	Dec. 8, 1842

NOTES.

BRENTWOOD. In Dec. 12, 1748, according to Farmer's Statistics of New Hampshire ministers, *Rev. Nathaniel Trask* was settled in this place.

"Jan. 18, 1756, this church [Hampton church] was sent for to install the *Rev. Mr. Trask* at Brentwood. They chose Deacons Tuck and Lane, who went. And the affair was completed with love and peace, decency and good order. *Mr. Odlin* and *Flagg* prayed. I preached, Col. iv: 17. *Mr. Whipple* gave the charge. Attest, *W. Cotton*, Pastor."

Over a church newly organized, *Mr. Trask* was installed, as stated in the records of *Rev. W. Cotton*, Jan. 21, 1756.

Mr. Trask retained the pastoral office in Brentwood, 41 years; though he ceased from his pulpit labors, about two years before his death, which occurred Dec. 12, 1789, at the age of 67. He married *Pamel Thing*, June 15, 1749. Their children were *Elizabeth*, born July 30, 1750, died in Brentwood *Pamel*, born July 2, 1752, died Sept. 8, 1756. *Nathaniel*, born Sept. 8, 1754, died Sept. 5, 1756; *Mary*, born Sept. 14, 1756. *Pamel*, born Aug. 27, 1759, died July 21, 1762. *Samuel*, born Sept. 10, 1762, settled and died in Brentwood, where his son and daughter now live. *Jonathan*, born Dec. 12, 1764, settled in *Mont Vernon, Me.*

From the decease of *Mr. Trask*, the church was without a pastor eleven years and a half. During that period, more than a hundred individuals were employed as candidates for settlement, or as supplies. Eight or ten, successively, received and declined invitations to settle.

At the ordination of the *Rev. Ebenezer Flint*, the church had become reduced to six male and thirteen female members. *Mr. Flint* died suddenly, Oct. 12, 1811, aged 42, leaving a widow, who died at the age of 72 years.

He studied theology with the *Rev. Dr. Emmons*. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Deacon Kendall* of *Tewksbury, Ms.* Two of his children were *Mary K.*, who married *Ebenezer Orne*, and *Abigail J.*, who married *Jonathan Robinson*, 3rd. The youngest son of *Mr. Flint*, *Ezra M.*, married *Louisa P. Haynes* of *Charlestown, Ms.*, and now lives there. The eldest, *Ebenezer*, resides in Brentwood, unmarried.

From the time of *Mr. Flint's* death, the church was destitute of a pastor more than four years.

Rev. Chester Colton preached at Brentwood, July 21, 1813. He proved to be the *Barnabas* they needed; and the friends of religious order, being encouraged and strengthened, settled him. *Rev. Mr. Rowland* of *Exeter* preached the ordination sermon, from *1 Cor. i: 21*, and *Rev. Dr. Pearson* of *Andover, Ms.*, gave the charge.

The people became ardently attached to *Mr. Colton*, and his labors were blessed. He was dismissed at his own urgent request, on account of an inflammation of his eyes which forbade application to study. *Mr. Colton's* vision was, in a few years, so far restored, by rest and medical treatment, that he resumed the labors of a pastor, and was installed at *Lyme, Ct.*, Feb. 12, 1829. Recently he has labored under the direction of the *Connecticut Missionary Society*, in *North Goshen, Ct.*

Rev. Luke Ainsworth Spofford was installed in Brentwood, and, after laboring about three years, and not finding his hopes of usefulness realized, he requested and received a dismission. The number of church members reported, June, 1828, was 53. Subsequently to his ministry at Brentwood, *Mr. Spofford* was installed at *Lancaster, N. H.*, 1829; *Atkinson, N. H.*, 1832; *Scituate, Ms.*, 1835; *Chilmark*, on *Martha's Vineyard, Ms.*, 1842; from which place he removed to *Newburg, N. Y.*, where his family resides. *Mr. Spofford*, before he came to Brentwood, had been ordained at *Gilmanston, N. H.* where he enjoyed a successful ministry of six years; but, on account of the state of his health, and the extent of the field, resigned June 9, 1825. For more particular notices, see *Rev. Mr. Lancaster's History of Gilmanston*, and *Notes* respecting the ministers in *Gilmanston*, in the first number of the *New Hampshire Repository*, Vol. I.

After *Mr. Spofford's* resignation, the people in Brentwood enjoyed the labors of *Rev. Jonathan Ward* about three and a half years.

Mr. Ward studied theology with Rev. Dr. Emmons, and was ordained in New Milford, now And, Me., in 1796, and resigned in 1818. Although Mr. Ward has never been installed in New Hampshire, he has, in many respects, performed the services of a pastor to some of the churches in a very acceptable and useful manner. Mr. Ward labored twelve years, most of the time staidly, in Plymouth, his native place, and the place of his father's ministry, for more than thirty-two years.

Mr. Ward's father, Rev. Nathan Ward, was born at Newton, Ms., April 11, 1721, died June 15, 1801, aged 83. He married Tamasin Ireland, who was born Jan. 1, 1722, O. S., and died Aug. 16, 1777. Rev. Nathan Ward, who was hopefully converted under the preaching of Mr. Whitefield, had not a collegiate education, but received an honorary degree of M. A. from Dartmouth College. His children, beside Jonathan the youngest, were Nathan, born Jan. 9, 1748, O. S., died Nov. 3, 1776; Enoch, born July 4, 1749, died July 31, 1825; Abraham, born Feb. 9, 1751, died Dec. 6, 1776; Mary, born Sept. 18, 1752, died Dec. 6, 1776; Abigail, born March 31, 1755, N. S., died Sept. 16, 1841; Samuel, born Aug. 26, 1756, died Nov. 8, 1776; Isaac, born March 16, 1758, died Feb. 27, 1816; Benjamin, born Sept. 21, 1761, died —; Daniel, born Jan. 30, 1761; Esther, born Aug. 17, 1767, died Dec. 8, 1776. The submission of the parents was painfully tested, by the death of five of their children, with a putrid fever, within five weeks. Enoch, brother of Rev. N. Ward, entered the ministry, but died young. He graduated at Harvard University, 1736. The grandfather of Rev. J. Ward was Joseph, whose father was John, who settled in Newton, Ms., and one of a large family, brought by their father, William Ward, from England, about 1646, who settled in Sudbury, Ms. Rev. Jonathan Ward married Philenia Gay Whitaker of Attleborough, Ms., who was born April 6, 1776, and died April 25, 1825. Their children were Jonathan, born Nov. 30, 1800, graduated at D. C., 1822, studied at the Theological Seminary, Andover, ordained at Biddeford, Me., Oct. 26, 1825, died Feb. 8, 1826, aged 25; James Wilson, born May 21, 1803, graduated at D. C., 1826, studied at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and at New Haven, ordained at Abington, Ms., May 31, 1834; Philenia, born Oct. 16, 1804, married Frederick Robinson of Brentwood; Laura Elizabeth, born May 7, 1807, married Lucius M. Perdy of Sharon, Ct.

Rev. Francis Welch was the fourth settled minister in Brentwood. He has labored since he left that place in Ipswich, Lincoln Parish, Ms.; and in Perry, Washington County, Me.

Rev. John Gunnison, who had been previously ordained at Lyman, Me., May 12, 1831, installed over the Union Society of Salisbury and Amesbury, Ms., Dec. 31, 1835, and at Newmarket, Lamprey River, Feb. 22, 1837, was installed at Brentwood. He was, after leaving Brentwood, installed at West Falmouth, Me., in Jan., 1842. He now resides at Portland, but at present supplies the pulpit of the first church in Westbrook. He studied theology with the Rev. Charles Jenkins of Portland, Me., and entered the ministry late in life. He married for his first wife, Joanna Dow of Gilmanton, and for his second, a woman by the name of Starboard.

Rev. James Boutwell, who was born May 11, 1814, graduated at the Theological Seminary, Andover, in 1840. He was an Instructor at Dunkirk, N. Y., one year. Mr. Boutwell has seven brothers and one sister older, and two sisters younger, than himself. His paternal grandfather was of Wilmington, Ms. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Benjamin Jones, of Lyndeborough, a physician of some celebrity, whose native place was Ipswich, Ms. Mr. Boutwell's brother, William Thurston Boutwell, was several years a missionary among the Ojibwa Indians, in Wisconsin. Mr. Boutwell married Mary P., daughter of Dea. Pascal Abbot of Andover, Ms., April 10, 1837. Their children are Mary Lucelia, born at Dunkirk, N. Y., March 8, 1838; James Pascal, born at Andover, Feb. 6, 1840, died Oct. 31, 1844; George Clark, born at Brentwood, Feb. 8, 1842; Charles Hawley, born at Brentwood, Oct. 29, 1843; Hannah Elizabeth, born March 11, 1846.

DEERFIELD was a part of Nottingham, from which it was separated, and incorporated Jan. 8, 1766. The Congregational Society was formed in Dec., 1772.

Rev. Timothy Upham was the first minister. His first wife, who was the mother of all his children, was Hannah, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Northampton. Her twin sister, Elizabeth, married Dr. Edmund Chadwick of Deerfield, father of Peter Chadwick, Esq., of Exeter. The children of Rev. Mr. Upham are Hon. Nathaniel Upham of Rochester; Gen. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth; and Miss Hannah Upham, the celebrated Principal of the Female Institute in Canandaigua, N. Y. Among the grandchildren of Rev. Mr. Upham, are Rev. Thomas Cogswell Upham, D. D., Professor in Bowdoin College, who was previously pastor of the Congregational church in Rochester; Hon. Nathaniel Gookin Upham, a Judge of the Superior Court of N. H.; May, widow of Hon. David Barker, Jr., and now wife of Ebenezer Cooe, Esq.; Alfred, M. D., of New York; Timothy, M. D., deceased; Joseph Badger Upham, Merchant in Portsmouth; Judith Almira, married to James Bell, Esq.; Hannah Elizabeth, deceased; Ruth Cogswell, married to John Berry, M. D.; Francis William, a member of the Boston Bar; and Albert Gookin, M. D., of Boston.

The New England genealogy of the Rev. Timothy Upham is traced to John Upham, born in England, in 1597, who emigrated to Weymouth, New England, in 1635, and went thence to Malden. He was highly esteemed for his piety, intelligence, and energy of character; filled various civil offices, and was deacon of the church many years. He performed the duties of moderator of a town meeting a few months before his death, which took place Feb. 25, 1681, at the age of 84.

Lieut. Phineas Upham, son of John Upham, married Ruth Wood. He died in consequence of wounds received in the capture of Narraganset Fort in 1675. Phineas, son of Lieut. Phineas, married Mary Mellins. His son Phineas married Tamzen Hill, whose son Timothy married Mary Cheever. These last were the parents of Rev. Timothy Upham, whose New England ancestors, from the first, were men of influence in the church, and in the community, and were distinguished for intelligence, firmness of character, and a spirit of enterprise. The first wife of Rev. Timothy Upham died Aug. 1, 1797, aged 41. Mr. Upham died in the 63d year of his age, and 39th of his ministry. The sermon at his funeral, from Heb. xiii: 8, by Rev. Peter Holt, ascribes to Mr. Upham "many gifts and excellent qualifications for a gospel minister." Mr. Upham's second wife, who was Miss Hephzibah Neal of Stratham, died May 11, 1811. See *Family History, by Albert G. Upham, A. M., M. D., 1845*.

Rev. Nathaniel Wells was engaged sixteen years in mercantile business before entering the ministry. He studied theology with Rev. Moses Hemmenway, D. D., of Wells, Me., whose daughter he married in 1797. After a diligent and useful ministry of about 30 years, he resigned his pastoral charge. Two of his sons are settled in the ministry. Theodore, ordained in Borington, June 12, 1845; Moses Hemmenway, ordained in Pittsfield, Nov. 19, 1845. Rev. Nathaniel Wells was son of Dea. Nathaniel Wells, whose father was also Dea. Nathaniel Wells, who removed to Wells, Me., from Ipswich, Ms., and who was a son of Dea. Thomas Wells of Ipswich, who died in that place, Oct. 26, 1766.

Rev. Ephraim Nelson Hidden was Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy three years; graduated at Gilmanton Theological Seminary, 1840; was married, Aug. 28, 1840, to Mary Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of Josiah Parsons, Esq., of Gilmanton, whose wife was Judith Badger, great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Badger, Senior. He was son of Ephraim Hidden, and nephew of Rev. Samuel Hidden of Tamworth, N. H., and grandson of Price Hidden of Rowley, Ms. His first New England ancestor emigrated from England and settled in Rowley.

ERRATA. *Rev. Robert Cutler* was the first minister. In 1755, Mr. Cutler, being charged with immoral conduct, was dismissed by a Council. He was installed in Greenwich, Ms., Feb. 13, 1760, where he died, Feb. 24, 1786, aged probably 68.

Rev. Josiah Stearns closed his ministry and life, July 25, 1788. He descended from Isaac Stearns, who came from England, with Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Watertown. The line of descent is 1. Isaac and Sarah Stearns. 2. John Stearns, who married Sarah Mixer of Watertown. He settled in Billerica. 3. John Stearns, who married Elizabeth ——. He was

the first child born in Billerica, on record. 4. John Stearns, who married Esther Johnson. She was a *great-granddaughter* of the celebrated Capt. Edward Johnson, author of the *History of New England*, entitled "Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England." In several publications, she is incorrectly mentioned as the *daughter* of the historian. Her father was a second Capt. Edward Johnson, her grandfather was William Johnson, Esq. John and Esther Stearns were the parents of Rev. Josiah Stearns of Epping. The following short obituary notice appeared in a public print, Aug. 27, 1788. It is attributed to the pen of the Rev. Dr. Tappan, then of Newbury, afterwards Professor of Divinity in Harvard University.

"For the Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet.

"Mr. Hoyt, — The Rev. Mr. Stearns, whose death was announced in your last, sustained a character too great and too good to be passed over in silence. The God of Nature endued him with singular abilities, which, by the aid of erudition, fitted him for extensive usefulness. His assiduous application to the work of the ministry was truly worthy of imitation. In him shone an assemblage of virtues and graces which rarely meet in the same person. He had a lively fancy, a penetrating judgment, a correct taste, and a mind expanded as the heavens. His conversation was ever reasonable, grave, pathetic, and instructive. His public discourses were replete with good sense, with important truths in a clear and instructive light, and received the approbation of the best judges. He despised pageantry, without the appearance of affectation. He trusted to nothing mortal; pitied, but envied not, such as had their portion in this life. His advice in Council was often sought, and ever approved. He had a constitutional firmness, and was capable of the most dispassionate reasoning. He repudiated errors ancient and modern, and rejoiced to the last in his faithful adherence to the doctrines of grace. Elevated by the purer sentiments, he ever possessed a mind calm and serene. God, who is allwise in council, was pleased to try his faith and patience in the furnace of affliction. After a lingering and painful sickness, he died of a cancer, in the 57th year of his age. In him died a friend to justice, liberty, and energetic government; a vigorous watchman, a patient guide, an affectionate pastor, a prudent, kind husband, and an indulgent but truly faithful parent."

Mr. Stearns was a close and thorough student. He studied the Scriptures in their original languages, with unremitting diligence. His limited means would not allow him to possess much of a library, but he was favored with the use of books by friends, who were able to own them. He was accustomed to borrow one volume at a time, and when he had read it through, its contents were his own. The late Rev. Dr. Thayer of Kingston, mentioning this fact, added, "The Bible especially was his Library." So intimate was his knowledge of the Scriptures, that "he could readily cite chapter and verse, where almost any text was to be found." Mr. Stearns was an ardent friend of liberty. "Some of his sons were in the field, during a greater part of the Revolutionary contest; and he sacrificed most of his worldly interest in support of the American cause." [*Alden's Epitaphs*] He was a member of a State Convention, in Exeter, in which he regarded himself as fully committed to the risk of his personal safety. Returning from the Convention, he called his children around him, told them of the stand he had taken, and added, "If the cause shall prevail it will be a great blessing to the country, but if it should fail, your poor old father's head will soon be a button for a halter."

Mr. Stearns was tall in person, and interesting in his pulpit performances. He held the untiring attention of his audience, which not unfrequently filled the seats and aisles of his meeting-house, while, in pleasant weather, a number stood abroad around the doors and windows.

Of the printed sermons of Mr. Stearns, two were on 1 John iv: 8, — "God is love." These were preached in Exeter, and printed after his death, at the request, made to him in his last sickness, of Hon. John Phillips, for the use of the members of the Academy. Another was on early piety, with a brief memoir of Samuel Lawrence, preached Sept. 19, 1779. Another was a Fast sermon.

Mr. Stearns married first, Sarah Abbot of Andover. They had three sons and three daughters. One of the sons was John Stearns, Esq., of Deerfield,

N. H. Mrs. Stearns died in November, 1766. In September, 1767, he married Sarah Ruggles, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ruggles of Billerica, who was a grandson of Rev. John Woodbridge of Andover, and great-grandson of Gov. Thomas Dudley. By the second marriage, also, Mr. Stearns had three sons and three daughters.

Rev. Samuel Stearns, son of Rev. Josiah Stearns, by his second marriage, was born in Epping, April 8, 1770; graduated at H. U. 1794; studied theology with Rev. Jonathan French of Andover; and was ordained in Bedford, Ms., April 27, 1795, where he died, Dec. 26, 1834, aged 65. He married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Mr. French of Andover. She was a descendant from John Alden, one of the first Pilgrims, who is said by some to have been the first person, who leaped upon the rock at Plymouth, New England, in 1620. Rev. Mr. Stearns of Bedford lived to see three of his sons settled in the ministry. Rev. Samuel Horatio Stearns, ordained over the Old South Church in Boston, Ms., April 16, 1831, died in Paris, France, July 15, 1837. His remains were brought to his native country, and rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Rev. William Augustus Stearns, ordained at Cambridgeport, Dec. 11, 1831, married Rebecca Alden Frazer of Duxbury. Rev. Jonathan French Stearns was ordained pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, Sept. 16, 1835. He married first, Joanna Chaplin, daughter of Dr. James Prescott Chaplin of Cambridgeport. He married secondly, Anna S. Prentiss of Portland, Me. Sarah Caroline, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Stearns of Bedford, married Rev. Forest Jefferts, who was ordained at Epping, and afterwards installed at Middleton, Ms. Charlotte Esther, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Stearns, married Rev. Jonathan Leavitt. He was ordained at Bedford, and afterwards installed at Providence, R. I. Rev. Josiah Howe Stearns, son of Dea. William Stearns and grandson of Rev. Josiah Stearns of Epping, was ordained at Dennyville, Me., Nov. 6, 1814, and married Eliza Kilby, daughter of John Kilby, Esq., of that place. The mother of Rev. Josiah Howe Stearns, who was, before marriage, Abigail Richards Howe of Templeton, Ms., was a descendant of John Alden of Pilgrim memory.

Rev. Peter Holt, third pastor at Epping, was son of Joshua Holt, Esq., whose brother, Rev. Nathan Holt, was pastor of the second Church in Danvers, Ms. Rev. Peter Holt studied theology with Rev. Mr. French of Andover. He was installed over the Presbyterian church in Peterborough, March 7, 1827; resigned April, 1835; preached in Deering from 1835 to 1841. See notices of Mr. Holt by Rev. Mr. Whiton, in the N. H. Repository, Vol. I. No. 3. Rev. Mr. Holt of Epping married Hannah, daughter of Rev. Nathan Holt. They had seven children. Two survive, Sarah and Mary; the first of these married Samuel Endicott of Beverly. Nathan died at Epping, in his 12th year, of whom there is an obituary in the Piscataqua Evan. Mag. Vol. IV. p. 36. The family of Mr. Holt is traced to Nicholas Holt, who came from England to Newbury, in 1635, removed to Andover, and was one of the ten males who founded the church there in 1645. [*Coffin's History of Newbury; Abbot's History of Andover; Farmer's Genealogical Register.*]

Rev. Forest Jefferts, who succeeded Mr. Holt, was son of Samuel, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Rev. Samuel Jefferts of Wells, Me., whose father emigrated from England to Salem, Ms. Rev. Samuel Jefferts was favored with a revival of religion in Wells, in 1741-2, and was one of the attestors by letter to "the happy revival of religion in many parts of the land." [*Tracy's Hist. Great Awak.*, p. 295.] Rev. Forest Jefferts received his classical and theological education at the Theological Seminary, Bangor, graduated 1825, was installed at Middleton, Ms., May 2, 1832, resigned May 15, 1844. Mr. Jefferts married Sarah Caroline, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stearns of Bedford.

Rev. Calvin Chapman was next ordained in Epping. A new house of worship had been erected, which was dedicated in connection with the services of his ordination. He graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1842, married Lucy B. Emerson of Parsonfield, Me. Mr. Chapman is now settled at Seacappa, Me.

Rev. Mr. Corser was a son of David Corser of Bos-cawen, who was a son of

John, and grandson of John of Newbury, Ms., who emigrated to this country from Scotland, about the year 1690. John, with David his son, removed from Newbury to Boscawen, in the early settlement of the town, and purchased the whole of that tract of land, which, from their name, is called Corser's Hill. Mr. Corser studied divinity with Rev. Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, and was ordained in London, March 5, 1817. He was dismissed from his charge Sept. 20, 1838. He preached as a supply at Northfield and Plymouth, till 1845. Since then he has supplied at Epping, where he now resides. His son, Samuel B. G. Corser, graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1811.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES FROM NORWICH, CT.

The following is supposed to be a correct list of the Missionaries that have gone out from Norwich. About twenty of them were natives, and the others were for a considerable period residents of the town, before entering upon the duties of the missionary. Two of them, it will be seen, belong to an earlier period than the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. One is attached to a Methodist Mission; one is an Episcopal clergyman in the employ of the Colonization Society; and twenty-four have been in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Year.	Names.	Mission.
1761.	Rev. Samson Occum, (Mohegan.)	Oneida.
1766.	Rev. Samuel Kirkland,	"
1812.	Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr.,	Mahratta.
"	Mrs. Nott, (Roxana Peck,)	"
1819.	Rev. Miron Winslow,	Ceylon.
"	Mrs. Winslow, (Harriet L. Lathrop,)	"
1820.	Mrs. Palmer, (Clarissa Johnson,)	Cherokee.
1821.	Rev. William Potter,	"
1825.	Rev. William H. Manwaring,	"
1836.	Mrs. Gleason, (Bothiah W. Tracy,)	Choctaw.
1827.	Rev. Jonathan S. Green,	Sandwich Islands.
"	Mrs. Gulick, (Fanny H. Thomas,)	"
1833.	Mrs. Smith, (Sarah L. Huntington,)	Syria.
"	Mrs. Palmer, (Jerusha Johnson,)	Cherokee.
"	Mrs. Hutchings, (Elizabeth C. Lathrop,)	Ceylon.
"	Mrs. Perry, (Harriet J. Lathrop,)	"
"	Rev. Stephen Johnson,	Siam.
1835.	Rev. James T. Dickinson,	Singapore.
"	Rev. William Tracy,	Madura.
"	Mrs. Heland, (Rebecca W. Williams,)	Syria.
1836.	Mrs. Cherry, (Charlotte H. Lathrop,)	Madura.
"	Rev. James L. Thomson,	Cyprus.
1839.	Mrs. Sherman, (Matha E. Williams,)	Syria.
"	Mrs. Brewer, (Laura L. Giddings,)	Oregon.
"	Mrs. Cherry, (Jane E. Lathrop,)	Ceylon.
1840.	Rev. Joshua Smith,	Africa.
1843.	Miss Susan Tracy,	Choctaw.
1844.	Miss Lucinda Downer,	Choctaw.

History of Norwich.

"To send an uneducated child into the world," says Paley, "is little better than to turn out a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets."

Mothers and schoolmasters plant the seeds of nearly all the good and evil which exist in our world. Its reformation must, therefore, be begun in nurseries and schools. — *Dr. Rush.*

THE PASSENGERS OF THE MAY FLOWER IN 1620.

BY NATHANIEL BRADSTREET SHURTLEFF, M. D.

AS EARLY as the year 1602, several religious people residing near the joining borders of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, together with their pious ministers, being grievously oppressed by courts and canons, resolved to shake off the yoke of antichristian bondage, and, as the Lord's free people, to form themselves by covenant into a church-state, to walk in all his ways according to their best knowledge and endeavors, cost them whatever it might.

In the year 1606, by reason of the distance of their habitations, these people were obliged to assemble in two places and become two distinct churches; over one of which Mr. John Smith was established pastor, and among the others were Mr. Richard Clifton and Mr. John Robinson, two very excellent and worthy preachers.

In the fall of 1607, Mr. Clifton and many of his church, being extremely harassed, removed themselves and families to Holland, where, in the spring of 1608, they were followed by Mr. Robinson and the rest. They settled first at Amsterdam, where they remained a year; but finding that Mr. Smith's church, which was there before them, had fallen into contention with others, they, valuing peace and spiritual comfort above other riches, removed with Mr. Robinson, their pastor, to Leyden, Mr. Clifton remaining in Amsterdam, where he soon died.

Soon after their arrival in Leyden, they chose Mr. William Brewster to assist the pastor, as Elder of the Church. In their new place of abode they lived in love and harmony with each other, and on friendly terms of intercourse with their neighbors, till they removed to America.

By the year 1610, many had come over to them from various parts of England, and they had increased and become a great congregation.

In 1617, Mr. Robinson and his church began to think of emigrating to America; and, as a preparatory step, sent Mr. Robert Cushman and Mr. John Carver from Leyden over to England, to treat with the Virginia Company, and also to see if the King would grant them the liberty of conscience there, which was refused them in the land of their birth. Although the agents were not able to obtain from the King their suit for liberty in religion under the broad seal, as was desired, nevertheless, they prevailed so far as to gain the connivance of the King that he would not molest them, provided they carried themselves peaceably. In 1618, the agents returned to Leyden, to the great discouragement of the people who sent them; who, notwithstanding, resolved, in 1619, to send again two agents to agree with the Virginia Company; and at this time they sent Mr. Cushman a second time, and with him Mr. William Bradford, who, after long attendance, obtained the patent granted by the Company to Mr. John Wincomb, which was never used.

Notwithstanding all these troubles, so strong was their resolution to quit Leyden and settle in America, that they entered into an arrangement with Mr. Thomas Weston, a merchant of London, for their transportation, and sent Mr. Carver and Mr. Cushman to England, to receive the money of Mr. Weston, to assist in their transportation, and

to provide for the voyage. By direction, Mr. Cushman went to London and Mr. Carver to Southampton, where they finally joined with Mr. William Martin, who had been chosen to assist them.

A vessel of sixty tons, called the *Speedwell*, was bought and fitted in Holland, to be used in their transportation, and was designed to be kept for use in their new country. Mr. Cushman, in June, 1620, also hired at London the renowned *May Flower*, a vessel of ninety-three tons, and also Mr. Clarke, the pilot.

Mr. Cushman, having procured the *May Flower* at London, and fitted it for the voyage, proceeded in it to Southampton, where he and Captain Jones, together with the other agents, remained seven days, until the arrival of the Pilgrims who left Leyden in July, embarking from Delft Haven.

On the 5th of August, both vessels, the *May Flower*, Capt. Jones, and the *Speedwell*, Capt. Reynolds, set sail from Southampton. The small vessel proving leaky, they both put in to Dartmouth about the 13th of August, where they remained till the 21st, when they set sail again. Both vessels were obliged to return a second time on account of the leakage of the *Speedwell*; and this time they put back to Plymouth, where they gave up the small vessel and dismissed those who were willing to return to London, Mr. Cushman and his family returning with them.

On the 6th of September, their number then consisting of one hundred persons, they made their final start, and arrived at Cape Cod on the eleventh day of November, when they signed the famous compact, and landed at Plymouth, in America, on the eleventh day of December, Old Style, or on the *twenty-first* of December, *New Style*, in the year 1620.

During their passage, one only died, William Batten, a young man, servant to Mr. Samuel Fuller, the physician of the new colony, who was included in Mr. Fuller's family, according to Governor Bradford, although dead at the time of the signing of the compact.

One person was born during the passage, Oceanus Hopkins, a son of Mr. Stephen Hopkins, who did not survive long after the landing.

At the commencement of the voyage, the number of passengers of the *May Flower* was one hundred, and at the time of the arrival at Cape Cod Harbor it was the same; one having died, and one having been born, thus preserving the integrity of the number. Both of these persons, however, are numbered among the passengers, and hence the number is generally stated as one hundred and one.

Peregrine White, son of Mr. William White, was born in Cape Cod Harbor, in November, after the signing of the compact and before the landing, and is not included with the voyagers. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first born white child in New England, of the Leyden Pilgrims.

The first child born after the landing on the twenty-second day of December, 1620, was a son of Mr. Isaac Allerton, but it did not survive its birth.

The *May Flower* has already been stated to have been a vessel of about ninety tons, and was procured at London by Mr. Robert Cushman, who was debarred the privilege of coming over with the infant colonists, as it was necessary that he should remain in England, to keep together those who were left behind, and to provide for their

future emigration, as he had done for that of those of the first passage. This he did by procuring the *Fortune*, and sailing from London in July, 1621, and arriving in New England on the 9th of November of the same year. It is also highly probable that he obtained the other early vessels, as he continued to be the agent of the Pilgrims till his death, which occurred in England, just as he was ready to come to spend the rest of his days in New England. In 1621, when the first division of land for continuance took place, Mr. Cushman, although in England, was placed at the head of the list of those who came in the *May Flower*; an act of justice alike creditable to our forefathers and honorable to him.

The *May Flower* not only brought over the first of the Leyden Pilgrims, but also, in the year 1629, with four other vessels, transported Mr. Higginson and his company to Salem; and in 1630, was one of the fleet which conveyed to New England Mr. Winthrop and the early settlers of the Massachusetts Colony.

A vessel bearing this name was owned in England about fifteen years or more before the voyage of our forefathers; but it would be impossible to prove or disprove its identity with the renowned *May Flower*, however great such a probability might be. It is known, nevertheless, that this identical famous vessel afterwards hailed from various English ports, such as London, Yarmouth, and Southampton, and that it was much used in transporting emigrants to this country. What eventually became of it, and what was the end of its career, are equally unknown to history.

The following list of passengers is made up from various sources. By referring to the list of those who signed the compact at Cape Cod, taken from Governor Bradford's folio manuscript, we know who signed the compact, and the number of persons in the family of each; who of the signers brought wives, and who died the first winter. By the pocket-book of Governor Bradford we know the names and dates of the deaths of sixteen who died the first season, and how many died before the arrival of the *Fortune*, on the 9th of November, 1621. By an examination of the Old Colony Records, we know to whom land was assigned in 1624, and what families were extinct at that time; and, as the families were arranged according to the vessel in which they came, and an acre was granted to each individual, we know how many were at that time in each family. Smith has also told us that none of the first planters died during the three years preceding the close of the year 1624. By the division of cattle, in the year 1627, a record of which was made at Plymouth, we know every individual who was living at that date, and the relative age of each person in every family. By wills, records, and gravestones, we know the ages of many of the Pilgrims and their children.

From such materials, and with such authorities, the following table has been constructed; and it is believed, that, although there is a possibility of the existence of small errors which can never be proved, the list is entirely or very nearly correct.

In order to save space and unnecessary printing, and to exhibit more readily for reference some of the most important facts, the following distinctive marks are made use of.

Those who signed the compact at Cape Cod, on the 11th of November, 1620, are in capitals.

The number in each family is indicated by the Arabic numeral.

Those who brought their wives have this mark, †.

Those who left them for a time in Holland or England are thus distinguished, ‡.

Those who died before the arrival of the Fortune on the 9th of November, 1621, have an asterisk, *.

Those who died before the division of cattle in 1627, are in italics.

The dates of those who died the first season are given as taken from Bradford's pocket-book.

JOHN CARVER, died in April, 1621.	†*	
<i>Mrs. Carver</i> , (his wife,) died in May, 1621.	*	
Elizabeth Carver, daughter of Mr. Carver and also wife of John Howland.		
Jasper, (the boy of Mr. Carver,) died Dec. 6, 1620.	*	
John Howland.		
<i>Three others of this family died before 1627.</i>	*	8
WILLIAM BRADFORD.	†	
<i>Mrs. Dorothy Bradford</i> , (his wife,) drowned Dec. 7, 1620.	*	2
EDWARD WINSLOW.	†	
<i>Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow</i> , (his wife,) died March 24, 1620-1.	*	
Edward Winslow, Jr., son of Edward.		
John Winslow, son of Edward.		5
GEORGE SOULE.		1
WILLIAM BREWSTER.	†	
<i>Mrs. Brewster</i> , (his wife.)		
Love Brewster, son of William.		
Wrestling Brewster, son of William.		
Mrs. Lucretia Brewster, wife of Jonathan, the oldest son of Elder Brewster.		
William Brewster, son of Jonathan.		6
ISAAC ALLERTON.	†	
<i>Mrs. Mary Allerton</i> , (his wife,) died Feb. 25, 1620-1.	*	
Bartholomew Allerton, son of Isaac.		
Remember Allerton, daughter of Isaac.		
Mary Allerton, daughter of Isaac, and also wife of Elder Thomas Cushman.		
Sarah Allerton, daughter of Isaac, and also wife of Moses Maverick.		6
MILES STANDISH.	†	
<i>Mrs. Rose Standish</i> , (his wife,) died Jan. 29, 1620-1.	*	2
JOHN ALDEN.		1
SAMUEL FULLER.	†	
<i>William Batten</i> , (his servant,) died Nov. 6, 1620.	*	2
CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, died Jan. 8, 1620-1.	†*	
<i>Mrs. Martin</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
Solomon Martin, son of Christopher, died Dec. 24, 1620.	*	
<i>One other of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	4
WILLIAM MULLINS, died Feb. 24, 1620-1.	†*	
<i>Mrs. Mullins</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
Priscilla Mullins, daughter of William, and also wife of John Alden.		
<i>Two others of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	5

<i>WILLIAM WHITE</i> , died Feb. 21, 1620-1.	†*	
Mrs. Susanna White, (his wife.) afterwards wife of Governor Winslow.		
Resolved White, son of William.		
<i>William White, Jr.</i> , son of William.		
<i>Eheard Thompson</i> , died Dec. 4, 1620.	*	5
RICHARD WARREN.	†	1
STEPHEN HOPKINS.	†	
Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, (his wife.)		
Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen and also wife of Nicholas Snow.		
Giles Hopkins, son of Stephen.		
Caleb Hopkins, son of Stephen.		
<i>Oceanus Hopkins</i> , son of Stephen, born at sea.	*	
EDWARD DOTEY.		
<i>EDWARD LEISTER.</i>		5
<i>EDWARD TILLEY</i> , died the first winter.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Tilley</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
<i>Two others of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	4
<i>JOHN TILLEY</i> , died the first winter.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Tilley</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
<i>One other of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	3
FRANCIS COOKE.	†	
John Cooke, (called the younger,) son of Francis.		2
<i>THOMAS ROGERS</i> , died the first winter.	*	
Joseph Rogers, son of Thomas.		2
<i>THOMAS TINKER</i> , died the first winter.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Tinker</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
<i>One more of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	3
<i>JOHN RIDGDALL</i> , died the first winter.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Ridgdale</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	2
<i>EDWARD FULLER</i> , died the first winter.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Fuller</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
Samuel Fuller, (called the younger,) son of Edward.		3
<i>JOHN TURNER</i> , died the first winter.	*	
<i>Two others of this family died the first winter.</i>	*	3
FRANCIS EATON.	†	
Mrs. <i>Eaton</i> , (his wife,) died before 1627.		
Samuel Eaton, son of Francis.		3
<i>JAMES CHILTON</i> , died Dec. 8, 1620.	†*	
Mrs. <i>Chilton</i> , (his wife,) died the first winter.	*	
Mary Chilton, daughter of James and also wife of John Winslow, the brother of Edward.		3
<i>JOHN CRACKSTON</i> , died the first winter.	*	
John Crackston, Jr., son of John.		2
JOHN BILLINGTON.	†	
Mrs. Helen Billington, (his wife.)		
Francis Billington, son of John.		
John Billington, Jr., son of John.		4

MOSES FLETCHER, died the first winter.	*	1
JOHN GOODMAN.		1
DEGORY PRIEST, died Jan. 1, 1620-1.	*	1
THOMAS WILLIAMS, died the first winter.	*	1
GILBERT WINSLOW, brother of Edward.		1
EDWARD MARGESON, died the first winter.	*	1
PETER BROWN.		1
RICHARD BRITTERIGE, died Dec. 24, 1620.	*	1
RICHARD CLARKE, died the first winter.	*	1
RICHARD GARDINER.		1
JOHN ALLERTON, (seaman,) died the first winter.	*	1
THOMAS ENGLISH, (seaman,) died the first winter.	*	1
Total,		<u>101</u>

The number of deaths of the first planters that occurred from the time the May Flower left England, to the year 1625, may be thus enumerated:—

In November, 1620,	1	Of these were,—	
In December, “	6	Signers to the compact,	21
In January, 1620-1,	8	Wives of the signers,	13
In February, “	17	Known members of families,	
In March, “	13	viz: William Batten, Ed-	
In April, 1621,	1	ward Thompson, Jasper, the	
In May, “	1	boy, Solomon Martin, and	
From April 6 to November 9, 1621,	4	Oceaus Hopkins,	5
From November 9, 1621, to 1625,	0	Unknown members of the fol-	
Total,	<u>51</u>	lowing families, viz:	
		Of Carver's,	3
		Of Martin's,	1
		Of Mullins's,	2
		Of Edward Tilley's,	2
		Of John Tilley's,	1
		Of Tinker's,	1
		Of Turner's,	2
		Total,	<u>12</u>

In the division of land in 1621, Henry Samson and Humilitie Cooper had land assigned them among those who came in the May Flower, and for this reason they have been generally believed to have been among the passengers of that vessel. If such is the case they can be placed in the family of Mr. Carver better than that of any other. But, as Mr. Cushman is also placed on that list, it may be reasonably inferred that others were put there for some other reasons, as perhaps Samson and Cooper, who are therefore excluded in this account.

John Goodman is marked in Bradford's manuscript as among those who died the first season. But as his name occurs among those who

NOTE.

The following mistakes, not attributable to the author, should be thus corrected :

On page 50, line 15, "John Howland" should be in Roman Capitals.

On page 50, lines 12, 34, 36, and 49, the word "also" should be "afterwards."

On page 50, line 23, "George Soule" should be included in the family of Edward Winslow, and the numeral 1 against his name erased.

On page 51, lines 9 and 41, the word "also" should be "afterwards."

On page 48, line 51, the word "the", before infant, should be "its."

had garden lots in 1620, and also in the division of land in 1623, it must be inferred that he was marked by mistake, or else Mr. Prince committed an error in taking his copy for the Annals.

Three of the wives of the signers were left in Europe; namely, Bridgett, the wife of Dr. Samuel Fuller, Hester, the wife of Francis Cooke, and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Warren. These afterwards came over in the Ann, in 1623.

Five lost their wives and married again; namely, William Bradford, who married widow Alice Southworth; Edward Winslow, who married widow Susanna White; Isaac Allerton, who married Fear Brewster, and afterwards, Joanna ———; Miles Standish, who married Barbara ———; and Francis Eaton, who married Christian Penn.

Others were married for the first time; namely, John Howland and Elizabeth Carver; George Soule and Mary; Love Brewster and Sarah Collier; John Alden and Priscilla Mullins; Resolved White and Judith Vassal; Giles Hopkins and Catherine Wheldon; Edward Dotey and Faith Clarke; John Cooke and Sarah Warren; Samuel Eaton and Martha Billington.

Several of the Pilgrims had children born in New England, an account of whom may form another article at some future time.

MAJOR PENDLETON'S LETTER.

Copy of a letter from Major Brian Pendleton to the "Honored Governor and Counsell for the Matacusets at Boston," occasioned by the attack of the Indians on Casco, Me.

"Honored Governor
together with the Counsell,

I am sorry my pen must be the messenger of soe greate a Tragedye. On the 11th of this instant wee heard of many killed of our naybors in falmouth or Casco-Bay; and on the 12th instant Mr. Joslin sent me a briefe letter written from under the hands of Mr. Burras* the minister. Hee gives an acct of 32 killed and carried away by the Indians: himselfe escaped to an Island, but I hope Black poynt men have fetched him of by this time. 10 men 6 women and 16 children. Anthony a[n]d Thomas B[r]a[c]ket and Mr. Munjoy his sonne onely are named. I had not time to coppinge the letter, persons beinge to goe post to Major Walden; but I hope he hath before this sent the originall to you. How soon it will be our portion wee know not. The Lord in mercy fit us for death and direct the harts and hands to aekt and doe wt. is most needfull in such a time of distress as this. Thus in haste I commit you to Pydounce of our Lord God and desire Your prayers also for us. Yours in all humility to sarve in

"Winter Harbor at night }
the 13 of August, 1676." }

the Lord,

BRIAN PENDLETON."

* Rev. George Burroughs.

CAPT. MILES STANDISH'S INVENTORY OF BOOKS.

The following books are mentioned in the Inventory of the goods of Capt. Miles Standish, as they were shown to the Appraisers, John Alden and James Cudworth, Dec. 2, 1636. The account is here given as found in the Inventory.

	£	s.	d.
The History of the World and the Turkish History	01	10	00
A Chronical of England and the Country Farmer	00	08	00
Ye History of Queen Elizabeth the State of Europe	01	10	00
Doctor Hall's workes Calvin's Institutions	01	04	00
Wilcocke's Workes and Mayors	01	00	00
Rogers Seaven Treatises and the French Akademy	00	12	00
2 old Bibles	00	11	00
Cosers Comentarays Bariffe's Artillery	00	10	00
Prestons Sermons Burroughes Christian Contentment, Gospell Conversation	01	01	00
Passions of the mind. The Pluistious practice	01	01	00
Burroughs Earthly mindedness. Burroughs discoveries	00	10	00
Ball on Faith—Brinly Watch, Dod on the Lord's supper	00	10	00
Sparks against heresie—Davenports Apology	00	10	00
A reply to Dr. Cotton on Baptisine—the Garmen History—	00	10	00
The Sweden Intelligencer—Reason diseased	00	06	00
1 Testament—1 Psalm Booke—nature and grace in conflict	00	06	00
A law Booke—The meane in Mourning Allegations Johnson against hearing	00	11	00
A parcel of old Bookes upon diverse subjects in 4to	00	05	00
Another parcel in Octavo	00	12	00
Wilson's Dixonary Homers's Illiad a Commentarie on James Ball's Catechesme.	00	12	00

NOTICES OF THE COURTS OF JUDICATURE AND OF THE BAR OF THE COUNTY OF MERRIMACK, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY STEPHEN COLBY RADGER, ESQ., OF CONCORD.*

The History of the Courts in New Hampshire, including an account of the various systems of Judicature from time to time, has been published in an article contained in the American Quarterly Register, Vol. XII, prepared by Francis Cogswell, Esq., of Dover, and in Articles contained in the New Hampshire Repository, Vols. I. and II., prepared by William Battenfield, Esq., of Gilmanton, Hon. Samuel D. Bell of Manchester, and the Hon. John Kelly of Exeter, N. H. Nothing further need be said on this subject.

The County of Merrimack, by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1823, was formed from the Counties of Hillsborough and Rockingham, with the exception of a part of the town of Franklin, which was taken from Sanbornton, then in Strafford County, now in the County of Belknap. It contains twenty-four towns.

The Counties of Hillsborough and Merrimack compose the Second Judicial District for the transaction of business of the Superior Court, and Courts are held annually at Concord on the second Tuesday of July, and at Amherst on the second Tuesday of December.

The following list of Judges, County Officers and Members of the Bar, include those who resided within the limits of the County of Merrimack before its formation, and also those who have resided within the County since it was formed.

* In preparing this article, assistance was rendered by Moody Kent, Esq.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Name.	Residence.	Place of Birth.	Com.	End.	General Remarks.
Arthur Livermore	Holderness	Londonderry	1799	1816	Chief Justice from 1809 to 1813. Attorney at Concord and Chester. Rep. from Chester and Campton, Senator, Mem. Cong. 1817 to 1821 and 1823 to 1825. Justice from 1799 to 1809 and from 1813 to 1816, and Chief Justice State C. C. P., from 1825 to 1829.
Samuel Green	Concord	Concord	1819	1836	Read Law with Peter Green and Jeremiah Rawson, commenced practice 1793. Attorney at Concord. Representative, Solicitor. Resides now in the City of Washington.
John Harris	Hopkinton	Harvard, Ms.	1823	1833	H. C. 1791. Read Law with Simeon Strong and Timothy Bigelow, Attorney, Judge Probate, Hillsborough Co., from 1812 to 1833, also in Merrimack Co., from Aug. 5, 1823 to Oct. 7, 1813. Solicitor from 1817 to 1823. Died in 1815.
Nathaniel G. Upham	Concord	Rochester	Jan. 8, 1833	Nov. 1842	D. C. 1830. Read Law with Hon. David Barker, Jr., in Rochester. Attorney at Bristol and Concord. Agent of Concord Rail Road Corporation. Son of Hon. Nathaniel Upham.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Jeremiah Page	Dundarton	Concord	1776	1809	A Justice in Hillsborough County.
Timothy Walker	Concord	Concord	1777	1799	Son of Rev. Timothy Walker, born June 25, 1757, graduated at H. C. 1776, qualified himself for the Ministry; but relinquished the profession, Chief Justice of C. C. P. for Rockingham Co., Counsellor from 1777 to 1799. Died May 5, 1829, a. 83.
Abiel Foster	Canterbury	Andover	1781	1789	H. C. 1756. Justice of Rockingham Co. Rep. in Cong. from 1783 to 1791, and from 1795 to 1803. Died in 1803, a. 71.
Phenezer Webster	Salisbury	Kingston	1791	1806	Rep. from Salisbury, Senator. Died in 1816, a. 77.
Robert Wallace	Henniker	Londonderry	1803	1833	Counsellor from 1788 to 1789, and from 1790 to 1803. Died 1818, a. 65.

JUSTICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FIRST DISTRICT.

Name.	Residence.	Place of Birth.	Com.	End.	General Remarks.
Joshua Darling	Henniker	Hopkinton	1816	1821	D. C. 1794. Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions from 1821 to 1823, Sen., and President. Died May 16, 1842.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

Hall Burgin	Allenstown	New Market	1823	1825	He was Chief Justice, Rep. from Allenstown, moved to Concord.
Israel W. Kelley	Concord	Goffstown	1823	1825	Sheriff of Hillsborough Co. from 1814 to 1819. Marshal of District Court, Crier in S. Court of Jud. Resided in Salisbury till within a few years past, and now resides in Concord.
Peter Wadleigh	Northfield	Gilmanton	1823	1825	Rep. from Northfield. Crier in C. C. P.

JUDGES OF THE PRESENT COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Benjamin Wadleigh	Sutton	Sutton	1833	1833	Representative from Sutton.
Aaron Whittemore	Pembroke	Pembroke	1833	1834	Representative from Pembroke.
Jacob A. Potter	Concord	Concord	1834	1834	

SHERIFFS.

Israel W. Kelley	Concord	Goffstown	1814	1819	See Justices of the Court of Sessions.
Richard H. Ayer	Manchester	Concord	1823	1828	Resided in Hooksett till within a few months past. Senator from 1818 to 1823, Rep. from Hooksett several years. County seller.
Jacob E. Moore	Washington, D. C.	Andover	1828	1833	Editor of several newspapers, Register of Deeds, Rep. from Concord, Clerk P. O. Depart., Washington.
Arlond Carroll	Albany, N. Y.	Hampton	1833	1838	Rep. from Pittsfield.
Benjamin Evans	Warner	Newburyport, Ms.	1838	1842	Rep. from Warner several years, Senator, Counsellor 1837 and 1838. Born Jan. 25, 1772, died Nov. 12, 1844.
Richard Finkham	Concord	Tuftonborough	1842	1847	
Nathaniel A. Davis	Sutton	Sutton	1847	1847	

CLERKS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Moses Eastman	Salisbury	1823	1838 D. C. 1794. Practised in Salisbury from 1797 to 1826, Clerk of C. C. C. C. P. in Hillsborough from 1816 to 1823, Clerk of C. C. P. in Merrimack from 1823 to 1833. Moved to Ms.
Stephen C. Badger	Concord	1838	1846 D. C. 1823. Practised Law and also was T. Master at New London from 1826 to 1833. Clerk of C. C. P. in 1833. Resumed practice of Law in 1846. Acting Pension Agent.
Nathaniel B. Baker	Concord	1846	H. C. 1834. Admitted as Attorney, March 7, 1842.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Moses Eastman	Salisbury	1816	1823 In Hillsborough County.
Moses Eastman	Salisbury	1823	1833 In Merrimack County. See Clerks of Superior Court.
Stephen C. Badger	Concord	1823	1846 See Clerks of Superior Court.
Nathaniel P. Baker	Concord	1846	See Clerks of Superior Court.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

Enoch Darling	Henniker	1821	1823 In the old County of Hillsborough.
Philip Carrigan	Concord	1823	1826 Son of Dr. Philip Carrigan, Secretary of State, N. H., from 1805 to 1809. He prepared a Map of New Hampshire in 1816, was Clerk of Senate for several years, and also practised Law in Epsom and Chichester. D. C. 1794.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Jacob B. Moore	Concord	1825	1827 See Sheriffs.
Samuel Cofran	Concord	1828	1833
John Whipple	Concord	1833	1836 Commenced practice in 1817 in a part of Dunbarton, afterward incorporated into Hooksett, remaining there till 1822, in Hopkinton till 1833. Solicitor of Merrimack Co., Dep. Secretary of New Hampshire. D. C. 1812.
Joseph Robinson	Concord	1836	1837 D. C. 1825. Post Master.
John Townsend	Salisbury	1837	1839
Mitchell Gilmore, Jr.	Concord	1839	1845
Reuben T. Leavitt	Concord	1845	

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Name.	Residence.	Place of Birth.	Con.	End.	General Remarks.
John Harris	Hopkinton	Harvard, Ms.	1812	1823	See Judges of Superior Court.
Samuel Morril	Concord	Epping	1823	1825	Physician. Treasurer of the N. H. Savings Bank, Secretary of the Merr. Co. Mut. Fire Ins. Co., State Treasurer.
Boswell Stevens	Pembroke	Pomfret, Ct.	1828	1833	Rep. from Pembroke. D. C. 1804.
Horace Chase	Hopkinton	Unity	1833	1829	Practised in Goshen from 1817 to 1821. Rep. from Hopkinton, 1829. Post Master at Hopkinton, 1829. D. C. 1814.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

Henry E. Chase	Warner	Brookfield, Ms.	1823	1839	Rep. from Warner, 1816, 1817, and 1823, Speaker in 1817. Bank Com. 1846. M. A. at D. C. 1823.
James Clark	Franklin	Sanbornton	1839	1844	Rep. from Sanbornton, Senator?
Joseph Robinson	Concord	Concord	1844	1845	D. C. 1825. Rep. from Concord and P. Master.
Calvin Almsworth	Concord	Littleton	1845	1845	Practised in Littleton from 1835 to 1843.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

William Pickering	Greenland		1825	1830	State Treasurer, Dep. Sec. of State, Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, Rep. from Greenland.
Jonathan Eastman	Concord		1830	1833	
James Cochran	Northfield		1833	1835	
Jonathan Eastman	Concord		1835	1837	
David M. Carpenter	Chichester		1837	1839	Rep. from Chichester.
William Knox	Pembroke		1839	1841	
Caleb Merrill	Franklin		1841	1843	
True George	Salisbury		1843	1845	Dep. Sheriff.
George Minot	Concord		1845	1845	D. C. 1828. Practised Law in Gilmanton and Bristol, Cashier of Mechanics Bank, U. S. Pension Agent.

SOLICITORS IN THE OLD COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Thomas W. Thompson	Salisbury	Newbury, Ms.	1802	1809 H. C. 1786. Practised in Salisbury from 1790 to 1810, Concord to 1819. Rep. and Speaker 1813 and 1814. Rep. in Cong. 1805 to 1807, Sen. in Cong. 1814 to 1817, State Treasurer. Died 1819, aged 51.
Baruch Chase Parker Noyes	Hopkinton Franklin	Sutton, Ms. South Hampton	1800 1812	1812 D. C. 1786. Practised in Hopkinton, and died since 1810. 1817 D. C. 1796. Practised in Warner, from 1801 to 1803, in Franklin from 1803, Rep. from Franklin, appointed Judge S. C., but declined accepting.
John Harris	Hopkinton	Harvard, Ms.	1817	1823 See Judges of Superior Court.

SOLICITORS IN THE OLD COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM.

E. S. L. Livermore	Concord	Londonderry	1791	1793 Son of Judge Samuel Livermore, Attorney at Concord, 1783, Portsmouth, Newburyport, and Boston. Mem. Cong. Ms., Judge of Superior Court, N. H. M. A. at D. C. 1800.
Charles Walker	Concord	Concord	1806	1808 H. C. 1789. P. M. at Concord in 1801. Died July 29, 1834, aged 68.
Samuel Green Jonathan Steele	Concord Epsom	Concord Peterborough	1812 1821	1819 See Judges of Superior Court. 1823 W. C. 1811. Practised at Epsom.

SOLICITORS IN THE NEW COUNTY OF MERRIMACK.

Artemas Rogers	Henniker	Billerica, Ms.	1823	1833 H. C. 1809. Practised in Henniker from 1813 to 1832, Rep. 1822 and 1823. Resides now in New York.
John Whipple Moses Nours, Jr.	Concord Pittsfield	Ipswich, Ms. Pittsfield	1833 1843	1843 See Registrars of Deeds. 1843 D. C. 1828. Practised at Barnstead, Rep. from Pittsfield, Speaker of the House, Counsellor. Rep. in Cong.
Asa P. Cate	Northfield	Sanbornton	1843	Rep. from Northfield, 1839, 1840, Sen. 1844, President Sen. 1845. M. A. at D. C. 1814.

(To be concluded.)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF DECEASED PHYSICIANS
IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D.

To the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register

DEAR SIR,

In accordance with your suggestion, I propose to send you occasionally for publication, as your limits may permit, brief notices and reminiscences of Physicians, who have lived in Massachusetts.

The plan of your Periodical requires that such notices should be brief; and I shall usually refer your readers to the sources of information, from which my materials have been obtained, so as to facilitate the investigations of those who may wish in any case to make still further inquiries.

Perhaps no class of public men is so little known to the community beyond the limited circle of professional pursuits, as physicians. Their life is one of incessant confinement, anxiety, and toil. A portion of their labors, as large as from one fourth to one third, is gratuitous. To them, if to no others, it is an abiding truth, *The poor always ye have with you.* It is exceedingly rare even in cities, still more so in the country, to find a physician of honorable standing with his fellows, who has acquired great wealth as the fruit of professional service. Having food and raiment, he must learn therewith to be content. Nevertheless, physicians find abundant sources of enjoyment in the sympathy and kindness of many attached friends; and it is believed, that, according to the measure of their ability, they are not behind the average of their fellow-citizens in works of philanthropy and benevolence. In the war of the Revolution they were fully represented in the senate-house, and on the battle-field; and the names of Prescott, Holton, Thomas, Brooks, and Warren, with many others, will go down to posterity, no less honored as statesmen and patriots, than as eminent members of the medical profession.

It is pleasant to recall the virtues of such men; to know where they lived; who were their associates; how they performed the duties of social life; what obstacles they encountered and what rewards they obtained; and to hold forth their example to the younger members of the profession and especially to those just about to enter it, as a practical illustration of the great truth, that a life perseveringly devoted to the good of others, even under the most discouraging circumstances, will ultimately secure the public confidence, and meet its reward.

Respectfully, yours,

I—DR. ERASTUS SERGEANT, SENIOR, OF STOCKBRIDGE.

The following Notice of a distinguished physician and worthy man is copied, with little alteration, from a letter addressed to myself by Dr. Oliver Partridge, in December, 1841, when he was over ninety years of age.

DR. ERASTUS SERGEANT was born at Stockbridge, August 7, 1742, and died November 14, 1814, aged 72.

He was the son of Rev. John Sergeant, the first missionary to the Indians on the Housatonic River, who was born in Newark, N. J., in 1710; graduated at Yale College in 1729; was there a Tutor four years, and, having a great desire to be a missionary to the Aborigines, went to Litchfield, in 1733, where some English people had settled; procured a guide and went on foot forty miles further through the wilderness, to the Indians, where he met a cordial reception. He then returned to New Haven, resigned his

Tutorship, and, having made the necessary preparations, went back in 1731, and commenced his mission.

In 1735 Gov. Dudley appointed a meeting of the Indians on business at Deerfield, where the Rev. John Sergeant was ordained as their minister, and he with Mr. Timothy Woodbridge as schoolmaster, (afterwards Hon. Timothy W.,) went to spend their lives with the Indians.

The Rev. Mr. Sergeant married Abigail, the daughter of Col. Ephraim Williams, of Newton, near Boston, one of the chosen six who had farms allotted them across our pleasant hill, to be society for the two missionaries.

Mr. Sergeant died in 1749, in the midst of his usefulness, a most amiable man and greatly lamented. He left three children: Erastus, the subject of this memoir; Electa, who married Col. Mark Hopkins of Great Barrington, and was grandmother to the two brothers, Mark and Albert Hopkins, the former the President and the latter a Professor at Williams College; and John, the fourth missionary to the said Indians, who removed with them in 1788, then being about four hundred and fifty in number, to Oneida County, N. Y., and there died.

Their mother married for her second husband, Gen. Joseph Dwight of Great Barrington, who then had five children, and by her he had two more, from whom our Dwights and Sedgwickes are descended,—and their mother became again a widow.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of the war with the French and Indians of Canada, and the residing on the frontier with the care of his, hers, and their children, by the influence and assistance of their friends, Erastus was prepared for college, and spent two years at Princeton, N. J., before the circumstances of the family required his return.

In 1761 he went to live with his uncle, Dr. Thomas Williams of Deerfield, and was there about three years in the study and practice of medicine. In January, 1765, he commenced the practice of physic in Stockbridge. The towns in the vicinity were then but partially settled, and not supplied with physicians, so that he soon had much business. Several severe cases of comminuted fracture, successfully treated by him, served to extend his fame, and, in a short time his advice was much sought, and in surgical cases he became the principal operator within a circle of thirty miles diameter; and his usefulness was continued until Dr. Jones and others succeeded him in business.

He was endowed with sound judgment and skill in his profession; was sedate, kind, very charitable and benevolent, with a large share of the Christian graces, and truly was the "*beloved physician.*" More than twenty young men studied medicine under his direction.

It was said of him, that no one ever spoke ill of him from his youth up. He was an important member and deacon in the Rev. Dr. West's church. He received a Master's degree at Yale College in 1784; was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1785; was a Justice of the Peace, and a Major in the

South Regiment of the County; and was obliged to keep garrison with the Regiment at Lake Champlain, from December, 1776, to April, 1777, and to perform other services in troublesome times, until Burgoyne's surrender.

Some years before his death he was afflicted with symptoms of pulmonary disease, which were much aggravated by his incessant attention to his daughter, who died of consumption. In September of 1814 he visited the "springs," in company with Dr. Partridge, without benefit, indeed, to his injury; for it was with difficulty that he returned, on account of his increasing weakness. The day before his death, he had so far recruited that he rode to Lee on horseback, visited his son's family, and returned, not complaining of fatigue. The day he died, he was abroad in the morning. Dr. Partridge adds, "Two friends called on us from New York, and as we sat at dinner, in social conversation, Dr. Sergeant suddenly rose, and a stream of blood issued from his mouth. I instantly sprang to him, and he fell lifeless into my arms, without a gasp. Thus expired my dear friend, under whose roof I had resided from my twentieth year, then forty three and a half years, and more than forty of them harmoniously visiting each other's patients, as necessary to their satisfaction and our accommodation."

Dr. P. adds, "*natus fui*, April 15, 1751."

II.—DR. HORATIO JONES OF STOCKBRIDGE.

This able and distinguished physician, the pupil and associate of Dr. Sergeant, (No. I,) was the son of Capt. Josiah Jones, and grandson of Mr. Josiah Jones, who, in 1737, emigrated from Weston with Col. Ephraim Williams of Newton, and settled with their families in Stockbridge. This sacrifice they cheerfully made, with the benevolent intention of aiding the mission, then recently commenced among the Honsatomic Indians.

DR. JONES was born at Stockbridge, in 1770. In early youth he manifested the same energy and decision of character for which he was so much distinguished in riper years. Having commenced his collegiate education at Yale College with flattering prospects; and, perhaps, in his ambition to excel, pursuing his studies with an intensity of application disproportionate to his power of endurance, his health became impaired, and he was attacked with a disease in his eyes, which threatened a total loss of sight. In these circumstances, in accordance with the recommendation of his medical advisers, he for a time entirely relinquished his literary pursuits.

Instead of yielding to hopeless despondency, however, he determined to pursue an active life; and substituting a knapsack for his classics, he went with a company of surveyors to the Genesee country, New York, to assist in laying out lands. He was thus exposed to all the hardships incident to that mode of life, camping out in the wilderness, living upon the coarsest fare, and not unfrequently making a hollow log his lodging place for the night.

In due time he recovered his health and sight, and once more resumed his studies, but not at college. Placing himself under the instruction of Dr. Sergeant in his native town, he completed the usual term of medical pupilage. At a subsequent period he attended a course of medical lectures at Philadelphia.

He first commenced the practice of his profession at Pittsfield, where he was much respected. But at length finding, as he expressed it, that there were *more physicians than business* in that place, he determined to remove. His decision being known to Dr. Sergeant, then advancing in life, who was desirous of finding some suitable person to take his place as an operating surgeon, he with his friend Dr. Partridge earnestly solicited Dr. Jones to settle in Stockbridge. With this invitation he eventually complied, and while he lived, the medical intercourse of the three physicians was most harmonious.

Under these auspices he was soon introduced into a wide circle of business, not only in Stockbridge, but in all the neighboring towns. His reputation was not ephemeral, but constantly increased, as he advanced in life; and his advice was much sought and highly appreciated by his medical brethren. In 1801 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1810 received from Williams College the honorary degree of M. A.

Such was Dr. Jones,—a man possessed of rare endowments, and eminent in his profession. In the language of Dr. Partridge, from whom most of the facts relating to him have been obtained, “he was a good operator in surgery, active, pleasant, social, very popular, and indefatigable by night and by day to give relief in cases of distress and danger.”

In the winter of 1812-13, an alarming and fatal epidemic prevailed extensively in New England. During its prevalence, Dr. Jones was incessantly occupied in attendance upon the sick. At length the fears of his friends respecting him were realized. He was suddenly prostrated, and, after an illness of only eight days, he died, April 26, 1813, aged 43 years.

His funeral was attended by a great concourse of persons from Stockbridge and the adjoining towns. The Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee, who preached his funeral sermon, from Job xix: 21, speaks of his death as a public calamity. “Rarely,” says he, “has the town, or even the county, experienced a greater shock in the death of a citizen. His removal in the midst of his usefulness is an unspeakable loss to the community.”

His death is represented to have been eminently peaceful. Although he had not made a public profession of his faith, he experienced a great change in his religious feelings during the winter preceding his death. He gave to those who best knew him, satisfactory evidence of piety.

In his intercourse with his medical brethren, he was courteous and unassuming. All the duties of domestic and social life he discharged with fidelity and acceptance. His mind was well bal-

anced and highly cultivated. He sympathized in the most unaffected manner with the sick who sought his aid, and by his kindness and gentleness alleviated the sufferings and won the affections of his patients, even in those cases where medical and surgical skill could afford only a temporary and partial relief.

Extracts from the sermon of Dr. Hyde were published in the tenth volume of the *Panoplist*; also, an interesting notice of his death and character, by Rev. Jared Curtis, in the *Farmer's Herald*. See also a memoir recently prepared and published by Dr. S. S. Williams, in his *Medical Biography*, a work which cannot fail to interest the medical reader, and is an able sequel to the volumes of the late Dr. Thatcher on the same subject.

III.—DR. ANDREW MACKIE OF WAREHAM.

DR. MACKIE was the son of Dr. John Mackie, who came from Scotland, and settled at Southampton, L. I. He was born at Southampton in 1742; studied medicine with his father, and settled as a physician at Wareham, Ms., where, for many years, he had an extensive practice in medicine and surgery. He also had the reputation of having been unusually successful in the treatment of the smallpox.

He was a devoted and active Christian, a member of the church, and for many years he sustained the office of a deacon.

He had ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters lived to adult age. Three of his sons studied medicine. 1. John, who graduated at Brown University in 1800, received the degree of M. D., and settled at Providence, R. I., where he died, in February, 1833, at the age of 52 years. He was eminent as a surgeon. 2. Peter, a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, now a physician at Wareham. 3. Andrew, from whom the above-named facts were obtained, born in 1799, graduated at Brown University, 1814, and received the degree of M. D., 1817. He first settled at Plymouth, but is now a physician of good reputation in New Bedford, and is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Mackie, the particular subject of this notice, died at Wareham, of a pulmonary disease, April, 1817, aged 75.

JOHN LEVERETT, WILLIAM BRATTLE AND JAMES OLIVER.

These three distinguished scholars of New England were all born in Boston, educated at the same school, admitted into Harvard College the same year, took their degrees at the same time, [1680,] all settled in Cambridge, one an attorney at law, one a clergyman, and the other a physician, and all eminent in their professions. The first two were Fellows of the Royal Society in England.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF HON. WILLIAM
CRANCH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following is an extract from a letter of Judge Cranch to the Editor.

"Among some old papers of my father, I found a letter from the Rev. William Clark, dated Quincy, Aug. 10, 1803, in which he says, 'Mr. William Winthrop of Cambridge has, for some time past, been engaged in a pursuit rather extraordinary, viz., to investigate the following particulars of every one who has received a degree at Harvard College, from the first foundation of that University in 1648 to the present time; viz., the origination or where born, his professional business or employment, his place of residence, time of his death and age; also any thing remarkable in their lives and characters; where such matters can be ascertained.' Again, Mr. Clark says, 'In his (Mr. Winthrop's) next letter he opened his design to me: and with respect to the clergy in particular, when the Catalogue was printed in 1797, the whole number of graduates then being 3533, of which number those who had been, or then were, settled ministers of the Gospel amounted to 1121; of this number, he informed me he had ascertained the places of settlement, and other particulars of 1117, so that there were but 4 remaining unascertained, viz., *John Mors*, 1692 — *Joseph Gerrish*, 1700 — *Noyes Paris*, 1721 — of these 2 last, however, he gives some proof, that he was not wholly destitute of some intelligence about them. But what is most surprising was, that of the 4 above mentioned unascertained persons, myself brought up the rear! He had never heard where I officiated before the revolution, though it was no further from him than *Dedham*, where I lived ten years! — I wrote him fully of myself, and various others, whom he has since desired information of; only there were 2 of the last mentioned, that I knew very little about, whose names I mentioned to you: viz., whether *Cornelius Nye*, who graduated in 1718, was not the same person who was a schoolmaster in Braintree, and who was somewhat distinguished for his witty talents? If so, did he ever pursue any other employment than keeping school? *Shepard Fisk*, who graduated in 1721, and lived at Braintree, his employment, decease and age? If you could without inconvenience to yourself, collect any thing certain of these 2 persons, or either of them, and put it in writing and send it to me, it would be thankfully received. I expect to have occasion to write to Mr. Winthrop shortly, and should be happy to transmit any thing so agreeable to him, as any discovery of this kind, whose mind seems to be intensely fixed on this pursuit.'

"Mr. Clark afterwards sent to my father the following extracts from Mr. Winthrop's letter to him, dated Oct. 10, 1803.

"I feel myself greatly obliged to you, as well as to Judge Cranch, (Judge Richard Cranch,) for the information contained in your last letter with its inclosures. I have long since heard of that gentleman's researches into the antiquities of this country, and conclude he must be possessed of a large fund of information upon that subject. Is there no way that I can avail myself of it to promote my plan?

"Finding by your letter that you suppose that Mr. Sheppard, who was settled at Cambridge, and who was an eminent minister in that day, was the same that graduated in 1653, I inclose you some memorandums respecting that family, which may, perhaps, be gratifying to the Judge as well as to yourself."

"The post-script is in these words: — 'I will thank you to present my respects to Judge Cranch, when you have a convenient opportunity, and inform him that I feel myself under great obligations to him for his information respecting Messrs. Nye and Fiske; and that any further communications he will please to make to me, I shall most gratefully acknowledge.'"

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN WALROND OF OTTERY, ENG. TO REV. WILLIAM WALDRON, MINISTER OF BOSTON, AND BROTHER OF SECRETARY WALDRON.

OTTERY, March 8, 1725-6.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,

It was a very pleasant surprise to me to receive a Letter from you, who no doubt are of the same Name and Family with myself, tho' a letter in it be transposed, and who by Dr. Mather's Character of you, are not the least in your Father's House.

I have made some Enquiry about the Somersetshire Branch of our Family, from whence you are descended, but cannot exactly determine, tho' I am apt to think it must be from one of those two Gentlemen, of which, one was Walrond, of *Illbrewers* who had about five hundred Pounds pr. Annum or more, and the other Walrond of *Sage*, of about the same Value, and I think both of them Justices of the Peace, in that County, one of them I am sure was so, viz., the former; both of them degenerated into looseness of Living in Charles 2ds Reign, and both ruined their Estates and dyed poor, above twenty years since. Walrond of *Illbrewers* was a great persecutor of the Dissenters, but in the conclusion wanted bread.

There is an honest family of about a hundred Pounds pr. annum, still living at *Wllington*, in Somerset, very excellent Men, great supports of Religion, and one of the Brothers abt your Age, a very good young Minister, living now in Dorsetshire.

The Head of all our Family still remains in a good Estate, about a thousand Pounds pr. Annum, from whom I am the second Generation. The seat is called *Bradfield* in Devon.

It was granted by the Crown, about six hundred years since, to one Richard Waldrand, and has continued in the Family to this Day; The last Gentleman that dyed was a very pious good Man, about eighty years of Age and an excellent Magistrate in his Country, that could at any time lead three hundred Freeholders, to the Election of a Shire Knight; but his son is degenerate and very wicked: I conversed much with the old Gentleman, but this is no Friend to my Profession.

Another Branch sprung from Bradfield House in this county (beside those two families in Somerset before mentioned) which is seated at *Boccy*, in the East of Devon, which Branch sprang from its Root about 340 years since, and now inherits at least, a thousand Pounds per Annum; This also has degenerated and become like other Gentlemen in England: For Religion indeed, is almost quite gone, out of the Familys of the Gentry, by Means of a loose and licentious Clergy.

I never could find any of our Name, in all England, but in the Western Counties, and from thence, a Family went, as Merchants to Barbadoes, grew rich, and was in the Government there; and the last Gentleman a Batchelor seated himself at Greenwich near London, was morally honest and very charitable, but having a great loss in the South Sea, of almost all his Money could not bear it, but shot himself in the Head.

Our Coat of Arms, is three Bulls Heads, as you'll see by my seal on this Letter, But *Stemata quid faciunt?*

I find our Name in Skinner's *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*; toward the end of which Book, in his *Onomas'ticon*, he has the word Waldrand, *olim Prænomina nunc Cognomen ab Anglo Sax* WALPIAN, *rolvroc*, et RAND, *Scutum, rolvroc scutum, i. e., qui Clypeum huc illic circumagat.* Waldron *autem cognomen contractum est a Waldrand.* I have transcribed what he says lest the Book should not be common with you. I wish you had let me know into what Family your Grandfather married, for that might perhaps be given Light into the Enquiry; however I will examine farther, and take the first opportunity to inform you, as I can get Intelligence; but I know of no male Posterity left of the two Somersetshire Familys that I mentioned above.

I am much pleased with your Correspondence, and shall at any time be obliged by Letters from you, * * * send, by a worthy good Man, Capt. * * * who carries this (as I hope he will) from the * * * Exeter to Boston. As to any Ecclesiastical Informations I must refer you to Dr. Mather's Letter which encloses this. May the Lord of the Harvest prosper you and make you a burning and a shining Light. You and I are of one Family, Faith and Profession. Let us particularly pray for each other, tho' we should never see each others face on Earth. Oh that the God of all Grace, may excite us both, to work the Works, of him that sent us while it is Day, that we may have a comfortable Requiem, from our Labors at last, and be accepted, when our Lord shall come, with which I conclude.

Dear Sir, Your affect: Kinsman and Serv't,

"To the Rev. Mr. William Waldron,
Minister in Boston." JOHN WALDRON."

NOTE. Where blanks occur in the last part of the letter, the words were worn out in the original.

FORM OF A FAMILY REGISTER.

Parents.		Children.													
		JAMES.	HANNAH.	COTTON WARD.	SALLY.	POLLY.	HANNAH.	JUDITH.	RACHEL.	THEODORA.	SIMON.	DEBORAH.	BETSY.	JAMES.	NOAH W.
1755	B. 14 Nov.														
1763	8 yrs. old	B. 31 Oct.													
1753	25	20	B. 13 July.												
1755	30	22	2	B. 7 Aug.											
1757	32	24	4	2	B. 13 June.										
1759	34	26	6	4	2	B. 12 Mar.									
1791	36	28	8	6	4	2	B. 12 Mar.								
1793	38	30	10	8	6	4	2	B. 23 June.							
1795	40	32	12	10	8	6	4	2	B. 29 June.						
1797	42	34	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	B. 6 Mar.					
1799	44	36	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	B. 22 Mar.				
1802	47	39	19	M. 4 Feb. 17	15	13	11	9	7	5	3	B. 22 July.			
1805	50	42	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	3	B. 23 June.		
1800	54	46	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	7	4	B. 25 July.	
1834	D. 4 Feb.	71	51	40	47	45	43	41	39	37	35	32	29	25	
1847		84	64	62	6	58	56	54	52	50	48		42	38	

A Family Record on this plan may be extended so as to include two, three, or more families, and contain all the births, marriages and deaths which have happened, up to the date of its formation. The figures in the first column denote the year of birth, marriage, or death; the other columns show the ages of every individual at the time of any birth, marriage, or death, of every other individual comprehended within the limits of the Table.

GENEALOGIES.

CHASE FAMILY.

PREPARED BY JOSHUA COFFIN, M. A.

Among the early settlers of New England, were three persons by the name of Chase; namely, William, Thomas, and Aquila. The first settled in Yarmouth, and there died, in 1659, leaving two sons, Benjamin and William. The last two were certainly brothers, as appears from a deed given in 1667 by Aquila to "the sons of his brother Thomas." The name is found in various places in English history, from the time of William the Conqueror to the present time. Thus, we find in 1326 a family of that name in Suffolk; a Thomas Chase, who was barbarously murdered in 1506; a Sir Robert Chase, Knight, in the West of England, 1628; a Sir John Chase in Exeter, prior to 1637; a John Chase, Esq., Apothecary to Queen Anne, 1690, &c. See Magna Britannia, Lysson's London, Polwheles' Devonshire, and other works.

Thomas¹ and Aquila¹ Chase were among the first settlers of Hampton, N. H., in 1639. Thomas¹ there married Elizabeth Philbrick, daughter of Thomas Philbrick. He d. in 1652, leaving five children, all sons; namely,

- I. Thomas,² b. 1613, d. a bachelor, Oct. 23, 1714.
- II. Joseph,² b. 1615, m. Rachel Partridge, Jan. 31, 1671, d. Jan. 12, 1718.
- III. Isaac,² b. 1647, m. Mary Perkins of Hampton, d. May 9, 1727.
- IV. James,² b. 1649, m. Elizabeth Green, Sept. 2, 1675, and d. —.
- V. Abraham, b. 1651, was not married, and "was slain in y^e warres," 1676. Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas¹ Chase, married John Garland, Oct. 26, 1651, who died Jan. 4, 1671. She then married Judge Henry Roby, Feb. 19, 1674, and died Feb. 11, 1677.

The children of Joseph² and Rachel Chase were as follows:

- I. Hannah,³ b. June 6, 1672, d. June 10, 1674.
- II. Elizabeth,³ b. March 11, 1674, d. Sept. 8, 1675.
- III. Jonathan,³ b. March 14, 1676, and drowned, Feb. 1, 1696.
- IV. Ann^e,³ b. Jan. 11, 1677, m. — Sinkler.
- V. Elizabeth,³ b. Feb. 14, 1685, m. Benjamin Hilliard.
- VI. Rachel,³ b. April 27, 1687, m. Jacob Freeze.

The children of Isaac² and Mary were as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Thomas,³ b. 1677. II. Rachel,³ b. 1678. III. Isaac,³ b. 1681. IV. Abraham,³ b. 1683. V. Mary,³ b. 1687. VI. James,³ b. 1688. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VII. Joseph,³ b. 1689, m. Lydia Coffin, 1714. VIII. Jonathan,³ b. 1691. IX. Hannah,³ b. 1693. X. Sarah,³ b. 1695. XI. Priscilla,³ b. 1697. XII. Elizabeth,³ b. 1703, d. 1719. |
|--|--|

The children of James² and Elizabeth Chase were as follows :

- I. Abigail,³ b. Aug. 27, 1681, m. John Chase* of Newbury.
- II. Dorothy,³ b. March 17, 1686, m. John Chapman, March 16, 1705.
- III. Mary,³ b. Feb. 8, 1688.

Aquila¹ Chase, brother to Thomas¹ Chase, m. Anne Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler of Hampton, removed, in 1646, to Newbury, where he d., Aug. 29, 1670, aged 52. His widow, Anne, m. Daniel Mussi-
loway, June 14, 1672, and d. May 19, 1688. The children of Aquila¹
and Anne Chase were as follows :

- I. Sarah,² b. —, m. Charles Annis, May 15, 1666.
- II. Anne,² b. July 6, 1647, m. Thomas Barber, April 27, 1671.
- III. Priscilla,² b. March 14, 1649, m. Abel Merrill, Feb. 10, 1670.
- IV. Mary,² b. Feb. 3, 1651, m. John Stevens, March 9, 1669.
- V. Aquila,² b. Sept. 26, 1652, m. Esther Bond, ab. 1673.
- VI. Thomas,² b. July 25, 1654, m. Rebecca Follansbee, Nov. 22, 1677.
- VII. John,² b. Nov. 2, 1654, m. Elizabeth Bingley, May 23, 1677.
- VIII. Elizabeth,² b. Sept. 13, 1657.
- IX. Ruth,² b. March 18, 1660, d. May 30, 1676.
- X. Daniel,² b. Dec. 9, 1661, m. Martha Kimball, Aug. 25, 1683.
- XI. Moses,² b. Dec. 24, 1663, m. Anne Follansbee, Nov. 10, 1684.

The children of Aquila² and Esther Chase were as follows :

- I. Esther,³ b. Nov. 18, 1674, m. Daniel Merrill.
- II. Joseph,³ b. March 25, 1677, m. Abigail Thurston, Nov. 8, 1699.
- III. Priscilla,³ b. Oct. 15, 1681, m. Joseph Hills, 1704.
- IV. Jemima,³ b. —, a spinster.
- V. Rebecca,³ b. —, m. Jonathan Moulton, Dec. 5, 1716.
- VI. Anne,³ b. —, m. Abraham Foulsham, Oct. 27, 1703.
- VII. Hannah,³ b. —, m. Joseph Hoyt.
- VIII. Abigail,³ b. —, m. Joseph Robinson.

The children of Thomas² and Rebecca Chase were as follows :

- I. Thomas,³ b. Sept. 15, 1680, m. Sara —.
- II. Jonathan,³ b. Jan. 13, 1683, m. Joanna Palmer, 1703.
- III. James,³ b. Sept. 15, 1685, m. Martha Rolfe, Dec. 17, 1707.
- IV. Aquila,³ b. July 15, 1688, m. Mary Smith, 1712, d. 1714.
- V. Ruth,³ b. Feb. 28, 1691, m. Nathaniel Miller of Rehoboth, May
29, 1716.
- VI. Mary,³ b. Jan. 15, 1695, m. — Horton.
- VII. Rebecca,³ b. April 26, 1700, m. Stephen Moulton, Dec. 14, 1721.
- VIII. Judith,³ b. —, m. — Horton.
- IX. Lizza,³ b. —, m. Benjamin Rogers, Aug. 17, 1732.
- X. Josiah,³ b. July 15, 1697, d. young.
- XI. Nathan,³ b. —, 1702, m. Judith Sawyer, Nov. 29, 1723, then
Joanna Cheney, Dec. 30, 1740, and then Ruth Davis, June
9, 1763.

Thomas² Chase m. for his second wife Elizabeth Mooers, Aug. 2, 1713.

* Son of John Chase, and grandson of Aquila Chase of Newbury.

The children of John² and Elizabeth Chase were as follows:

- I. William,³ b. Jan. 3, 1679.
 - II. Philip,³ b. Sept. 23, 1688, m. Mary Follansbee, April 17, 1712.
 - III. Charles,³ b. Jan. 12, 1690, and m. Hepzibah Carr, July 15, 1714.
 - IV. Jacob,³ b. —, m. Joanna Davis, Aug. 24, 1716.
 - V. Abraham,³ b. —, m. Ruth Morse, Nov. 16, 1716.
 - VI. Phebe,³ b. —, m. — Tucker.
 - VII. Mary,³ b. —, m. Joseph Safford, July 30, 1728.
 - VIII. Lydia,³ b. —, m. William Blay, Nov. 5, 1721.
 - IX. Elizabeth,³ b. —.
 - X. John,³ b. —, m. Abigail Chase of Hampton, N. H.
- John² Chase m. for his second wife Lydia —.
- XI. David,³ son of John and Lydia, b. Oct. 20, 1710.

The children of Daniel² and Martha Chase were as follows:

- I. Martha,³ b. Aug. 18, 1684, m. David Lawson, Aug. 3, 1716.
 - II. Sara,³ b. July 18, 1686, m. Francis Danford, Nov. 17, 1714.
 - III. Dorothy,³ b. Jan. 24, 1689.
 - IV. Isaac,³ b. Jan. 19, 1691, m. Hannah Berry, Oct. 29, 1710.
 - V. Lydia,³ b. Jan. 19, 1693, m. William Evans, Jan. 30, 1716.
 - VI. Mehetabel,³ b. Jan. 19, 1695, m. Timothy Osgood of Salisbury, Nov. 19, 1715.
 - VII. Judith,³ b. Feb. 19, 1697, m. John Tuttle of Lebanon, 1713.
 - VIII. Abner,³ b. Oct. 15, 1699.
 - IX. Daniel,³ b. Oct. 15, 1702, m. Mary Carpenter, Jan., 1723, and for his second wife, Elizabeth Collins of Salisbury, Feb., 1726.
 - X. Enoch,³ b. —, m. Judith Colby, 1726.
- Daniel² d. Feb. 8, 1707. His widow Martha m. Josiah Heath of Haverhill, 1713.

The children of Moses² and Anne Chase were as follows:

- I. { Moses,³ b. Sept. 20, 1685, d. young.
 - II. { Daniel,³ b. Sept. 20, 1685, m. Sarah March, Jan. 2, 1706.
 - III. Moses,³ b. Jan. 20, 1688, m. Elizabeth Wells, Oct. 2, 1709.
 - IV. Samuel,³ b. May 13, 1690, m. Hannah Emery, Dec. 8, 1713.
 - V. Elizabeth,³ b. Sept. 25, 1693.
 - VI. Stephen,³ b. Aug. 29, 1696, m. Sarah Hale, Dec., 1717.
 - VII. Hannah,³ b. Sept. 13, 1699, m. Timothy Jackman, April 9, 1723.
 - VIII. Joseph,³ b. Sept. 9, 1703, m. Mary Morss, Sept. 7, 1724.
 - IX. Benoni,³ b. April 5, 1708, m. Mary Rogers, Sept. 4, 1728.
- Moses² Chase m. for his second wife, Sarah Jacobs of Ipswich, 1713.

The children of John³ and Abigail³ Chase of Hampton were as follows:

- I. James,⁴ b. July 28, 1698.
- II. Jonathan,⁴ b. Sept. 21, 1700.
- III. Elizabeth,⁴ b. April 13, 1703.
- IV. Elihu,⁴ b. Sept. 7, 1705.
- V. John,⁴ b. Sept. 18, 1708, and m. Anna Runlet, March 27, 1729.
- VI. Hannah,⁴ b. May 10, 1711.

DUDLEY FAMILY.

Thomas Dudley, son of Capt. Roger Dudley, was born in England in 1576; came to New England in 1630; was several years Governor of Massachusetts Colony, and died at Roxbury, July 31, 1653, aged 77. His first wife, or the one who came with him, died in 1613. Samuel, Anne, Patience, and Mercy were probably children by her. He married again before 1645, and had by his second wife five children more. His children by both wives were as follows:

- I. Samuel, b. in England, 1606, who was a minister and was m. to Mary Winthrop about 1633, and had children, —
 1. Thomas, bapt. March 9, 1631, grad. H. C. 1651, d. Nov. 7, 1655.
 2. John, bapt. June 28, 1635.
 3. Samuel, bapt. Aug. 2, 1639, d. April, 1643.
 4. Anne, b. Oct. 16, 1641, who m. Edward Hilton and had children, Winthrop, Dudley, Joseph, and others.
 5. Theophilus, b. Oct., 1641.
 6. Mary, b. April 21, 1646, d. Oct. 28, 1646.
 7. Biley, b. Sept. 27, 1647.
 8. Mary 2nd, b. Jan. 6, 1649.

Mary, the 1st wife of Rev. Samuel Dudley, d. at Salisbury, (where the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th children were born,) April 12, 1613. He d. at Exeter before March 20, 1683, a. 77. His settlement in the ministry there was in 1650.
- II. Anne, who m. Gov. Simon Bradstreet. She had 8 children and d. Sept. 16, 1672.
- III. Patience, who m. Maj. Gen. Denison.
- IV. Mercy, who m. Rev. John Woodbridge. She was b. Sept. 27, 1621, and d. July 1, 1691, a. 70.
- V. —, who m. Maj. Benjamin Keayne of Boston, who d. 1668.
- VI. Dorothy, who d. Feb. 27, 1613.
- VII. Deborah, b. at Roxbury, Feb. 27, 1615.
- VIII. Joseph, b. Sept. 23, 1617, who was Governor of Massachusetts, and m. a daughter of Edward Tyng, and had children, —
 1. Thomas, b. at Roxbury, Feb. 26, 1669–70, grad. H. C. 1685.
 2. Edward, b. at Roxbury, Sept. 4, 1671.
 3. Paul, b. at Roxbury, Sept. 3, 1675, grad. H. C. 1690. He was a Tutor and Fellow of the College, and also, Fellow of the Royal Society in England and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He d. Jan. 21, 1751, a. 75.
 4. Samuel, b. at Roxbury, Sept., 1677.
 5. John, b. at Roxbury, Feb. 28, 1678–79.
 6. Rebecca, b. May 15, 1681, who m. Samuel Sewall, Jr., and d. April 14, 1761, a. 79.
 7. Catharine, b. June 2, 1683.
 8. Ann, b. Aug. 27, 1684.
 9. William, b. Oct. 20, 1686, who grad. H. C. 1704, and m. eldest dau. of Judge Davenport, March 10, 1721, and was a colonel. He had two sons: Thomas, who grad. H. C. 1750, and Joseph, who grad. H. C. 1751, was an Attorney at Law in Boston, and d. Sept. 27, 1767, a. 35.

10. Daniel, b. Feb. 4, 1689.
 11. Catharine 2nd, b. Jan. 5, 1690.
 12. Mary, b. Nov. 2, 1692, who m. Francis Wainwright, who d. 1722, and afterwards m. Joseph Atkins, 1730.
- IX. Paul, b. at Roxbury, Sept. 8, 1650, who m. Mary Leverett, dau. of Gov. Leverett, and had children,—
1. Paul, b. at Boston, March 4, 1677.
 2. Thomas, who alone, with one in expectation, is mentioned in his will of Feb. 10, 1681. (*Probate Records in Boston, Vol. VI. p. 368.*)
 3. One posthumous.

EPITAPHS.*

Here is interred the remains of
 JAMES MIXOTT, Esq., A. M. an
 Excelling Grammarian, Enriched
 with the Gift of Prayer and Preaching,
 a Commanding Officer, a Physician of
 Great Value, a Great Lover of Peace
 as well as of Justice, and which was
 His greatest Glory, a Gent'n of distinguished
 Virtue and Goodness, happy in a Virtuous
 Posterity, and living Religiously, Died
 Comfortably, Sept. 20, 1735, Æt. 83.

Here lyes the remains of
 Major JONATHAN PRESCOTT, Esq.,
 a Gentleman of virtue and merit, an accomplisht physitian,
 but excelling in chirurgery.
 Of uncommon sagacity, penetration, and success in his practice,
 and so of very extensive service.
 But his life was much valued, and his death very generally lamented.
 He married the amiable and only daughter of the
 Honorable Colonel PETER BULKLEY, Esq.,
 by whom he had ten children.
 He was removed from ministring to men's bodies, to the world of spirits,
 October 28th, 1729, Ætatis sue 54.

Here lyes the Body of Rev. Mr. CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN, Master of Arts, fourth Pastor of the First Church in Newbury; a Gentleman of good Learning, conspicuous Piety and Virtue, shining both by his Doctrine and Life, skilled and greatly improved in the Practice of Physick and Surgery, who deceased, July 23, 1747, in the 76th year of his age, and the 51st of his Pastoral Office.

* The first two monumental inscriptions were taken from the burying-ground in Concord, Ms., and the last one from the graveyard in Newbury, Ms.

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY IN BELFAST, ME.

The names of aged persons who died in this town before 1827, with their respective ages and the times of their decease, are here inserted.

Of these individuals it has been said, "In their manners they exhibited a model of perfect plainness and simplicity, indicative of contentment and a cheerful disposition; and so cordial was their reception of those who visited them, that with truth it might be said, they were given to hospitality. Their descendants read the poems of Burns with a keen relish, and are enthusiastic admirers of the Scottish Bard."

1794. James Miller,	aged 82	1817. John Brown,	aged 86
1795. John Steele,	" 84	1819. Samuel Houston,	" 92
1797. William McLaughlin,	" 90	1820. Jerome Stevenson,	" 82
1800. Margaret Cochran,	" 85	1821. Elizabeth Jones,	" 84
1802. John Tufts,	" 78	" Laughlin McDonald,†	" 110
" Grissel Jameson,	" 96	1822. George Cochran,	" 85
1807. Solon Stevenson,	" 73	1823. John Durham,	" 74
1810. Mary Brown,	" 90	1824. James Patterson,	" 80
1812. James Gordon,	" 86	" Jonathan Clark,	" 78
1815. William Lowney,*	" 76	" Susan Sturtevant,	" 84
1817. Patrick Gilbert,	" 78	1826. Nathaniel Patterson,	" 79
	1826. Agnes Robinson,	aged 89.	

In the year 1827, there were thirteen persons living in Belfast, whose average age was 82 years, 7 months, and 11 days. Their respective names and ages were as follows:

Samuel Cunningham,	aged 88	John Burgess,	aged 92
William Cunningham,	" 86	Nathaniel Stanley,	" 82
Robert Patterson,	" 85	Alexander Clark,	" 81
Jane Patterson,	" 77	Elisha Clark,	" 81
John Cochran,	" 78	Tolford Durham,	" 81
Sarah West,	" 80	Annis Cochran,	" 89
	Elizabeth Campbell,	aged 82.	

The above is an extract from White's History of Belfast, Me.

SCRAPS FROM INTERLEAVED ALMANACS.

1638. This year arrived 20 ships and 3,000 passengers.

March 18, 1617. Mary Martin executed at Boston for murdering her child.

June 15, 1648. Alice† Jones was executed at Boston for witchcraft. This was the first execution of the kind in New England.

March 26, 1619. Mr. John Winthrop, Gov., dyed.

Aug. 24, 1619. Mr. Shepard of Camb. dyed.

Nov. 21, 1650. 12 or 13 houses in Charlestown was burnt.

* Mr. Lowney was graduated at Dublin College.

† McDonald was born in Scotland, and entered the army while a boy; his age is not positively ascertained. He remembered having seen the Duke of Marlborough, who died ninety-nine years before he did; he came to America in General Wolfe's army in 1759, and after Quebec was reduced, went to Bucksport, and thence to Belfast. The lowest estimate of his age, made by his relatives, has been taken.

‡ Winthrop and others say *Morgan*.

DECEASE OF THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Chronologically arranged.

1630.

Aug. 6, Rev. Francis Higginson d. at Salem, a. 43.
 Sept. 20, Dr. William Gager, surgeon, d. at Charlestown.
 Sept. 30, Isaac Johnson, an Assistant, d. at Boston.
 Oct. 23, Edward Rossiter, an Assistant.

1631-2.

Feb. 16, Capt. Robert Welden d. at Charlestown.

1631.

Aug. 2, Rev. Samuel Skelton d. at Salem; the first *pastor* who died in New England, the term *pastor* being used in contradistinction to teacher.

1635.

Aug. 14, Rev. John Avery was drowned.

1636.

Feb. 3, Rev. John Maverick of Dorchester d. at Boston, a. 60.

1638.

April —, Nicholas Danforth d. at Cambridge.
 Sept. 14, Rev. John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, d. at Charlestown.
 Nov. 17, Roger Harlakenden, an Assistant, d. at Cambridge.
 Dec. 21, John Masters.

1641.

Aug. 9, Rev. Jonathan Burr of Dorchester d., a. 37.
 Rev. Henry Smith of Wethersfield. (Mr. Savage says he died in 1648.)

1644.

April 16, Elder William Brewster of Plymouth d., a. 81.
 July 1, Rev. George Phillips of Watertown.
 Israel Stoughton, an Assistant, d. in England.
 John Atwood, an Assistant of Plymouth Colony.
 Sept. 4, Rev. Ephraim Hewett of Windsor, Ct.
 Hon. George Wyllys of Hartford, Ct.

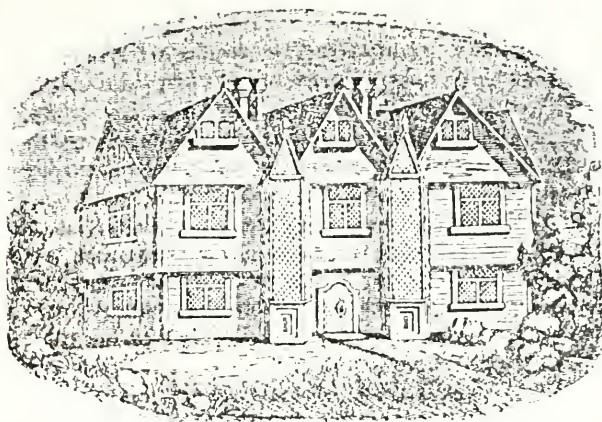
1646.

April 12, John Oliver, (II. C. 1645,) d. at Boston, a. 29.

1647.

July 7, Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Ct., d., a. 62.

(To be continued.)



Governor Bradstreet's House.

GOVERNOR BRADSTREET.

SIMON BRADSTREET, son of a non-conforming minister, was born March, 1603, at Horblin, Lincolnshire. His father died when he was fourteen years old, and he was committed to the care of Hon. Thomas Dudley, for eight years following. He spent one year at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, pursuing his studies amidst various interruptions. Leaving Cambridge, he resided in the family of the Earl of Lincoln, as his steward, and afterwards lived in the same capacity with the Countess of Warwick. He with Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Dudley, and others, agreed to emigrate, and form a settlement in Massachusetts; and being appointed an Assistant, he with his family and others went on board the *Arbella*, March 29, 1630; anchored, June 12, near Naumkeak, now Salem, went on shore, but returned to the vessel at night; came, on the 14th, into the inner harbor, and went on shore. He attended the first Court, Aug. 23, at Charlestown.

In the spring of 1631, Mr. Bradstreet with other gentlemen commenced building at Newtown, now Cambridge, and his name is among those constituting the first company, which settled in that town in 1632. He resided there several years. In 1639, the Court granted him 500 acres of land in Salem, in the next convenient place to Gov. Endicott's farm. It appears that he resided a short time at Ipswich.

Mr. Bradstreet was among the first settlers of Andover, and was highly useful in promoting the settlement, in bearing the burdens incident to a new plantation, and in giving a right direction to its affairs. About the year 1644, he built the first mill on the Cochichewick. He was a selectman from the first record of town officers to 1672, soon after which, he probably spent most of his time in Boston and Salem. He was the first Secretary of the colony, and discharged the duties of the office many years. He was one of the first Commissioners of the United Colonies in 1643, and served many years with fidelity and usefulness in this office. In 1653, he with his colleague vigorously opposed making war on the Dutch in New York, and on the Indians; and it was prevented by his steady and conscientious opposition and the decision of the General Court of Massachusetts, though earnestly and strenuously urged by all the Commissioners of the other three colonies.

He was Deputy Governor from 1672 to 1679, when he was elected Governor, and continued in office till Mr. Joseph Dudley, his nephew, was appointed, in 1686, head of the administration, and the government was changed and the Charter annulled.

Gov. Bradstreet was considered at the head of the moderate party; and, when the Charter was demanded by King Charles, he thought it better that it should be surrendered, than that it should be taken away by judgment, as in that case it might be more easily resumed.

He strenuously opposed the arbitrary proceedings of Andros; and when, in 1689, the people put down his authority, they made their old Governor their President. He continued at the head of the administration till May, 1692, at the advanced age of 89 years, when Sir William Phips arrived from England with the new Charter, in which Sir William was appointed Governor, and Mr. Bradstreet first Assistant. He had been in service in the government sixty-two years, excepting the short administrations of Dudley and Andros. No man in the country has continued in so high offices so many years, and to so advanced age as he. He was a popular magistrate, and was opposed to the witch delusion in 1692, which caused great alarm and distress at the commencement of Gov. Phips' administration. "He lived to be the Nestor of New England," for all who came over from England with him, died before him.

The following inscription is on the monument erected in Salem to Gov. Bradstreet:

SIMON BRADSTREET,

Armiger, ex ordine Senatoris in Colonia Massachusettensi ab anno 1630, usque ad annum 1673. Deinde ad annum 1679, Vice-Gubernator. Denique, ad annum 1686, ejusdem coloniae, communi et constanti populi suffragio,

GUBERNATOR.

Vir, judicio Lynceario praeditus; quem nec numma, nec honos allexit. Regis auctoritate, et populi libertatem, aequa lance libravit. Religione conlatus, vita innocuus, mundum et vicit et deseruit; 27 die Martii, A. D. 1697, annoque Guliel: 3t. IX. et Aet. 94.

Gov. Bradstreet was married in England to Miss Ann Dudley, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dudley, when she was sixteen years old. She is the most distinguished of the early matrons of our country by her literary powers, of which proof is given in a volume of poems. It was dedicated to her father in poetry, dated March 20, 1642. The title of the book is, "Several poems, compiled with great variety of wit and learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a complete discourse and description of the four elements, constituting ages of man, seasons of the year, together with an exact epitome of the three first monarchies, viz., the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman commonwealth, from the beginning to the end of their last king, with divers other pleasant and serious poems. By a Gentlewoman of New England." A second edition of it was printed at Boston, 1678, by John Foster, in a respectable 12mo of 255 pp., and a third edition was published in 1758. The work does honor to her education, by her frequent allusions to ancient literature and historical facts, and to her character, as a daughter, a wife, a parent, and Christian. This volume is a real curiosity, though no reader, free from partiality of friendship, might coincide with the commendation of her in the funeral eulogy of John Norton:

"Could Maro's muse but hear her lively strain,
He would condemn his works to fire again.

* * * * *
Her breast was a brave palace, a *beauteous street*,
Where all heroic, ample thoughts did meet,
Where nature had such a tenement taken,
That other souls, to her's, dwelt in a lane."

Dr. Mather, in his *Magnalia*, gives a high commendation of her, "whose poems, divers times printed, have afforded a grateful entertainment unto the ingenious, and a monument for her memory beyond the stateliest marbles."

Their children were as follows :

1. Samuel, who had two daughters b. in Boston, 1663, 1665.
2. Simon, who was settled in the ministry in New London, Ct.
3. Dudley of Andover.
4. John, who was b. in Andover, July 31, 1652, and settled in Salem.
5. Ann, who m. Mr. Wiggin of Exeter.
6. Dorothy, who m. Rev. Seaborn Cotton, Hampton, June 25, 1654.
7. Hannah, who m. Mr. Andrew Wiggin, Exeter, June 14, 1659.
8. Mary, who m. Mr. Nathaniel Wade, Nov. 11, 1672.

Mrs. Bradstreet died in Andover, Sept. 16, 1672, aged 60.

Gov. Bradstreet married for his second wife, a sister of Sir George Downing, who was in the first class that graduated at Harvard College, and was ambassador of Cromwell and Charles II. to Holland. See *Abbot's History of Andover*.

SKETCHES OF ALUMNI AT THE DIFFERENT COLLEGES IN NEW ENGLAND.

HON. WILLIAM CRANCH OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUDGE CRANCH was born at the house of his mother's father, the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, Ms., July 17, 1769; and was baptized by him the Sabbath following, as appears by the church records.* He had no brother, but two sisters, and these were older than himself. The elder sister, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Jacob Norton, who succeeded Mr. Smith in the pastoral office. The other sister married Mr. John Greenleaf, who resides at Quincy, Ms. Mrs. Greenleaf died Feb. 18, 1846.

His father, Richard Cranch, was born in Kingsbridge, near Exeter in Devonshire, England, in November, 1726, and was the son of John, the son of Andrew, the son of Richard, all of Devonshire. He was one of six sons, and was bound as an apprentice to a maker of wool-cards; but, at the age of 20, purchased the remainder of his time, and came to this country in 1746, with General Joseph Palmer, who had married his sister. Being fond of books, he became a learned man, received an honorary degree of M. A. from Harvard University, was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, sustained several important public offices, and was for many years a member of the Legislature and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1811, in his 85th year.

His mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and granddaughter of Col. John Quincy of Mount Wollaston, in that part of Braintree since incorporated by the name of Quincy, in honor of his memory. There is now no lineal descendant from him of the name of Quincy. The next daughter of Mr. Smith was Abigail, who became the wife of the late President John Adams; and the other daughter was Eliza-

* His parents' residence at that time was in Boston.

beth, who married the Rev. John Shaw of Haverhill, Ms., and after his death, the Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson, N. H. She died April 9, 1815, aged 65. She had three children by her first husband, William Smith, Elizabeth Quincy, and Abigail Adams. The son was the principal founder of the Boston Athenæum. He was born Aug. 12, 1778, graduated H. C. 1798, and died 1826. The first daughter was born May 26, 1780, and died Sept. 4, 1798, aged 18. The last daughter is the wife of Rev. Joseph B. Felt of this city.

The great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, the wife of Col. John Quincy, who died July 13, 1767, was Mary Norton, the daughter of the Rev. John Norton of Hingham, whose genealogy is distinctly traced back to the time of William the Conqueror.

We cannot trace the ancestors of Judge Cranch's father back further than his grandfather's grandfather. They all appear to have been Dissenters, firm republicans, and honest men, but in humble life. His grandfather, John Cranch, was a farmer and a freeholder; the others seem to have been manufacturers of woollens. John Cranch, the naturalist, who was, at the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, sent out in the expedition to Egypt, where he died, was his second cousin. His father's mother was Elizabeth Pearse, daughter of Christopher Pearse and Margery Triste.

In April, 1775, his father removed from Boston to that part of Braintree now called Quincy, where he resided until his death. He died on the 16th, and his wife on the 17th, of October, 1811, and both were buried on the same day, the 19th. A sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Peter Whitney, which was printed.

Judge Cranch prepared for college under the instruction of his uncle, the Rev. John Shaw of Haverhill, and entered the Freshman class, six months in advance, in February, 1784. Having graduated at Harvard College, he, July, 1787, entered the office of Judge Dawes of Boston, who was then a practitioner in the courts of Massachusetts, where he read law three years, and in July, 1790, was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. He opened an office in Braintree, now Quincy, but at the close of the first year, upon the death of his relative, John Thaxter, Esq., who had been in the practice of the law at Haverhill, Ms., he was induced by his friends to remove to that place, and take his office, and complete his unfinished business; which, with the confidence reposed in him by the Hon. Nathaniel Peaslee Sergeant, then one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, who appointed him sole executor of his will, introduced him into practice, and enabled him to support himself and pay all demands held against him. For three years, he attended the courts in Essex county in Massachusetts and Rockingham county in New Hampshire, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court in July, 1793.

In September, 1791, he was employed to superintend the affairs of Morris, Nicholson, and Greenleaf, under their great contracts in

the City of Washington, to which place he removed in October of that year, and has continued to reside in that place until the present time.

In April, 1795, he was connected in marriage with Nancy Greenleaf, daughter of the late William Greenleaf of Boston, and moved his wife to Washington, in May.

They have been the parents of 13 children, 3 of whom died in infancy. The names of the other ten were 1. William Greenleaf; 2. Richard; 3. Ann Allen; 4. Mary; 5. Elizabeth Eliot; 6. John; 7. Edward Pope; 8. Christopher Pearse; 9. Abby Adams; 10. Margaret Dawes. Richard was drowned in Lake Erie, while in the discharge of his duty as an assistant-engineer, surveying the harbor, in his 29th year, unmarried. Ann Allen died in April, 1821, of consumption, aged 22, also unmarried. Mary married Richard Cranch Norton, and died when her first child was one week old, in July, 1821, aged 20. Her husband died in October of the same year.

The other 7 children are still living. Elizabeth married Rufus Dawes, a son of the late Judge Dawes of Boston. Abby Adams married the Rev. William G. Eliot of St. Louis, Missouri, where they reside and have a number of children. William has been a clerk in the Patent Office. He was two years at Harvard University; but his delicate health and feeble constitution obliged him to leave his studies in his Junior year. The other sons were educated at the Columbian College in the District of Columbia. John spent three or four years in Italy, in drawing and painting, to perfect his knowledge of these branches, and now resides in Boston, where he pursues the employment of drawing and painting. Edward Pope is settled in Cincinnati as a lawyer. Christopher Pearse has been a preacher of the Gospel, but has lately turned his attention to portrait painting, and is now in Italy. Mrs. Cranch deceased Sept. 17, 1843.

In the year 1800, Judge Cranch was appointed one of the Commissioners of the City of Washington, which office he resigned in 1801, when he was, by President Adams, appointed the junior assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress of Feb. 27, 1801; the late Governor Thomas Johnson of Maryland, who had been one of the Commissioners of the City of Washington, having been appointed Chief Judge; and Mr. James Marshall, brother of the late Chief Justice Marshall, having been appointed elder assistant Judge. Gov. Johnson refused to accept the office; and Mr. Jefferson appointed William Kitty, Esq., Chief Judge. Mr. Marshall resigned in 1803, and Nicholas Fitzhugh, Esq., of Virginia, was appointed in his place.

In 1805, Mr. Kitty having been appointed Chancellor of Maryland, Judge Cranch was appointed by Mr. Jefferson to the office of Chief Justice, which office he now holds; and by virtue of that office is sole Judge of the *District* Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, which has the same jurisdiction as the other District Courts of the United States have,

He has published nine volumes of Reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, a Memoir of the life, character, and writings of President John Adams, (70 pages,) read before the Columbian Institute, March 16, 1827, and an Address upon the subject of Temperance, in 1831, a small pamphlet.

Judge Cranch is a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Antiquarian Society. He has received also the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard College.

PROFESSOR EBENEZER ADAMS OF HANOVER, N. H.

PROFESSOR ADAMS was the son of Ephraim Adams of New Ipswich, N. H., who was a highly respectable man, having been a magistrate, an officer in the church, and a representative of the town. He was born in that place, Oct. 2, 1765. The father was a native of Ipswich, Ms., born in that part of the town which is now Hamilton. He was brought up on the farm which was first occupied by his ancestor, one of the eight sons of Henry Adams, who came to this country from Devonshire, England, and settled in that part of Braintree now called Quincy, about the year 1630. The father of Dea. Adams, whose baptismal name was Thomas, was either the grandson or great-grandson of this ancestor. The first wife of Dea. Adams was Rebecca, daughter of James Locke, who was a native of Woburn, Ms., and died in Ashby, Ms. The name of his second wife is not known. The children of Dea. Adams were fifteen in number.

The subject of this sketch fitted for college at the Academy in New Ipswich, under the care of Hon. John Hubbard, who was afterwards Professor in Dartmouth College. Having graduated at that institution in 1791, with high reputation as a scholar, especially in mathematics and philosophy, he went immediately into the Academy at Leicester, Ms., where he spent fifteen years, fourteen of which he was the Principal. In 1806, he took charge of the Academy at Portland, Me., which he left after a year and a half, having accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in Phillips Academy, Exeter. In 1809 he was appointed Professor of the Languages in Dartmouth College, and in 1810, upon the death of Professor Hubbard, he was transferred to the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and continued in that office until 1833—twenty-three years—when he was induced by advancing age and infirmities to resign all active and responsible service in the College; his connection with it since being simply that of Professor Emeritus, which continued until his death.

Professor Adams possessed great constitutional energies, both physical and mental. These he carried into active life. As an instructor he was able and accurate. No one surpassed him in faithfulness, and hence it was proverbial that he made thorough scholars. In the Languages he was good, but in Mathematics and Philosophy he excelled as a teacher.

As would naturally be expected, he took a lively interest in all efforts made to promote the cause of literature, the sciences, and the arts, and was connected with several literary associations. He was an original Member of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences, and took an active part at the time of its formation, as presiding officer. He was also a Member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Maryland Academy of Sciences and Literature, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. He was a Trustee of Kimball Union Academy in Plainfield, and sustained the office of President of the Board of Trustees twenty years, and, for about as long a time, he was President of the New Hampshire Bible Society.

Professor Adams was twice married. His first wife was Alice Frink, daughter of Dr. John Frink, a distinguished physician of Rutland, Ms., by whom he had five children, Alice A., Adeline A., John, Charles A. and Harriet R., of whom John only is now living. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817, and is now a practising attorney in Mobile, Ala. His second wife was Beniah Minot, daughter of Dr. Timothy Minot of Concord, Ms. By her he had two children, Eliza M. and Ebenezer. The daughter is now the wife of Prof. Ira Young. Ebenezer was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, and died in July, 1837. Of seven children, therefore, two only survive. The last Mrs. Adams still lives, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Young.

Professor Adams "was one of the few remaining old school citizens and scholars of New England, and was hardly surpassed by any of that venerable class of men in intelligence, patriotism, and Christian virtue." He possessed a well balanced mind, "was judicious, magnanimous, and firm." He died calm and happy in the triumphs of religion, August 15, 1841, in the 76th year of his age, from ossification of the heart.

HON. JAMES SAVAGE OF BOSTON.

The subject of this sketch was born July 11, 1784, in Boston, where his progenitors since 1635 have always lived. His father was Habijah, and his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of John Tudor. Of eight children, five sons and three daughters, born before him, two sons died in infancy; the rest attained full age, as did also two sons younger than himself.

His mother died before he arrived at his fourth year of age; and his father, by reason of ill health, was unable to take charge of him in his early education. The Rev. Dr. Thacher preached on the occasion of his mother's death from Psalms xxvii: 10 — "*When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.*"

The father of Mr. Savage was son of Thomas, by his first wife, Deborah Briggs, who was, it is believed, a granddaughter of John Cushing, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. John, his father's elder brother, was father

of Thomas of York, Me., from whom descended the Savages in Bangor. His grandfather's second wife was Sarah Cheever, who survived him nearly fifty-one years. One of their children was the late Ezekiel Savage, Esq., of Salem, H. C. 1778, father of Rev. Thomas Savage of Bedford, N. H., H. C. 1813, and several other children, of whom one, Sarah, distinguished herself by the composition of some interesting books.

Habijah, father of Mr. Savage's grandfather Thomas, was educated at Harvard College, where he received his first degree, in 1695. He married Hannah, who had been a short time widow of — Anderson. She was a daughter of Samuel Phillips, distinguished among booksellers in Boston one hundred and fifty years ago, as John Dunton mentions in the entertaining account of his visit to our country, published in his "Life and Errors." Arthur, a younger brother of his great-grandfather, married another daughter of Mr. Phillips, and one of their children was Samuel Phillips Savage, father of the late Samuel Savage, H. C. 1766, of Barnstable.

Thomas, father of the last named Habijah, born 1640, was second child of Thomas, who emigrated from England. His mother was Faith, daughter of William and the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, who was a *speaking* if not a *ruling* elder in the First Church in Boston. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Scotow, author of two curious tracts in the latter part of the 17th century. With two of his brothers, Ephraim, H. C. 1662, and Perez, he served at various times and places in King Philip's war, in the early part of which, their father was in the chief command of the forces of the Colony of Massachusetts. Ephraim gained some reputation in command of one of the vessels of the fleet, in the daring but disastrous expedition from Boston against Quebec, by Sir William Phips, in 1690, and Thomas was at the head of one of the three regiments engaged in it, and wrote a brief and modest account of the service, published the following year at London. He died July 2, 1705.

Mr. Savage's great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas, was a man of high public spirit. Disgusted with the treatment of the majority towards Wheelwright and other friends of Sir Henry Vane, whom he had perhaps accompanied from England, he, with Gov. Codrington and others, removed in 1638, and purchased Rhode Island. He soon returned, however, to Boston, recovered his former standing with early friends, and was often one of the representatives of the town, and, in the trying times of 1665, was respected for his moderation. He was one of those who undertook, in 1673, to erect a barricade in the harbor, for security against a fleet then expected from Holland. Out of this barricade grew, in less than forty years, the Long Wharf, a small portion of which has continued ever since the property of some members of the family. He was Speaker of the Deputies in 1659, and again after an interval of eleven years, and in 1680 was chosen by the colony one of the Assistants, in



which station he died, Feb. 14, 1682, aged 75. A funeral sermon on that event is among the printed works of Rev. Samuel Willard, pastor of the *third* church, of which Major Savage was one of the founders, at the secession occasioned by the coming of Davenport from New Haven to the *first*. The text was, Isaiah lvii: 1.

The eldest son of this ancestor of most who bear the name on this side of the ocean, Habijah, H. C. 1659, died in a few years, but left children by his wife, daughter of Edward Tyng, one of the Assistants. A grandchild of these parents removed from Boston, early in the last century, to Charleston, S. C., where he is commemorated by Dr. Rausay, in his History of the Independent Church in that city. Descendants have been known in different parts of South Carolina and Georgia. The late Judge Clay of the latter state, afterwards pastor of the first Baptist Church in Boston, married one, and his son, Thomas Savage Clay, H. C. 1819, is highly respected for his Christian philanthropy.

In the catalogue of the sons of Harvard are numbered eleven lineal descendants of the first Thomas, of whom six have been noticed. John, 1691, was son of Ephraim; Habijah, 1723, was either son or nephew of Habijah; John, 1810, and James Rodon, 1812, were sons of William Savage, Esq., of Jamaica, son of Samuel Phillips Savage, before mentioned.

Of the progenitors of Mr. Savage, no means are possessed by which to trace the line before the arrival of his ancestor in this country; but a family tradition, committed to writing many years since, makes him to have been a brother of Arthur, an English dean.

Mr. Savage fitted for college at Derby Academy, Hingham, under the tuition of Abner Lincoln, and at Washington Academy, Machias, Me., instructed by Daniel P. Upton.

After graduating at Harvard University in 1803, he studied law under the direction of the late Chief Justice Parker, Hon. Samuel Dexter, and Hon. William Sullivan, and entered upon its practice January, 1807.

Mr. Savage has been Representative and Senator in General Court, a Counsellor, and a Delegate to the Convention in 1820 for amending the Constitution of the State. He has been also in the City government as one of the Common Council and an Alderman, as well as one of the School Committee.

In April, 1823, he married Elizabeth O., widow of James Otis Lincoln, Esq., of Hingham. She was daughter of George Stillman of Machias, Me., an officer in the war of the Revolution. Their children are Emma, Harriet, Lucy, and James.

At times letters have engaged the attention of Mr. Savage, but not to withdraw him from the proper duties of his profession or the service of the community in active life. He was during four or five years associated with the gentlemen who edited the (Boston) Monthly Anthology, and contributed articles for that work, as he has also for the North American Review. At the request of the municipal authorities of Boston, he delivered an oration, July 4,

1811. The compilation of the Colonial and Provincial Laws of Massachusetts, published under the title of Ancient Charters, according to direction of General Court, by the late Hon. Nathan Dane, Judge Prescott, and Judge Story, was by these gentlemen confided to his supervision while passing through the press. The Index to the work was prepared by him. He superintended an edition of Paley's Works; and the presswork of the ten volumes of American State Papers, selected by Hon. John Q. Adams, under authority of Congress. But Mr. Savage's greatest effort of this nature was his edition of Gov. Winthrop's History of New England, with notes.

This is a work of much labor and value. It is understood that he has in contemplation a new edition of Farmer's Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England.

Mr. Savage was more than twenty years Secretary or Treasurer of the first Savings Bank in Boston, and nineteen years Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he is now the President. He is a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and has received the degree of LL. D. at Harvard College.

Forty-one years since, for the benefit of his health, he, in company with his relative and friend, William Tudor, Jr., visited the islands of Martinique, Dominique, St. Thomas, St. Domingo, and Jamaica. Since, he has been to Demerara, and five years ago, he went to England, with a view of visiting his fathers' sepulchres, and of enjoying himself in the father-land.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

LEVI WOODBURY was born at Francestown, N. H., Dec. 22, 1789, where his father, the Hon. Peter Woodbury, resided. *He* was born in Beverly, Ms., in 1767, removed to New Hampshire with his father, and, when he entered upon the active business of life for himself, engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and was about fifteen years a Representative, and two years a Senator, in the State Legislature. He died in 1834. *He* was son of Peter Woodbury, who was born March 28, 1738, at Beverly, and married there, and in 1773 removed to Mont Vernon, then a part of Amherst, N. H. He spent the last twenty years of his life at Antrim, with his youngest son, Mark Woodbury, Esq., where he died, March, 1819, aged 85. *His* father was Josiah Woodbury of Beverly, who was born June 15, 1682, and lived in the Second or Upper Parish. The father of Josiah was Peter, who was born in 1640, made a freeman in 1668, and elected a Representative in 1689. He filled the office of deacon, and died July 5, 1704, aged 61. His father was Humphrey Woodbury, who was born in 1609, came to New England with his father, John Woodbury, in 1628, was admitted to the church in 1648, was a member of the First Church in Beverly, at its formation, was chosen deacon in 1668, and was living in 1681. John Woodbury, who was one of the original settlers of Beverly, came from Somer-

setshire, England, under the direction of the Dorchester company, which established itself at Cape Ann about 1624. He came to Salem in 1626, was made a freeman in 1630, and in 1635 was chosen a Deputy to General Court. He was an original member of the First Church in Salem. In 1636, he received a grant of two hundred acres of land on Bass river. He died in 1641.

Mr. Woodbury's mother was Mary Woodbury, daughter of James Woodbury, who was born in Beverly, but removed to Mont Vernon, N. H., in 1782. He was a subaltern in Col. Robert Rogers' regiment of Rangers, and was near Wolfe when he fell at the storming of Quebec. The sword he used in that service is now in the possession of a descendant. He had eight children, all daughters, and died at Francestown, March, 1823, aged 86.

The subject of this sketch was prepared for college in part at New Ipswich Academy, N. H., with Mr. Mulliken, but chiefly under the instruction of Hon. John Vose, the distinguished Preceptor of Atkinson Academy. In 1805 he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained till 1809, when he graduated with high reputation for talents and acquirements.

Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study of law, spending one year at the Law School of Judges Reeve and Gould, at Litchfield, Ct., and the residue of his preparatory course with Hon. S. Dana of Boston, Judge Smith of Exeter, and James Walker, Esq., of Francestown. In 1812 he opened an office in his native place, where he remained till 1819. In 1816 he was elected Clerk of the State Senate, and, in the year following, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. This appointment to the bench of the highest judicial tribunal of the state, drew general attention to the manner in which the duties were discharged. Ample testimony, however, of the qualifications of Judge Woodbury may be found in the first two volumes of New Hampshire Reports. In 1819, he removed to Portsmouth, the commercial capital of New Hampshire, where he continues to reside. In 1823 he was chosen Governor of the State, and when his term of office expired, he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1825 he was chosen Representative from Portsmouth, and on the meeting of the Legislature, he was elected Speaker of the House. Among the last acts of the session was the choice of Gov. Woodbury to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the Senate of the United States. At the commencement of the session in 1825-6, he took his seat in the Senate, and during the six years succeeding, his name was connected with the most important measures discussed in that body. His term of service expired on the 4th of March, and four days after, he was chosen State Senator for the district in which he resided. In April following, he was invited by President Jackson to become Secretary of the Navy, which office he was induced to accept, having declined that of State Senator. July 4, 1834, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served till March 3, 1841. During this time, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, but

declined the office. In 1811, he was again chosen U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, which office he held till September, 1845, when he was appointed an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. In the summer previous, the office of Minister to England was tendered to him, but he refused it on account of the situation of his family.

In June, 1819, Judge Woodbury was married to Eliza W. Clapp, daughter of Hon. Asa Clapp of Portland, Me. They have five children: Charles Levi, who is now an attorney in Boston, Mary Elizabeth, Frances Anstris, Virginia Lafayette, and Ellen Carolina. The eldest is married to the Hon. Montgomery Blair of St. Louis, Mo.

Judge Woodbury has published one volume of Law Reports in connection with Judge Richardson, also speeches, pamphlets, and reports relating to the various official duties he has performed, besides numerous literary addresses. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the Wesleyan University in Connecticut, and at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. He is also a member of various literary societies.

The brothers and sisters of Judge Woodbury are Peter P. Woodbury, M. D., of Bedford, N. H., now Vice-President of the New Hampshire Medical Society; Rev. James Trask Woodbury of Acton, Ms., formerly an attorney; Jesse Woodbury, Esq., who resides on the paternal estate; George Washington Woodbury, M. D., Yazoo county, Mississippi; Mrs. Mary Howe, widow of the late Luke Howe, M. D., of Jaffrey, N. H.; Mrs. Anstris B. Eastman, wife of Hon. Nehemiah Eastman of Farmington, N. H., formerly Member of Congress; Mrs. Martha W. Grimes of Quiney, M., widow of the late Thomas Grimes, merchant, of Windsor, Vt.; Mrs. Hannah T. Barnes, wife of Isaac O. Barnes, Esq., of Boston, U. S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts; Mrs. Harriet Dodge, wife of Perley Dodge, Esq., an attorney at Amherst, N. H.; Mrs. Adeline Bunnelle, wife of Edwin F. Bunnelle, Esq., of Boston, clerk in the Custom House.

HON. SAMUEL S. WILDE OF BOSTON.

SAMUEL SUMNER WILDE was born in Taunton, Feb. 5, 1771. His father's name was Daniel, who was born in Braintree in 1718, and died in 1792. His father, if not born in England and brought over by his father when a child, was born in Braintree.

The father of the subject of this sketch, soon after arriving at the age of 21, settled in Taunton, where he continued until the time of his death. He was a farmer and a pious man, and for many years was one of the deacons of the only Congregational Church then in that town. He was very fond of sacred music, and had a fine voice, well cultivated, and, for those days, he had a competent degree of skill and knowledge of the science to render him an acceptable leader of the choir in the church, and was a leader long before he was chosen deacon. In his family devotions he always read a chapter in the Bible, sung a hymn in which some of the family joined, and concluded with a prayer. He was twice married.

His first wife was the daughter of Deacon Staples of Taunton, grandfather of Mr. Staples, a lawyer of considerable eminence in New York.

His second wife, the mother of Samuel S., was the only child of Deacon Samuel Sumner, also of Taunton. Dea. Sumner was well educated for one who had not received a collegiate course of instruction, had a taste for study, and thought much of learning and learned men. He died when Samuel S., who was his only grandson, was two years old, and bequeathed to him a lot of land, which he authorized his father to sell, and to expend the proceeds in giving him a college education, if he should, at a proper age, manifest any taste and talents, which would probably render such an education useful to him. He was a warm Whig and a friend to the liberties of the people; and it was probably owing to discussions about the Stamp Act and other difficulties with England, and his reflections on the inalienable rights of man, that he emancipated a female slave, about the year 1769 or 1770. She, however, always continued in the family upon wages, until her death. Dea. Sumner was a distant relation of Gov. Sumner and also of the Rev. Dr. Sumner, long the minister of Shrewsbury in the county of Worcester.

The mother of Samuel S. was a most excellent woman, and distinguished for her mental endowments, piety, and zeal in the cause of religion.

The subject of this sketch fitted for college under the direction of Rev. Ephraim Judson, the minister of Taunton, and entered the Sophomore class at Dartmouth College, in 1786, where he graduated in 1789. He read law in Taunton with David L. Barnes, Esq., who was afterwards Judge of the District Court of the United States for the state of Rhode Island. In September, 1792, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year was married to Eunice Cobb, a daughter of the late Gen. Cobb of Taunton. He immediately removed to Maine, and first commenced practice in Waldoborough in the county of Lincoln, where he remained only two years, and then removed to the adjoining town of Warren, where he resided five years, when, in 1799, he removed to Hallowell. He represented the town of Warren two years in the House of Representatives; but after his removal to Hallowell, he devoted himself wholly to his profession. He was, however, twice chosen one of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and in 1814 was elected a State Counsellor. He was also one of the Delegates to the famous Hartford Convention. In June, 1815, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which office he now holds. He was a member from Newburyport of the Convention for revising the Constitution of the state, having removed from Hallowell to that place in 1820. In 1831 he removed to Boston, where he still resides.

The wife of Judge Wilde deceased June 6, 1826. Their children were nine, of whom only four survive. The two eldest sons died unmarried. The eldest daughter, Eunice, married Hon. William

Emmons of Augusta, Me., a son of Rev. Dr. Emmons of Franklin, Ms. She died in 1824, leaving two daughters, one of whom has since deceased, and the other is the wife of Rev. Mr. Tappan of Hampden, Me., son of Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, Me. The second daughter, Eleanor Bradish, married I. W. Mellen, Esq., son of Rev. Mr. Mellen of Cambridge. They are both dead. Mrs. Mellen died in March, 1838, leaving three children. The third daughter, Caroline, married Hon. Caleb Cushing of Newburyport, and died in 1832. The eldest surviving son, George Cobb, Esq., an attorney at law, is Clerk of the Courts in Suffolk county, is married, and has two children. The second surviving son, Henry Jackson, is married, and has two children, and is now settled in Washington, D. C. The youngest son is unmarried. The only surviving daughter was first married to Frederick W. Doane of Boston, and is now the wife of Robert Farley, also of Boston.

Judge Wilde has been in his present office nearly thirty-two years, a longer time it is believed than any individual ever held that office before,* and his judicial career has uniformly been characterized by legal learning and stern integrity. His personal character is marked by uncommon frankness and great simplicity of manners.

He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin and Harvard Colleges, and he is also a Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and some other literary associations.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT, ESQ., OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT was born Jan. 28, 1789, in the east parish of Hanover, N. H. The family residence was on the highlands adjoining the western base of Moose mountain, over which his father's farm extended. From some of the fields can be seen, spread out in the distance, nearly half the state of Vermont, rising in regular gradation from the Connecticut river, with every variety of cottage, field, woodland, and hill, to the summits of the Green Mountains, Killington Peak, and Camel's Rump, in the distant horizon. His parents, Nathaniel Wright and Mary Page, were originally from Coventry in the state of Connecticut. The name of his paternal grandfather was the same with that of his father; but we are not able to trace back the genealogy further. They were all farmers by occupation. His father was one of the first settlers of Hanover, and took possession of his farm there, while it was a perfect wilderness, the occupancy of which he had to contest with wild beasts. The sylvan adventures of that period were, no doubt, the topic of many a fireside tale of his childhood. His mother was sister of the father of Harlan Page, distinguished for his active piety, and of tract-distribution memory.

Mr. Wright began fitting for college in 1806. The larger part of his preparatory studies were with the Rev. Eden Burroughs,

* Judge Benjamin Lynde was on the bench about the same length of time, from 1712 to 1744.

D. D., the parish minister, long one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, and celebrated as the father of the notorious Stephen Burroughs, who died in Canada, a Catholic priest. He entered the Freshman class of Dartmouth College at the commencement of 1807, and graduated in 1811. After graduating, he spent three years or more in teaching, being part of that time in charge of the Portland Academy, Maine, and part of the time in charge of a select class of boys in the same place; and began there the study of law. He then spent a year as private tutor in a family in Virginia, reading law in the mean time, and was admitted to the bar in that state. In July, 1817, he went to Cincinnati, where, after spending some time in an office to familiarize himself with local practice, he was admitted to the bar in November, 1817, and commenced the practice in 1818. For a few years, he practised in the Federal Courts, and in different parts of the state; but finding the city practice the most profitable, as well as most pleasant, he soon confined himself to that, and continued it with so much labor and assiduity, that, in 1839 and 1840, he found his health giving way under the effects of it, and in the latter year, withdrew from the practice. Of his success in the practice, he has had no reason to complain. And in talents and legal acquirements, he has ranked with the first in the state.

He has been solicited at different times to become a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and for Member of Congress; but has uniformly refused all nominations for political office, preferring a private life to all others.

In April, 1820, he married Caroline Augusta Thew, a niece of the Hon. Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. William Burnet of Newark, N. J., a surgeon in the army in the Revolutionary war, and a man of distinction in that state. Her parents being both dead, she went from Newark to Cincinnati with Judge Burnet's family, in 1815.

The children of these parents are eight in number: Mary Thew, Caroline Augusta, Daniel Thew, Eliza Burnet, Augusta Caroline, Louisa, Nathaniel, and William Burnet. Of these, Caroline Augusta and Augusta Caroline died, the former at five, the latter at three years of age.

Mr. Wright has published nothing, that can properly be called a book; yet many of his writings have appeared in public print in various forms. His name appears at the head of some important arguments in the Law Reports of Ohio, during the period of his practice; and some of his occasional addresses have been printed. In early life, he was a lover of poetry, and not unfrequently attempted to honor the Muses; and this he did always with applause.

When Mr. Wright went to Cincinnati, then having five or six thousand inhabitants, he sat down patiently with the young at the foot of the bar, went on through a generation of the profession, till he stood at its head; and saw the city grown up to a population of

50,000, himself standing among a few *old* respectable inhabitants, easy in circumstances, with a very happy family around him, and highly respected by the community.—The late Rev. Chester Wright, a graduate at Middlebury College in 1805, and of Montpelier, Vt., was his half-brother.

HON. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON OF BANGOR, ME.

WILLIAM DURKEE WILLIAMSON is supposed to be a descendant, in the sixth generation, of one who was among the earliest settlers in the Plymouth Colony. For as the *Annalist* tells us,* when Gov. Winslow went to make his first treaty with Massasoit, March 22, 1621, he was preceded by "Captain Standish and *Mr. Williamson*," and attended by a file of "musketeers." Nothing farther appears, in the printed narratives of those times, concerning the man last mentioned; nor is there any positive knowledge of his immediate posterity; though it is a report of tradition, that one of his name had command of a company in King Philip's war, in 1675-6, who might have been his son. But, however this may have been, certain it is, that men of his name in succeeding generations have exhibited a predilection for military tactics; and that in Major Benjamin Church's fifth expedition eastward, 1704, Captain *Caleb Williamson* commanded a company of volunteers from Plymouth Colony. He had one brother, whose name was *George*, and the place of their residence was Harwich, in the county of Barnstable. It is said there was another of the family, or kindred, perhaps a brother, by the name of *Samuel*, who settled at Hartford in Connecticut, but as he left no son, his name at his death sank into oblivion.

George Williamson, above named, married, at Harwich, the daughter of a Mr. Crisp; and they had two sons, George and Caleb, and five daughters. The elder son was murdered by a highwayman, and left no child; the younger, born at that place, 1716, married Sarah Ransom, and settled at Middleborough in the county of Plymouth; whose children were six sons and three daughters. Though five of the sons were married, only two of them, Caleb and George, left issue. The latter, being the fifth son, born in 1754, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, removed with his father's family at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, to Canterbury, Ct., and married Mary Foster of that place, a niece of Rev. Jacob Foster, formerly a minister of Berwick, Me. Their children were four sons and four daughters. The sons are William D., the subject of this sketch; George, a farmer at Pittston; and Joseph, a lawyer at Belfast, a graduate at Vermont University, and President of the Senate, in the Legislature of Maine. Their father was a soldier in the Revolution, and a captain of artillery, some years after the peace. In 1793, he removed from Canterbury,

* See Prince's *Annals*, 101. — Purchas' *Pilgrims*, B. X. chap. 4. — Vol. VIII. Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 229.

where his sons were born, to Amherst, Ms., and finally died at Bangor, in 1822, aged 68 years.

William D., his eldest son, entered Williams College, in 1800; but finished his studies at Brown University, R. I., where he was graduated in 1804. As his father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and himself the eldest of eight children, he was under the necessity of teaching a school several winters, to defray his college expenses. He read law with Hon. S. F. Dickinson of Amherst, till the spring of 1807, when he took up his residence in Bangor, Me., where he completed his professional studies with J. McGaw, Esq., being admitted to the bar in November of that year. Jan. 14, 1808, he was commissioned by Gov. Sullivan Attorney for the county of Hancock, an office held by him about eight years, when the county was divided. In 1816, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, Maine being then a part of the Commonwealth; and received successive elections, till the separation in 1820. Though as a political man, his sentiments were of a democratic character, adverse to the majority in each of the legislative branches, he was Chairman of the Committee of Eastern Lands, three years. He was President of the first Senate in the new state of Maine; and the appointment of Gov. King as a Commissioner on the Spanish Claims, brought him into the Executive Chair, about six months of the political year. In the meantime, he was elected a Member of Congress. After he left the field of legislation he was appointed a Judge of Probate for his county, a Justice of Peace through the state, and President of Bangor Bank.

Judge Williamson was thrice married. He was first connected in marriage with J. M. Rice, an orphan, the niece of Gen. Montague of Amherst, whose home was hers. Five children were the fruits of this marriage, one of whom, an only son, a promising youth, died in 1832, at the close of his Junior year in Bowdoin College. His second wife was the eldest daughter of Judge Phineas White of Putney, Vt., and his third was the only surviving daughter of the late B. Emerson, Esq., York, Me.

Judge Williamson was fond of literary pursuits generally, but particularly of historical research. He wrote and published a number of articles on various subjects, in different periodicals. His great work, however, which cost him many years of labor, was his History of Maine, in two large octavo volumes. He died May 27, 1846.

THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

"They [the Fathers of N. E.] were mostly men of good estates and families, of liberal education, and of large experience; but they chiefly excelled in piety to God, in zeal for the purity of his worship, reverence for his glorious name, and strict observance of his holy Sabbaths; in their respect and maintenance of an unblemished ministry; the spread of knowledge, learning, good order, and quiet through the land, a reign of righteousness, and the welfare of this people; and the making and executing wholesome laws for all these blessed ends."—*Rev. Thomas Prince's Election Sermon, 1730.*

GOVERNOR HINCKLEY'S VERSES ON THE DEATH
OF HIS SECOND CONSORT.

[Thomas Hinckley was the last Governor of the Plymouth Colony, which office he held, except during the interruption by Andros, from 1680 to 1692, when that colony was joined to the Massachusetts colony. He was a man of worth and piety. The following lines, composed by him on the death of his second wife, are copied from one of three volumes of the manuscripts of Rev. Thomas Prince, which are now in the possession of the Rev. Chandler Robbins of this city.

It is hardly necessary to inform our readers, that Thomas Prince, colleague pastor of the Old South Church in Boston from Oct. 1, 1718, to Oct. 22, 1758, was a most diligent and careful collector of public and private papers, relating to the religious and civil history of New England, and that many of his valuable books and manuscripts have been deposited by the church to which he ministered, in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The following brief sketch of the connection between Thomas Prince and Gov. Hinckley, and of some of the descendants of the latter, may be appropriate as an introduction to this poetic effusion.

In the manuscript volume above referred to, Rev. Thomas Prince has recorded a genealogical table prepared by himself, in which he states that he was "the fourth son of Samuel Prince, Esq., of Sandwich, who was the son of Elder John Prince, who came over in 1633, and settled first at Watertown and afterwards at Hull, who was the eldest son of Rev. John Prince of East Shefford, in Berkshire, Eng., who was born of honorable parents, educated in the University of Oxford, and was one of the Puritan ministers of the Church of England who in part conformed."

The father of Rev. Thomas Prince, Samuel Prince, Esq., married in 1686, for his second wife, Mercy Hinckley, the eldest daughter of Governor Hinckley by his second wife.* They had ten children; namely, Thomas, Mary, Enoch, John, Joseph, Moses, Nathan, Mercy, Alice, Benjamin.

Thomas married Deborah Denny. One of their daughters became the wife of Lieut. Governor Gill.

Mary married the Rev. Peter Thateher.

Moses married Jane Bethune. Their daughter, Jane Prince, was consort of the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., of Plymouth, Ms., grandfather of the Rev. Chandler Robbins of Boston, of whom we have obtained this relic of antiquity.]

Pity me O my friends and for me Pray
To him y^t can supply what's taken away.
My crown is fallen from my Head, and wo,
Wo unto me y^t I have sinned so,
As to provoke y^e Lord to show such Ire
Wh^h I deserve 'gainst me should burn like Fire.
God righteous is in all y^t He hath done
Yea good in lending Her to me so long.
A Blessing rich *Forty three years* and more:
Had I been wise to have improved such store
Of Gifts and Grace wherewith she was endu'd
I might in Grace have also much improv'd.
How prompt in heavenly Discourse was she,
That to her own and others good might be!
Out of her store came things both new and old
Wh^h she had read, or thought, or had been told.
How great my Bond to God in Thankfulness,
For such a Gift, for all my worthlessness.
The *only child* her *gracious mother* bare,
Obtain'd of God as a Return of Prayer:
For wh^h she with her Friends employ'd a Day,
In private, and soon found it good to pray
Unto y^e God of Nature and of Grace,
Who thus approv'd their seeking of his Face,
In forming this fair child to shew his Praise:
Endowed with virtues in her early Days
Wh^h grew and shine'd in young and riper age,
And to her Maker's Praise did much engage
All those w^o knew Her both of late and old,
And prove'd as diverse godly wise foretold.
She by her wisdom built y^e House and by

* The portraits of Samuel and Mercy Prince, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Robbins, have been temporarily deposited in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Her prudent care kept all in such a way
 And in such order, so as nought might be }
 A Let to worship in the Family
 Or cause Distraction on God's holy day. }
 Yea both at *Morn* and *even*, as was need
 She did in *Houshold-worship* always lead
 Her Family, while in her widow-state,
 And in my absence since she was my mate.
 Whose good example may rebuke all Those
 Who slight this Duty and Themselves expose
 Unto y^t wrath of God w^h hangs o'er all
 Those Families w^h on Him do not call.
 To rise up *very early* was her way,
 Enter her closet strait, to read and pray, }
 And then to call and raise her Family, }
 And liv'd to see a Blessing great upon
 Her Prayers and prudent Education
 Of children such a number for y^e Lord,
 Under his gracious covenant and word,
 That now may say, I am, thro' grace divine,
 Thy Servant, Daughter, Son, of Handmaid thine.

She highly priz'd a *Gospel Ministry*,
 For its support was an example high,
 And while a widow chose y^e town shou'd say
 What was her Part lest self from Right shou'd sway }
 And allways gave more than her Rate away, }
 Yea ever first wou'd pay *that pious due*, }
 Then other Debts, and on the Residue }
 Wou'd wisely live and help y^e Poor she knew. }
 Nor ever any want she found thereby,
 And counselled her Friends y^e like to try:
 But if they wou'd till last let *That* alone,
 They wou'd find nought to pay't, all wou'd be gone:
 Which some have try'd, and found what she said True,
 And so God was not robbed of his Due.

As by God's Grace she lived *piously*
 So by the same she lived *righteously*:
 Chusing y^t she and hers might wrongs receiv,
 Than even y^e least to others give:
 Allways a Pattern of *Sobriety*, }
 Meek, lowly, peacefull, prone to *charity* }
 And freely given to Hospitality,
 Behaved wisely in a perfect way,
 Both in y^e brightest and y^e darkest Day.
 She came in nothing short with count of many
 Of highest Praise of Tongue or Pen of any.

Great cause we have of pious Thankfulness;
 For that tho' sharpest Pains did her distress
 For *six weeks* almost constantly, y^t she
 Could take no Rest nor in y^e night nor Day;
 Yet God preserv'd her mind and senses clear,
 With exercise of Grace, y^t we cou'd hear
 Not the least murmuring nor impatient word,
 But meek submission to y^e Sovereign Lord:
 Full of heart-melting Prayer and savoury words
 Which Joy and wonderment to all affords
 Whose Hearts were mov'd to leav their Homes and see
 And help Her in her great extremity.

Her last words were, *come dear Lord Jesus, come*
And take me quickly to thy Bosom home:
 And in few minutes had her Soul's Desire
 With Him whom she did love with Heart intire.
 Death was no Terrour unto Her nor Fear,
 No Ghastliness did in her Face appear:
 But sweet composure in her Life and Death
 When her dear soul she in her final Breath
 Resigned to Him whom she beheld in Faith: }

Whose own she was and with Him long'd to be
 Where she is free from sin and misery :
 She enter'd into perfect, endless Rest,
 And with y^e blest above is ever blest.

So that we have no reason to repine
 But thankfully and humbly to resign
 To his most wise and righteous hand therein }
 Nor mourn for Her in Plenitude of Joy,
 But for ourselves whom evils still annoy.
 As a great Loss to all, y^e wisest deem,
 Then sure to me and mine a Loss extream ;
 Now she has left the gap, is made a way
 For evils to bear on us every Day :
 W^h our Iniquities deserved have,
 Unless y^e Lord please, as I humbly crave,
 To give Repentance and Remission free
 Of all our sins ; of mine especially,
 My great Defects in point of gratitude
 In prizing and improving such a good :
 W^h as a *second* miracle of grace,
 After the first who no less Pious was
 And lovely consort. Both free gifts most rare
 And Both in answer unto humble Prayer.

As soon as I my will resigned so
 To God, as to be free y^t he shou'd do
 As most for his own glory he shou'd see ;
 Then did their several Relatives agree
 To say, They had oppos'd our match so long,
 They neither dared nor wou'd it more prolong :
 W^h was so far above all expectation
 As made us to admire the Dispensation.

Yet that such wondrous works I cou'd forget,
 Does my Offences greatly aggravate :
 Which has so much dishonored his Name
 As justly may me fill with grief and shame
 And oh y^t by his grace enabling me, }
 I may with Hate, yea self-abhorrencey
 Turn from all sin and unto JESUS flee }
 Whose meritorious and precious blood
 Can cleanse from sin and reconcile to God.

O may He be most highly priz'd by me
 And as most precious may embraced be.
 May I to Him eternally be join'd
 And in Him Rest and Satisfaction find :
 By his good Spirit's mighty energy }
 My Heart be purg'd from all Impurity, }
 And filled with all grace and sanctity : }
 Awakened out of all my drowzy Frames
 Raised up to lively, heavenly views and aims,
 Ever composed, humble, watchful be,
 Especially upon God's holy Day,
 And when I read, hear, meditate and pray. }
 In holy Duties never slightly be ;
 As if to approach y^e glorious majesty
 Of God, a light and trifling thing it were ;
 But ever look and speak to him with Fear :
 May bring forth much good Fruit in my last Days,
 Living and doing more unto his Praise :
 Gaining much profit by our Father's Rod,
 Who can make all work our eternal good.

For all which mercies great I beg y^e Prayers
 Of all who see these drops of aged Tears,
 That I and mine may by his mighty Hand
 Be kept thro Faith unto Salvation, and
 That we may neither slack or slothful be,
 But follow Her and that blest company,
 Who thro' their faith and patience now possess

The full completion of the Promises,
 And we may fitted be at Death to say, }
 Lord Jesus come and take us quick away, }
 To be with Thee unto eternal aye!

Afflicted and distressed, but thro rich

undeserved mercy not wholly forsaken,

T. HINCKLEY. *atatis* 65.

The following is an extract from one of the manuscript volumes of the Rev. Mr. Prince :
 " She [Mrs. Hinckley] was ye only child of Mr Quarter-master Smith by his 1st wife, formerly of *Lancashire* in England and afterward of *Dorchester* in *New England*.

Her Father had been a Quarter-master in ye army of ye Netherlands ; her mother a gentlewoman of a creditable Family and of eminent natural Powers, Piety and acquir'd accomplishments. Of them this M^{rs} Hinckley was Born in *Lancashire* in England in 1630. Her Parents living und^r ye ministry of ye Rev. Mr Richard Mather at Toxteth in that shire ; they came up and brought Her wth them to Bristol in order for N. E. in April 1635 ; young M^r Nathaniel a son of ye sd Mr Mather being carried on One side a Horse in a Pannier and this young M^{rs} Mary on ye other : as I have often heard her say.

May 23, 1635 ; She with her father and mother, ye sd Rev. M^r Richard Mather and wife, ye sons Samuel and Nathaniel, M^r Jonathan Mitchell then about 11 years of age, &c. set sail from Bristol. In ye night between Aug. 14 and 15 coming on ye N. E. coast ye arose an extream Hurricane, wth in ye utmost Danger and wondrously delivered (see ye acct in ye Life of ye sd Mr Richard Mather in ye Magnalia) and on Aug. 17 arrived at Boston.

Her Father and others settling at *Dorchester* and a new chh gath^d There Aug. 23, 1636, ye sd Mr Richard Mather became ye Teacher ; under w^{ch} ministry she liv'd, unless w^{ch} seat to school at Boston, w^{ch} she enjoy'd M^r Wilson and Cotton's ministry.

In — she married to M^r Nathan^l Glover a son of ye Hon^{bl} John Glover esq; of sd *Dorchester* by w^{ch} she had Nathanael and Ann. And then this Husband Dying, she remained a widow till w^{ch} she married ye Hon^{bl} Thomas Hinckley Esq; of *Barnstable* ; whither she removed and had by Him Mercy, Experience, John, Abigail, Thankfull, Ebenezer and Reliance : w^{ch} all grew up and married ; and all but Ebenezer before she died.

At *Barnstable* she to ye Day of her Death appear'd and shone in ye eyes of all, as ye loveliest and brightest woman for Beauty, Knowledg, wisdom, majesty, accomplishments and graces throughout ye colony, and there her 1st son Nathaniel married to Hannah a D^{ch} of sd M^r Hinckley, by his form^r wf :

Her sd D^{ch} Ann married to M^r W^m Rawson a son of M^r secretary Rawson secretary of ye Massachusetts colony. Her D^{ch} Mercy, to M^r Samuel Prince of *Sauwich* : Experience to M^r James Whipple of *Barnstable* : her son John to M^{rs} — Trott of *Dorchester* : her Daughter Abigail to ye Rev. M^r Joseph Lord 1st of *Dorchester* in *South Carolina*, aftrd of *Chatham*, on *Cape Cod* : Thankfull to ye Rev. M^r Experience Mayhew of *Martha's Vineyard* : Reliance to ye Rev. M^r Nathaniel Stone of *Harwich* : and after the Decease of Himself and Husband ye son Ebenezer to M^{rs} Stone of *Sudbury*."

Mrs. Hinckley died July 29, 1703, in the 73rd year of her age.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF PHYSICIANS IN KINGSTON, N. H.

THE first Physician of Kingston of whom we have any definite account, was a Dr. Green, who died some time in the year 1750. The vacancy created by his death was filled by Dr. Josiah Bartlett and Dr. Aaron Sawyer. Dr. Sawyer soon returned to the Upper Parish of Amesbury, Ms., whence he originated.

Dr. Josiah Bartlett was born in Amesbury, Ms., Nov. 21, 1727, O. S. His father, whose name was Stephen Bartlett, had not much property, but was, however, enabled to give him a medical education under the instruction of Dr. Ordway, a respectable physician of Amesbury. Dr. Bartlett completed his medical studies at the age of twenty-one, and very soon after established himself at Kingston, N. H.

He married his cousin, Mary Bartlett, of Newtown, N. H., Jan. 15, 1754, by whom he had twelve children.

His practice became very extensive, and he was eminently successful, especially in the treatment of the *Cynanche Maligna*, or Throat Distemper, which first made its appearance in Kingston, with great fatality, in 1765.

Dr. Bartlett began his political career as Representative from Kingston, in the Legislature of New Hampshire, while an English colony.

He continued to fill various offices of trust, from this time to the year 1775, when he was elected to the Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in September of that year. In July, 1776, Congress declared the Colonies independent, and Dr. Bartlett was the first, after the venerable Hancock, to sign this instrument of American freedom.

In November, 1778, Dr. Bartlett returned home to attend to his domestic affairs, which had suffered greatly from his absence. About this time he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was transferred to the Superior Bench in November, 1782, and there officiated till he was appointed, in 1788, Chief Justice of the State. Judge Bartlett sustained, during this period, many offices not incompatible with his high judicial character, such as Counsellor, a member of the Convention to form a State Constitution, and was one of a Committee, with Judge Livermore and Gen. Sullivan, to revise the Laws of the State, and a member of the Convention to ratify the new Constitution.

In 1789, he was elected Senator to Congress, but his declining health, and the depression of spirits consequent upon the sudden death of his wife, early in that year, induced him to decline the duties of Senator, and to resign the office of Chief Justice.

The people, unwilling to lose his services, elected him President of the State, in 1790.

Dr. Bartlett took an active part in forming the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was elected, in 1791, its first President.

In 1792, he was chosen a member to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire, in which the title of President was dropped, and that of Governor substituted, and he was the first Chief Magistrate with the title of Governor. About this time, he received the honorary degrees of M. A. and M. D. from Dartmouth College.

Gov. Bartlett filled all these stations with general satisfaction, without ostentation; administering the laws in a mild yet decisive manner, and setting forth the example of true republicanism.

His appointments were just, and such as met the public approbation.

The arduous duties of a professional and political life, in those "times that tried men's souls," had impaired his health, and so shattered a constitution, never strong, that May 19, 1795, he died suddenly, of paralysis, leaving a very extensive circle of friends to mourn his departure.

Gov. Bartlett was possessed of good mental powers, of a kind and benevolent disposition, and was scrupulously just in all his dealings.

Philanthropy and benevolence were the prominent traits of his character.

His letters, still extant, show that, with a calm and childlike trust in God, he mingled that high sense of the responsibilities which man owes to his Creator and his fellow-man, which forms the foundation of a truly generous, just, and noble character.

Subjoined is the testimony of one who was his neighbor and intimate friend for many years—the Rev. Dr. Elisha Thayer. It is taken from the Address delivered at the funeral of Gov. Bartlett.

"But few persons by their own merit, without the influence of family, or party connections, have risen from one degree of honor and confidence to another, as he did. And fewer still have been the instances, in which a succession of honorable and important offices even to the highest, have been held by any man with less envy; or executed with more general approbation. Despising the gaudy exhibition of vain parade, (a sure mark of a noble mind,) he set a shining example of frugality and economy, both in private and public life, at a period when such virtues were peculiarly becoming and necessary. His natural temper was open, humane, and compassionate. In his dealings, he was scrupulously just, and faithful in the performance of all his engagements; and in his public offices, he served his country with all his might."

The children of Gov. Bartlett who still survive, are Hon. Ezra Bartlett of Haverhill, N. H., and Mrs. Gale, the widow of the late Dr. Amos Gale of Kingston. She is in her 74th year, and resides at South Hampton with her daughter, Mrs. White.

Dr. Levi Bartlett was the eldest son of Gov. Josiah Bartlett, and was born Sept. 3, 1763. He received his preparatory education at the then celebrated

"Dummer School" in Newbury, Ms., and after studying the science of medicine one year with his father, he completed his professional course with Dr. Thomas Kittredge of Andover, Ms., a distinguished physician.

Soon after, he established himself in Kingston, N. H., where his father had been located, and who was giving up his professional business to younger and more vigorous practitioners.

Here, and in the adjoining towns, he soon acquired an extensive practice, and was frequently called many miles from home in consultation. He was a skilful and successful surgeon, and performed many important operations.

Dr. Bartlett filled many stations of trust. He was a Justice of the Peace and Quorum throughout the state, Colonel in the militia, and Post Master for many years. He frequently represented Kingston in the Legislature, and for several years was a member of the Council, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. But being of a studious and metaphysical turn, he preferred the quiet pleasures of private life to the care and turmoil of the political arena.

He was married, Nov. 6, 1791, to Sally Hook, who died of consumption, February, 1793. He married the second time, Abigail Stevens, April 18, 1807.

He was kind and obliging in his disposition, generous and humane to the needy, and honorable and just in all his business relations.

For several years, he suffered from paralysis, and was, consequently, unable to transact business or enjoy life. His earthly career terminated Jan. 30, 1828, at the age of 65, leaving a widow and three children — two daughters and one son.

Dr. Levi Stevens Bartlett was born Dec. 3, 1811. He received his academical education at Phillips Academy, Exeter. He read medicine with his uncle, the late Hon. Josiah Bartlett of Stratham, Professor Elisha Bartlett, at that time of Lowell, Ms., and with Dr. John Barrett of Portland, Me. Dr. Bartlett attended the Medical Lectures at Dartmouth and Bowdoin Colleges, and received his diploma from Dartmouth in the year 1832, a short time before he was 21 years of age.

Having come in possession of the landed estates of his father, and the old mansion of his grandfather, he settled at Kingston, where he now resides, and is in the practice of his profession. He married, Dec. 3, 1844, Aroline E., daughter of Moses Sanborn, Esq.

Dr. Amos Gale, son of Jacob Gale, was born at East Kingston, April 9, 1744, O. S. He studied medicine with Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, N. H., and married Hannah, the only child of Daniel and Hannah Gilman of Kingston, Nov. 12, 1765. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters, six of whom are still living. His practice was very extensive, and he was highly esteemed as a physician and citizen. He was one of the early members of the N. H. Medical Society, and he continued to practice medicine in Kingston and vicinity, (with the exception of a few years, during which he resided in Troy, N. Y.,) until a short time before his death, which occurred June 8, 1813, aged 69 years. The disease which terminated his life was paralysis. Several young men received their medical instruction from him.

Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Oct. 15, 1768. He studied medicine with his father and Dr. Levi Bartlett of Kingston, attended lectures at Boston, commenced and continued to practise medicine in his native town till his death, which occurred Dec. 7, 1824, aged 56 years. He was a very energetic and athletic man, and was characterized for his great assiduity and self-denial in the discharge of his duties as a physician. He was married to Sally, youngest daughter of Gov. Bartlett, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. Dr. Gale held various offices in the town, and was Representative to the Legislature in 1808. About twenty young men received medical education under his instruction. He was elected a member of the N. H. Medical Society in 1800.

Dr. Stephen Gale, youngest son of Dr. Amos Gale, Senior, was born Jan. 28, 1723, and studied medicine with his brother Amos. He died Aug. 13, 1804. His disease was a scrofulous affection of the knee, caused by an injury.

Dr. Ezra Bartlett Gale, eldest son of Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., was born at Kingston, Oct. 13, 1797. He studied medicine with his father and uncle, Dr. Levi Bartlett, and attended medical lectures in Boston in 1818, and practised with his

father till July, 1821, when he commenced practice in Brentwood, N. H., and continued there till August, 1823. In the fall of 1822, he attended a course of Medical Lectures at Brown University; and received the degree of M. D. in 1823. He married Ruth White, youngest daughter of the late Richard White, Esq., of South Hampton, N. H., July 31, 1823, where he practised medicine till 1827, when he recommenced practice in Kingston, in which place he now pursues his professional duties. He had seven children by his first wife, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. His wife died July 6, 1841. He married Emily, daughter of the late Moses Atwood, Esq., of Atkinson, Nov. 22, 1842, by whom he has two daughters. He is a member and officer of the N. H. Medical Society, and also of the Rockingham Dist. Med. Society.

Dr. Levi Bartlett Gale, second son of Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., was born Aug. 29, 1800. He studied medicine with his father and brother, and attended lectures at Boston and at Brown University, where he took his degree of M. D. He commenced and continued the practice of medicine in Kingston till the return of his brother from South Hampton, when he removed to Boston, where he now resides. He married Sarah B. Keggan, by whom he has two children.

Dr. Josiah Bartlett Gale, third son of Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., was born Jan. 11, 1803. He studied medicine with his brothers Ezra Bartlett and Levi Bartlett Gale. He attended Medical Lectures at Brown University, and commenced the practice of medicine in Brentwood, where he remained but a short time. Thence he removed to Salisbury Mills, Ms., where he now resides. He married Hannah, daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Morrill of Salisbury, Ms. They have one child, a son.

Dr. Amos Gilman Gale, fourth son of Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., was born Feb. 17, 1807. He commenced his medical studies with his brother Levi Bartlett Gale, and attended two courses of Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, at which he received the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of medicine in Hooksett, N. H., where he was employed in his profession till his removal to Manchester, N. H. He married Mary, daughter of Hon. Richard H. Ayer, of Hooksett, by whom he has one child, a daughter.

Dr. Stephen Madison Gale, fifth son of Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., was born in Kingston, Oct. 20, 1809. He commenced the study of medicine with his brother E. B. Gale, in 1834, studied one year with his brother L. B. Gale in Boston, and attended three courses of Medical Lectures in that place three years in succession, commencing in 1834, and received his medical degree at Harvard University, 1837. He commenced practice in Derry, N. H., September following; and thence he removed to East Kingston, where he remained but a short time. He commenced practice in Lowell, Dec., 1838, and from that place he removed to Methuen, July, 1839, where he has been engaged in practice ever since. He was admitted a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, April, 1839. He married Hannah W. Johnson of Portland, Me., March 28, 1843, by whom he has one daughter, Alice Bartlett.

Though all the above physicians by the name of Gale have not been located as physicians in Kingston, yet, as they were all of one family, we have entered their names under the head of Kingston.

There has been for about eighty years in Kingston a physician of the name of Gale, father, son, and grandsons. Very much the same may be said of the name of Bartlett. It is believed that no two families in our country have furnished more physicians than the Bartlett and Gale families of Kingston. Governor Bartlett had three sons eminent as physicians; namely, Josiah of Stratham, Levi of Kingston, and Ezra of Haverhill, all members and officers of the Medical Society; and all political men, Ezra and Levi having been Judges of Courts, and Josiah a Member of Congress. Many of his grandsons are in the profession, one of whom, Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Stratham, is now President of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Dr. Thomas Bassett was born in Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 12, 1797. His father was a merchant in that town, and once traded in Atkinson; but in 1804 removed to Londonderry with his family, where he resided till his death. His mother's name was Susannah McGregore, a descendant of the Rev. James McGregore, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, and subsequently with

a number of others, to America, and commenced a settlement in Londonderry. At the age of fifteen, Thomas commenced the studies preparatory to entering college, under the instruction of his uncle, Rev. David McGregore, who was then the settled minister in Bedford, N. H., and lived with him about three years; he then left and entered the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Burnham, and continued there until the death of his father. At this time, finding himself destitute of pecuniary means, he was forced to relinquish the idea of prosecuting further his collegiate studies, and resorted to school-keeping to obtain the object he then most desired, an education. After spending three years in this employment, he resolved to prepare for the medical profession; and, in 1821, entered the office of Dr. George Farrar of Derry, as a student in medicine, where he remained till the fall of 1822, when he left, and entered the private class of Professors Mussey, Oliver, and Dana, at Dartmouth College, and continued with them until he had finished a regular course of medical instruction, and received the degree of Doctor in Medicine at the Commencement, in 1824. In March following, he established himself at Kingston, as a physician and surgeon, where he has resided, with the exception of a few months, to the present time, in the practice of his profession, in that place and the neighboring towns.

In 1828, he was married to Miranda Spofford, daughter of Samuel Spofford, and granddaughter of Major Jacob Peaslee of Kingston. In 1826 he was elected, and in 1837, became a Fellow of the N. H. Medical Society, in which he has held the office of Censor and Counsellor. He has been honored with the office of Justice of the Peace, and has held the office of Brigade Major and Inspector in the first Brigade of New Hampshire militia.

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN DEDHAM.

This account of births in Dedham, from 1635, the time when the town was first settled, to 1677, was copied from the Records by Dr. Elisha Thayer. The year, name of the child and its parents, and also, the month and the day of the month, are given in each case. The year is considered as beginning the first day of the first month called March, as time was then reckoned.

Year.		Day.	Month.
1635	Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Dwight, born	25	5
	John, son of John and Joanna Balden,	21	4
1637	Ruth, daughter of John and Annis Morse,	3	4
	Mary, daughter of Joseph and Millecent Kingsbury,	1	7
1638	Sarah, daughter of John and Hanna Dwight,	17	4
	Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Millecent Kingsbury,	14	7
	Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Amy Chickering,	26	7
	Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Everard,	28	7
	Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Alcock,	24	8
	Isaac, son of John and Prudence Frary,	29	10
1639	Rachel, daughter of John and Alice Roper,	18	1
	Samuel, son of Richard and Mary Everard,	31	1
	Samuel, son of John and Joanna Gay,	10	1
	Joseph, son of William and — Barstow,	6	4
	Obadiah, son of Daniel and Lydia Morse,	8	6
	Mary, daughter of Edward and Susan Richards,	28	7
	Abigail, daughter of Ferdinando and Ann Adams,	15	7
	John, son of John and Annis Morse,	8	4
	Daniel, son of Henry and Elizabeth Smith,	13	8
	John, son of James and Ann Allen,	4	10
	Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Margery Alcock,	28	10
	Barnabas, son of Robert and Ann Linsdell,	13	9
Benjamin, son of Ralph and Phebe Wheelock,	8	9	

(To be continued.)

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI, O.

The 226th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was celebrated in the City of Cincinnati by the New England Society, on Dec. 22, 1846. The services on the occasion were as follows: Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Beecher; Reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Magoon; Address by B. B. Fessenden, Esq.; Benediction by Rev. Dr. Stowe. With these services appropriate music was interspersed.

On Jan. 5, 1847, the annual meeting of the Society was held, and the Report was read by the Rev. Dr. Colton. In the Cincinnati Gazette we find the following account, which, we doubt not, will be interesting to our readers.

This Society was organized January 14th, 1845. Its objects are, to cherish the memory and perpetuate the principles of the original settlers of New England; to collect and diffuse information respecting New England and New England emigrants to other parts of the country, especially to the West; and to extend charity to the needy of New England descent. It is composed of men born in New England, and the male descendants of New England ancestors. The Society has a liberal charter from the Legislature, and is wholly free from debt. It has upwards of 200 members, and the number is rapidly increasing, 23 having joined at the last meeting.

It was voted to appropriate one half the surplus in the Treasury towards the establishment of a valuable library of historical and antiquarian works in relation to New England, and to start a subscription of \$500 in aid of the project, of which \$200 was immediately subscribed, and it is thought the balance can be made up this month. A catalogue of the works desired has been made out, which, we trust, the Directors will be enabled at once to purchase. The income of the Society this year, if this subscription is filled, will amount to \$1,100.

A Committee was appointed, to ascertain if a course of Lectures could be prepared in time to be delivered this winter.

The Society contemplates the erection ultimately of a Hall for their library, meetings, and lectures, for which a lot has been offered on liberal conditions.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, (Mr. STARR having declined reelection as President.)

For President, Timothy Walker. *For Vice-President*, Lot E. Brewster. *For Corresponding Secretary*, Chauncey Colton. *For Recording Secretary*, Henry Crane. *For Treasurer*, James Lakey. *For Directors*, Henry Starr, Edmund Gage, Melzer Flagg, Maynard French, Jonathan H. Niles, Wm. Wiswell, Jr.

The following gentlemen have been the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, since its formation:

1845.—Bellamy Storer, *President*. Ephraim Robbins and Henry Emerson, *Vice-Presidents*.

1846.—Henry Starr, *President*. Lot E. Brewster, *Vice-President*.

1847.—Timothy Walker, *President*. Lot E. Brewster, *Vice-President*.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Guide to Plymouth, and Recollections of the Pilgrims. By William S. Russell.

"Come listen to my story,
Though often told before,
Of men who pass'd to glory,
Through toil and trial sore;
Of men who did for conscience' sake,
Their native land forego,
And sought a home and freedom here,
Two hundred years ago."

Boston: Published for the Author, by Samuel G. Drake, 56 Cornhill. 1846.

This is a neat 12mo of about 400 pages, "designed to present such historical facts connected with our early history, and descriptions of interesting localities with which they are connected, as are deemed of essential importance to the numerous visitors who resort to the spot, rendered memorable as the scene where the foundations of republican institutions were first laid in this western world, and the principles of religious and civil liberty were successfully established in New England." The design of the author has been accomplished. Although much novelty can hardly be expected in relation to subjects which have already become trite, though not uninteresting, yet by a judicious collection of facts and a pleasing presentation of them, the work is well adapted to engage the attention of the reader, and to furnish him with the information desired. It commences with a brief detail of the circumstances, which led our Pilgrim Fathers to leave the land of their birth and embark for a country of pathless wildernesses, abounding in savage beasts and still more savage men. It follows them in their voyage, through storms and perils to them unknown before; it describes their arrival at Cape Cod, the sufferings, privations, and hardships they endured, and the subsequent increase and growth of the infant Colony, all in a manner highly instructive. The various places of interest to a traveller in the town of Plymouth are distinctly and minutely pointed out, and many matters of importance are related concerning them. Several ancient documents of great value are also inserted, together with some notice of the Pilgrims. The volume closes with a collection of Hymns and Songs, selected from the productions of our best authors, composed with express reference to Anniversary Celebrations in Plymouth and other parts of the United States. The work is embellished with a map of Plymouth village in 1816, a frontispiece engraving of the town and harbor of Plymouth, also several other designs. It is a book eminently useful to the traveller, and valuable to the historian.

The History of Charlestown, Massachusetts. By Richard Frothingham, Jr. "The History of a Town is united with that of the Country to which it belongs, and with that of the ages through which it has stood." Charlestown: Charles P. Emmons. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. 1845.

This is a work issued in numbers of about 50 pages each. The author states, in the commencement, his sources of information to be, the town Records; Records of the first church in the town; the Colony Records; the Probate and Registry Records; and private collections of papers. From such materials we should think a most perfect history can be made. We are pleased to see an interest arising in the minds of many, concerning our local or town histories, for by this means only can that of the state be rendered accurate. "Each town has some noted spot where the Indian may have fought for his burial-places, or the colonists for their freedom; that may have sheltered a hermit or a regicide; that superstition may have invested with a fairy legend, or nature have robed with more than fairy magnificence. Each has its Liberty Tree, its Green Dragon, its Faneuil Hall, where its patriots may have counselled or acted. And each has had citizens who laid its foundations, perhaps in hardship and danger." It is for the local annalist to gather these traditions and facts, from which the state historian may form a comprehensive and accurate account. This work is embellished with quite a number of interesting engravings. Four numbers have appeared, containing much useful and curious matter, and we hope soon to see the remainder. The work is highly deserving public patronage, and we hope that Charlestown and its vicinity especially, will amply reward the author for his indefatigable labors.

A Gazetteer of Massachusetts, containing Descriptions of all the Counties, Towns, and Districts of the Commonwealth; and also, of its principal Mountains, Rivers, Capes, Bays, Harbors, Islands, and Fashionable Resorts. To which are added Statistical Accounts of its Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; with a great variety of useful Information. By John Hayward, Author of the "New England Gazetteer," "Book of Religions," &c. Boston: John Hayward. 1846.

This is decidedly a valuable work. The name of the author alone would guarantee an elaborate, and, so far as within his ability, a strictly accurate publication. It presents Massachusetts in a statistical, historical, and topographical light, and is filled with such matter as would be deeply interesting to the antiquary, and the man of business, indeed to all in Massachusetts who take any pleasure in knowing the condition and prosperity of their own state. It is a work useful for reference in regard to education, internal improvements, matters of commercial importance—and may be regarded as a universal Gazetteer. We cheerfully commend it to the patronage of the public.

Epitaphs from the Old Burying-Ground in Cambridge. With Notes, by William Thaddeus Harris, Junior Sophister in Harvard College. Cambridge: Published by John Owen.

It has been, and still is, the disposition of the public, to regard the resting-places of the deceased with aversion, rather than with pleasurable interest. This we think should not be the case. "Forget not the faithful dead" is worthy to be inscribed at the entrance of every cemetery, and those, instead of being permitted to run to waste, should be adorned, and made pleasing to the sight. Thus the grave may be divested of its gloom, and the graveyard, now an object of terror, may become frequented as a place for calm, serious, and profitable meditation.

In this volume a complete transcript is made of the epitaphs in the burying-ground, from 1653 to the year 1800; but in the years succeeding 1800, with a few exceptions, the names only of those, to whose memory monuments have been erected, are given. In addition to these, which are 670 in number, there are brief notices of many, whose monumental inscriptions are given. A table, also, of the deaths of many, whose monuments have crumbled to dust, or whose remains were deposited in tombs, is appended. It is a volume of 192 pages, octavo, printed at the University press, and must be interesting to those who delight in curious and antiquated matters. We hope others will be induced to prepare like collections from those spots where,

"Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The author is a son of Thaddeus William Harris, M. D., Librarian of the University, and grandson of the late Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Dorchester. We may at some future time make extracts from the work.

Loring's Massachusetts Register, or Record Book of Valuable Information, for the year 1817. Designed as a Suitable Companion for the Professional Man, the Merchant, the Public Officer, and the Private Citizen. Boston: James Loring, 132 Washington Street.

This volume is the *eightieth* of the Massachusetts Register, and its value as a work of reference will, we think, be appreciated by the public for as many years to come. Such a work is much needed by all classes of business men throughout the state. It comprises statistics of civil officers; professional men; societies and associations, literary, scientific, religious, and benevolent; commerce; mercantile affairs; naval and military officers; courts and justices; institutions of learning, and also those for benevolent purposes; corporations of all kinds. It is literally *multum in parvo*. Mr. Loring, who has much of a historical taste, deserves great praise for his endeavors to render it accurate and useful; and it should have an extensive circulation in the state.

The publishers of the Register have been as follows:

In 1767, Mein and Fleming, at the London Bookstore, north side of King street, now State street; in 1774, Mills and Hicks, School street, next door to Brackett's Tavern, sign of Cromwell's Head; in 1779, Thomas and John Fleet, sign of the Bible and Heart, corner of Cornhill and Water street; in 1801, John West and Manning and Loring, until 1813, when its publishers were West, Richardson, and Lord, and the present publisher, who has been a proprietor for forty-six years past.

A Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1840. By Jesse Chickering. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. 1846. pp. 160.

"The object of this essay is to exhibit the increase of the population of Massachusetts, and the changes which have taken place in the number and proportion of the inhabitants in the several parts of the Commonwealth, during the period of seventy-five years from 1765 to 1840." "The censuses consulted in the preparation of this work are the Colonial census, ordered in 1764 and finished in 1765, and the six censuses of the United States, taken at intervals of ten years, from 1790 to 1840." The number of inhabitants in Massachusetts in 1765, from various calculations is estimated at 214,149, exclusive of 1,569 Indians. In 1790, according to the United States census published in 1791, the population was 378,787, which is adopted as the true number; in 1800 it was 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; and in 1840, 737,700.

The U. S. censuses of 1790, 1800, and 1820 were taken August 1st; and those of 1810, 1830, and 1840 were taken July 1st; so that the intervals between the second and third, and the fourth and fifth were two months less than ten years, while that between

the third and fourth was two months *more* than ten years. These differences in the length of the intervals affect the numerical results, but so slightly, as not to be materially important in the comparative results, especially for so long a period as from 1790 to 1840. The least increase discovered in any period is in that embracing the time from 1810 to 1820; probably owing in some degree to the war then existing with Great Britain and the emigration of many citizens to the West. In the period from 1765 to 1790, the increase was greater than it has ever been.

The increase of Boston, in proportion to its inhabitants, from 1765 to 1790 was very much less than that of the country towns, while from 1790 to 1810 it was very much greater, thus showing the modern tendency to centralization. Besides the great amount of statistical matter of which the above is an exceedingly brief epitome, it contains a table showing the average number of inhabitants in each year, according to the U. S. censuses, together with the increase, on the supposition of a uniform rate of increase in each year, the same being carried on to 1850, at the rate of increase from 1830 to 1840. Much other valuable matter is contained in this publication; manifestly of great labor and of apparent accuracy. Such a work as this of Dr. Chickering was much needed to rectify the many errors which had arisen in the taking and computing the censuses. We only add, that could such a statistical view be taken of every state in the Union, many important facts would be discovered and many data be obtained, from which inferences might perhaps be drawn greatly interesting and useful.

*A Discourse delivered before The Maine Historical Society at its Annual Meeting, September 6, 1846. By George Folsom. "But I doubt not * * * it will prove a very flourishing place, and be replenished with many faire Towns and Cities, it being a Province both fruitful and pleasant." — F. Gorges. Description of the Province of Maine. Portland: Published for the Society. 1847.*

The subject of this discourse is the early discovery and settlement of Maine, and the character of those who were most active in the work of colonization. It clearly indicates the author to be a man of historical research not only in regard to the state of Maine, but also in respect to New England and the early settlers generally. It is well worth the careful perusal, both of those who are fond of historic lore, and those who are searching for truth; as it contains facts which are important and are not generally known.

Mr. Folsom concludes his discourse of 75 pages as follows: "In my humble opinion, Maine owes some public acknowledgment to the memory of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, for having laid the foundation of its existence as a separate and independent community. Bradford and Winthrop are names that will never die amongst their successors at Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay; Pennsylvania will never forget her obligations to the illustrious Friend of humanity who peopled her wilderness; nor will Georgia suffer the memory of the enlightened Oglethorpe to perish; Maryland has stamped the name of Baltimore upon her brilliant commercial metropolis, and North Carolina has her 'city of Raleigh,' although the projected colony of Sir Walter proved a splendid failure. And shall Maine do nothing to mark her sense of the merits of the liberal patron and successful abettor of the first settlements within her limits; who expended a large fortune upon his projects of discovery and colonization; who, when the country was abandoned and denounced by others as too cold and dreary for human habitation, actually hired men to pass the winter here to prove the contrary; and who died without reaping any substantial return for all his labors and outlays, leaving only a legacy of lawsuits to his descendants? It is time that justice was done to his memory. From the small beginning he made, this community has become a widely extended, populous, and wealthy state — rich in her resources, and not less distinguished for the active enterprise and laborious industry of her population. She can well afford to honor the memory of the man who foresaw all this, and devoted the energies of a long life to its consummation."

The Sin and Danger of Self-Love, described in a Sermon preached at Plymouth, in New England, 1621, by Robert Cushman. With a Memoir of the Author. Boston: Published by Charles Ewer, and for sale by Crocker & Brewster, Samuel G. Drake, Little & Brown, James Munroe & Company, Benjamin Perkins, and James Loring. Dec. 22, 1846.

The text from which this sermon was written is, 1 Cor. x.: 24. *Let no man seek his own: but every man another's wealth.* It is divided into two parts: 1. *A Dhortation, con-*

sisting of the first clause. 2. An *Ehortation*, comprising the latter clause. The design of the discourse was to keep up the noble flow of public spirit in the emigrants, which perhaps then began to abate, through their accumulating hardships and sufferings, but which was necessary for their preservation and security. The author exhorts his hearers to assist each other in their labors and toils, to distribute their property among those that were needy, and so far as consistent to seek their neighbors' happiness and prosperity. "The discourse is a precious relic of ancient times. The sound sense, good advice, and pious spirit, which it manifests, will, it may be hoped, now, and in all future time, meet with approval and beneficial acceptance in our community." It is written in the quaint old-fashioned style of our Forefathers, and we noticed that the last head of remarks, which contains but one sentence, is just a page in length. The discourse is preceded by a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Cushman, by the late Hon. John Davis of Boston, together with a letter from him to Charles Ewer, Esq., and a brief Address by Mr. Cushman to "his Loving Friends the Adventurers for New England, together with all Well-Willers and Well-Wishers thereunto," dated "Plymouth in New England, December 12, 1621." These several articles form a pamphlet of 32 pages, well printed, which, on account of its Christian and patriotic principles, should be generally diffused. For this improved edition, we are indebted to the liberality of the publisher.

Deficiencies in our History. An Address, delivered before the Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society, at Montpelier, October 16, 1846, with an Appendix containing the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Society, the Vermont Declaration of Independence, January 15, 1777, the Proceedings of the Convention, 4th of June, 1777, and the Song of the Vermonters, in 1779. By James Davie Butler, Professor in Norwich University. Montpelier: Eastman and Danforth, 1846.

The design of this address seems to be, to illustrate the importance of preserving the fragmentary and unpublished history of Vermont, a state which for interest in its early history is surpassed by no other in the Union. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been greatly neglected. Prof. Butler urges strongly upon the members of the Society to exert themselves to repair the losses, and give to the world an honorable account of the Green Mountain State. While others have given partial and one-sided details of her history, no true son has arisen to vindicate her honor. Says Mr. Butler, "Let us leave our history to be written by foreigners, and it will be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted.—The Genius of history says to us, all and each, that thou doest do quickly; like the sibyl to the ancient king, she year by year brings with her fewer and fewer antique records, but unlike the sibyl demands for them an even increasing price.—The records of our fathers have in part perished with them,—some of them live in the memories of patriarchs, who still stand among us with eyes undimmed and natural force not abated, as if on purpose that such as hold the pen of the ready writer may still embalm their sayings.—Let us redeem the time, since if our old men pass away unquestioned, no buried Pompeii can be raised from the grave to enlighten our wilful ignorance." The discourse is interspersed throughout with historical gems, and in connection with the additional documents forms a valuable production.

Professor Butler has kindly furnished us with a genealogical account of the Butler Family, which will be inserted in the next No. of the Register.

The Patrician: Edited by John Burke, Esq., Author of the Peerage, Landed Gentry, &c. May, 1846. London: E. Clutton, 26 Holles Street. pp. 94.

The dedication of the work is as follows:

To the Right Honorable Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, the first volume of the Patrician is respectfully inscribed.

The number before us is the *first* of the first volume. Ten have already been issued. It is a work devoted to History, Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, Antiquities, and General Literature. Each number contains a long list of births, marriages, and deaths. The editor must be a man of varied learning, and particularly acquainted with the subjects of which he treats. The work is not adapted to the public generally, and must, therefore, be limited in circulation. As an English production it may be interesting to the higher classes or nobility of England; but it cannot attract the attention of Americans.



N. Linnell del. & sculp.

1792

The Hon. Samuel Sewall, Esq.^r
Late Chief Justice of His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in N.E.
And Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

A. 77. 1792.

Auris, mens, oculis, manu, &c. pos. tuncq; hinc, &c.

Am. Bar. out. Practic. dis. sive velle. in. or.

NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1817.

NO. 2.

MEMOIR OF HON. SAMUEL SEWALL,

CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SAMUEL SEWALL, son of Henry and Jane Sewall, was born at Bishop Stoke, in Hampshire, England, March 28, 1652. The family to which he belonged was ancient and respectable. His great-grandfather was a linen-draper of the city of Coventry, "a prudent man, who acquired a great estate," and was more "than once chosen mayor of the city." His grandfather, Henry Sewall, born in 1576, came to New England, lived in Newbury and Rowley, Ms., and died about 1655. Samuel, the subject of this memoir, was taught to read at Baddesly; and was afterwards sent to a grammar-school at Rumsey, of which a Mr. Figes was master. In 1661, he came to New England with his mother, his father having removed here previously. He was immediately put under the instruction of Rev. Thomas Parker of Newbury, with whom he continued six years, till his entrance into Harvard College, in 1667. His first degree he received under President Chauncy, in 1671.

It was his original intention to enter the Christian ministry; and with a view to it, he studied divinity, commenced preaching, and received encouragement to go to Woodbridge, N. J., and settle as a minister among that people, who went from Newbury, where his father lived. But his thoughts were probably diverted from the sacred profession by his marriage connection, in consequence of which he came into possession of great wealth, and the means of influence and usefulness in public life. He was married, Feb. 28, 1676, by Gov. Bradstreet, to Hannah Hull, daughter and sole heir

of John Hull, Esq., a goldsmith and highly respectable merchant in Boston, master of the mint for many years, and one of the Assistants in 1683, the year in which he died.

Mr. Sewall was chosen one of the Assistants in 1681, '5, and '6, when the Colony charter was annulled, and the ancient government was superseded by a President and Council. In 1688, during the oppressive administration of Sir Edmund Andros, when the titles of many to their lands, and of his among others, were questioned and in danger of being forfeited, he made a voyage to England. But on his return, in 1689, Sir Edmund having withdrawn from the country, and the old Charter government having been revived, he resumed his seat at the Board of Assistants. In the Provincial charter, granted in 1692, he was nominated to be of the Council; and afterwards, without interruption, was annually chosen and sat at the Board until 1725, when being elected, he declined serving; having survived more than seven years all who were appointed with him to that office in the charter.

As one of the Assistants under the Colonial charter, Mr. Sewall was also *ex officio* a Judge of the Supreme Court. Soon after the arrival of the Provincial charter in May, 1692, but before any courts of justice had been established and organized under it, he was appointed one of the Judges of a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft, William Stoughton, Esq., being Chief-Justice. It is well known, that at that time there was a general persuasion, not only in New England, but in the mother country, and throughout Europe, of the reality of those impious compacts with Satan, into which persons guilty of witchcraft were supposed to have entered, and of that diabolical power or influence, by which they were believed to act.* This court especially was under the delusion; and consequently *nineteen* persons of the many who were indicted and arraigned before it at Salem for this crime, were, at different times, tried, condemned, and, in pursuance of its sentence, executed. In this unhappy affair, the

* Lord Chief-Justice Hale was of this persuasion, and pronounced sentence of death upon persons supposed to be in league with Satan. A belief in witchcraft so prevailed in England as to hold in bondage the best of men. Proof of this is found in the 72^d canon made by the clerical convocation in 1603, and in the laws enacted against the crime itself. Isaac Ambrose, in his Treatise on the New Birth, directs persons seeking salvation to inquire, while searching out their sins, whether they have not sometimes been guilty of witchcraft. The fact of witchcraft was admitted by Lord Bacon and Mr. Addison. Dr. Johnson more than inclined to the same side of the question; and Sir William Blackstone quite frowns on opposers of this doctrine. These facts are mentioned not to justify Mr. Sewall and his associates on the bench; but to show the injustice of selecting them as peculiarly guilty. The severe charges which have been brought against the people of Salem, Gov. Wmthrop, Dr. Cotton Mather, and others of this country, he equally against the most learned, pious, and eminent of mankind. This belief was the *mania* of the day.

Judges proceeded with great caution, asking advice of some of the wisest and best men in the community, and having the countenance of rulers, ministers, and in general of all classes of men. But the delusion was soon made manifest. Judge Sewall in particular was convinced of his error, in the part which he had taken in the court of trials; and often discovered deep regret and humiliation on account of it. He notes particularly in his Journal of Dec. 24, 1696, on occasion of his son Samuel's reciting to him in Latin a portion of Matthew xii, "the 7th verse did awfully bring to mind the Salem Tragedie." And at a public Fast, Jan. 14, 1697, in the order for which there was some reference to the doings of that court of Oyer and Terminer, and when he was under much affliction on account of the death of an infant daughter and other troubles and crosses, he presented to Rev. Samuel Willard, his minister, a "bill," which was read in the worshipping assembly; (he standing up while Mr. Willard read it, and bowing in token of assent when he had done :) in which, while with much delicacy he appears to have studiously avoided saying any thing that might seem to implicate the other judges, he acknowledged his own guilt in the decisions of that court, asked the pardon of it both of God and man, and deprecated the Divine judgments on account of his sin or the sin of any other person, upon himself, his family, or the land.

But though he thus condemned himself for the part he had acted in the trials at Salem, yet the public confidence did not appear to have been shaken, either in him or the other Judges. For on the first appointment of Judges of the Superior Court, under the Provincial charter, Dec. 6, 1692, Mr. Sewall was chosen one. The others were William Stoughton, Chief-Justice, Thomas Danforth, John Richards, and Wait-Still Winthrop, each of whom, excepting Mr. Danforth, had been members of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. April 16, 1718, he was appointed to succeed Wait-Still Winthrop as Chief-Justice of the Superior Court. And although from various causes there were numerous changes in this court in his day, yet he still retained his seat on the bench until 1728; when, in consequence of his advanced years and increasing infirmities, he resigned it; having survived more than ten years all those who had been members of that court from the beginning, and having officiated in this capacity under the Colonial and Provincial governments upwards of forty years. At the same time, he also resigned his office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk, to which he had been appointed by Lieut. Gov. Tailer, in 1715.

Chief-Justice Sewall was a man of distinguished piety. He feared God from his youth, and apparently made it the main end of his life to glorify the God of his fathers, by walking humbly and unblamably before him. He was eminently a devout man; constant and exemplary in his attendance on the worship of God, both in his family, and in the public assembly. He was a most diligent hearer of the preaching of the gospel. This is proved by his numerous manuscript volumes which still remain, containing the texts and general outlines of sermons and lectures, which he heard both at home and abroad. He would often devote a whole day to fasting, reading the scriptures, and communion with God in secret. On such occasions, he would be abundant in prayer not only for himself, family, and near connections, but would also frequently pour out his enlarged desires in copious intercessions, (minutely enumerated in many instances in his Journal,) on behalf of the college; the civil and religious interests of the town, province, and land in which he dwelt; the aboriginal inhabitants and African slaves; the destruction of papal tyranny, superstition, and usurpation; the universal extension and establishment of Christ's kingdom.

He was a diligent student of the Scriptures, reading them in their inspired originals; and was prayerfully solicitous not only to receive and obey their instructions, but also, that the faith, worship, and practice of the whole church of God should be in exact conformity with them. The prophetic portions of the sacred volume he read with an inquisitive mind, and held some opinions respecting the events predicted in them, which would be considered singular at the present day. Upon these and kindred topics, he took a deep interest in conversing and corresponding with the Boston clergy generally, and with such men abroad as the Rev. Messrs. Higginson and Noyes of Salem, Wise of Ipswich, Torrey of Weymouth, Walter of Roxbury, and Stoddard of Northampton; President Wadsworth of Harvard College, and Rector Williams of Yale College; Gov. Saltonstall of Connecticut and Gov. Burnet of New York, afterwards of Massachusetts; with most of whom, remnants of his correspondence on these subjects are still in existence. In 1697 he published a work which he dedicated to Sir William Ashurst and Lieut. Gov. Stoughton, called "*Phænomena Quædam Apocalyp-tica*," of which there was a second edition in 1727; and in 1713 another work styled "*Proposals touching the Accomplishment of Prophecies*." Both of these productions of his pen were apparently much read in his time, though they have now become obsolete.

Judge Sewall was warmly attached to that system of faith, and to those forms of worship and government in the church, which were embraced and practised by the Puritan settlers of New England. Occasionally he employed his pen in their illustration and defence. And he was strongly opposed to any innovations in doctrine, as well as jealous of any ceremonies or usages in divine service, that savored of human invention. Still he abhorred persecution, and exercised candor towards those who differed from him in their modes of worship or discipline.

He possessed an ardent desire for the universal spread and obedient reception of the gospel among mankind. He became particularly interested in the spiritual condition of the aboriginal natives, whom he believed, with the apostle Eliot, to be descendants of the ten captive tribes of Israel. To encourage the praying Indians at Natick, he occasionally met with them in their worship, and frequently gave them pecuniary assistance. To those at Sandwich, he contributed largely for building a meeting-house. And from Mather's *Magnalia* it would seem, that for some Indian congregation he erected a house of worship entirely at his own expense. Hence those Indians "prayed for him under this character, 'He loveth our nation for he hath built us a synagogue.'"

His zeal on behalf of the Indian natives being known, he was chosen in 1699 one of the Commissioners of the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent; and shortly after, their Secretary and Treasurer.

His sympathy for the enslaved Africans was very great. In 1700 he published a tract, entitled "The Selling of Joseph," in which he advocated their rights. In writing to Judge Addington Davenport, just before he sat on the trial of Samuel Smith of Sandwich, for killing his negro, he uses the following language: "The poorest boys and girls in this Province, such as are of the lowest condition, whether they be English, or Indians, or Ethiopians; they have the same right to religion and life, that the richest heirs have. And they who go about to deprive them of this right attempt the bombarding of Heaven; and the shells they throw will fall down on their own heads."

John Saffin, a judge of the same court with Judge Sewall, and a slave-holder, printed an answer to "The Selling of Joseph," to which Judge Sewall alludes in a letter to Rev. John Higginson of Salem, then the oldest minister in the Province, and one of the most venerated men in New England. The letter is dated April

13, 1706, and the allusion is, "Amidst the frowns and hard words I have met with for this undertaking, it is no small refreshment to me, that I have the learned, reverend and aged Mr. Higginson for my abettor. By the interposition of this breast work, I hope to carry on and manage this enterprise with safety and success." In a letter to Henry Newinan at London, afterwards agent for the Province of New Hampshire, which accompanied a copy of "The Selling of Joseph," he desires him to do something "towards taking away this wicked practice of Slavery," expressing the opinion that there would "be no progress in gospelling" until slavery was abolished.

Judge Sewall was a proficient in classical learning, and a friend of learning and learned men. Such was the confidence in his wisdom and discernment by the founders and Trustees of Yale College, that he was employed by them in 1701, together with Hon. Isaac Addington, to draw up statutes for the regulation of their infant seminary. And of Harvard College, of which he was sometimes a Resident Fellow, and afterwards, as a member of the Council, one of the Board of Overseers for many years, he was a warm and steady friend and liberal benefactor.

In his judicial capacity, he was a person of distinguished integrity and uprightness; administering the laws of the land with justice and impartiality, mingled with clemency; a terror to evil doers, and a praise to such as did well.

He was also a person of eminent humility and meekness, benevolence and charity. His house was a seat of hospitality, ever open to all good men. The learned found him an intelligent companion; the ministers of the gospel a liberal patron and friend. He visited the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and gave much alms to the needy, especially to indigent ministers or their bereaved families. He distributed in the course of the last year of his life four hundred copies of such publications as Mitchel on the Glory of Heaven, Walter on the Holiness of Heaven, Lee's Triumph of Mercy, Mather's Mighty Saviour, Mather's Glory of Christ, Higginson's Legacy of Peace, Loring on the New Birth, The Strait Gate, Faith and Fervency in Prayer, Gibbs's Sermon to Little Children, as is particularly noted in his Almanac for that year. His last illness was of about a month's continuance. He died in a triumphant hope of immortal life and glory, on the morning of Jan. 1, 1729-30, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Judge Sewall was thrice married; 1. to Hannah Hull, daughter

of Hon. John Hull; 2. to widow Abigail Tilley; and 3. to widow Mary Gibbs, who survived him. He had children by his first wife only; namely, seven sons and seven daughters. Of these fourteen children only six lived to mature age, and only three survived him. We purposely omit in this article a further account of the family, as we intend to give in some future No. of this work, a full Genealogical Memoir of the Sewall Family.

Judge Sewall left numerous volumes of manuscripts, indicative of his industry and attentive observation. Among them, beside several small volumes of a miscellaneous character, are,

1. A Journal of occurrences, &c., from Dec., 1673, to July, 1677. This was destroyed by a fire at Boston, in 1824; but a copy of it had been previously taken, which yet remains.

2. Three volumes of Journals, from Feb., 1684-5, to Oct., 1729, within three months of his death. Also, a small volume, being a Journal of his voyage to England, &c., in 1688.

3. A Letter Book, containing copies of his letters to his correspondents, and in some instances, of theirs to him; from Feb. 1685-6, to Sept., 1729.

4. A Common Place Book in quarto, containing extracts from authors in English and Latin on various subjects which he had read.

5. Five volumes in 12mo, containing sketches of sermons and lectures, which he heard at home and abroad.

For most of the above facts, we are indebted to the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington, and the late John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, N. H.

LETTER OF THE FIRST CHIEF-JUSTICE SEWALL TO HIS SON,
SAMUEL SEWALL, ESQ., OF BROOKLINE, GIVING AN ACCOUNT
OF HIS FAMILY.

Boston, April 21, 1720.

DEAR SON,

You have often desired, that I would give you some account of the family of which you are. And altho' I am much less able to doe any thing of this nature now when I have been left of my dear Parents very near Twenty years, yet considering the longer I stay, the more unfit I shall be, take what I have to say as follows;

Mr. Henry Sewall, my great Grandfather, was a Linen Draper in the City of Coventry in Great Britain. He acquired a great Estate, was a prudent Man, and was more than once chosen Mayor of the City.

Mr. Henry Sewall, my Grandfather, was his eldest Son, who out of dislike to the English Hierarchy sent over his only Son, my Father, Mr. Henry Sewall, to New England in the year 1631, with Net Cattel and Provisions suitable for a new Plantation. Mr. Cotton would have had my Father settle at Boston; but in regard of his Cattel he chose to goe to Newbury, whither my Grandfather soon followed him. Where also my Grandfather Mr. Stephen Dummer and Alice his wife likewise dwelled under the Ministry of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Parker and Mr. James Noyes.

On the 25th March, 1645, Richard Saltonstall, Esq. Grandfather of Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq. now Governour of Connecticut, joined together in Marriage my father Mr. Henry Sewall, and my Mother Mrs. Jane Dummer, eldest Child of Mr. Stephen Dummer aforesaid, and Alice his wife: my Father being then about 32, and my Mother about 19 years of age.

But the Climate being not agreeable to my Grandfather and Grandmother Dummer, (whose Midden name was Archer) they returned to England the Winter following, and my Father with them, and dwelt awhile at Warwick, and afterwards removed to Hampshire. My Sister Hannah Tappin, their eldest Child, was born at Tunworth May 10th, 1649. Baptised by Mr. Huskins. I was born at Bishop Stoke, March 28, 1652; so that the light of the Lord's Day was the first light that my Eyes saw, being born a little before day-break. I was baptised by Mr. Rashly, (sometime Member of the Old Church in Boston) in Stoke Church May 31st, 1652. Mr. Rashly first preached a Sermon, and then baptised me. After which an entertainment was made for him and many more. Some months after, my Father removed to Badesly, where my Brother John Sewall was born Oct. 10, 1654, and was baptised in my Father's House Nov. 22 by Mr. Henry Cox, Minister of Bishop Stoke. My brother Stephen Sewall was born at Badesly Aug. 19th, 1657, baptised in my father's house by the said Mr. Cox. * * * * * My Father had made one Voyage to New England to visit my Grandfather Mr. Henry Sewall. And in the year 1659, he went thither again; his rents at Newbury coming to very little when remitted to England. In my father's absence, October 25, 1659, my Sister Jane Gerrish was born at Badesly and was baptised by Mr. Cox at Bishop Stoke in the house of Mr. Boys.

At this Badesly, by the merciful goodness of God, I was taught to read English. And afterwards was educated in the Grammar School at Rumsey of which Mr. Piges was Master.

My Father sent for my Mother to come to him to New England. I remember being at Bishop Stoke and Badesly, April 27, 1661, the day of the Coronation of K. Charles the 2d, the Thunder and Lightening of it. Quickly after my Mother went to Winchester with 5 small Children, Hannah, Samuel, John, Stephen and Jane; and John Nash and Mary Hobs her Servants; there to be in a readiness for the Pool Waggon. At this place her near Relations, especially my very worthy and pious Uncle Mr. Stephen Dummer took leave with Tears. Capt. Dummer of Swathling treated us with Raisins and Almonds. My Mother lodged in Pump-yard London, waiting for the going of the Ship, the prudent Mary, Capt. Isaac Woodgreen Commander. Went by water to Graves-End where the Ship lay. Took in She-p at Dover. Passengers in the Ship at the same time were Major Brown, a young brisk Merchant, and a considerable Freighter, Mr. Gilbert and his wife, He was Minister at Topsfield: Madam Bradstreet [then Gardener] Mrs. Martha, Mr. Pitkins Sister, who died lately at Windsor, and many others. We were about eight weeks at Sea, where we had nothing to see but Water and the Sky; so that I began to fear I should never get to Shoar again: only I thought the Capt. and Mariners would not have ventured themselves if they had not hopes of getting to Land again. Capt. Woodgreen arrived here on Saterdag. I was overjoyed to see Land again, especially being so near it as in the Narrows. 'Twas so late by that time we got to the Castle, that our men held a discourse with them whether they should fire or no, and reckoned 'twas agreed not to doe it. But presently after the Castle fired; which much displeased the Ship's Company; and then they fired. On the Lord's day my Mother kept aboard: but I went ashoar, the Boat grounded, and I was carried out in arms July 6, 1661. My Mother lodg'd at Mr. Richard Collicott's. This week there was a publick Thanksgiving. My Father hastened to Boston and carried his Family to Newbury by Water in Mr. Lewis * * * Brother Tapan has told me our arrival there was upon Lecture-day which was Wednesday. Mr. Orday carried me ashore in his Canoe. We sojourned at Mr. Titcomb's. My Father presently sent me to school to the Reverend and Excellent Mr. Thomas Parker, with whom I continued till my entrance into the College; being admitted by the very learned and pious Mr. Charles Chauncey.

Sept. 3. 1662 Mother was brought to bed of Sister Anne, Mr. Joshua Moodey the Minister's Mother being her Midwife. Baptised by Mr. Parker.

May 8. 1665 Sister Mehetabel was born: Baptised by Mr. Parker. She became wife to the midwife's Grandson Mr. William Moodey. Dorothy Sewall (now Northend) was born Oct. 29. 1665. Baptised by Mr. Parker.

At this time the commencement was in August. In the year 1667 my father brought me to be admitted, by which means I heard Mr. Richard Mather of Dorchester preach Mr. Wilson's Funeral Sermon. "*Your Fathers where are they?*" I was admitted by the very learned and pious Mr. Charles Chauncey, who gave me my first Degree in the year 1671. There were no Masters in that year. These Bachelours were the last Mr. Chauncey gave a degree to, for he died the February following.

In July 1672, Dr. Hoar came over with his Lady and sojourned with your Grandfa-

ther Hull. He (Dr. Hoar) was my Aunt Quincey's Brother, and preached as an assistant, to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Thacher at the South Church. The College quickly called him to be President. He was installed in the College Hall in December 1672. Gov. Bellingham lay dead in his House, and Dep. Gov. Leverett was the Chief Civil Magistrate present at that Solemnity. The March following Mrs. Bridget Hoar, now Cotton, was born in Cambridge. In 1671 I took my 2d Degree, and Mrs. Hannah Hull, my dear Wife, your honoured Mother, was invited by the Dr. and his Lady to be with them a while at Cambridge. She saw me when I took my Degree and set her affection on me, tho' I knew nothing of it till after our Marriage; which was February 25th. 1675-6. Gov. Bradstreet married us in that we call the Old Hall; 'twas then all in one, a very large Room. As I remember, Mulan Thacher and Madam Paige, with whom Gov. Bradstreet boarded, visited us the next day.

On the 24 of April, 1677, it pleased God to favour us with the birth of your brother John Sewall, our first-born. In June 1678 you were born. Your brother lived till the September following, and then died. So that by the undeserved Goodness of God your Mother and I never were without a child after the 24 of April 1677.

In the Fall 1678, I was seized with the Small Pocks and brought very near to death; so near that I was reported to be dead. But it pleased GOD of his Mercy to Recover me. Multitudes died, two of my special Friends: viz. Mr. John Noyes, and Ensign Benjamin Thirston, who both died while I lay sick; and Mr. William Dummer, Son of Jeremiah Dummer Esq. aged about 19 years. Presently after my Recovery, in December, Col. Townsend and I were hearers to Mr. Joseph Tappin, one of the most noted Shop-keepers in Boston.

And now what shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits? The good Lord help me to walk humbly and Thankfully with Him all my days; and profit by Mercies and by Afflictions; that through Faith and Patience I may also in due time fully inherit the Promises. Let us incessantly pray for each other, that it may be so!

SAMUEL SEWALL.

Augt. 26, 1720.

[Postscript to the above letter, by the son of the writer, Samuel Sewall, Esq., of Brookline, to whom the letter was addressed.

"June 30th. 1729. Rec^d the following acc^t of my Hon^l Father: viz. my Great Grandfather Sewall lived at Newbury at Old Town Green where the first Meeting House stood; and upon the Removal of the Meeting House where it now stands (being Mr. Tappin's Meeting House) He sold his House and Ground and moved to Rowley where he died and was Buried."]

COL. GOOKIN'S LETTER TO REV. NATHANIEL GOOKIN OF HAMPTON, N. H.

Philadelphia, 9th 22^d 1710.

DR. SR

The business of y^e Province sometimes requires me to visit y^e extreme parts of it and I am often obliged to stay at New Castle y^e chief town of y^e next Government, and by that means miss many opportunities of answering my friends' letters, this and having very little to write that could entertain y^e are y^e reasons y^e have not heard from me of late. I have had two letters from y^e since I wrote y^e last y^e 3^d of Oct^b. By letters from Ireland I am informed two of our relatives are lately dead, viz. Robert Gookin, son of my Uncle Robert, and Augustine Gookin, eldest son of my Uncle Charles. My own affairs in y^e government are very likely to improve, for y^e last assembly who were extremely y^e Proprietor's enemies and against raising money for y^e support of Govern^t, are every one laid by this election, and such men chosen as I believe will answer his expectations and mine.

By the packet I have letters from y^e Proprietor, wherein he tells mee he has more friends in this ministry than in y^e last, and gives me fresh assurances of his friend in case he resigns y^e government to y^e crown, which he thinks he shall find it his interest to do. I shall not give y^e any account of y^e public affairs since y^e will be better informed by y^e prints. I shall not add, but only desire y^e will not take my backwardness in writing in an unkind sense, but believe I have a due regard for all my relations and that I am in a more particular manner

[Superscription.]

Dr Cossⁿ y^e very affect^d Kinsman
and Servt

To the Reverend Mr. Nath^l Gookin,
att Hampton, N. Hampshire,
Free Ch. Gookin. via Boston.

CHAS. GOOKIN.

HISTORY OF THE PILGRIM SOCIETY,

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

As introductory to a notice of the Pilgrim Society, the narration of a few facts in reference to the early settlement of New England may be neither inappropriate nor uninteresting. It will serve also to elucidate more fully the objects of the Society.

Religious persecution was the chief cause of the emigration of our forefathers to this country. The memorable Reformation, effected principally by the instrumentality of Luther and Calvin, appeared in England in 1534, under Henry VIII. During its progress, in the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, and James I., those who were denominated Puritans* were subjected to the most cruel oppression. Thousands suffered martyrdom; many were banished; and others were doomed to perpetual imprisonment.

Those Puritans who lived in the north of England were, on account of their dispersed state, divided, in the year 1606, into two distinct churches. With one of these was connected the celebrated John Robinson, who afterwards became its minister. Persecuted for non-conformity to the established church, he, with a part of his congregation, that they might worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, removed in 1607-8 to Amsterdam, in Holland, where religious toleration was then sanctioned by law; and soon after, (in 1609,) they went to Leyden, where they formed themselves into a church, according to the pattern prescribed, as they supposed, by the word of God. In that place they remained till their removal to America. "Their motives for this," (their removal,) "were to preserve the morals of their youth; to prevent them, through want of employment, from leaving their parents and engaging in business unfriendly to religion; to avoid the inconveniences of incorporating with the Dutch; to lay a foundation for propagating the gospel in the remote parts of the world; and, by separating from all the existing establishments in Europe, to form the model of a pure church, free from the admixture of human

* The term *Puritan* was originally a term of reproach, though now one of commendation. Neal, in his History of the Puritans, speaks thus of them: "If a man maintained his steady adherence to the doctrines of Calvin and the Synod of Dort; if he kept the Sabbath and frequented sermons; if he maintained family religion and would neither swear nor be drunk, nor comply with the fashionable vices of the times, he was called a *Puritan*." The Puritans arose in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After the famous Act of Uniformity, or, as it is called, the Bartholomew Act, passed by the English Parliament, in 1602, they were called Non-conformists. Since that period they have been more generally denominated Dissenters.

additions." What Lord Brougham, of England, has said of the North American colonies in general, is most strictly and emphatically true of these individuals in particular. "All idea of wealth or pleasure was out of the question. The greater part of them viewed their emigration as taking up the cross, and bounded their hopes of wealth to the gifts of the Spirit, and their ambition to the desire of a kingdom beyond the grave. A set of men more conscientious in their doings, or simple in their manners, never founded any commonwealth."

Such were the reasons which induced the founders of New England to leave all that was dear to them in England and Holland, and to remove to these then inhospitable shores; reasons sufficient to affect the minds, hearts, and conduct of some of the best men that ever lived. Speaking of them, Governor Stoughton remarked, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness."

In accomplishing their object, "it was agreed by the English congregation at Leyden, that some of their number should go to America to make preparation for the rest. Mr. Robinson,* their minister, was prevailed on to stay with the greater part at Leyden; Mr. Brewster,† their elder, was to accompany the first adventurers, but these and their brethren remaining in Holland were to continue to be one church, and to receive each other to Christian communion without a formal dismissal, or testimonial. Several of the congregation sold their estates and made a common bank, which, together with money received from other adventurers, enabled them to purchase the *Speedwell*,‡ a ship of sixty tons, and to hire in England

* The Rev. Mr. Robinson never came to New England as he intended; but died at Leyden, March 1, 1625, in the fiftieth year of his age. His widow and children afterwards came to Plymouth. Mr. Robinson received a university education in England, and ranked among the first divines of his age. Prince, the *New England Annalist*, in his *Chronology*, thus speaks of him: "He was highly esteemed both by the city and university of Leyden, for his learning, piety, moderation, and excellent accomplishments. The magistrates, clergy, and scholars lamented his death as a public loss."

† Mr. William Brewster was born in England, 1590, was educated at the University of Cambridge, and became a zealous Puritan. He resided in the north of England, and when the church was formed over which the Rev. Messrs. Richard Cifton and John Robinson were ordained as pastors, the members met at his house on Lord's day for worship, so long as they were permitted by the civil authorities. When the church, with their pastors, on account of persecution, had removed to Holland, Mr. Brewster was elected Ruling Elder. After the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, he usually preached to them twice every Sabbath for nine years, as they had no regular minister till Mr. Ralph Smith was ordained their pastor, in 1629; but he never administered the sacraments. He was a man in whom the church reposed the most undimmed confidence in respect to all their spiritual affairs. For piety he was eminent. For human as well as sacred literature, he had a great taste; and at his death, which occurred April 16, 1641, being 81 years old, he left a handsome library valued in that day at *forty-three pounds*, a catalogue of which is to be found in the colony records. — *Plim's Voy. Dict.*

‡ The ship *Speedwell*, commanded by Capt. Reynolds, proved leaky and unfit for the voyage, and was discharged from service before the Pilgrims left Plymouth. The whole company, therefore, which came over to this country, were passengers in the *May Flower*.

the *May Flower*, a ship of one hundred and eighty tons, for the intended enterprise." *

The following graphic description of the attachment of the Pilgrims to each other, and of their pious views and feelings on the occasion of their separation, is found in Morton's *New England Memorial*.

"Being prepared to depart, they had a solemn day of humiliation, the pastor teaching a part of the day very profitably, and suitably to the present occasion; the text of Scripture was *Ezra viii: 21*. The rest of the time was spent in pouring out of prayers unto the Lord, with great fervency, mixed with abundance of tears. — When they came to the place," (Delftshaven,) "they found the ship and all things ready; and such of their friends as could not come with them, followed after them, and sundry came from Amsterdam to see them shipped, and to take their leave of them. One night was spent with little sleep with the most, but with friendly entertainment, and Christian discourse, and other real expressions of Christian love. The next day, the wind being fair, they went on board, and their friends with them, where truly doleful was the sight of that sad and mournful parting, to hear what sighs, and sobs, and prayers did sound amongst them; what tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches pierced each other's heart, that sundry of the Dutch strangers, that stood on the quay as spectators, could not refrain from tears: Yet comfortable and sweet it was, to see such lively and true expressions of dear and unfeigned love. — Their reverend pastor falling down on his knees, and they all with him, with watery cheeks, commended them with most fervent prayers unto the Lord and his blessing; and then with mutual embraces and many tears, they took their leave one of another, which proved to be the last leave to many of them."

On the 6th of September, 1620, the adventurers sailed from Plymouth, in the *May Flower*, and, on the 9th of November, they arrived, after enduring a perilous voyage, in sight of Cape Cod. Having entered the harbor, they, on the 11th day of the month, after prayer and thanksgiving, subscribed a written instrument, by which they were made a body politic. The covenant entered into was signed by *forty-one* individuals, who, with their families, amounted to *one hundred and one* persons. Mr. John Carver was unanimously elected Governor of the colony for one year. † Though

* Holmes's *American Annals*.

† Governor Carver died greatly lamented on the 5th of April following, having sustained

these adventurers undertook their enterprise under the authority and sanction of a royal charter, yet they commenced their political existence as a republic. December 22, 1620, they disembarked and went on shore. The place where they landed, called by the Indians Patuxet, they named Plymouth, after the town in England from which they last sailed.

Such was the origin of the settlement of the Plymouth colony.

Sentiments of high respect for the principles and character of the first settlers of New England have been cherished in every succeeding generation of their descendants. They have been eager to reward their inestimable service by commemorating their virtues and piety, and by preserving a recollection of their sufferings, resolution, and noble deeds, in so glorious a cause. In doing this they have been actuated by the dictates of nature, reason, and gratitude.

On January 13, 1769, when the storm of British oppression was gathering, and the time for open and decided resistance to the crown was at hand, an association called the "Old Colony Club" was formed at Plymouth, consisting of some of the principal men of that place and vicinity; and on December 22, of that year, the "Landing of the Forefathers" was first celebrated.* The Wins-

the office of chief-magistrate but four months and twenty-four days. "He was a man of great prudence, integrity, and firmness of mind. He had a good estate in England, which he spent in the migration to Holland and America. He was one of the foremost in action, and bore a large share of suffering in the service of the colony, who contended in him as its friend and father. Piety, humility, and benevolence, were eminent traits in his character."—*Dr. B. Chap.*

On the death of Governor Carver, although only thirty-two years old, and confined at the time by sickness, Mr. William Bradford was unanimously elected his successor, as Governor of the colony. He conducted the affairs of the colony for the great part of the time, as chief, and two or three years as second magistrate, with consummate prudence and ability for a period of more than thirty-one years.— In his youth, he embraced the doctrines which were taught by the venerable Clinton and afterwards by Robinson, and became one of their most devoted followers. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of the ancient languages, both Latin and Greek. Of the Hebrew his knowledge was intimate, and the French and Dutch he spoke with ease. He read much on subjects of history and philosophy. In theology he was deeply versed, and few there were who could contend with him successfully in a polemical dispute. He wrote considerably: the loss of his valuable manuscript history of the colony to 1696, can never be supplied.—*Dr. Thacher's History of Plymouth.*

* The following dishes were served up for entertainment on the first anniversary; and the account is here inserted as a matter of curiosity: "1, a large baked Indian whortleberry pudding; 2, a dish of sanquetach (succatach, corn and beans boiled together); 3, a dish of clams; 4, a dish of oysters and a dish of cod fish; 5, a haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the colony; 6, a dish of roasted sea fowl; 7, a dish of brost fish and eels; 8, an apple pie; 9, a course of cranberry tarts and cheese made in the Old Colony."—*Dr. Thacher's History of Plymouth.*

The following toasts were also given on the occasion:

1. To the memory of our brave and pious ancestors, the first settlers of the Old Colony.
2. To the memory of John Carver and all the other worthy Governors of the Old Colony.
3. To the memory of that pious man and faithful historian, Mr. Secretary Morton.
4. To the memory of that brave man and good officer, Capt. Miles Standish.
5. To the memory of Massachusetts, our first and best friend, and ally of the Natives.
6. To the memory of Mr. Robert Cushman, who preached the first sermon in New England.
7. The union of the Old Colony and Massachusetts.
8. May every person be possessed of the same noble sentiments against arbitrary power that our worthy ancestors were endowed with.
9. May every enemy to civil or religious liberty meet the same or a worse fate than Archbishop Laud.

lows, Watsons, and Howlands were among those who were the most prominent. Major-General John Winslow of Marshfield, who had been an eminent officer in the war between England and France, in 1751—1762, General Peleg Wadsworth, Colonel Gamaliel Bradford, and Hon. George Partridge of Duxbury, Hon. William Sever and General John Thomas of Kingston, Colonel Alexander Scammell, then a teacher of youth in Plymouth, and afterwards a distinguished officer in the American Revolution, were original or early members of the Society.

“In the year 1773 the Association was dissolved, in consequence of conflicting opinions existing among its members, in relation to the American Revolution,” and two of the early members of the Club left the country, from attachment to the British government.

The following gentlemen have delivered sermons or addresses, by the request of the “Old Colony Club,” or of the inhabitants of the town, or of the members of some one of the religious societies, at the times of the anniversary at Plymouth, on the 22nd of December. Edward Winslow, Jr., Esq., Plymouth; Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., Plymouth; Rev. Charles Turner, Duxbury; Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D. D., Pembroke; Rev. Samuel Baldwin, Hanover; Rev. Sylvanus Conant, Middleborough; Rev. Samuel West, D. D., Dartmouth; Rev. Timothy Hilliard, Barnstable; Rev. William Shaw, D. D., Marshfield; Rev. Jonathan Moore, Rochester; Doct. Zaccheus Bartlett, Plymouth; Hon. John Davis, LL. D., Boston; Rev. John Allyn, D. D., Duxbury; Hon. John Quincy Adams, LL. D., Quincy; Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., Cambridge; Rev. Jonathan Strong, D. D., Randolph; Rev. James Kendall, D. D., Plymouth; Alden Bradford, LL. D., Boston; Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., Cambridge; Rev. James Freeman, D. D., Boston; Rev. Adoniram Judson, Plymouth; Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., Dorchester; Rev. Abiel Abbot, D. D., Beverly; Rev. John Elliot, D. D., Boston; Rev. James Flint, D. D., Salem; Rev. Ezra Goodwin, Sandwich; Rev. Horace Holley, LL. D., Boston; Hon. Wendell Davis, Sandwich; and Hon. Francis Calley Gray, Boston.

As the “Old Colony Club” had for many years ceased to act as a society, and had, in fact, ceased to exist, that the object of the annual celebration of the “Landing of our Forefathers” might be

10. May the Colonies be speedily delivered from all the burthens and oppressions they now labor under

11. A speedy and lasting union between Great Britain and her Colonies.

12. Unanimity, prosperity, and happiness to the Colonies — *Russell's Guide to Plymouth.*

better accomplished, a society was formed, November 9, 1819, by the name of the "Old Colony Pilgrim Society," and immediately went into operation. The Hon. Joshua Thomas, William Jackson, and Nathaniel M. Davis, Esqs., were chosen a committee on behalf of the Society, to petition the General Court for an act of incorporation. On February 24, 1820, the Society was incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of the "Pilgrim Society." The design of the institution may in part be learned from a clause in the first section of the act of incorporation, which is, "to perpetuate the memory of the virtues, the enterprise, and unparalleled sufferings of their ancestors."

The "Landing of our Forefathers" was first celebrated by the Pilgrim Society, December 22, 1820, that being the completion of the second century since the settlement of New England, or the landing of the Pilgrims. This event, which, in a most important sense, gave existence to the nation, with all that is valuable in its civil, literary, and religious establishments, was observed that year with more than usual solemnity and interest. The Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an address* on the occasion, worthy of himself and the memory of those whose character and sufferings he so eloquently portrayed. A large concourse of people attended the celebration, and were escorted to the place of public service by the Standish Guards, a military company so called in honor of Capt. Miles Standish.†

There were present on the occasion, a delegation from the Massachusetts Historical Society, and from the American Antiquarian Society. The Hon. Judge Davis addressed the Pilgrim Society on behalf of the former institution, and the Hon. Levi Lincoln on behalf of the latter. The Rev. Dr. Kendall replied to the one, and Alden Bradford, Esq., replied to the other. The kindest sentiments and feelings universally prevailed, and the occasion was one of great satisfaction and rejoicing.

The Pilgrim Society, as such, annually commemorates the day on which our Forefathers landed at Plymouth. On some of these anniversaries, addresses have been delivered; in 1820, by Hon.

* The address was published, and has passed through several editions, and been a source of considerable income to the Society.

† It is said of Capt. Standish, He possessed much native talent, was decided, ardent, resolute, and persevering, indifferent to danger, a bold and hardy man, stern, austere, and unyielding; of exemplary piety, and of incorruptible integrity; "an iron-nerved Puritan, who could hew down forests and live on crumbs."

The Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., President of Harvard College, and the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., first President of Dartmouth College, were descendants of Capt. Standish.

Daniel Webster; in 1821, by Hon. Edward Everett; in 1829, by Hon. William Sullivan; in 1831, by Rev. George Washington Blagden; in 1835, by Hon. Peleg Sprague; in 1837, by Rev. Robert B. Hall; in 1838, by Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D.; and in 1845, by Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. Since 1820, at the request of some religious society or association, the following gentlemen have delivered addresses on these anniversary occasions, though not specially before the Pilgrim Society; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Braintree; Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., Boston; Rev. Samuel Green, Boston; Rev. Daniel Huntington, North Bridgewater; Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D., Boston; Rev. John Codman, D. D., Dorchester; Rev. Convers Francis, D. D., Watertown; Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, Rochester; Rev. Samuel Barrett, Boston; Rev. William T. Torrey, Plymouth; Rev. John Brazier, D. D., Salem; and Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., Williamstown. In the addresses which have been delivered, the principles, motives, intentions, and character of the Forefathers have been exhibited and approved; the causes of their emigration, the interposition of God in their behalf, and the glorious results which have followed, have been glowingly described.

The Society erected in the year 1821 a monumental edifice; the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate solemnities, and in an excavation made in it for the purpose, was deposited, with other articles, a plate having the following inscription: "In grateful memory of our Ancestors, who *exiled* themselves from their native country, for the sake of religion, and here successfully laid the foundation of *Freedom* and *Empire*, December 22, A. D. MDCXX., their descendants, the Pilgrim Society, have raised this edifice, August XXXI. A. D. MDCCLXXIV."

The edifice is built of unwrought split granite, and is seventy feet in length by forty in width, and is two stories in height. It has a handsome Doric portico in front, eight feet wide, supported by six pillars, sixteen feet high. The whole expense of the building and its appurtenances was more than \$15,000. Its location is pleasant and presents a full view of the outer harbor of the town. The principal hall is adorned by a magnificent painting, representing our Forefathers. This picture, valued at \$3,000, was a donation to the Pilgrim Society by the artist, Henry Sargent, Esq., Boston. It is a splendid representation of the Pilgrims at their arrival on these western shores. Pilgrim Hall is the most suitable receptacle for it; and Col. Sargent has exhibited a noble generosity in placing it within its walls. The dimensions of the picture are sixteen feet

by thirteen. It contains several groups of individuals attired in the costume of their day. 1. Governor Carver and his wife and children; 2. Governor Bradford; 3. Governor Winslow; 4. Wife of Governor Winslow; 5. Mr. William Brewster, the presiding Elder; 6. Capt. Miles Standish; 7. Mr. William White and his child Peregrine; 8. Mr. Isaac Allerton and his wife; 9. Mr. John Alden; 10. Mr. John Turner; 11. Mr. Stephen Hopkins, his wife, and children; 12. Mr. Richard Warner; 13. Mr. Edward Tilley; 14. Mr. Samuel Fuller; 15. Wife of Capt. Standish; 16. Samoset, an Indian Sagamore; 17. Mr. John Howland, of Governor Carver's family, who married his daughter.

In the edifice there is a room set apart for a Library and a Cabinet of curiosities. It is already supplied with a number of volumes and many manuscripts of early date. It is desirable that a copy of all the works published by the Pilgrims and their descendants should be deposited in the Library.

"Among the antiquities in the Cabinet of the Pilgrim Society are the following:

"A chair which belonged to Gov. Carver. The sword of Miles Standish, presented by William S. Williams, Esq. A pewter dish which belonged to Miles Standish, presented by the late Joseph Head, Esq. An iron pot which belonged to Miles Standish, presented by the late John Watson, Esq. A brass steelyard, owned by Thomas Southworth. A cane which belonged to William White; presented by Hon. John Reed. A dressing-case which belonged to William White. The gunbarrel with which King Philip was killed, presented by Mr. John Cook of Kingston. The original letter of King Philip to Gov. Prince, written in 1662. A china mug and leather pocket-book which belonged to Thomas Clark. A piece of ingenious embroidery, in a frame, executed by Lora Standish, a daughter of Miles Standish; presented by Rev. Lucius Alden of East Bridgewater. Many curiosities are still in the hands of individuals and families, which might add much to the interest of Pilgrim Hall."

The following Portraits embellish Pilgrim Hall: "1. of Edward Winslow, painted in London in 1651, copied from the original, by C. A. Foster. 2. of Josiah Winslow, the first native Governor of the Old Colony, painted in London in 1651, copied from the original, by C. A. Foster. 3. of Gov. Josiah Winslow's wife, Penelope Pelham, copied from the original, by C. A. Foster. 4. of General John Winslow, copied from the original, by C. A. Foster. The

portrait of Gov. Edward Winslow is the only one preserved, of those individuals who came in the *Mayflower*. The originals of these paintings belong to Isaac Winslow, Esq., of Boston, and are now in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 5. A portrait of the Hon. Ephraim Spooner, presented by Thomas Davis, Esq., of Boston. 6. A portrait of John Alden, Esq., of Middleborough, who died in 1821, aged 102 years, who was the great-grandson of John Alden, who came in the *Mayflower*; painted and presented by Cephas Thompson, Esq. 7. A portrait of Hon. John Trumbull, presented by Col. John Trumbull. This portrait was painted in 1781. The face was executed by Mr. Stewart, and the other parts by Mr. Trumbull himself, while a student with him. 8. A portrait of James Thacher, M. D., late Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper of the Pilgrim Society. It was painted by Mr. Frothingham, in January, 1811, by order of the Pilgrim Society, pursuant to a vote expressing their sense of the valuable services he had rendered, in promoting the objects of said society.*

"The Hall contains also a bust of Hon. Daniel Webster, presented by James T. Hayward, Esq., of Boston: and the bust of Hon. John Adams, presented by Samuel Nicholson, Esq."

For an account of "Forefathers' Rock" and the beautiful monument erected by the Pilgrim Society for its preservation, we make the following extract from Dr. Thacher's *History of Plymouth*. "The inhabitants of the town," [1774] "animated by the glorious spirit of liberty which pervaded the Province, and mindful of the precious relic of our Forefathers, resolved to consecrate the Rock on which they landed to the shrine of liberty. Col. Theophilus Cotton and a large number of the inhabitants assembled, with about twenty yoke of oxen, for the purpose of its removal. The rock was elevated from its bed by means of large screws; and in attempting to mount it on the carriage, it split asunder, without any violence. As no one had observed a flaw, the circumstance occasioned some surprise. It is not strange that some of the patriots of the day should be disposed to indulge a little in superstition, when in favor of their good cause. The separation of the rock was con-

* Dr. Thacher was appointed Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper of the Pilgrim Society at its first organization, and his indefatigable efforts contributed largely to the promotion of its objects. The following extract from the report of a Committee of the Society indicates the sense entertained of his services. "The undersigned, to whom was referred the report of Dr. James Thacher, respecting the Iron Railing around the Forefathers' Rock, report that the Society are indebted to Dr. Thacher for this beautiful and costly monument, which while it secures the Pilgrim Rock from further depredation, records for the benefit of posterity, the names of our fathers, and affords a pleasing subject of contemplation to many strangers who visit us." Dr. Thacher died May 23, 1811, aged 80. — The two extracts above are taken from the Guide to Plymouth.

strued to be ominous of a division of the British Empire. The question was now to be decided whether both parts should be removed, and being decided in the negative, the bottom part was dropped again into its original bed, where it still remains, a few inches above the surface of the earth, at the head of the wharf. The upper portion, weighing many tons, was conveyed to the liberty-pole square, front of the meeting-house, where, we believe, waved over it a flag with the far-famed motto, 'Liberty or death.' This part of the rock was, on the 4th of July, 1831, removed to 'Pilgrim Hall,' and placed in front of that edifice, under the charge of the Pilgrim Society. A procession was formed on this occasion, and passed over Cole's hill, where lie the ashes of those who died the first winter.

"A miniature representation of the Mayflower followed in the procession, placed in a car decorated with flowers, and drawn by six boys. The procession was preceded by the children of both sexes of the several schools in town. On depositing the rock in front of the Hall, a volley of small arms was fired over it by the Standish Guards, after which, an appropriate address was delivered by Doct. Charles Cotton, and the services were closed with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Kendall.

"It affords the highest satisfaction to announce, that the long desired protection of the 'Forefathers' Rock' is at length completed; and it may be pronounced a noble structure, serving the double purpose of security to the rock and a monument to the Pilgrims. The fabric was erected in June of the present year, [1835,] and consists of a perfect ellipse, forty-one feet in perimeter, formed of wrought iron bars, five feet high, resting on a base of hammered granite. The heads of the perpendicular bars are harpoons and boat-hooks alternately. The whole is embellished with emblematic figures of cast iron. The base of the railing is studded with emblems of marine shells, placed alternately reversed, having a striking effect. The upper part of the railing is encircled with a wreath of iron castings, in imitation of heraldry curtains, fringed with festoons; of these there are forty-one, bearing the names in bass-relief of the forty-one Puritan fathers who signed the memorable compact while in the cabin of the Mayflower, at Cape Cod, in 1620. This valuable and interesting acquisition reflects honor on all who have taken an interest in the undertaking. In the original design by George W. Brimmer, Esq., ingenuity and correct taste are displayed; and in all its parts, the work is executed with much

judgment and skill. The castings are executed in the most improved style of the art. This appropriate memorial will last for ages, and the names and story of the great founders of our nation will be made familiar to the latest generation. This monument cost four hundred dollars. The fund was obtained by subscription; Lieut. Gov. Armstrong heading the paper, and Samuel T. Tisdale, Esq., of New York, contributing one hundred dollars. The author of this work" (Dr. Thacher,) "had the honor and satisfaction of being the active agent in its execution."

This account of the Pilgrim Society we conclude, by expressing our high commendation of its object. To be affected at the sufferings of the Pilgrims of New England; to exercise gratitude for their inestimable labors and sacrifices; to venerate their virtue and piety; to revere their principles of religious and civil liberty; and to hand down a suitable memorial of them to succeeding generations, is at once the duty and privilege of their descendants. Most cordially can we adopt the expressive language of President Dwight, in speaking of our ancestors. "When I call to mind," says he, "the history of their sufferings on both sides of the Atlantic, when I remember their preëminent patience, their unspotted piety, their immovable fortitude, their undaunted resolution, their love to each other, their justice and humanity to the savages, and their freedom from all those stains which elsewhere spotted the character, even of their companions in affliction, I cannot but view them as illustrious brothers, claiming the veneration and applause of all their posterity. By me the names of Carver, Bradford, Cushman,* and Standish, will never be forgotten, until I lose the power of recollection."

* "On the 11th of November, [1621] Robert Cushman arrived at Plymouth, in a ship from England, with thirty-five persons, destined to remain in the Colony. By this arrival the Plymouth colonists received a charter, procured for them by the adventurers in London, who had been originally concerned with them in the enterprise; and they now acknowledged the extraordinary blessing of Heaven, in directing their course into this part of the country, where they had happily obtained permission to possess and enjoy the territory under the authority of the president and council for the affairs of New England." — *Holmes's Annals*.

The names of the thirty-five persons who came in the *Fortune*, (for so the vessel was called,) are, Robert Cushman, William Hilton, John Winslow, William Conner, John Adams, William Tench, John Cannon, William Wright, Robert Heikes, Thomas Prenee. (Prince,) afterwards Governor, Stephen Dean, Moses Simonson, (Simons,) Philip De La Noye, (Delano,) Edward Bompasse, (Bumpus, and Bump,) Clement Briggs, (Briggs,) James Steward, (Stewart,) William Pitts, William Palmer, probably two in his family, Jonathan Brewster, Bennet Morgan, Thomas Flavil and his son, Hugh Staic. (Stacy,) William Beale, Thomas Cushman, Austin Nicolas, (Nicholas,) Widow Foord, probably four in her family, Thomas Morton, William Bassite, (Bassett,) two probably in his family.

Mr. Cushman was one of those who left England for the sake of religious liberty, and settled at Leyden. In 1617 he was sent to England, with Mr. Carver, the first governor of the Colony, to procure a grant of lands in America, and in 1619 he was sent again, with Mr. Bradford, second governor of the Colony, and obtained a patent. He set sail with the first company in 1620, but the *Speedwell* proving leaky, he was obliged to relinquish the voyage. He came, however, to Plymouth, November 10, 1621, but remained there only one month, when he returned. While preparing to remove to America, he died, 1625. He was a man of activity and enterprise, talents and piety, and well versed in the Scriptures. Though not

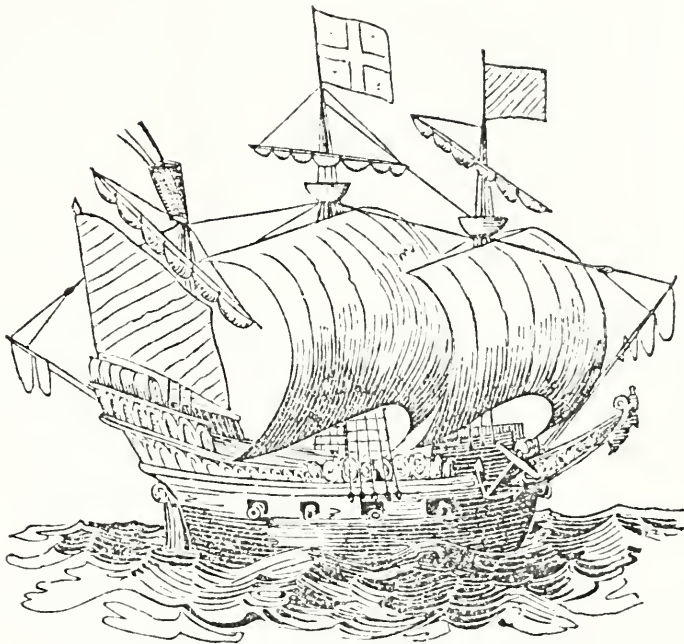
Our apology for appending so many notes to this historical notice is, that they illustrate the character of the Pilgrims of New England and the times in which they lived, and thus serve to accomplish the object we have in view. For instance, a few sentences in the farewell discourse of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who was in an important sense the Father of the Plymouth colony, show the cast of mind, the religious faith, and the adherence to Protestant principles, of himself and of his flock.*

The first Presidents of the Society were Hon. Joshua Thomas, John Watson, Alden Bradford, LL. D., and Nathaniel M. Davis, Esqs.

The present officers are Charles H. Warren, *President*; William Davis, *Vice-President*; Andrew L. Russell, *Recording Secretary*; Benjamin M. Watson, *Corresponding Secretary*; William S. Russell, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper*; Nathaniel M. Davis, John B. Thomas, Isaac L. Hedge, William M. Jackson, Schuyler Sampson, Joseph Cushman of Plymouth, and James T. Hayward and William Thomas of Boston, *Trustees*.

a minister, yet, while at Plymouth, he delivered a discourse in the form of a sermon "on the Sin and Danger of Self-Love," which was the first sermon from New England, ever printed. It was first published at London, 1622, then at Boston, 1721, and at Plymouth, 1755. After his death, Mr. Cushman's family came to New England. Many are their descendants in this country. — *Allen's Biog. Dict.* — *Furmer's Register*.

* "Brethren," said he, "we are now quickly to part from one another, and whether I may ever live to see your face on earth any more, the God of heaven only knows; but whether the Lord hath appointed that or not, I charge you before God and his blessed angels, that you follow me no farther than you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus Christ. If God reveal any thing to you by any other instrument of his, be as ready to receive it as ever you were to receive any truth by my ministry; for I am fully persuaded, I am very confident, that the Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of his holy word. For my part, I cannot sufficiently bewail the condition of the reformed churches, who are come to a period in religion, and will go at present no farther than the instruments of their reformation. The Lutherans cannot be drawn to go beyond what Luther saw; whatever part of his will our good God has revealed to Calvin, they will rather die than embrace it; and the Calvinists, you see, stick fast where they were left by that great man of God, who yet saw not all things. "This is a misery much to be lamented, for though they were burning and shining lights in their times, yet they penetrated not into the whole counsel of God; but were they now living, would be as willing to embrace further light, as that which they at first received. I beseech you to remember that it is an article of your church covenant, that you shall be ready to receive whatever truth shall be made known to you from the written word of God. Remember that, and every other article of your sacred covenant. But I must here withal exhort you to take heed what you receive as truth. Examine it, consider it, and compare it with other Scriptures of truth, before you receive it; for it is not possible that the Christian world should come so lately out of such thick antichristian darkness, and the perfection of knowledge should break forth at once."



PASSENGERS OF THE GOLDEN HIND.

(The First Englishmen in North America.)

BY SAMUEL G. DRAKE, M. A.

[The above engraving is an exact copy of an armed ship of the time of Queen Elizabeth, the original publication of which bears date 1591, and is to be found in that rare old work on "Navigation, lately collected out of the best *Moderne writers thereof by M. Blouville, and by him reduced into such a plaine and orderly forme of teaching as every man of a meane capacite may easily vnderstand the same.*"

It is doubtless a much better representation of the ships that transported our fathers to these shores than any hitherto given.]

It was long ago remarked that but for the voyages and expeditions of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, North America would have remained unsettled, if not almost unknown, for many years, if not for ages. To those who are familiar with the history of the state of Europe during the century in which Elizabeth lived, no argument will be required to convince them of the truth of that position.

An exception may be taken to the heading of our article, but we are well aware of the voyages of the Cabots, of Ponce de Leon, and of Verazzini; the former of whom it is said discovered Newfoundland, and the latter ravaged some part of Florida; and that Verazzini, a little later, was eaten by the Indians of North America. If we consult history, popularly known as such, it will hardly appear that the Cabots set foot on these shores, while what was done by the others tended only to discourage voyages of discovery in this hemisphere.

It is the intention in this article to furnish as complete a list of the

persons who sailed upon the voyage with SIR FRANCIS DRAKE round the world, as can be collected, after long and patient search and investigation. That such a list or catalogue cannot fail to be interesting at this day, we feel assured, for two reasons; first, because they were probably the first Englishmen, (certainly the first whose names we have,) who landed in North America; and secondly, many of them bore names common amongst us, even to this time. Whether they were the ancestors or connections of the ancestors of these, we leave for the investigation of those who bear these names, or who may have the curiosity and leisure to pursue the interesting inquiry.

A third reason might have been given why such a catalogue of names should be made out, had we published earlier, but as a settlement of the "Oregon Question" has taken place, no one will be likely to put in a claim to any part of that territory by right of discovery made by his ancestor; and hence an emigrant to that region has no other reason for any interest he may take in the following names than any of us have on this side of the Rocky Mountains. And instead of the ancient claim of rights by discovery, the Oregonian must now console himself as well as he can with this distich of our famous revolutionary poet, Freneau:

For the time once was here, to the world be it known,
That all a man sail'd by, or saw, was his own.

By the following list it will be seen that the largest number of those who embarked in the voyage, continued during it, and that some others did not; while of some it is uncertain whether they continued in it, returned with Capt. Winter, were lost with Capt. Thomas, or are otherwise to be accounted for.

DRAKE set sail from Plymouth, Nov. 15, 1577, and returned to the same port Sept. 26, 1580.

The following is the last entry, in the only true and authentic journal preserved of that voyage. It is entitled "THE WORLD Encompassed by SIR FRANCIS DRAKE," &c, and was printed in a small quarto volume, with this imprint, "LONDON, Printed for NICHOLAS BOYRNE, and are to be sold at his shop at the *Royall Exchange*. 1628."

"And the 26. of Sept. [1580 in the margin.] (which was Monday in the first and ordinary reckoning of those that had stayed at home in one place or countrie, but in our computation was the Lord's day or Sunday) we safely with joyfull minds and thankfull hearts to God, arrived at Plimoth, the place of our first setting forth after we had spent 2. yeares 10. moneths and some few odde daies beside, in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discovering so many admirable things, in going through with so many strange adventures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so many difficulties in this our encompassing of this neather globe, and passing round about the world, which we haue related."

We now proceed with the proposed catalogue of names, in which we shall study brevity.

FRANCIS DRAKE, Admiral, or as that officer was then generally denominated, general, of the expedition, in the ship called the *Pelican*, which name she bore until she entered the South Sea, when it was changed to the *GOLDEN*

HISN. He was born about 1537,* and died on board his ship near Porto Bello, Jan. 23, 1596.

JOHN WINTER, Vice-Admiral, in the Elizabeth. He continued in the voyage till the passing of the Straits of Magellan, when a storm, which for its fury and duration, had never been known to him or his companions, made every heart quail but the Admiral's, and compelled him, for his own safety, as he contended, to forsake the voyage and return to England. How many returned with him, we have no means of knowing, at present.

To form an estimate of the violence of the tempest which deprived Drake of all his ships but that in which he himself was, one must recur to the original Journal of the voyage before noticed. That the reader may have an idea of that curious work, and lest he may never see it, a short extract will here be introduced. The writer of the Journal was in the Admiral's ship, to which it applies.

"For such was the present danger by forcing and continuall flaws, that we were rather to looke for present death then hope for any deliuey, if God almightie should not make the way for vs. The winds were such as if the bowels of the earth had set all at libertie; or as if all the clouds vnder heauen had beene called together, to lay their force vpon that one place: The seas, which by nature and of themselves are heauie, and of a weightie substance, were rowled vp from the depths, euen from the roots of the rockes, as if it had beene a scroll of parchment, which by the extremity of heate runneth together: and being aloft were carried in most strange manner and abundance, as feathers or drifts of snow, by the violence of the winds, to water the exceeding tops of high and loftie mountaines. Our anchors, as false friends in such a danger, gae ouer their hobbiast, and as if it had beene with horror of the thing, did shrinke downe to hide themselves in this miserable storme, committing the distressed ship and helpelesse men to the vncertaine and rowling seas, which tossed them, like a ball in a racket. In this case, to let fall more anchors would auail vs nothing; for being driuen from our first place at anchoring, so vnmeasurable was the depth, that 500. fathome would fetch no ground: So that the violent storme without intermission; the impossibility to come to anchor; the want of opportunitie to spread any sayle; the most mad seas; the lee shores; the dangerous rocks; the contrary and most intolerable winds; the impossible passage out; the desperate tarrying there; and ineuitable perils on euery side, did lay before vs so small likelihood to escape present destruction, that if the speciall providence of God himselfe had not supported vs, we could neuer haue endured that wofull state: as being environed with most terrible and most fearfull iudgements round about. For truly it was more likely that the mountaines should haue beene rent in sunder, from the top to the bottome, and cast headlong into the sea, by these vnnatural winds, than that we, by any helpe or cunning of man, should free the life of any one amongst vs.

"Notwithstanding, the same God of mercy which deliuered *Jonas* out of the Whales belly, and heareth all those that call vpon him faithfully, in their distresse; looked downe from heauen, beheld our teares, and heard our humble petitions, ioyned with holy vowes. Euen God (whom not the winds and seas alone, but euen the diuels themselves and powers of hell obey) did so wonderfully free vs, and make our way open before vs, as it were by his holy Angels still guiding and conducting vs, that more then the affright and amaze of this estate, we received no part of damage in all the things that belonged vnto vs.

"But escaping from these straites and miseriés, as it were through the needles ey (that God might haue the greater glory in our deliuey) by the great and effectuall care and trauell of our Generall, the Lord's instrument therein; we could now no longer forbear, but must needs finde some place of refuge, as well to provide water, wood, and other necessaries, as to comfort our men, thus worne and tired out, by so many and so long intolerable toyles: the like whereof, its to be supposed, no traveller hath felt, neither hath there ever beene, such a tempest; (that any records make mention of) so violent, and of such continuance, since *Noah's* flood; for as hath bene sayd, it lasted from September 7. to October 28, full 52 dayes."

Though this extract be long, we have given but the closing part of the description of the storm. When we consider that it was winter in that region,

* The time of Sir Francis Drake's birth has usually been fixed at 1545; but from genealogical and other investigations, it appears that he must have been born as early as 1537.

and the nature of those seas, the storm (of which we have heard so much,) which overtook Columbus sinks into comparative insignificance.

We cannot close this lengthened digression, (if so it may be considered,) without an extract from a Poem on the Death of Drake by CHARLES FITZ-GEFFREY; who in the following passage seems to have had the wild scenes of Terra del Fuego, in a dismal winter's night, vividly before him:—

“ Huge mountain islands of congealed ice,
Floating (like Delos) on the stormy main,
Could not deter him from his enterprise,
Nor blood congealing winter's freezing pain,
Entorce him, coward like, turn back again:
Valor in greatest danger shines most bright,
As full-faced Phœbe in the darkest night.”

JOHN THOMAS, captain of the *Marigold*. He was lost with all his company, after the expedition had passed the Straits of Magellan, in the terrible tempest, just described, among the islands of Terra del Fuego.

JOHN CHESTER, captain of the *Swan*. He probably continued throughout the voyage.

THOMAS MOONE, captain of the *Christopher*. He was with Drake in his early voyages to South America, and seems always to have been with him and to have followed his fortunes as long as he lived, and to have died almost at the same time with his beloved commander; not however from disease like him, but by the hand of his enemy, being killed by the Spaniards.

THOMAS DRAKE, the youngest brother of the Admiral. He does not appear to have been in any command at the outset of the voyage, but was soon after raised to the command of one of the ships. At this time he was probably about 18 years of age. He continued with his brother in most of his voyages afterwards, was with him in his last voyage, and in command of a ship. From him are descended the Drakes of Buckland, and of several other places in the south of Devonshire.

FRANCIS FLETCHER, chaplain to the expedition. He kept a journal of the voyage, a copy of which in MS. is said still to be seen in the British Museum, and from which the account before mentioned is supposed to be principally made up.

EDWARD CLIFFE, who sailed in Capt. Winter's ship, and returned with him. He left a good account of his voyage.

JOHN DRAKE, who for being the first to discover a Spanish treasure-ship was rewarded by the Admiral with his gold chain, “which he usually wore.” He does not appear to have been of the Admiral's immediate family, but was very probably a near relative. He was afterwards a captain in Fenton's disastrous expedition, was cast away in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, fell into the hands of the Indians, thence into the hands of the Spaniards, and was not heard of after.

HENRY DRAKE. Of his relationship to the Admiral we have no certain knowledge, nor are we *certain* that he was one of the “great voyage.” He was in the last voyage, was present when a cannon-shot from the castle of Porto Rico passed through Sir Francis's ship, while he with his principal officers were at supper, which shot struck his seat from under him, mortally wounding Capt. *Brute Broene* and *Sir Nicholas Clifford*. “This,” says Dr. Thomas Fuller, “I had from the mouth of HENRY DRAKE, Esq., there present, my dear and worthy parishioner lately deceased.”

FRANCIS PRETTY. About this individual there has been of late much controversy; whether or not he was one of Drake's company, and if he was, whether he was the author of the “Famous Voyage,” (as that around the world was styled,) first printed by Hakluyt, in 1589. We have not space here to go into an examination of that question, and shall only remark, that it is possible he may have been one of Drake's company. Some have made him a Frenchman; but that opinion we entirely reject. It is certain that he sailed with Cavendish, and wrote an account of his voyage. The two voyages

of Drake and Cavendish were printed in connection, which may have given rise to an error. Dr. Twiss, in his late examination of the Oregon Question, has, to our mind, set the matter in a clear light.

GEORGE FORTESCUE, probably a connection of Drake, and perhaps of the family of Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., whose daughter Gertrude married Sir Bernard Drake of Ash. This George Fortescue left a MS. account of the voyage, or at least some part of it, as we are informed by Dr. Fuller. He was a captain under his old commander in the West Indies, in 1585, and died during that expedition.

THOMAS DOUGHTY. One of those, who, if we can credit Herrera, went out as a gentleman, "to learn navigation" and naval warfare, without any particular office. He became mutinous before the fleet arrived on the coast of Brazil, and was finally tried, condemned, and executed on a small island in the harbor of Port St. Julian. "In the Island," says the writer of the voyage, "as we digged to burie this gentleman, we found a great grinding stone, broken in two parts, which wee tooke and set fast in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building vp the middle space with other stones and turfes of earth, and engraved in the stones the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure, and a memoriall of our generalls name in Latine, that it might the better be vnderstood, by all that should come after vs." He was buried with Mr. Oliver, who had just been killed by the Indians.

THOMAS HOOD, mentioned only in connection with the case of Doughty.

THOMAS BLACOLER, afterwards in the expedition of Fenton. The name is spelt with variation. There are those bearing it now in New England.

JOHN GRIPE. Perhaps a mistake for "John the Greek."

LEONARD VICARY, who was an advocate for Doughty. The name of Vicary, though not common in New England, is to be met with, and has probably been known in Massachusetts since 1680. In that year, SERU, according to Farmer, was admitted a freeman of Hull; and he adds, "this name has been in New Hampshire within a few years."

— CRANE, perhaps *Ralph Crane*, who afterwards served with Fenton, in 1582.

THOMAS CHESTER, also a witness in the case of Doughty.

ROBERT WINTERLY.

— OLIVER, the master-gunner in the fleet, killed by the Patagonians.

THOMAS CUTTLE, belonging to the Admiral's ship, with the rank of captain.

JOHN DOUGHTY, a younger brother of Thomas, who was executed.

JOHN BROWN, a trumpeter, an evidence against Doughty.

JOHN COOK. It is doubtful whether any one of the company bore this name, yet a MS. bearing it has been made use of in a collection of voyages, the whole purport of which seems to be an attempt to cast a stain on the proceedings of Drake in the case of Doughty. It is supposed to have been written by some one present in the fleet, and the name of the transcriber may have been taken for the author. A *John Conyers* is mentioned by Mr. Barrow as "an annotator on" the original narrative, now in the British Museum.

JOHN FRYE, who, with more courage than discretion, jumping on shore in Africa, was seized by the Moors and carried off. He finally returned to England.

EDWARD BRIGHT, a chief accuser of Thomas Doughty.

THOMAS GOOD, prominent in the case of Doughty.

JOHN BREWER, one of the company who landed on the island of Mocha with the Admiral, and were attacked by the Indians. He received seventeen wounds, yet recovered, and sailed afterwards with Cavendish.

HUGH SMITH, mentioned in connection with the affair of Doughty.

RICHARD MINIVY, who was killed by the Spaniards near Cyppo, Dec. 19, 1578.

ROBERT WINTER. Perhaps the same called *Winterly* in one account, and *Winterlie* in another.

PETER CARDER, who with seven others separated from the Admiral at the western mouth of the Straits of Magellan, during the tempest before men-

tioned. In an open boat they succeeded in re-passing the Straits, coasted the continent to Brazil, through every variety of suffering, until Carder alone was left alive. He finally reached England after nine years' absence, and was admitted to the presence of Queen Elizabeth, who heard from his own mouth the tale of his adventures. Purchas got from him the account which we have, and which he published in "his Pilgrims."

WILLIAM PITCHER, who was one of the companions of Carder, and lived to reach the coast of Brazil, where he died from drinking too freely of water, when near dead of thirst.

JOHN AUDLEY, one of those who favored Doughty's mutinous conduct.

—— WARRALL, also deeply concerned in the mutiny.

ULYSSES, probably an African, servant to Capt. Winter.

—— COBB, [Caube in the narratives] with Winter or Thomas.

—— CHARLES, also with Winter or Thomas, but once mentioned.

—— ANTHONY, also with Winter or Thomas, and but once mentioned.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, perhaps a brother of Sir Richard Hawkins, and son of Sir John Hawkins, Kt. He was afterwards vice-admiral under Capt. Fenton, in the expedition of 1582.

JOHN DEANE, a witness in the case of Doughty. Whether he continued throughout the voyage or not, is unknown.

JOHN MARTYN, afterwards Capt. John Martyn or Martin of Plymouth, and son of —— Martin of Bridgetown near Totnes, who had male issue living there in 1620.

THOMAS CLACKLEY, boatswain in the Admiral's ship.

JOHN SARICOLD, one of the important evidences against Doughty.

EMANUEL WATKYNS. His name, with Saricold's and several others, is signed to certain articles going to prove the guilt of Doughty.

GEORGE CARY, a musician. The same probably called *Gregory Cary*, in the documents in Barrow's Worthies. He attested to the mutinous conduct of Doughty.

HENRY SPINDELAY, gunner in Capt. Chester's ship.

JAMES SYDYE, mentioned only in Doughty's case.

WILLIAM SEAGE, mentioned only as above.

JOHN DAVIS, whose name the great northern Strait will ever perpetuate, who was perhaps in Capt. Winter's ship, though we are not sure of the fact; but in 1595, he said he had then "thrice passed the Straits of Magellan," which renders it quite certain that he must have sailed with Drake in his voyage of circumnavigation, as there is no other way of accounting for his having "thrice passed those Straits."

Thus out of "161 able and sufficient men," we have about one third of them by name; and from a passage in "Barrow's Naval Worthies" we are led to hope, that "twenty-nine" other names will yet be recovered. Should they come to our hand, we may at a future time make an article respecting them also.*

* Mr. Drake has in a forward state for publication a full account of Admiral Drake and his Voyages, containing some important facts hitherto unpublished.—*Editor.*

"A LYST OF THE PASINGERS ABORD THE SPEEDWELL OF LONDON, ROBERT LOCK MASTER, BOUND FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Richard Stratton,	aged	Shudraek Hopgood,	aged 14
John Mulfoot,	"	Thomas Goodynough,	" 20
Richard Smith,	"	43 Nathaniel Goodinough,	" 16
Francis Brinsley,	"	22 John Fay,	" 8
Thomas Noyce,	"	32 William Tayler,	" 11
Mathew Edwards,	"	Richard Smith,	" 23
Joseph Boules,	"	47 Muluulett Munnings,	" 24
William Brand, (Q) *	"	40 Margaret Mott,	" 12
John Copeland, (Q)	"	28 Henry Reeue,	" 8
Christopher Holder, (Q)	"	25 Henry Seker,	" 8
Thomas Thurston, (Q)	"	31 John Morse,	" 40
Mary Prince, (Q)	"	21 Nickolus Dauison,	" 45
Sarah Gibbons, (Q)	"	21 John Baldwin,	" 21
Mary Weatherhead, (Q)	"	26 Mary Baldwin,	" 20
Dorothy Waugh, (Q)	"	20 Rebecca Worster,	" 18
Lester Smith,	"	24 John Wiggins,	" 15
Christopher Clarke,	"	38 John Miller,	" 24
Edward Lane,	"	36 Thomas Home,	" 11
Tho: Richardson,	"	19 John Crane,	" 11
John Earle,	"	17 Charels Baalam,	" 13
Thomas Barnes,	"	20	

"The persons aboue named past from hence [in] the shipp aboue mentioned, and are, according to order, registred here. Dated, Searchers office, Grauesend, 30th May, 1656.

EDWARD PELLING, } Searchers.
JOHN PHILPOTT. }

"These were Landed at Boston in N. E. the 27th of the moneth, 1656.

J. E."

"AN EXAMINATION OF THE QUAKERS BEFORE [THE] COURT OF ASSISTANTS, 8 SEPTEMBER, 1656."

[The following is an exact copy of the original minutes, made at the examination of the Quakers, at the court in Boston above specified. Hutchinson refers to the books of the Court in his account or notice of this affair; but whatever may there be found to justify his remark that the Quakers made "rude and contemptuous answers," no one will allow that any thing of the kind was contained in these original minutes, to justify any such conclusion. They are here presented to illustrate, as far as they may, this dark page of our early history. This document is the more important, as it appears to be one of the earliest, if not the earliest paper in relation to the proceedings against that people. They came into New England in July preceding their apprehension and trial, and were twelve in number. The issue of their examination being matter of history, it will not be necessary to go into the details here. The inquirer after truth may consult Hutchinson, Neal, Hazard, Bishop, and others for them.]

* The eight names against which is the letter Q had a Q set opposite to them in the margin of the original paper containing the account, denoting, as is supposed, that the individuals were Quakers. It is said in Sewall's History of the Quakers that there arrived at Boston two other Quakers in July of this year, namely, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, who were very ill treated on their arrival, by Gov. Bellingham, though there was yet no law against Quakers.

1. Quest. Whither you oune yor selves to be such as are commonly knowne or called by y^e name of Quakers ?
- Ans. Wee are all so called. Wee are all of one minde.
2. Quest. Whither yow brought not ower hither severall bookes wherein are conteyned the severall opinions of y^t sect or people. Mary Prince and another.
- [Ans.] Yea, those y^t were taken from us.
3. Quest. Wherefore came yow into theise parts ?
- Ans. (by all) To doe y^e will of God w^heuer he should mak knowne to be his will.
4. Quest. How doe yow make it Appeare y^t God called yow hither ?
- Ans^r. (Dor. Wawgh)* He y^t belieues hath y^e witness in himself.
(Brend.†) By the Power of y^e spirit of y^e lord. It was a crosse to my will. I would not haue come but the lord hath brought me downe to oby him in his call.
5. Quest. Doe yow Acknowledg y^e light in every man's Conscienc y^t comes into y^e world is x^t and y^t y^t light would saue him if obeyd ?
- The Ans^r to y^s in thiere bookes is, The light is but one w^{ch} is x^t, who enlightnes one, and all are enlightned wth one light, as in the 3^d pag^e of y^t booke, and in y^e close of y^e booke. Ad : y^t y^s is called y^e light of yo^r Conscienc, the true teacher, and sayd to be the first step to peace. *ult verba*.
- Mary Prince Do yow oune the letter yow sent me ? which was sheu [hidot] hir.
- Ans^r. Yes : and sayd it was y^e eternall word of y^e lord wich must stand for euer, and should stand ; and sayd further, she wrote this as a prophet, one of y^e lord, and was Guided by y^e Infallible Spirit of y^e lord.
6. Quest. Whether yow oune that the scriptures are the rule of knowing God and living to him ?
- Ans^r. The eternall word is y^e Rule of theire lines, and not y^e written word : and in Ans^r. to y^e Question propounded from them : That if yow had not the scriptures to direct yow yet yow haue y^t wthin yow weh was before scripture, y^t would guide you aright.
To weh Mary Prince Ansd, yea, and y^t it was a suffieyent Guide.
7. Quest. Doe yow Acknowledg y^t x^t is God and man in one pson ?
- This they will not acknowledg.
8. Quest. Doe yow Acknowledg one God subsisting in three persons — father, sonne and holy Ghost ?
- Ans^r. They Acknowledg no Trinity of persons.
9. Quest. Whither yow Acknowledg y^t God and man in one person remayne foreuer a distinct pson from God y^e father and God y^e holy Ghost and from y^e saints, notwithstanding theire vniou and comunion wth him ?
- This they will not Acknowledge.
10. Quest. Doe yow Acknowledg your self a sinner ?
- This they will not Acknowledge.
11. Quest. Doe yow Acknowledg Baptisme wth water to be an ordjnance of God ?
- This they will not Acknowledge.

* Dorothy Wawgh.

† William Brend, or Brand. See List of Passengers in the Speedwell.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF BOSTON OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FROM 1630 TO 1812, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SETTLEMENT.

BY JAMES C. ODIORNE, M. A.

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denomination.	Churches.	Graduated.	Settled.	Died or Resigned.
1	John Wilson	Cong.	1st Chh.	Camb., Eng.	Nov. 22, 1630	Died Aug. 7, 1667
2	John Cotton	Cong.	1st Chh.	Camb., Eng.	Oct. 17, 1633	Died Dec. 23, 1652
3	John Mayo	Cong.	Old North	England	Nov. 9, 1655	Dism. April 15, 1672
4	John Norton	Cong.	1st Chh.	Camb., Eng.	July 23, 1656	Died April 5, 1663
5	Thomas Gould	Bapt.	1st Bapt. Chh.			Left 1665
6	John Davenport, B. D.	Cong.	1st Chh.	Oxford, Eng.	Dec. 9, 1668	Died Mar. 15, 1670
7	James Allen	Cong.	1st Chh.	Oxford, Eng.	Dec. 9, 1668	Died Sept. 22, 1710
8	Increase Mather, D. D.	Cong.	Old North	Harv., 1656	May 27, 1669	Died Aug. 23, 1723
9	Thomas Thacher	Cong.	Old South	England	Feb. 16, 1670	Died Oct. 15, 1678
10	John Oxenbridge	Cong.	1st Chh.	Oxford, Eng.	April 10, 1670	Died Dec. 28, 1671
11	Isaac Hull	Bapt.	1st Bapt.			Left 1675
12	Samuel Willard	Cong.	Old South	Harv., 1659	April 10, 1678	Died Sept. 12, 1707
13	John Russell	Bapt.	1st Bapt.		July 28, 1679	Died Dec. 21, 1680
14	John Miles	Bapt.	1st Bapt.			Left 1683
15	Joshua Moody, Assistant	Bapt.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1653	May 3, 1684	Dism. 1692
16	Cotton Mather, D. D.	Cong.	Old North	Harv., 1678	May 23, 1684	Died Feb. 13, 1728
17	John Emblen	Cong.	1st Bapt.			1684
18	Robert Ratcliffe	Bapt.	King's Chapel	England	June 15, 1686	Died Dec. 9, 1702
19	Robert Clarke	Epis.	King's Chapel			Res. 1689
20	Peter Daille	Epis.	King's Chapel			Res. 1686
21	Samuel Myles	Fr. Protest.	School St.			Left 1689
22	George Hatton	Epis.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1681	June 20, 1689	Died May 20, 1715
23	John Bailey, Assistant	Epis.	King's Chapel	England	June 15, 1693	Died March 4, 1728
24	Benjamin Wadsworth	Cong.	1st Chh.		July 17, 1693	Left July, 1696
25	Christopher Bridge	Cong.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1690	Sept. 8, 1696	Died Dec. 12, 1697
26	Benjamin Colman, D. D.	Epis.	King's Chapel	England	March 20, 1699	Dism. June 16, 1725
		Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1692	Aug. 4, 1699	Rem. Sept. 1706
						Died Aug. 29, 1747

27	Elenczer Pemberton	Cong.	Old South	Harv., 1691	Ord. Inst. Com.	Aug. May	28, 1700	Died	Feb. 12, 1717
28	Thomas Bridge	Cong.	1st Chh.	England	Ord. Com.	May	10, 1705	Died	Sept. 26, 1715
29	Ellis Callender	Bapt.	King's Chapel	England	Induct.	April,	1709	Died	Oct. 16, 1729
30	Henry Harris	Epis.	Old South	Harv., 1707	Ord.	Sept.	16, 1713	Died	June 27, 1709
31	Joseph Sewall, D. D.	Cong.	New North	Harv., 1708	Ord.	Oct.	23, 1714	Died	April 16, 1750
32	John Webb	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1712	Ord.	May	23, 1716	Died	Dec. 13, 1743
33	William Cooper	Cong.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1711	Ord.	Nov.	20, 1717	Died	June 18, 1769
34	Thomas Foxcroft	Cong.	1st Bapt.	Harv., 1710	Ord.	May	21, 1718	Died	Mar. 31, 1738
35	Elisba Callender	Bapt.	Old South	Harv., 1707	Ord.	Oct.	1, 1718	Died	Oct. 22, 1738
36	Thomas Prince	Cong.	School St.	Geneva	Ord.	Nov.	22, 1719	Left	March 7, 1748
37	Andrew Le Morcier	Fr. Protest.	New South	Harv., 1715	Ord.	Nov.	22, 1719	Died	Dec. 1, 1769
38	Samuel Checkley	Cong.	New Brick	Harv., 1717	Ord.	May	23, 1722	Died	Sept. 26, 1727
39	William Wadthon	Cong.	New North	Harv., 1696	Induct.	Jan.	28, 1723	Died	Feb. 26, 1739
40	Peter Thacher	Cong.	Old North	Harv., 1717	Ord.	Dec.	18, 1723	Died	May 22, 1748
41	Joshua Gee	Cong.	Christ Church	Harv., 1761	Induct.	Dec.	29, 1723	Died	Aug. 17, 1765
42	Timothy Cutler, D. D.	Epis.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1721	Ord.	Oct.	25, 1727	Died	Feb. 10, 1787
43	Charles Chauncy, D. D.	Cong.	New Brick	Harv., 1716	Ord.	March	27, 1728	Died	Sept. 29, 1753
44	William Welsted	Cong.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1716	Induct.	June	23, 1729	Res.	Nov. 24, 1746
45	Roger Price	Epis.	King's Chapel	England	Induct.	June	23, 1729	Res.	Nov. 24, 1746
46	John Moorhead	Pres.	Federal St.	England	Induct.	March	31, 1730	Died	Dec. 2, 1773
47	Thomas Harvard	Epis.	King's Chapel	Scotland	Induct.	April,	1731	Died	April 15, 1736
48	Samuel Mather, D. D.	Cong.	Old North	Harv., 1723	Ord.	June	21, 1732	Dism.	Oct. 23, 1711
49	Mather Byles, D. D.	Cong.	Hollis St.	Harv., 1725	Ord.	Dec.	20, 1733	Dism.	Aug. 9, 1776
50	Adlington Davenport	Cong.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1719	Induct.	April	15, 1737	Dism.	May 8, 1740
51	William Hooper	Epis.	West Chh.	Scotland	Ord.	May	18, 1737	Dism.	Nov. 19, 1746
52	Ellis Gray	Cong.	New Brick	Harv., 1734	Ord.	Sept.	27, 1738	Died	Jan. 15, 1753
53	Jeremiah Condy	Bapt.	1st Bapt. Chh.	Harv., 1726	Ord.	Feb.	14, 1739	Left	Aug. 1761
54	Adlington Davenport	Epis.	Timothy Chh.	Harv., 1719	Induct.	May	8, 1740	Died	Sept. 8, 1746
55	Stephen Roe	Epis.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1719	Induct.	Rem.	1741	Rem.	1741
56	Samuel Mather, D. D.	Cong.	N. Bonnet St.	Harv., 1723	Conn.	Oct.	23, 1741	Died	June 27, 1785
57	Andrew Elliot, D. D.	Cong.	New North	Harv., 1737	Ord.	April	14, 1742	Died	Sept. 13, 1778
58	Ephraim Bowd	Cong.	2nd Bapt.	Harv., 1713	Ord.	Sept.	7, 1743	Died	June 16, 1765
59	Samuel Cooper, D. D.	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1713	Ord.	May	22, 1746	Died	Dec. 20, 1783
60	Henry Canoy, D. D.	Epis.	King's Chapel	Yale, 1721	Induct.	April	11, 1747	Dism.	Mar. 17, 1776

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denominations.	Churches.	Graduated.	Settled.	Died or Resigned.
61	Charles Brockwell	Epis.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1714	Induct. 1717	Died Aug. 23, 1755
62	Jonathan Mayhew, D. D.	Cong.	West Chh.	—	June 17, 1747	Died July 9, 1766
63	William Hooper	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	Scotland	Induct. Aug. 28, 1717	Died April 14, 1767
64	Samuel Checkley, Jr.	Cong.	Old North	Harv., 1745	Ord. Sept. 3, 1717	Died Mar. 19, 1768
65	Andrew Croswell,	Cong.	School St.	Harv., 1728	Inst. Oct. 5, 1718	Died April 19, 1785
66	Ebenezer Pemberton, D. D.	Cong.	New Brick	Harv., 1721	Inst. March 6, 1754	Died Sept. 9, 1775
67	John Troutbeck	Epis.	King's Chapel	Yale, 1754	Induct. 1755	Dis-m. Nov. 1775
68	James Greaton	Epis.	Christ Chh.	—	Induct. 1759	Left Aug. 5, 1767
69	Alexander Cuming	Cong.	Old South	Harv., 1756	Inst. Feb. 25, 1761	Died Aug. 25, 1763
70	William Walter, D. D.	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	—	Induct. July 22, 1764	Dis-m. Mar. 17, 1776
71	Samuel Stillman, D. D.	Bapt.	1st Bapt. Chh.	—	Inst. Jan. 9, 1765	Died Mar. 12, 1807
72	Penuel Bowen	Cong.	New South	Harv., 1762	Ord. April 30, 1766	Dis-m. May 12, 1772
73	Samuel Blair, D. D.	Cong.	Old South	Coll. N. J., 1760	Inst. Nov. 26, 1766	Dis-m. Oct. 10, 1769
74	Simoon Howard, D. D.	Cong.	West Chh.	Harv., 1758	Ord. May 6, 1767	Died Aug. 14, 1801
75	Mather Byles, Jr., D. D.	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Harv., 1751	Induct. April 22, 1768	Dis-m. April, 1775
76	John Lathrop, D. D.	Cong.	Old North	Coll. N. J., 1763	May 18, 1768	Died Jan. 4, 1816
77	John Davis	Bapt.	2nd Bapt.	—	Ord. Sept. 9, 1770	Left July 19, 1772
78	John Bacon	Cong.	Old South	Coll. N. J., 1765	Inst. Sept. 25, 1771	Dis-m. Feb. 8, 1775
79	John Hunt	Cong.	Old South	Harv., 1764	Ord. Sept. 25, 1771	Died Dec. 30, 1775
80	Joseph Howe	Cong.	New South	Yale, 1765	Ord. May 19, 1773	Died Aug. 25, 1775
81	Isaac Skillman, D. D.	Bapt.	2nd Bapt. Chh.	Coll. N. J., 1766	Conn. Oct. 3, 1773	Dis-m. Oct. 7, 1787
82	John Murray	Univ.	1st Univ. Chh.	England	Comm. Oct. 24, 1773	Died Sept. 3, 1815
83	Samuel Parker, D. D.	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	Harv., 1764	Induct. May 19, 1774	Died Dec. 6, 1801
84	Ebenezer Wight	Cong.	Hollis St.	Harv., 1776	Ord. Feb. 25, 1778	Dis-m. Sept. 1788
85	John Clarke, D. D.	Cong.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1774	Ord. July 8, 1778	Died April 1, 1798
86	Stephen Lewis	Epis.	Christ Chh.	—	Induct. Aug. 1778	Dis-m. Sept. 1785
87	Joseph Eckley, D. D.	Cong.	Old South	Coll. N. J., 1772	Ord. Oct. 27, 1779	Died April 30, 1811
88	John Elliot, D. D.	Cong.	New North	Harv., 1772	Ord. Nov. 3, 1779	Died Feb. 14, 1813
89	Oliver Everett	Cong.	New South	Harv., 1779	Ord. Jan. 2, 1782	Dis-m. May 26, 1792
90	James Freeman, D. D.	Unit.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1777	Induct. Oct. 18, 1782	Died Nov. 14, 1835

(To be continued.)

A LIST OF NAMES FOUND AMONG THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

[Those names which are starred are not contained in Farmer's Genealogical Register, and concerning those which are not starred, additional facts are related. The article is prepared entirely from unpublished manuscripts, by Mr S. G. Drake.]

- ADAMS, SAMUEL, Chelmsford, authorized to solemnize marriages there, 1661.
- ALLEN, BOZOUN, Boston, constable, 1650.
- ALLIN, ONESIPHORUS,* Ipswich, 1679.
- ALLYNE, THOMAS,* Barnstable, 1641, a witness to a sale of land by the Indian *Sacund*.
- ANDREWS, THOMAS,* and THOMAS JR.,* Dorchester, 1664.
- ANGIER, ANDREW, first inhabitant at Dunston, Me.—ARTHUR, born about 1625.
- ANNABLE, ANTHONY, Barnstable, 1644.
- ARCHARD, SAMUEL,* church member, Salem, 1640.
- ARDELL, RICHARD,* Boston, merchant, 1686.
- ATWOOD, JOHN,* ensign, Boston, juror, 1686.
- AVERY, WILLIAM* and JONATHAN,* members of the church, Dedham, 1677.
- BAXTER, DANIEL, Salem, 1638. Carried the charter of R. Island from Boston to Newport, 1663. [*Farmer's MS*]
- BENTLEY, WILLIAM,* came to New England in the ship *Arabella*, Richard Sprague master; sailed from Gravesend, May 27, 1671.
- BEZBEANE, JOHN,* Woburn, 1677.
- BERRY, RICHARD,* Medford, 1636.
- BLAKE, FRANCIS,* Dorchester, 1661.—WILLIAM,*—JAMES, a. 24 in 1677.
- BLOWERS, JOHN, a. 36 in 1663, a lessee of an island in Boston harbor for seven years.
- BOTT, ISAAC,* Boston, 1675.
- BRADLEY, WILLIAM,* Dorchester, 1664.
- BROUGHTON, THOMAS, Boston, 1655, petitions general court against imposing duties on importations.
- BULL, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1638, heard Squaw Sachem say then, that she had given all her lands to Mr. Gibbons; was 13 years of age in 1662.
- CAPEN, BARNARD, witnesses the Indian deed of Dorchester, 1671; SAMUEL,* also a witness to the same.
- CARPENTER, WILLIAM, Hingham, 1611, witnessed, and seems to have drawn the deed of a tract of land there from the Indians "to John Tower the elder." His autograph, and the instrument to which it is attached, are a most elegant specimen of the chirography of that age.
- CHEEVER, EZEKIEL, married the widow of Capt. Lothrop, who was killed in Sudbury fight, before May 19, 1650.
- CHILD, RICHARD,* Watertown, juror, 1650.
- CHURCH, GARRETT, Watertown, 1636, aged 51 in 1662.—RICHARD, Plymouth, 1631; went there from Wessagussett.
- CLARKE, JONAS, constable of Cambridge, 1680.—THEODORE,* York, 1663.
- CLAY, NATHANIEL,* Dorchester, 1664.
- COBB, HENRY, Barnstable, 1644.
- COOK, GEORGE, Colonel, &c., Cambridge, Ms., in which place and vicinity he had large possessions; returned to England in or about the beginning of the Civil War, in which he took a part, went into Ireland, where he was killed in 1652. He was twice married, and left by one of his wives, two daughters: 1. MARY, m. to "her mother's younger brother," Mr. Samuel Annesley, 1681. In 1669 she resided at Martins in the Fields, London; in 1691 she resided with her husband in the city of Westminster. 2. ELIZABETH, m. 1st, Rev. John Quick, of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, London, and perhaps, 2dly, Joseph Cawthorne.
- CRISPE, BENJAMIN, "Misticke als Meadforde," 1636.
- CURWIN, GEORGE, Salem, 1652, aged 70; went there near 41 years before.
- CUSHIN, JEREMIAH,* Boston, juror, 1680.
- DAVIS, LAWRENCE,* York, 1663.
- DINSDALE, WILLIAM, aged 47 in 1663. Hired an island of John Levetett, in Boston harbor, for seven years.
- DOGGETT, JOHN, Hingham, 1662, where he witnessed an Indian deed.
- DURGIE, WILLIAM,* came to Ipswich, Nov. 9, 1663, and was then 33 years old. Had been in the W. Indies, and came here from thence. Wife, Martha. Perhaps this name is that since written *Durgin*.
- EDGECOMBE, MILES,* a. 25, 1676. Was at "Black Point the day and tyme when nine of Winterharbor men were fighting with the Indians upon the sands opposite to the said place."
- EEDY, JOHN,* Plymouth, left there to reside in Massachusetts, before Feb., 1642.
- EPERS, MATHIAS,* Dorchester, 1664.
- EVERETT, JOHN, Chelmsford, 1661, where he is authorized to unite people in marriage.
- FOOTE, PASCO, Salem church, 1640.
- FOSTER, JAMES,* Dorchester, constable, 1680.
- FOX, THOMAS, Ms., about 52 in 1652, wife, Elinor.
- FOXWELL, RICHARD, Dunston, Me., 1651.

- FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, Boston, before 1678, wife, Katherine.
- FRIEND, JOHN, Salem, church memb., 1640.
- GODDARD, GILES,* Boston, 1679, had wife and servants.
- GRAY, JOHN,* buys Nantasket of the Indians, 1622.
- GREENLEAF, ENOCH,* Boston, saddler, 1693.
- GREENOUGH, ROBERT,* Rowley, 1701.
- GREEN, JOHN, Cambridge, juror, 1680.
- NATHANIEL, 1675.
- HARROD, THOMAS,* Boston, juror, 1680.
- HEWS, JEREMIAH,* Dorchester, 1664.—ELEAZER,* Dorchester.
- HAUXWORTH, THOMAS,* Salisbury. Had a daughter married to Onesiphorus Page. His widow was living there, 1667.
- HAYDEN, SAMUEL,* Dorchester of vicinity, 1666.
- HILLS, JOSEPH, Medford, a. 60 in 1662. Capt. JAMES,* [HILL] grand juror, Boston, 1686.
- HOAR, WILLIAM,* Boston, baker, 1679.
- HODMAN, JOHN, Dorchester, 1679, born 1659.
- HOOD, JEREMIAH,* Massachusetts, 1676.
- HOPIN, STEVEN,* born 1620, Dorchester, in Capt. Roger Clapp's employ, 1642. Witness to Indian deed of Dorchester, (8:4:1649.)
- HOUGHTON, RALPH, Lancaster, 1676, where he was constable, collector of taxes, treasurer, &c. There were at the same place in 1703, HENRY, JONAS, ROBERT, JOHN, SEN, JOHN, JR., JOSEPH and JACOB.
- HOWARD, JACOB,* Dorchester, 1664.
- HUDSON, WILLIAM, lived at "Wading River" in 1670, "where King Philip and Squamaug (brother of Josias deceased) met to settle the bounds between them, which had for some time been in dispute.
- JOHNSON, EDWARD, a. 60 in 1669, at which time he gives evidence about land in Charlestown. FRANCIS, Marblehead, 1660, nephew of Mr. Christopher Coulson, a merchant adventurer of London.
- JOYLIFFE, JOHN, Boston, will dated 1690-1700. Had a brother, Dr. GEORGE JOYLIFFE, in England; sisters, DOROTHY CANE, in England, MARTHA COOK, in England, REBECCA WOLCOTE, MARGARET DRAKE, and MARY BISS, "some-time wife of James Biss of Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset," Eng.
- KEY, JOSHUA,* probably married a daughter of Capt. Thomas Lothrop, who was killed by the Indians in 1675, as his children received a legacy out of Lothrop's estate.
- KING, THOMAS, was an inhabitant of Exeter, 1675.
- KNIGHT, WALTER, aged 66 in 1653, at which time he was at Boston. The same person was at Nantasket in 1622.
- JOHN, Charlestown, juror in the witch trials, 1680.
- LATHAM, CARY, was born in 1612; Boston, 1663.
- LAWRENCE, THOMAS, Hingham, 1661.
- LOEPHELIN, PETER,* Frenchman, Boston, 1679.
- LEACH, RICHARD, Salem, a. 60 in 1673, leased a farm of Gov. Endecott, 1657.
- LONG, ROBERT, Marblehead, a. 70 in 1660.
- LOTHROP, CAPT. THOMAS: his widow married Joseph Grafton, before May 19, 1680. After her decease, the property left her by Lothrop was ordered by court to the wife of Ezekiel Chever, and her issue, heirs of Capt. Lothrop. It is also ordered Mrs. Grafton to pay to the children of Joshua Key, £20.
- LYON, PETER, Dorchester, 1661.
- MARRINER, ANDREW,* Boston, 1693, leather dresser.
- MATHER, TIMOTHY, Dorchester, 1667.
- MAYHEW, THOMAS, hired a farm in Medford, 1636.
- MELLEN, JOHN,* Charlestown, where he died before 1695.
- MIDDLECOTT, MR. [RICHARD?] Boston, juror at trials for witchcraft, 1680.
- MORALL, JAMES,* b. 1660, Massachusetts, 1680.
- MORSE, WILLIAM, Newbury; wife, Elizabeth, accused of practising witchcraft, finally acquitted at Boston, 1650.
- MOSE, JOHN, Watertown, 1680, constable.
- MOTT, NATHANIEL, a. 19, or thereabouts, in 1681.
- NARAMORE, THOMAS,* Dorchester, 1664. Persons of this name are in N. Hampshire at this time
- NEIGHBOR, JAMES,* Massachusetts, 1662.
- ODIORNE, JOHN and PHIL., Portsmouth, N. H., 1657, subscribed toward the support of public worship.
- PAGE, ONESIPHORUS,* Salisbury, 1667, married daughter of Thomas Hauxworth [Hawksworth].
- PARSONS, MARK,* Sagadahock, 1665.
- PATESHALL, ROBERT,* Boston, 1655, petitions General Court against duties on importations.
- PEASLEE, JOSEPH, went to Haverhill before 1653.
- PHILLIPS, JOHN,* Massachusetts, 1630, styled servant, went to Plymouth, 1631.
- POLE, WILLIAM,* Dorchester, 1649. The name is since written *Pool*.
- PRAY, EPHRAIM,* born 1661, Dorchester, 1680.
- RAINSFORD, SAMUEL,* Boston, killed with Capt. Turner, at Pawtucket, in Philip's war, leaving no relative in the country.
- RICE, HENRY, Charlestown, juror, 1662.
- RICHARD, GYLES,* SEN., Massachusetts, 1666.

- ROBBINS, RICHARD, juror at trials for witchcraft, 1650.
- ROOT, THOMAS, Lynn, 1674, where he attempted to gather a church.
- RYALL, JOSEPH,* Charlestown, constable, 1680.
- SAUNDERS, MARTIN,* born 1630, Boston, 1679.
- SEALE, EPHRAIM,* Lieutenant, Boston, juror, 1686.
- SEABES, JOHN,* Boston, Lieutenant, 1652.
- SEWALL, HENRY, was residing at Manchester, Lancaster co., Eng, in 1623, only son of HENRY SEWALL, who came to N. England with his family, and settled in Newbury.
- SHERBURNE, GEORGE, b. 1602, Portsmouth, 1650, m. Rebecca, dau. Ambrose Gibbins, and had children, SAMUEL, ELIZABETH, m. Tobias Lear, MARY, HENRY, JOHN, AMBROSE, SARAH, and REBECCA. [*Farmer's MS.*]
- SIBLY, JOHN, church member, Salem, 1640.
- SMITH, JOHN,* Barnstable, 1644.
- SPRAGUE, SAMUEL,* Charlestown, 1695.
- SIBLEMAN, ELIAS, Boston, constable, 1673.
- STONE, JOHN,* Watertown, juror, 1680.
- STUDSON, ROBERT,* one of the commissioners for settling the bounds between Plymouth and Massachusetts, 1664.
- SUMNER, WILLIAM,* Dorchester, 1670.
- SWAIN, JOHN,* Salisbury, b. 1633, Nantucket, 1703. A Lieutenant SWAIN had been under Major Appleton against the Indians at Narraganset, in 1675. He was afterwards a captain.
- TAYLER, JOHN,* Shipcot, [*Sheepscot,*] 1665.
- THAYER, RICHARD, Massachusetts, went to England, and returned in 1679.
- TINKHAM, EPHRAIM, Massachusetts, 1666, at which time he was a witness to the sale of lands to Richard Thayer of Braintree, by the Indian chief *Josias*. He attests to it in 1678.
- TOWER, JOHN, Hingham, buys a large tract of land of several Indians in that place; deed dated June 17, 1641. In an endorsement on said deed, (made by Ri: Bellingham, 19: 1: 1662-3,) JOHN TOWER is called senior. But in the TOWER GENEALOGICAL TREE there are assigned as the children of JOHN TOWER of Hingham, (1637) only AMBROSE, BENJAMIN, JONATHAN, HANNAH, and JEREMIAH.
- TRAVIS, DANIEL,* "chiefe gunner in ye town of Boston, to salute shippes and look after ye artillery," at £5 per annum, 1680.
- WAIT, JOHN, Charlestown, juror, 1662, [spelt *Wayte,*] Boston, juror at the trials for witchcraft, 1680. RICHARD, Boston, a. 82 in 1675. He was marshal. RICHARD, Springfield, 1680, wounded by Indians, Oct. 3, 1675.
- WALES, JOHN,* and JOHN, JR.,* Dorchester, 1677.
- WALKER, ROBERT, Boston, aged 72 in 1679. He came from Manchester, Eng., where he was living in 1623.
- WAY, RICHARD, Lieutenant, Boston, juror, 1680. HENRY, Dorchester, 1664.
- WEBB, THOMAS, came to N. England in 1671, in the ship *Arabella*, Capt. Richard Spigau, which sailed from Gravesend May 27.
- WHITTINGHAM, RICHARD,* Charlestown, 1693; had been in England in 1691.
- WILLEY, EDWARD,* Boston, juror, 1686.
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM,* Boston, 1675, wife, Johanna; was pressed to go against the Indians in Philip's war, and was killed at Medfield, leaving "four small children."
- WILLIS, LAWRENCE,* Barnstable, 1644.
- WINSON, JOSHUA,* Boston, constable, 1686.
- WISWALL, JOHN, Dorchester, witnesses a new deed of the town, (8: 4: 1619,) made "because ye old deed was something decayed with ill keeping."

CAPITAL OFFENCES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Thirteen offences were made capital by the original laws of Massachusetts Bay; namely, Idolatry; Witchcraft; Blasphemy; Murder; Bestiality; Sodomy; Adultery; Rape; Man-stealing; False-witness; Conspiracy, or rebellion against the government; Cursing or smiting the father or mother, after passing sixteen years of age, unless with justifying provocation, or with unchristianly neglect in education; Filial rebellion, after sixteen years of age.

To these were added, 1692, High Treason; Concealing the death of a bastard child; Arson; Piracy.

JURIDICAL STATISTICS OF MERRIMACK COUNTY, N. H.

(Concluded from page 59.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Towns.	Names.	Native Place.	When and where graduated.	With whom read Law.	Comm. prac.	General Remarks.
Andover	John H. Slack	New London	Dart. 1811	J. Harris	1814	Practised also at Goffstown and Wilmot a short time, and resided a short time in various other places, lived at Georgetown, D. C., now in Virginia, on a farm.
	Samuel Butterfield	Goffstown	—	Thomas Jameson Josiah Forsyth John Harris Levi Woodbury Peter Green	1817	Practised in Epping till 1821, removed to Andover, Rep. from Andover and P. Master.
Boscawen	Nathaniel Green	Worcester, Ms.	—	—	1757	Practised also a short time in Hopkinton, removed from the State, d. 1811.
	Daniel Webster	Franklin	Dart. 1801	T. W. Thompson Christopher Gole	1805	Practised in Boscawen till 1807, Portsmouth, till 1817. Rep. in Cong. from 1813 to 17, removed to Boston, Rep. in Cong. from 1823 to 27. Sen. from 1827 to 30 and again 1843. Sec. of State of U. S., 1841 to 42. LL. D. Dart. Harv. Coll. N. J., Columb.
	Ezekiel Webster	Franklin	Dart. 1804	James Sullivan Parker Noyes	1807	Rep. from Boscawen from 1821 to 25 and 1827-28. Sen. 1813. Trustee of D. C. He fell dead while arguing a case in the Court House in Concord, April 10, 1823, a. 49. Brother of Hon. Daniel Webster.
	Zachariah G. Whitman	Hanover, Ms.	Harv. 1807	B. Whitman	1811	Practised also in Boston till 1831, then in Hopkinton, d. in 1839.
Dover	Francis Cogswell	Dover	—	Oliver Crosby	1817	Son of Hon. Amos Cogswell, born April 16, 1790. In Dartmouth Coll. three years, Notary Public.
	Frederick Smith	Gilmanston	Dart. 1826	S. Moody S. C. Lyford	1829	Removed to Boston and went into the mercantile business.

Lewis Smith	Ashford, Ct.	—	1841	R. M. Field	Asst. Clerk of House of Reps. 1843 to '45, and also Clerk in 1845. Resides in Fishersville.
Weare Tappan	East Kingston	Dart. 1811	1814	H. Glessen	He was born in March, 1790.
James Whittle	Weare	Dart. 1823	1827	Caleb Ellis	Practised also at London and several other places, went South.
Mason W. Tappan	Newport	—	1841	H. Newton	In partnership with Weare Tappan, Esq.
Philip Carrigan	Concord	Dart. 1794	1828	B. Chase	See Clerks of Court of Sessions.
Zachariah Batchelder	Gloucester, Ms.	Dart. 1821	1828	Ariemas Rogers	Removed to Wolfborough, Solicitor for Carroll Co.
E. St. L. Livermore	Londonderry	—	1783	S. Fletcher	See Solicitors of Rockingham Co.
Peter Green	Worcester, Ms.	—	1791	Weare Tappan	Counsellor 1788-89, removed to Boston, returned and died at Concord.
Thomas W. Thompson	Newbury, Ms.	Harv. 1786	1792	A. Livermore	See Solicitors of Hillsborough Co.
Arthur Livermore	Londonderry	—	1793	S. Moody	See Judges of Superior Court.
Charles Walker	Concord	Harv. 1787	1793	S. C. Lyford	See Solicitors of Rockingham Co.
Samuel Green	Concord	—	1793	Samuel Livermore	See Judges of Superior Court.
Arthur Rogers	Concord	—	1793	James Sullivan	Practised also at Gilmanton, Barrington, and Pembroke.
Philip Carrigan	Concord	Dart. 1794	1800	Peter Green	See Clerks of Court of Sessions.
William Pickering	Greenland	Harv. 1797	1801	Jonathan Rawson	See County Treasurers.
Moody Kent	Newbury, Ms.	Harv. 1801	1801	E. St. L. Livermore	Practised also in Deerfield, and now resides in Pembroke.
Isaac Gates	Concord	Harv. 1802	1810	A. Livermore	He was at Concord in 1814.
Samuel A. Kimball	Concord	Dart. 1806	1811	William Gordon	Practised also at Dover, Clerk of Senate, Dep. Sec., Rep. from Concord.
Lyman B. Walker	Brookfield, Ms.	—	1811	Charles H. Atherton	Practised also at Gifford, Sol. of Strafford Co. from 1819 to 1834, Rep. from Gifford, app'd Atty Gen'l Jan 10, 1813.
Moses H. Bradley	Concord	Dart. 1807	1815	Samuel Green	Practised in Concord but a short time, removed to Sanbornton and to Bristol, Rep. and Sen. died in Concord in 1834, a. 52.
Samuel Fletcher	Plymouth	Dart. 1810	1815	Phineas Walker	Rep. from Concord, Trustee of D. C., Trustee and Treasurer of Phillips Academy, Andover, where he now resides.

Town.	Names.	Native Place.	When and where graduated.	With whom read Law.	Com. prac.	General Remarks.
Concord	John Whipple Amos A. Parker	Hamilton, Ms. Fitzwilliam	Dart. 1812 Vt. U. 1813	Baruch Chase	1817	See Registers of Deeds. Practised before at Epping, afterwards at New Market and Kingston, and is now at Fitzwilliam.
	George Kent	Concord	Dart. 1814	Samuel Green William Sullivan	1817	Rep from Concord, Trustee of D. C., Cashier of Concord Bank, Ed. of N. H. Statesman and Concord Register, and of Boston Sun.
	Richard Bartlett	Pembroke	Dart. 1815	George Sullivan	1818	Sec. of State, N. H., 1825-28, Clerk of Senate, Rep. from Concord, removed to N. Y., and d. in 1831.
	Samuel D. Bell	Francestown	Harr. 1816	George Sullivan	1820	Practised in Meredith to 1820, Chester 1820, Concord 1820, Manchester, Rep. 1823, 26, Sol. Rock. Co. 1823 to '25, Com. to revise Statutes 1811, '42, Judge of the Police Court of Manchester.
	Nathaniel P. Rogers	Plymouth	Dart. 1816	Richard Fletcher Parker Noyes	1820	Practised also at Plymouth. Ed. of Herald of Freedom. Died Oct. 16, 1846, a. 62.
	Nathaniel G. Upham	Rochester	Dart. 1820	David Barker	1823	See Judges of Superior Court.
	William C. Thompson	Salisbury	Dart. 1820	Samuel Fletcher Parker Noyes	1824	Removed to Plymouth, where he now resides.
	Stephen C. Badger	Warner	Dart. 1823	H. B. Chase	1826	See Clerks of Superior Court.
	William W. Stickney	Enfield	Dart. 1823	H. B. Chase	1826	Practised in Concord till 1827, removed to New Market, Rep. from New Market 1840, '41, '42.
	Ira Perley	Boxford, Ms.	Dart. 1822	B. J. Gilbert	1827	Practised also at Hanover, Treasurer of D. C., Rep. from Concord.
	William G. Webster	Plymouth	Dart. 1822	Samuel Fletcher	1827	Practised also at New Hampton and Rochester.
	Ralph Metcalf	Charlestown	Dart. 1823	Henry Hubbard G. B. Upham	1827	Practised also at Newport, Claremont, Sec. of State, N. H. 1831 to '38, Clerk at Washington, resumed the practice at Plymouth, Bristol, Newport, Reg'r of Probate for Sul. Co. 1846.
	James Whittle	Weare	Dart. 1823	Artemas Rogers S. Fletcher	1827	See Bradford.

Charles H. Peaslee	Gilmanton	Dart. 1824	S. Moody	1827	Rep. from Concord, Director and Clerk of C. R. Corporation, Adj. Gen. from July 6, 1829, Trustee and Sec. of N. H. Asylum for Insane, Director of Mechanics Bank, Concord, Rep. in Cong. 1847.
Franklin Pierce	Hillsborough	Bowd. 1824	J. Burnham	1827	Practised in Hillsborough till 1838, Rep. 1829, '30, Speaker 1831, '32, Rep. in Cong. 1833 to '37, Sen. in Cong. 1837 to '42, Dis. Att'y U. S. 1845, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
Hamilton Hutchins	Concord	Dart. 1827	Dane Law School	1830	Treasurer of N. H. M. Fire Ins. Co.
George Minot	Bristol	Dart. 1828	Richard Fletcher	1831	See County Treasurers.
James Sullivan	Exeter	Dart. 1829	N. G. Upham	1832	Practised also in Pembroke, removed to Michigan.
Calvin Ainsworth	Littleton	—	George Sullivan	1835	See Registers of Probate.
Ephraim Eaton	Candia	Dart. 1833	Henry A. Bellows	1837	
Asa Fowler	Pembroke	Dart. 1833	J. D. Stoddard	1837	Clerk of Senate from 1835 to '40, Rep. from Concord.
Arthur Fletcher	Bridgewater	Yale, 1836	S. Fletcher	1840	
Josiah Minot	Bristol	Dart. 1837	H. Hubbard	1840	
William Butterfield	Goffstown	Dart. 1836	J. J. Gilchrist	1840	Practised also in Bristol.
			S. D. Bell	1840	
			Ira Perley	1840	
			S. Butterfield	1840	
George G. Fogg	Meredith	Dart. 1839	W. Lovell	1841	Practised in Lucas Co., Ohio, and Gilmanton, Asst. Clerk of Senate, 1845, '46, Editor of N. H. Patriot, also of a paper in Lowell, Ms., and one in Nashua.
Sylvester Dana	Orford	Dart. 1839	S. C. Lyford	1841	Practised first in Gilmanton, Sec. of State, N. H., 1846, Editor of Independent Democrat.
Chandler E. Potter	Concord	Dart. 1834	Dane Law School	1842	Editor of a paper.
John H. George	Concord	—	Pierce & Fowler	1843	Removed to Manchester, Editor of Manchester Democrat.
Jeremiah Stinson	Dunbarton	Dart. 1798	Pierce & Fowler	1846	In partnership with C. H. Peaslee, Esq.
			C. H. Peaslee	1802	He died in 1809 aged 36.
			Bauch Chase?		

Towns.	Names.	Native Place.	When and where graduated.	With whom read Law.	Com. prac.	General Remarks.
Dunbarton	Caleb Stark, Jr.	Dunbarton	—		1829	Practised also in Pembroke and Concord, Rep. from Dunbarton, previously admitted to the Bar in Ohio.
Epsom	Benjamin Moody Jonathan Steele, Jr.	W. Newbury, Ms. Peterborough	— Wms. 1811	Stephen Moody Jonathan Steele C. H. Atherton	1801	See Solicitors of Rockingham Co.
Franklin	Parker Noyes Thomas H. Pettingill	South Hampton Salisbury	Dart. 1796 Dart. 1801	T. W. Thompson John Harris	1801 1808	See Solicitors of Hillsborough Co. Practised in Canaan till 1822, also in Salisbury, Rep. from Salisbury.
Henniker	George W. Nesmith Austin F. Pike John Kelly	Antrim Hebron Warner	Dart. 1820 — Dart. 1804	Parker Noyes G. W. Nesmith J. H. Woodman	1825 1808	Rep. from Franklin, 1831, '2, '4-6, '8, '9, '44-5, President of N. R. R. Corporation. In partnership with G. W. Nesmith, Esq. Practised in Henniker till 1809, Northwood till 1831, Exeter, Clerk of the House 1828, Reg. Prob. Rock. Co. 1831 to '42, Rep. from Northwood and Exeter, Counsellor 1816, Editor of Exeter News Letter.
Hooksett	Artemas Rogers Samuel Smith John J. Prentice Lewis Smith John Whipple Benjamin B. French	Billerica, Ms. Peterborough Mont Vernon Ashford, Ct. Hamilton, Ms. Chester	Harv. 1809 Dart. 1827 Dart. 1834 — Dart. 1812 —	Joseph Locke T. Rowe E. Parker B. M. Farley R. M. Field H. Clossen E. Burke Baruch Chase Daniel French?	1813 1837 1841 1817 1823	See Solicitors of Merrimack Co. Practised also at Merrimack, Henniker, and Claremont, P. M. at Claremont. See Boscawen. See Registers of Deeds. Practised also at Sutton, Clerk of Judicial Courts Sul. Co, Rep. from Newport, Asst. Clerk and Clerk of H. of Reps. in Cong., Washington, D. C.
Hopkinton	Ebenezer French Stephen Scates	Newtown Concord, Ms.	Dart. 1824 Harv. 1763	E. Trowbridge Francis Dana	1827 1770	Practised also in Sutton and Seabrook, removed from State 1814. Practised in Hopkinton till 1775, where he died, a. 33.

Baruch Chase	Sutton, Ms.	Dart. 1786	Bradley & Buck	1789	See Solicitors of Hillsborough Co.
John Harris	Harvard, Ms.	Harv. 1791	Simon Strong	1794	See Judges of Superior Court.
Joel Harris	Harvard, Ms.	Dart. 1804	John Harris	1807	Removed to Mass.
Matthew Harvey	Sutton	Dart. 1806	John Harris	1809	Rep. from Hopkinton, Speaker of H. 1818-20, Pres. of Sen. 1827, Coun. 1828, Rep. in Cong. 1821-25, Gov. 1830, District Judge U. S. 1830.
John Whipple	Hamilton, Ms.	Dart. 1812	Baruch Chase	1817	See Registers of Deeds.
Horace Chase	Unity	Dart. 1814	Matthew Harvey	1817	See Judges of Probate.
Hamilton E. Perkins	Hopkinton	— — — —	M. Harvey	1833	Removed to Boston, 1845.
William S. Morton	— — — —	— — — —	H. Chase	— — — —	— — — —
Timothy Dauling	Henniker	Harv. 1822	Samuel Fletcher	— — — —	— — — —
James Whittle	Weare	Dart. 1823	Artemas Rogers	1826	Practised in Hillsborough 1826, Henniker 1827, London till 1833. Studied at Gilm. Theo. Sem., and settled as a minister in Warsaw, N. Y.
John Doe	Pembroke	Dart. 1825	S. Fletcher	1827	See Bradford.
Edward S. Morris	Gorham, Me.	— — — —	B. Stevens	1828	Died several years since.
Stephen C. Badger	Warner	Dart. 1823	M. McDonald	1841	Practised in London in 1844, removed to Penn. broke.
Walter P. Flanders	Warner	Dart. 1831	H. B. Chase	1826	See Clerks of Superior Court.
Asa P. Cate	Sanbornton	Dart. M. A. 1811	Joseph Bell	— — — —	— — — —
Benjamin A. Rogers	Northfield	— — — —	G. W. Nesmith	1835	Rep. from New London 1841, 42.
Arthur Rogers	Concord	— — — —	J. D. Willard	— — — —	— — — —
Moody Kent	Newbury, Ms.	Harv. 1801	G. W. Nesmith	1816	See Solicitors of Merrimack Co.
Nathaniel Dearborn	Chester	Dart. 1801	Asa P. Cate	1793	Removed very soon after commencing practice to Gilmanton.
Boswell Stevens	Promfret, Ct.	— — — —	E. St. L. Livermore	1804	See Concord.
Caleb Stark, Jr.	Dunhamton	— — — —	William Gordon	— — — —	— — — —
John Parker	Bedford	— — — —	C. H. Atherton	1809	Practised also in Deerfield and Northwood.
John E. Stanyan	Pembroke	Dart. 1840	George Sullivan	1807	See Judges of Probate.
Edward S. Morris	Gorham, Me.	— — — —	Amos Kent	1820	See Dunbarton.
— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	Jonas B. Bowman	1843	Practised also in Hooksett and Bedford.
— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	N. Clufford	1844	— — — —
— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	M. McDonald	1844	See London.

London

New London

Northfield

Pembroke

<i>Threns.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Native Place.</i>	<i>When and where graduated.</i>	<i>With whom read Law.</i>	<i>Com. prac.</i>	<i>General Remarks.</i>
Pittsfield	Caleb Merrill	Atkinson	Dart. 1808	Baruch Chase	} } } } } } } } } } } } } } } } } } } }	Practised also in Chester and Barnstead, and in partnership with A. Kent. Est. 1831 See Solicitors of Merrimack Co. 1839 Removed to Lowell, Ms.
	Moses Norris, Jr.	Pittsfield	Dart. 1838	A. Kent		
	Abraham W. Beard	Littleton, Ms.		Isaac O. Barnes		
	Charles H. Butters	Pittsfield	Dart. 1837	M. Norris, Jr.		
				L. B. Walker		
				I. Perley		
				Hayes & Cogswell		
				C. Merrill		
				I. Perley		
				C. Merrill		
Salisbury	George L. Merrill	Pittsfield	Dart. 1810	I. Perley	1813 Removed to Manchester, and died 1846.	
	Thos. W. Thompson	Newbury, Ms.		C. Merrill	1811 Practised a short time previous in Kentucky.	
	Moses Eastman	Salisbury	Harv. 1786	James Sullivan	1791 See Solicitors of Hillsborough Co.	
	Thomas W. Pettingill	Salisbury	Dart. 1794	T. W. Thompson	1797 See Clerks of Superior Court.	
	Richard Fletcher	Cavendish, Vt.	Dart. 1804	John Harris	1808 See Franklin.	
			Dart. 1806	Daniel Webster	1809 Removed to Boston, Rep. in General Court from Boston, Rep. in Cong. from Mass., LL. D. at Dartmouth College.	
Sutton	Samuel I. Wells	Sherburne, Ms.	Dart. 1814	Richard Fletcher	1819 Practised in Salisbury till 1836, removed from State.	
	Elbridge F. Greenough	Boscawen	Dart. 1828	E. Webster	1831 Practised in Danville, Columbia Co., Pa., to 1838, went to Salisbury 1813, Rep. from Boscawen 1813.	
	Harrison G. Harris	Harvard, Ms.	—	R. Fletcher	1815 Practised also in Warner.	
	Benjamin B. French	Chester	—	John Harris	1823 See Hooksett.	
	Eleazer French	Newton	Dart. 1824	Daniel French?	1827 See Hooksett.	
	Ira B. Pearson	Newport	—	Edmund Burke	Removed to Chester, Vt.	
	Jeremiah H. Woodman	Saunbornton	Dart. 1794		1800 Practised afterwards at Meredith, now at Rochester, Rep. from Rochester.	
	Parker Noyes	South Hampton	Dart. 1796	T. W. Thompson	1801 See Solicitors of Hillsborough Co.	
	Henry B. Chase	Brookfield, Ms.	Dart. M.A. 1823	Paruch Chase	1801 See Registers of Probate.	
	Harrison G. Harris	Harvard, Ms.	—	John Harris	1815 See Sutton.	
Herman Foster	Andover, Ms.	—	H. B. Chase	1839 Practised in Warner to 1841, removed to Manchester, Rep. from Manchester.		
Wilnot	John H. Slack	New London	Dart. 1811	John Harris	1814 See Andover.	

REASONS FOR GENEALOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE REGISTER.]

Perhaps at no time since the settlement of our country, has the public mind been so deeply interested in genealogical research as it is at the present. There is now perceived among all classes, a growing disposition to make inquiries respecting the past. The National and State archives are compelled to surrender the treasures which for centuries have been locked up in their musty embrace. On every side individuals are to be found, who are ransacking the homesteads of their fathers, to acquire materials for biography and to settle the questions respecting their ancestors which inquisitiveness suggests.

Some of these individuals appear to be urged on by curiosity alone. If, through their inquiries, they ascertain that they have descended from an old and celebrated family, the discovered fact seems to repay them for all the toil at the expense of which that fact may be brought to light. To establish their claim to descent from some noted warrior of the age of chivalry, or from some distinguished statesman of a later date, they are willing, not only to spend laborious days and sleepless nights, but their purses are open, and their gratitude is freely expressed, to any one who shall furnish them with a link to perfect the chain which may connect them with their supposed ancestors.

A family pride, either innate or acquired, leads other inquirers to their task. It is the height of their ambition to be able to trace their lineage to the first settlers of our country. To have derived their existence from the noble band who left a home rendered insupportable by religious persecution, and crossed the stormy Atlantic in the frail Mayflower, is to them a source of the highest pleasure. In their efforts to establish this derivation, facts of great importance in the local history of our country have been elicited. These efforts have given birth to most of our town histories, whereby materials, invaluable to our future historiographers and biographers are preserved from the ravages of time. These men in consequence of their researches become the *nuclei* of associations for historical, genealogical, and biographical pursuits, which, here and there, are springing into existence. These associations are awakening the mass of the people to a sense of the importance of the objects for which they were formed. Many young men, naturally enthusiastic in every thing they undertake, have caught the spirit of antiquarian research. From them we have much to hope. New modes of investigation may be projected, new plans for arranging and preserving historical and genealogical discoveries may be proposed, and new deductions from these discoveries may be made. Such are some of the advantages which may be confidently predicted as the result of these labors in the genealogical field.

Other inquirers are inclined to the study of genealogy from the *argumentum ad pecuniam*. The vast amount of property which remains in abeyance in the old world, has arrested their attention. Every announcement of estates wanting heirs stimulates anew their investigations; and the presiding genius of the age suggests to them the possibility of finding themselves entitled to this unclaimed property.

How important, then, that a genealogical record should exist, where-

in the heirs of families should have a permanent place! How many bitter controversies respecting heirship would thereby be prevented! How many fraudulent distributions of property would thus be defeated! How many of those who have been rendered destitute by the deceptions of false claimants, would be restored to their legal rights, if such a record had been hitherto properly kept!

The disputes of heirs relative to the distribution of estates have frequently occasioned difficulty in our civil courts. In some cases property has been carried to collateral heirs, because lineal descendants could not sufficiently prove their derivation, and in other cases, those who would have inherited at law as the representatives of a deceased parent, are excluded by the intrigues of living co-heirs. Frauds, as the reports of our courts attest, have been perpetrated by those, who, from a similarity of name, though unrelated, have emboldened themselves to step in and exclude others who were legally entitled to the property, but who were unable to furnish sufficient evidence to establish their claim.

The steamers from England often bring news of the extinguishment of European resident heirs to estates in that country; and much money has been expended in the research of ancestry, by our own citizens, who have imagined themselves to be the true heirs to this property. The families, from which the greater number of these estates descend, are old families; branches of which came to this country prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, and the trans-atlantic branch of the stock has run out. When this is the case, it is of high importance that the American descendants of these families should be able, clearly and conclusively, to prove their derivation. In this view, is it not a matter of surprise, that until the present year, the publication of a journal which could furnish information of so important a character as that which now demands so great a share of the public attention, has been delayed?

A Register which shall contain "Biographical Memoirs, Sketches, and Notices of persons who came to North America, especially to New England, before Anno Domini 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their Families there, and their descendants in this country;" which shall give "full and minute Genealogical Memoirs and Tables, showing the lineage and descent of Families, from the earliest dates to which they can be authentically traced down to the present time, with their branches and connections," cannot but be invaluable. If properly conducted, if the severest scrutiny is exercised by the writers over the materials which come under their notice, in the preparation of genealogical articles, the Register will become an authority in our courts, and will save immense amounts of money to the large number of individuals, who are attempting to trace their descent from European families. The policy of the law which invests, first, lineal descendants with intestate estates, and in the absence of lineal descendants, carries the estates to collateral heirs, in preference to an escheat to the State, is generally admitted. Were it not so, one great incentive to industry would be destroyed. The desire of securing their offspring against want, is a prevalent characteristic of New England parents. Assiduity and energy in the pursuit of wealth, which have overcome so many obstacles in our inhospitable climate, have their origin in the desire to advance the interests of posterity. How desirable, then, in order to carry out these views, does the

Genealogical Register become! Such a publication affords the only permanent depository for such records as will serve to insure the correct distribution of the property of deceased persons; and no parent who wishes the avails of his labors to be transmitted to his remote descendants can fail to perceive the utility of such a work, or can decline to furnish such information for its columns, as will enable those who come after him to prove their descent.

The frauds continually practised by those who assume to be heirs to every unclaimed estate, have become a matter of notoriety in English legal practice; and though there are many estates now in abeyance in England for want of discovered legal heirs, the bar and the bench in England are exceedingly distrustful of the evidence forwarded by claimants in this country. No doubt many of these claimants are sincere in the belief that they are true heirs to those estates; but the evidence upon which that belief is founded generally proves to be of too unsatisfactory a character to procure a judgment of the English tribunals in their favor; whereas, had materials been previously collected and given to the world through the columns of an authoritative periodical, the evidence thus furnished would be almost irresistible to any court of law.

We can ask with confidence the attention of all travellers to this journal. Communications relative to the antiquities of the countries they may visit; descriptions of monuments which exist, with the inscriptions thereon; and such information as they may communicate respecting themselves which may be interesting to the families to which they belong: all these will be within the scope of this work. It needs but an announcement of these facts, to obtain from those interested, communications which will not only throw light upon the pedigree of families, but will contain many accounts interesting to genealogists, biographers, and historians, which otherwise would be swept into oblivion; and in this department of the periodical, the public will find amusing, entertaining, and instructive pages. In this view of it, the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* should be extensively patronized; and we are happy to learn that thus far it meets with the decided approbation of the community.

OUR ANCESTORS.

“Our ancestors, though not perfect and infallible in all respects, were a religious, brave, and virtuous set of men, whose love of liberty, civil and religious, brought them from their native land into the American deserts.” — *Rev. Dr. Mayhew's Election Sermon, 1761.*

—
“To let the memory of these men die is injurious to posterity; by depriving them of what might contribute to promote their steadiness to their principles, under hardships and severities.” — *Rev. Dr. E. Culamy's Preface to his Account of Ejected Ministers.*

COMPLETE LIST OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME; TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

BY THE REV. JONATHAN FRENCH OF NORTH HAMPTON.

(Continued from page 43.)

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Graduated	Settled.	Dismissed or died.
Exeter	John Wheelwright	England	ab. 1591	Cam. Eng.	1625 rem. to Wells,	1612
	Samuel Dudley	England	1606		1650 d.	1683
The present 1st Church	John Clark	Newbury, Ms.	June 21, 1676	Harv.	1690 Sept. 21, 1698 d.	July 25, 1705
	John Odlin	Boston, Ms.	Nov. 18, 1681	Harv.	1702 Nov. 11, 1706 d.	Nov. 20, 1751
	Woodbridge Odlin	Exeter, N. H.	April 28, 1718	Harv.	1738 Sept. 28, 1743 d.	March 10, 1776
	Isaac Mansfield	Marblehead, Ms.	1750	Harv.	1767 Oct. 9, 1776 dis.	Aug. 22, 1787
	William F. Rowland	Plainfield, Ct.	1761	Harv.	1781 June 2, 1790 dis.	Dec. 5, 1828
	John Smith	Wethersfield, Ct.		Yale,	1821 March 12, 1829 dis.	Feb. 11, 1838
	William Williams	Wethersfield, Ct.	Oct. 2, 1797	Yale,	1816 May 31, 1838 dis.	Oct. 1, 1812
	Joy H. Fairchild	Guilford, Ct.	April 24, 1789	Yale,	1813 Sept. 20, 1813 dis.	July 30, 1814
	Roswell D. Hitchcock	E. Machias, Me.	Aug. 15, 1817	Amh.	1836 Nov. 19, 1845	

NOTES.

EXETER. The settlement of Exeter commenced in 1638. The founder and first minister of the place was the *Rev. John Wheelwright*, mentioned by Dr. Belknap as "a gentleman of learning, piety, and zeal." He came from Lincolnshire, England, and landed at Boston, Ms., May 26, 1636. "He and Mary, his wife, were admitted to the Boston church, on the 12th of June." A settlement had been made, as early as 1625, at Mount Wollaston, afterwards Braintree, Ms. In 1634, Boston was enlarged, so as to include Mount Wollaston. Mr. Wheelwright became preacher to the people at that place. These circumstances account for his being mentioned in some publications, as having removed to New Hampshire from Braintree; and in others from the church in Boston. Antinomian sentiments were imputed to Mr. Wheelwright. He was a brother of the famous Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, whose Antinomian zeal brought her into public notice. At a Fast in Boston, in December, 1636, Mr. Wheelwright preached one of the sermons. It gave offence, as it was judged to reflect on ministers and magistrates. He was said to have asserted, "that they walked in such a way of salvation as was no better than a covenant of works;" and also, that "he exhorted such as were under a covenant of grace to combat them, as their greatest enemies." [*Neal's New Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 186.]

Mr. Wheelwright was summoned, by the civil court, "to give in his answer explicitly, whether he would acknowledge his offence, in preaching his late seditious sermon, or abide the sentence of the court." His answer was, "that he had been guilty of no sedition nor contempt; that he had delivered nothing but the truth of Christ; and, for the application of his doctrine, that was made by others, and not by himself, he was not responsible." [*Neal's N. E.*, I. 190.]

Not being inclined to comply with the request of the court, that he would, "out of a regard to the public peace, leave the Colony, of his own accord," he was sentenced "to be disfranchised, to be banished the jurisdiction, and to be taken into custody immediately, unless he should give security to depart before the end of March." Appeal not being admitted, and declining to give bail, he was taken into custody, but released the next day, on "declaring himself willing to submit to a simple banishment." [*Neal's N. E.*, I. 191.]

Mr. Wheelwright, having purchased lands of the Indians at Squamscott Falls, with a number of his adherents began a plantation in 1638, which, according to agreement made with Mason's agent, they called Exeter. "Having obtained a dismission from the church in Boston, they formed themselves into a church; and judging themselves without the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they combined into a separate body politic," &c. [*Belknap*, I. 37.] This combination continued three years. The names of those dismissed from Boston were John Wheelwright, Richard Merrys, Richard Bulgar, Philemon Parment, Isaac Gosse, Christopher Marshall, George Baytes, Thomas Wardell, William Wardell. [*Dr. Belknap from Boston Chh. Records.*] "When Exeter came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Mr. Wheelwright, being still under sentence of banishment, with those of his church who were resolved to adhere to him, removed into the Province of Maine, and settled at Wells. He was soon after restored, upon a slight acknowledgment, to the freedom of the Colony; and in 1647 accepted an invitation from the church in Hampton, and settled as colleague with Mr. Dalton." "After his dismission from Hampton church he went to England, where he was in favor with Cromwell, with whom he had in early life been associated at the University of Cambridge in England. After Charles II. came to the throne, Mr. Wheelwright returned to New England, and took up his residence at Salisbury, where he died, November 15, 1679, aged, probably, about 85 years." [*Dow's Hist. Address at Hampton.*]

Neal, although his sympathies were with the opponents of Wheelwright, mentions him as being "afterwards an useful minister in the town of Hampton." Dr. Cotton Mather, while he justifies the proceedings of the court against Mr. Wheelwright, accounts him "a man that had the root of the matter in him." Having quoted at large Mr. Wheelwright's address to the government, Dr. Mather says, "Upon this most ingenious acknowledgement, he was restored unto his former liberty, and interest among the people of God; and

lived almost 40 years after, a valued servant of the church, in his generation." Referring to some publications of the day, in which Mr. Wheelwright was charged with being heretical, Dr. Mather said, "this good man published a vindication of himself, against the wrongs that had been done unto him." In this vindication were quoted the words of Mr. Cotton—"I do conceive and profess, that our brother Wheelwright's doctrine is according to God, in the points controverted." Mr. Wheelwright also produced "a declaration from the whole general court of the Colony, signed by the secretary," in which "they now signify, that Mr. Wheelwright hath, for these many years, approved himself a sound orthodox, and profitable minister of the gospel, among the churches of Christ." [*Magnaba*, II. 443.]

Dr. Mather's own opinion of Mr. Wheelwright was expressed in a letter to G. Vaughan, Esq., in 1708. "Mr. Wheelwright was always a gentleman of the most unspotted morals imaginable; a man of a most unblemished reputation." "His worst enemies never looked on him as chargeable with the least ill practices." [*Belknap's Biog.*, III. 338.]

The sermon of Mr. Wheelwright which gave offence in 1636, is still preserved in manuscript. The Hon. Jeremiah Smith, late of Exeter, N. H., who had read it, and who was fully competent to judge of its legal bearings, said that he found in it no ground for a charge of sedition. The charge was "wholly groundless, there was not the least color for it." [*Judge Smith's MS.*]

Mr. Wheelwright was settled over the first church in Salisbury, Ms., Dec. 9, 1662. [*Rev. J. B. Felt.*] In 1671, at the ordination of Rev. Joshua Moody, at Portsmouth, Mr. Wheelwright gave the Right Hand of Fellowship. One of Mr. Wheelwright's descendants, of the ninth generation, Rev. Rufus Wheelwright Clark, is now pastor of that church in Portsmouth. Mr. Wheelwright's last will "names his son Samuel, son-in-law Edward Rishworth, his grandchildren Edward Lyde, Mary White, Mary Maverick, and William Thomas, and Jacob Bradbury." [*Farmer's General Reg.*] Thomas Wheelwright of Wells, was also a son of Rev. John Wheelwright. For an interesting account, containing other facts respecting Mr. Wheelwright, see "Collectanea" by Hon. J. Kelly, in Exeter News Letter, May 24, 1842.

Two of the descendants of the Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, of the seventh generation, are now living in Newburyport. Abraham Wheelwright, Esq., and Ebenezer Wheelwright, Esq., both merchants. The first is the oldest man in the place who is still able to walk abroad, having attained to the age of 90 years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was distinguished for patriotism and bravery. He was in the field with Washington in most of his actions, and was several times taken prisoner by the British, but always effected his escape.

"The first church formed in Exeter became extinct a few years after its formation." [*Dow's Hist. Address; Farmer & Moore.*] "An attempt was made by the remaining inhabitants of Exeter to form themselves into a church, and settle Mr. Batchelder, who had been minister at Hampton." This the general court prohibited, on account of their divisions; and directed them to "defer gathering a church, or any other such proceeding, till they, or the court of Ipswich, upon further satisfaction of their reconciliation and fitness, should give allowance therefor." [*Belknap's Biog.*, I. 58.]

The Rev. Samuel Dudley was the second minister in Exeter. It does not appear that there was any formal church organization there, during his ministry. In some circumstances, a minister labored with a people several years, before a church was formally organized. Rev. Joshua Moody was ten or twelve years in the ministry at Portsmouth, before a church was gathered in that place.

Mr. Dudley was son of Gov. Thomas Dudley, who came to New England in 1630, and of whom Farmer speaks, as "a man of approved wisdom and godliness." Gov. Dudley was, however, among the most zealous of those who effected the banishment of Wheelwright. Cotton Mather says, "His orthodox piety had no little influence unto the deliverance of the country, from the contagion of the fatalistical errors, which had like to have overturned all." [*Mag.*, I. 122.]

A short passage from Farmer should be introduced here, not merely as relat-

ing to the persecution, which led to the settlement of Exeter, by Wheelwright, but as it gives a just representation of the Puritan character in those times. "Through the whole of his life, Governor Dudley opposed and denounced what he deemed to be heresy with an honest zeal, which, in these days of universal toleration, is sometimes referred to, as a blot upon his fame. But the candid and judicious, who are acquainted with the history of the Puritans, and the circumstances under which 'they came into a corner of the new world, and with an immense toil and charge made a wilderness habitable, on purpose there to be undisturbed in the exercise of their worship,' will never be found censuring and railing at their errors. They will rather wonder at the wisdom of the views, the disinterested nobleness of principle, and self-sacrificing heroism, displayed by these wonderful men, to whom the world is indebted for the most perfect institutions of civil and religious freedom known among men." [*Am. Quar. Reg.* Vol. XV. 301.]

Mr. Dudley of Exeter is noted in Fitch's MS. as "a person of good capacity and learning." [*Belknap*, I. 53.] He was born in England in 1606. In New England, he resided in Cambridge, in Boston, and in Salisbury. He was Representative of Salisbury in 1644. His ministry in Exeter he commenced in 1650, and died there in 1683, aged 77. In 1656 the inhabitants of Portsmouth voted "to give an invitation to Mr. Samuel Dudley, son of Thomas Dudley, the Deputy Governor of Massachusetts, to be their minister, and to give him a salary of eighty pounds a year." He accepted the proposition, and agreed to visit them the next spring; but it does not appear that he ever came." [*Adams's Annals of Portsmouth*.] Mr. Dudley's first wife was Mary, daughter of Governor Winthrop. She died at Salisbury, April 12, 1643. He had a second and a third wife. Besides his descendants of the name of Dudley, there are numerous families in New Hampshire, and elsewhere, who trace their descent from Mr. Dudley of Exeter. Among his descendants were the wife of Gen. Henry Dearborn; the wife of Rev. John Moody; the wife of John Burgin; the wife of Gov. James Sullivan; the grandmother of Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary; and also the mother of Gov. Langdon. For a long list of descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley, see Exeter News Letter, Aug. 31, 1846.

The Rev. John Clark was the third minister in Exeter.

A church, which continues under the style of the First Church in Exeter, was organized in September, 1698. In the Hampton Church Records is the following entry: "1698. Sept. 11, Dismissed, in order to their being incorporated into a church state, in Exeter, Mr. Moses Leavitt, Mr. Henry Wadley, Jno. Scribner, Mrs. Elisabeth Clark, Mrs. Elisabeth Gilman, wife of Cap. Gilman, Mrs. Tipping, Mrs. Deborah Collin, Goodwife Bean, Mrs. Mary Gilman, Mrs. Elisabeth Wadley, Mrs. Sarah Dudley, Sarah Sewal, Deborah Sinclair. And Mr. Wear and Cap. Dow were chosen, messengers of the church, to assist in the ordination of Mr. Jno. Clark, at Exeter." The persons who have been mentioned, as having been formerly admitted to the church in Hampton, (most or all of whom lived in Exeter,) constituted nearly half the number, who entered into a church state at Exeter.

The most ancient volume extant of the records of the present "First Church of Christ in Exeter" commences thus, "The order of proceeding in gathering a particular Church in Exeter."

"After conferring together, and being mutually satisfied in each other, we drew up a confession of faith, and the terms of the covenant, which we all signed, the sabbath before ordination. And having sent for the Rev. Mr. J. Hale, (who preached the ordination sermon,) Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Pike, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Cotton, and Mr. Toppan, who accordingly came; and on the twenty-first of September, 1698, Mr. Hale, Woodbridge, Pike, and Cotton, laid on hands, Mr. Pike praying before the imposition of hands; Mr. Woodbridge gave the charge; Mr. Cotton gave the right hand of fellowship; and we were, by the elders, and messengers, of the several churches, owned as a Church of Christ, and John Clark declared to be a minister of Christ Jesus." No doubt Mr. John Hale, of Beverly, was the preacher. He had recently married the widowed mother of Mr. Clark. The other ministers mentioned were undoubtedly Rev. Messrs. Benjamin Woodbridge, minister first at Bristol, R. I.,

who preached at Kittery in 1688, and, as early as 1699, in Medford; John Pike of Dover; Benjamin Rolfe of Haverhill, Ms., who was killed by the Indians; John Cotton of Hampton; and Christopher Toppan of Newbury. The father of Rev. John Clark of Exeter was Nathaniel Clark, a merchant of Newbury, and one of the early settlers of that town, who married, Nov. 25, 1663, Elisabeth Somerby, daughter of Henry Somerby, one of the grantees of Newbury. Nathaniel Clark was in the expedition to Canada in 1690, and died there, Aug. 25, aged 46, having been wounded on board the ship "Six Friends." His widow, Elisabeth Clark, married Rev. John Hale of Beverly, Aug. 8, 1698. Mr. Hale was chaplain in the expedition in which Nathaniel Clark was mortally wounded. A particular account of Mr. Hale does not belong to this article. Of his views and influence in the affairs of the "Salem Witchcraft" see *Amer. Quar. Reg.* Vol. X. pp. 247, 248. In that account there is, however, doubtless a mistake as to the original name of the widow of Nathaniel Clark. See also *Magnalia*, II. 408, and *Cottin's Newbury*, p. 298. Rev. Mr. Clark of Exeter was born at Newbury, June 24, 1670. gr. H. C. 1690, and ordained at Exeter, Sept. 21, 1698; "married Elisabeth Woodbridge, a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, already mentioned, and granddaughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, first minister of Andover, and also of Rev. John Ward, first minister of Haverhill, June 19, 1694,—Rev. John Clark died July 25, 1705," aged 35. His children were Benjamin, Nathaniel, Deborah, and Ward, who was the first minister of Kingston. The mother of Elisabeth Woodbridge was Mary, daughter of John Waid.

The Woodbridge family has furnished a number of ministers distinguished for talents, learning, piety, and an excellent spirit. Were the notices of them collected, which are scattered in various publications, they would form an interesting memoir.

Rev. John Ollin, the fourth minister of Exeter, and the second minister of the present First Church, was son of Elisha, and grandson of John Odlin, one of the first settlers of Boston. Rev. John Odlin was born in Boston, Nov. 18, 1681, gr. H. C. 1702, ordained at Exeter, Nov. 11, 1706. He married, Oct. 21, 1709, Mrs. Elisabeth Woodbridge Clark, widow of his predecessor. Mr. Odlin was one of the proprietors of Gilmanton. His son, Capt. John Odlin, was one of the settlers of that town. Another of his sons, Dudley, was a physician. Elisha gr. H. C. 1731, and settled in the ministry in Amesbury; Woodbridge was his father's colleague and successor in Exeter. Mrs. Odlin, wife of Rev. John Odlin, d. Dec. 6, 1729. His second marriage was Oct. 22, 1730, with Elisabeth Briscoe, widow of Robert Briscoe, and formerly wife of Lieut. James Dudley, and daughter of Samuel Leavitt. Mr. Odlin d. Nov. 20, 1754, aged about 73, nearly eleven years after his son became his colleague. [*Farmer's Reg.; Lancaster's Gilmanton; Exeter Church Cor.*] In 1743, May 18, the church "voted to concur with the vote of the town in choosing Mr. Woodbridge Odlin to settle as a colleague with his hon'd father the Rev. John Odlin." During the same month "there were a number of the church separated from their communion." The circumstances will be noticed in the account of the formation of another church.

Rev. Woodbridge Odlin was ordained colleague pastor Sept. 28, 1743. The exercises were, Prayer by Rev. Wm. Allen of Greenland; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Odlin from Col. i: 28; Charge by Rev. Caleb Cushing of Salisbury; Right Hand by Rev. Mr. Rust of Stratham; and Prayer by Rev. Joseph Adams of Newington. Rev. W. Odlin was born at Exeter, April 28, 1718; gr. H. C. 1738, m. Oct. 23, 1755, Mrs. Abigail Strong, widow of Rev. Job Strong of Portsmouth, and daughter of Col. Peter Gilman. Mr. W. Odlin d. March 10, 1776, aged 57. His children were Dudley, Woodbridge, Peter, Elisabeth, Abigail, who was the first wife of Hon. Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter, John, Mary Ann, who was wife of Thomas Stickney of Concord, and Charlotte, wife of Jeremiah Stickney of Dover. [*Lancaster's Gilmanton; Exeter Church Records.*] Rev. W. Odlin, during his ministry of more than thirty-two years, baptized 1,276, and admitted 36 persons to the church. [*Chh. Records.*] The "Half-way covenant," as it was often called, was then in use, and this accounts for the great disproportion between the admissions to full communion and the baptisms. "It

provided that all persons of sober life and correct sentiments without being examined as to a change of heart might profess religion or become members of the church and have their children baptized though they did not come to the Lord's table." [Dr. Hawes' Lectures, p. 149.]

Rev. Isaac Mansfield succeeded Rev. W. Odlin, and was ord. Oct. 9, 1776. The exercises were Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tucker of Newbury; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Thayer of Hampton, from Ezek. xxxiii: 7-9; Charge by Rev. Mr. Fogg of Kensington; Right Hand by Rev. Mr. Webster of Salisbury, 2nd chh.; Prayer by Rev. Edmund Noyes of Salisbury, 1st chh. There were also invited on the ordaining council the churches in Bientwood, Dover, Epping, Greenland, 1st in Cambridge, 2nd in Scituate, and 2nd in Amesbury. Mr. Mansfield was born at Marblehead, Ms., in 1750, gr. H. C. 1767, also M. A. at D. C., 1770; married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Clap of Scituate, Ms. Mr. Mansfield, "according to his agreement with the parish," was dismissed Aug. 22, 1787, by a council of three churches, of which Messrs. Fogg, Langdon, then of Hampton Falls, and Macclintock were pastors. The result is in the church records. It does not state the circumstances which produced "such a crisis as to render a separation eligible on both parts;" but the council say, "We feel ourselves constrained by duty and love to testify the sense we have of the valuable ministerial gifts and qualifications with which God hath furnished Mr. Mansfield, and which have been well approved not only among his own people, but by the churches in this vicinity." During Mr. Mansfield's ministry of nearly eleven years, 245 were baptized, and 12 admitted to the church. Mr. Mansfield removed to Marblehead. He became a magistrate, and was afterwards known as Isaac Mansfield, Esq. His sons, Theodore and Isaac, were born in Exeter. Mrs. Mansfield died in Marblehead, Feb. 11, 1806, aged 59. He d. in Boston, Sept., 1826, aged 76. His father was also Isaac Mansfield, Esq., of Marblehead; "a gentleman of handsome literary acquirements, and spent his days in piety and usefulness." He died April 12, 1792, aged 72. He is supposed to be the same who graduated at H. C., 1742. [Alden's Col.]

Rev. William Frederick Rowland was born in Plainfield, Ct., in 1761, gr. D. C. 1784, also M. A. at Yale, 1787. He was ordained in Exeter, June 2, 1790. The churches invited were Hampton Falls, North Hampton, Hampton, 2nd Salisbury, 1st Newbury, 1st Newburyport, Greenland, Stratham, 2nd Exeter, Brattle Street, Boston, Charlestown, 2nd Portland. The exercises were, Prayer by Dr. Macclintock; Sermon by Dr. Thacher of Boston; Ordaining Prayer by Dr. Langdon; Charge by Dr. Webster; Right Hand by Dr. Macclintock; Prayer by Dr. Morse. Mr. Rowland m. Sally, daughter of Col. Eliphalet Ladd of Portsmouth. She died Oct. 12, 1798, at the early age of 24. Extracts from the sermon of Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth at her funeral, may be found in Alden's Collection, Vol. II., p. 66. Mr. Rowland's 2nd marriage was with Ann, daughter of Col. Eliphalet Giddings of Exeter. She died June 13, 1811, aged 31. Her infant was buried with her. After a ministry of thirty-eight years, Mr. Rowland asked and received a dismission. It took place Dec. 5, 1828. The ministers of the council, whose result is in the church records, were Rev. Messrs. Hurd of Exeter, Sanford of Newmarket, Spofford of Brentwood, and Cummings of Stratham. Mr. Rowland deceased June 10, 1843, aged 82, leaving four children, Sarah Ann, Mary Elisabeth, William Frederick, and Theresa Orne. Mary Elisabeth died in 1845. The sermon at the funeral of Mr. Rowland was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hurd. Mr. Rowland's father was Rev. David S. Rowland, gr. Yale, 1743; settled first at Plainfield, Ct., and afterwards at Windsor, Ct.; where his son, Henry A. Rowland, was ordained his successor, in 1790. During Mr. Rowland's ministry at Exeter, there were 128 admissions to the church, and 295 baptisms. He possessed good talents, was very respectable as a preacher, and gifted in prayer.

Rev. John Smith was born in Wethersfield, Ct.; gr. Y. C., 1821; ordained at Trenton, N. J., March 7, 1826; dismissed Aug., 1828. Inst. in Exeter, March 12, 1829. Exercises on the occasion: Prayer by Rev. Abraham Burdick of Pembroke, N. H.; Sermon by Rev. N. Bouton of Concord; Prayer, Rev. Mr. Miltimore of Newbury; Charge, Rev. Dr. Dana, Newburyport; Right Hand, Rev. Mr. Hurd of Exeter; Address, Rev. Mr. Withington of Newbury; Prayer by

Rev. Mr. Winslow, then of Dover, now of Boston. Mr. Smith's "relation to the people of his charge in Exeter, continued nearly nine years with mutual harmony and affection and with much advantage to the cause of religion." [*Result of Council.*] At his own request, he was dismissed Feb. 14, 1838, and accepted an appointment from the Amer. Tract Society, to superintend their operations in New Jersey, and in Southern New York and vicinity. He was afterwards installed in Wilton, Ct. During Mr. Smith's ministry in Exeter, the number of admissions to the church was 170, and the number of baptisms 139. The number of church members reported to the General Association in 1836, was 226. Of the children of the Rev. John and Mrs. Esther Smith, there were baptized at Exeter, James Dickinson, Jan. 7, 1830; Esther Mary, June 9, 1833; a second Esther Mary, Oct. 5, 1835; and Walter Mitchell, June 4, 1837.

Rev. William Williams was born in Wethersfield, Ct., Oct. 2, 1797, grad. Y. C., 1816; studied theology at Andov. Sem., and with Pres. Timothy Dwight. Settled in Salem over the Branch, since the Howard St. Church, July 5, 1821; dismissed Feb. 17, 1832; settled over the Crombie St. Church, which had separated from the Howard St. Nov. 22, 1832. [*Amer. Quar. Reg.*, Vol. VII, p. 260.] He was installed at Exeter, May 31, 1838. Exercises on the occasion: Prayer by Rev. S. T. Abbott of Seabrook; Sermon by Rev. Milton P. Bramin of Danvers; Prayer by Rev. S. W. Clark of Greenland; Charge by Rev. J. French of North Hampton; Right Hand, Rev. J. Hurd of Exeter; Address by Rev. Edwin Holt of Portsmouth; Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gunnison of Brentwood. Mr. Williams resigned his ministry, Oct. 1, 1842, on account of the state of his health, taken in connection with existing difficulties. Mr. Williams returned to Salem, Ms., where he engaged in the study, and has been since in the practice of medicine. The number of members of Mr. Williams's church, as reported in 1841, was 217.

Rev. Joy Hamlet Fairchild was born in Guilford, Ct., April 24, 1789, and was the youngest of sixteen children. His father was Lewis Fairchild. His mother before marriage was Mehetabel Waterhouse of Saybrook, Ct. Rev. Mr. Fairchild grad. Y. C. 1813, studied theology with Dr. Ely of Monson, Ms., and settled in the ministry in East Hartford, Ct., June, 1816; in South Boston, Phillips Church, Nov., 1827. He was installed in Exeter, Sept. 20, 1843. Exercises on the occasion were: Reading of the Scriptures, Rev. S. W. Clark of Greenland; Prayer, Rev. R. W. Clark, Portsmouth; Sermon, Rev. N. Adams, Boston; Prayer, Rev. J. French; Charge, Rev. Dr. Codman; Right Hand, Rev. Mr. Hurd; Address, Rev. H. Winslow of Boston; Prayer, Rev. E. D. Eldredge of Hampton. Mr. Fairchild resigned his office June 18, 1844. His reasons are thus assigned in his letter to the church. "I am accused of a crime which I never committed, but which it is not in my power to disprove. I do not wish to preach the gospel any longer than I can be useful. And as my usefulness must now be ended, I hereby resign my office as Pastor of this church." His pastoral relation was formally dissolved by a Council, called at his own request, July 30, 1844. The doings of the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals in his case are in the hands of the public. After removing from Exeter he was installed over the Payson Church, South Boston, Nov. 19, 1845.

Mr. Fairchild m. 1st, Cynthia Waterhouse of Saybrook, Ct., Oct., 1814. Their children are Harriet Elisabeth, b. Sept. 2, 1815, m. Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., U. S. Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, where she d. Nov. 5, 1846; Lucius Hamlet, b. Jan. 26, 1819. Mr. Fairchild m. 2nd, Mary Bradford, daughter of William Bradford, Esq., of Philadelphia, July 18, 1825. Their children are William Bradford, b. Nov. 2, 1828; Thomas Robbins, b. April 9, 1834, d. May 2, 1835; Florina Tomlin, b. March 13, 1838; Mary Joy, b. May 25, 1843, d. July 10, 1843; Harriet Ten Eyck, b. Dec. 29, 1846.

Rev. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, the present pastor, was born in East Machias, Me., Aug. 15, 1817, gr. A. C. 1836, Tutor from 1839 to 1842, theological education at Andov. Sem., before and after his tutorship; stated supply at Waterville, Me., one year; ord. at Exeter Nov. 19, 1845. Exercises on the occasion were, Reading the Scriptures, Rev. J. W. Newman of Stratham; Prayer, Rev. Homer Barrows of Dover; Sermon, Rev. Orin Fowler of Fall River; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. J. Hurd; Charge, Rev. O. Fowler; Right Hand, Rev. B. R. Allen of

South Berwick, Me.; Address, Rev. S. S. N. Greely of Newmarket; Prayer, Rev. James T. McCollom, Somersworth. The father of Mr. Hitchcock, whose name was also Roswell, was born in Hawley, Ms.; his father removed from Springfield, Ms. His mother's surname was, before marriage, Longfellow. She was of Machias. Mr. Hitchcock m. Elisabeth Anthony Brayton, her mother being of the Anthony family, which was ancient in Bristol Co., Ms.

(To be continued.)

THE NAMES OF THE PROPRIETORS OF NEW HAVEN, CT., IN THE YEAR 1685.

[This article has been kindly furnished us by Charles William Bradley, Esq., the present Secretary of the State of Connecticut.]

James Bishop, Esqr.	Henry Bristol,	Henry Glover.
William Jones, Esqr.	John Brockett,	Mr. John Goodyear,
Major John Nash,	John Brockett, Junr.	John Hancock,
Mr. James Pierpont,	John Brooks,	Mr. John Harriman,
Serjt. John Alling,	Henry Brooks,	James Heaton,
Mr. James Alling,	Eleazer Brown,	Nathanael Heaton,
Phillip Alcock,	Samuell Brown,	Samuel Hemingway,
John Alling Senr.	Ebenezer Brown,	Mrs. Hope Herbert,
Samuell Alling.	Benjamin Bunnill,	Eliakim Hitchcock.
Joseph Alsop, Senr.	Samuell Burwell,	Nathanael Hitchcock,
Joseph Alsop,* Junior,	Zacheus Cande,	Richard Hingambottom,
Serjt Nathan Andrews,	William Chatterton,	John Hill,
David Atwater, Senr.	John Chidsey,	Ebenezer Hill,
David Atwater, Junr.	James Clark,	Mr. John Hodson,
John Atwater,	John Clark,	John Holt,
Jonathan Atwater,	Samuell Clark,	Eleazar Holt,
Robert Angar,	William Collins,	Samuell Hotchkis,
Nathan Andrews, Junr.	John Cooper, Senr.	John Hotchkis,
John Austin,	John Cooper, Junr.	Joshua Hotchkis,
John Ball,	Mrs. — Coster,	Thomas Hotchkis,
Hannah Ball,	Mr. John Davenports, heirs,	Daniell Hotchkis,
John Barnes,	Mr. James Dixwell,	Jeremiah How,
Thomas Barnes,	John Davids, or Dixwell,	Ephraim-How's, heirs,
Daniell Barnes,	Robert Dauson,	Jeremiah Hull,
John Bassett,	James Denison,	Samuell Humerston,
Samuell Bassett,	Lt. Abraham Dickerman,	John Humerston,
Isaac Beecher, Senr.	Edmund Dorman,	Thomas Humerston,
Isaac Beecher, Junr.	John Downs,	Bartholomew Jacobs,
John Beecher,	Nicholas Elsey,	Thomas Johnson,
Eleazar Beecher,	Symon Egears,	John Johnson, Senr.
John Benham, Senr.	Samuell Ferns,	John Johnson, Junr.
John Benham, Junr.	Benjamin Fenns, heirs,	William Johnson,
John Bishop,	Samuell Ford,	Samuell Johnson,
John Blackly,	Mathew Ford,	Nathanael Jones.
Samuell Blackly,	Mark Fowler,	Joseph Ives,
Ebenezer Blackly,	John Frost,	Edward Keely,
Benjamin Bouden,	Mr. — Gibberts, heirs,	Nathanael Kimberly,
Nathanael Boykin,	Timothy Gibberts, heirs,	Thomas Kimberly,
William Bradley,	John Gibbs,	Jonathan Lamson,
Joseph Bradley,	Henry Gibbons,	Thomas Leck,
Abraham Bradley,	William Gibbons,	Richard Little,
Isaac Bradley,	Mathew Gilbert's, heirs,	Ralph Loines, Senr.
Benjamin Bradley,	Mathew Gilbert,	Samuell Loines,

* The present orthography of such names as have materially changed their forms is here given: Alsop for Alsup; Blake-lee or Blakeley, Blackly; Bradley, Bradly; Bristol, Bristoll; Brackett, Brockett; Bunnell, Bunnill; Candee, Cande; Dawson, Dauson; Gilbert, Gibberts; Eaton, Heaton; Higgins', contraction of Higgzbottom, Hingambottom; Hotchkiss, Hotchkis; Humerston, Humerston; Lines and Lynde, Loines; Mallory, Maltery; Meriman, Mariman; Morse, Moss; Moltrop, Multrop; Monson, Munson; Osborn, Osbourn; Payne, Pain; Punderson, Ponderson; Prindle, Prangle; Thompson, Thomson; Turner, Turnor; Umbertfield', Umpherville; Woodin, Woodin.

Ralph Loines, Junr.
Joseph Loines,
Benjamin Loines,
Thomas Luddington,
John Luddington,
William Luddington,
Peter Mallery, Senr.
Peter Mallery, Junr.
Thomas Mallery,
Daniell Mallery,
John Mallery,
Joseph Mansfield,
Capt. Moses Mansfield,
Lt. Nathaniel Marriman,
Ellis Mew's, heirs,
Ens: John Miles,
Thomas Mix,
John Mix,
Nathanael Mix,
Daniell Mix,
Caleb Mix,
John Morris,
Eleazer Morris,
Joseph Morris,
Mr. John Moss,
Joseph Moss,
Mercy Moss's heirs,
Mathew Multrop,
Ens: Samuel Munson,
Richard Newman,
John Newman,
Mr. Jerr: Osbourn's, heirs,
Mrs. Mary Osbourn,
Mr. Jerr: Osborn, Junr.
Mr. John Prout,
William Pain's, heirs,
John Pain,
George Pardee, Senr.
George Pardee, Junr.
Mr. William Peck,
Joseph Peck,

Benjamin Peck,
Edward Perkins,
John Perkins,
Jonathan Perkins,
David Perkins,
John Perry,
Thomas Pimore,
John Ponderson,
John Potter,
Nathanael Potter,
Edward Preston,
Joseph Preston,
William Pringle,
Joseph Pringle,
Ely Robberts,
William Robberts,
Mr. Rich^d Rosewell,
John Roe,
John Sacket's heirs,
John Sacket, Junr.
Thomas Sandford,
Ens: Dan^l Shermou,
Thomas Smith,
John Smith,
Samuell Smith,
Joseph Smith,
Ebenezer Smith,
Nathan Smith,
Richard Sperry, Senr.
John Sperry,
Richard Sperry, Junr.
Nathanael Sperry,
Thomas Sperry,
John Steevens,
Henry Steevens,
Robert Talmage's heirs,
Serj^t Thos. Talmage,
Enos Talmage,
John Talmage,
James Taylor,
William Thorps, heirs,

Nathanael Thorp,
John Thomson's heirs,
John Thomson, mariner,
John Thomson, farmer,
John Thomson, Junr.
Mr. William Thomson,
John Thomas,
Daniell Thomas,
Samuell Thomas,
Joseph Thomas,
John Thomas, Junr.
Christopher Todd,
John Todd,
Samuell Todd,
Mr. Thomas Trowbridge,
John Trowbridge,
Mr. William Trowbridge,
William Trowbridge, Junr.
Thomas Trowbridge, Junr.
James Trowbridge,
Isaac Turnor,
Thomas Tuttle,
Jonathan Tuttle,
Joseph Tuttle,
David Tuttle,
Nathanael Tuttle,
John Tuttle,
Samuell Tuttle,
John Umpherville,
John Watson,
Samuell Whitehead,
William Wilmott,
Serj^t John Winston,
John Winston, Junr.
William Wooden's heirs,
Jeremiah Wooden,
John Woolcott,
Mr. John Yale,
Mr. Nathanael Yale,
The Trustees of the }
School Estate. }

This List of names Compared with the List of 1685, and is a true Coppy, attested by uss.

NATHAN ANDREWS, } *Select men*
WILLIAM THOMSON, } *of New Haven.*
JONATHAN ATWATER, }

This List of the Proprietors of the Lands in the Township of Newhaven, was Exhibited in the Generall Assembly on the Twentieth day of October, in the third year of her Majesties reigne, Annoq. Dom: 1704, at the Same time when a release of all the Lands in said Township to the said proprietors was read and approved and ordered to be signed in the name of the Governour and Company of her Majesties Colony of Connecticut.
Test. ELEAZER KIMBERLY, *Sery.*

The above written, with what is Contained in the two next foregoing pages, relating thereunto, is a true Coppie of the Originall, being therewith Examind and Compared, and here recorded, May 20th, 1707. Pr me ELEAZER KIMBERLY, *Sery.*

[The foregoing is recorded in the Connecticut "Colony Records of Deeds," Vol. III. fol. 397 — 399.]

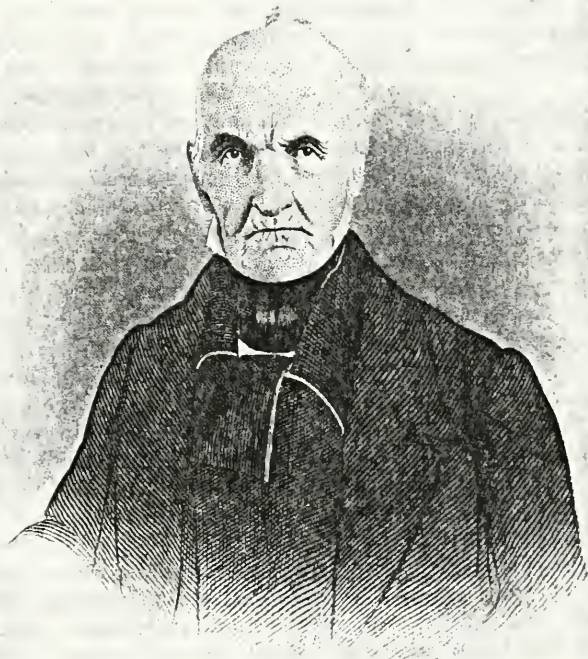
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, SS. }
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this Office.

{ L. s. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hartford, this sixth day of March, A. D. 1847, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States of America.

CHARLES WM. BRADLEY,

Secretary of State.



Your most Obedient servant

Chas. Parsons,



MEMOIR OF ENOCH PARSONS, ESQ., OF HARTFORD, CT.

The name of PARSONS is found among the earliest emigrants to New England, and it designated a family of high respectability in the parent country. As early as 1481, John Parsons was Mayor of Hereford in the county of Herefordshire, and Sir Thomas Parsons of Great Milton, from one branch of the family, received the honor of knighthood from Charles I., about the year 1634, and his descendants are still found at Great Milton and in the city of London. The Coat of Arms granted to Sir Thomas is thus described: "He beareth gules, two chevrons ermine, between three eagles displayed, or;" Crest: "an eagle's leg erased at the thigh, or, standing on a leopard's head, gules."

These armorial bearings are retained in the Parsons Family in the United States, and by the descendants of Sir Thomas in London, among whom were Sir John and Sir Humphrey Parsons, the former Lord Mayor of London in 1704, and the latter in 1731 and 1740; also by the branch of the family that settled in Barbadoes, of which Rev. John Parsons, M. A., of Beybrook House in the county of Gloucester, Vicar of Marden, county of Wilts, is a descendant, being the son of Daniel Parsons, M. D., of Barbadoes.

ENOCH PARSONS, ESQ., of Hartford, Ct., the particular subject of this memoir, was born at Lyme, Ct., Nov. 5, 1769. He was the third son of Samuel Holden Parsons, an Aid to General Washington, a Major-General in the Revolutionary army, and subsequently, Chief-Justice of the North Western Territory. Mr. Parsons was also grandson of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, a distinguished clergyman first of Lyme, Ct., and secondly of Newburyport, Ms. His mother, who was a daughter of Richard Mather of Lyme, was lineally descended from the Rev. Richard Mather, the first clergyman of Dorchester, Ms., ancestor of the Rev. Messrs. Increase and Cotton Mather of Boston. His grandmother was sister to the Hon. Matthew Griswold of Lyme, formerly Governor of the State, and was lineally descended from Henry Wolcott, 1st, of Windsor, the progenitor of all who bear that name in Connecticut.*

Mr. Parsons was distinguished in youth for mental vigor and accurate discrimination, and for his devotedness to the more abstruse and severe sciences, particularly the mathematics. This laid the foundation of his future eminence as a financier. He did not receive a collegiate education, but his academical course pursued at the Institutions at Pomfret and Plainfield, was extensive and thorough. His favorite studies naturally inclined him to commercial pursuits; and to qualify himself for these, he engaged in the year 1785 and 1786, in the service of Messrs. Broome and Platt, who, at that time, owned a great commercial house in New Haven, where he acquired a complete mercantile education. His proficiency and accuracy as

* A more extended genealogical account of the Parsons Family may be expected in some future No. of the Register.

an accountant soon brought him into notice, and in the year 1787 he was employed by the late Gov. Oliver Wolcott, Jun., who was at that time State Auditor of accounts, to arrange and prepare for adjustment the Revolutionary claims of Connecticut upon the United States. This was an arduous task for a young man, requiring great methodical accuracy and precision, and it was performed with ability and acceptance.

But Mr. Parsons was not confined to his favorite pursuits; he had a thirst for knowledge generally, and improved every opportunity for research in the various departments of science and the arts with a proportionate zeal and accuracy. Evidences of this are furnished in a Journal* which he, at the age of only nineteen, kept while on a tour to the North Western Territory during the spring and summer of 1788, in company with his father, who was about that time appointed by President Washington Chief-Judge in and over the Territory, which included the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The geology of the country, the customs, manners, and language of the native sons of the forest, are described and commented upon with a minuteness and vivacity interesting alike to the geologist, the antiquary, and the philosopher.

He was, we believe, one of the original investigators of the tumuli at Marietta, the first and at that time the only settlement of importance in that region of country. A description of one of these remarkable mounds, excavated and explored by him, he com-

* In his Journal, Mr. Parsons gives the following statistics of the Aborigines, at that time inhabiting the Territory, which may not be uninteresting to compare with their present condition. We present the extract entire:

"The *Delawares* live at Sandusky, in a N. W. course and about 180 miles from this place, (Marietta.) Their number is 400.

"The *Wyandots*, living partly in the same region and partly at Detroit, 300 miles from Marietta, are about 260 in number.

"The *Munsees* live on the Alleghany river, about 310 miles N. E. from M. and number 100.

"The *Miami* tribe live at Miami town, W. S. W. 250 miles, and are about 100 in number.

"The *Shawanoes* live on the Miami river, S. W. 250 miles, and number 150.

"The *Cherokees*, or *Chickewagus*, live on Paint Creek, S. S. W. 250 miles, and are about 100 in number.

"The *Wiahtanoes* live on the Wabash river, W. S. W. 500 miles, and number 600.

"The *Kickapoos* live also upon the Wabash, S. S. W. 500 miles, and number 1100.

"The *Piankishaws* live upon the same river, S. and S. W. 600 miles — number 400.

"The *Kaskaskias* live on the Mississippi, S. S. W. 800 miles. Their number is 150.

"The *Peorres* live upon the Illinois river, W. S. W. 900 miles. Number 150.

"The *Meadow Indians* live also upon the Illinois, about 900 miles W. by S. Number 500.

"The *Joneses* live upon the Illinois, S. W. 900 miles, numbering 300.

"The *Puzes* live on the S. side of Lake Superior, W. N. W. 900 miles — number 1000.

"The *Chippewas* live W. of Lake Michigan, W. N. W. 500 miles from M. Number 4000.

"The *Potooutomites* live E. of Lake Michigan, W. N. W. about 450 miles. Number 4000.

"The *Ottawas* live N. E. of Lake Michigan, N. W. 400 miles. Number 1000.

"The *Sicuz* live N. W. of Lake Superior, N. W. from Marietta 950 miles. Number 6000."

In his Journal we have also a specimen of the fertility of the soil, and the rapidity of the vegetation of the Territory, in the following extracts:

"June 7. Rode out with my father to his three-acre lot, which was sowed with rye in December last. About twenty days ago, it was four inches high. Ten days since, when we visited it, it was three and a half feet high; and to-day we found it seven and a half feet in height.

"June 13. Measured a spear of flax growing on my city lot, and find that in six days it has grown seven inches. Mr. Converse informs me that about three weeks ago, he planted corn, which is at the present time four feet high."

On subsequent pages of the Journal, Mr. P. has extended remarks on the philosophy of vegetation.

We have further space only for the following curious extract:

"June 15. Last night the dogs made a most hideous clamor, and seemed to be exceedingly excited. Mr. —, who lives about forty rods N. of the Stockade, was about getting up to see what disturbed them, but did not; and in the morning, on opening the outer door to let in his dog, he found in his mouth a *purse filled with Brooches and Rings.*"

municated in 1789 to President Stiles of Yale College, and is preserved among his manuscripts in the College Library.

May 14, 1789, Mr. Parsons was appointed by Gov. Arthur St. Clair, Register and Clerk of the first Probate Record Office, established in the county of Washington, which was the first county erected north-west of the river Ohio. He there remained, faithfully discharging the duties of this appointment, until April, 1790, when he resigned and returned to Middletown, Ct., his family residence, and was appointed by the General Assembly of the State at their ensuing session, in May, High Sheriff of Middlesex County. This office he accepted, being then only twenty-one years of age; and he continued to perform its duties with fidelity and public acceptance, till he attained the age of 49, a period of *twenty-eight* years; when he was compelled by ill health and various imperative avocations, to relinquish its fatigues and solicitude.

During the period of his official duties as Sheriff, Mr. Parsons was also actively engaged in various other public avocations, and in mercantile business. He was called to preside over different local institutions and organizations in the place where he resided; acted a while as Secretary to an Insurance Company, and was repeatedly elected an Alderman of the city of Middletown, and Representative in the General Assembly of the State. He was also presented by his Congressional friends as a rival candidate of the late President Harrison in the year 1791 for the office of Secretary and ex-officio Lieut. Governor of the N. W. Territory, but he declined the nomination. He likewise declined the honor, though repeatedly solicited, to represent his fellow-citizens in the councils of the nation. His own private affairs too much required his attention to permit him to engage in this high trust.

In the year 1816, when the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, Mr. Parsons, believing that the establishment of a Branch in Connecticut, (by many deemed impracticable,) would materially promote the commercial interests of its citizens, visited Philadelphia in company with other gentlemen, with a view to this object. By the most persevering efforts, and through his active and efficient influence and exertion, a Branch was located in Connecticut at Middletown. He was chosen a Director of the institution immediately upon its organization, and continued in the direction during the existence of the Charter.

In 1818 he was elected President of the Connecticut Branch, on the resignation of the Hon. Samuel W. Dana, then a Senator in Congress; and was annually elected, until it was transferred from Middletown to Hartford, in the spring of 1824. Having removed thither himself about the same time, he was re-elected, and continued to preside over the institution with acknowledged impartiality, ability, and firmness, and the most unflinching integrity, during the operations of the Branch in Connecticut, and until the expiration of the Charter.

Though educated a merchant and eminent as a financier, Mr.

Parsons was also a sound *lawyer*; not by profession or practice, but by the acquisition of the requisite legal knowledge. The office of Sheriff, when he was called to fill it, was one of honor as well as profit. Its incumbent was the companion of the Judges. He attended at their "chambers" as well as in the "court-room." He listened to, and participated in, their deliberations and discussions. Thus Mr. Parsons breathed a legal atmosphere. Being by his official duties, through a period of *twenty-eight* years, in familiar intercourse with the *Bench* and the *Bar*, and having read the best elementary writers, endowed, as he was, with a remarkably retentive memory and a logical and inquisitive mind, it is not surprising that he retained to the close of life the principles and maxims of jurisprudence thus deeply implanted. Though not a member of the *Bar*, his opinions on elementary points were seldom questioned.

Mr. Parsons wrote some, but reflected more. His published writings are few and chiefly *political*. His unpublished manuscripts are numerous and mostly in an *epistolary* form, relating principally to the subject of *finance*.

In all the relations of domestic and social life, Mr. Parsons was beloved and respected. He was twice married, and left three children by the first marriage, and one by the second; two only of whom survive him; namely, one residing in Hartford, Ct., Samuel H. Parsons, Esq., and one in the State of Ohio. In these relations, he was ever the generous and affectionate husband, and the kind and faithful parent. His habits and feelings were social and communicative; and in his intercourse with his fellow-men, dignity was seen blended with the utmost courtesy and kindness. He was a true gentleman of the olden school, and every son of New England will understand what this means.

His personal appearance was dignified and commanding. His stature large and well-proportioned; high forehead and bald, with dark blue eye, and a countenance indicative of his mental characteristics of thought, deliberation and energy, blended with mildness.

Mr. Parsons was a firm believer in the Christian religion. He adopted the principles of the gospel as the standard of human action; and frequently remarked, that through life he had made it an invariable rule never to close his eyes in sleep without first communing with his God.

About a year previous to the close of his interesting life, his system became generally debilitated, and during the last three or four months he was unable to leave the house. He expressed himself perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven, and gradually sunk into a lethargy, which continued until the morning of July 9, 1816, when he slept in death, in the 77th year of his age.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

My Muse has oft slumbered in life's busy day,
 And seldom I've sought her, as having no leisure ;
 At the moment, however, while time glides away
 In the quiet of age, let me yield to the pleasure.

And oh ! in the scenes on my fancy that burst,
 And on which with delight or with sadness I linger,
 Say, what shall arrest my attention the first ?
 Where, where shall I place me — where point the fixed finger ?

Shall I dwell upon childhood, or press on to youth,
 Or look only on manhood, or Death's lessons ponder ?
 Shall I mourn, or rejoice, or administer truth,
 Or most at man's folly or GOD'S mere wonder ?

I gaze on the palace, contemplate the cot,
 Mark the tower, see the ocean, view land-capes wide-spreading,
 And I feel, while I think on man's changeable lot,
 Compassion its influence o'er my heart shedding :

And I cry, ' O ye triflers, ye murmurers, say,
 ' Could your wishes be realized, what were the blessing
 ' Most anxiously sought, to make happy your day
 ' Of existence, and crown you with bliss worth possessing !'

' I'd have power,' says the statesman ; ' broad empire,' the king ;
 ' More lands,' shouts the rich ; and ' no labor,' the peasant ;
 And so through the catalogue ! Hope seeks to bring
 Enjoyment from change, and depreciates the present :

While yet, would we weigh our condition with care,
 And be just to that Wisdom our follies which chastens,
 We should see many blessings that fall to our share,
 Though the crown of our wishes its advent ne'er hastens.

GOD denies in His love, and withholds what we seek,
 In tender compassion, well knowing our blindness.
 Let us yield, be submissive, and patient, and meek,
 Adoring His mercy, and trusting His kindness.

This, this is our wisdom. Alone it deserves
 The name of philosophy ; nor can the science
 Man proudly may boast, while as yet he but serves
 His passions, afford for his woes an appliance.

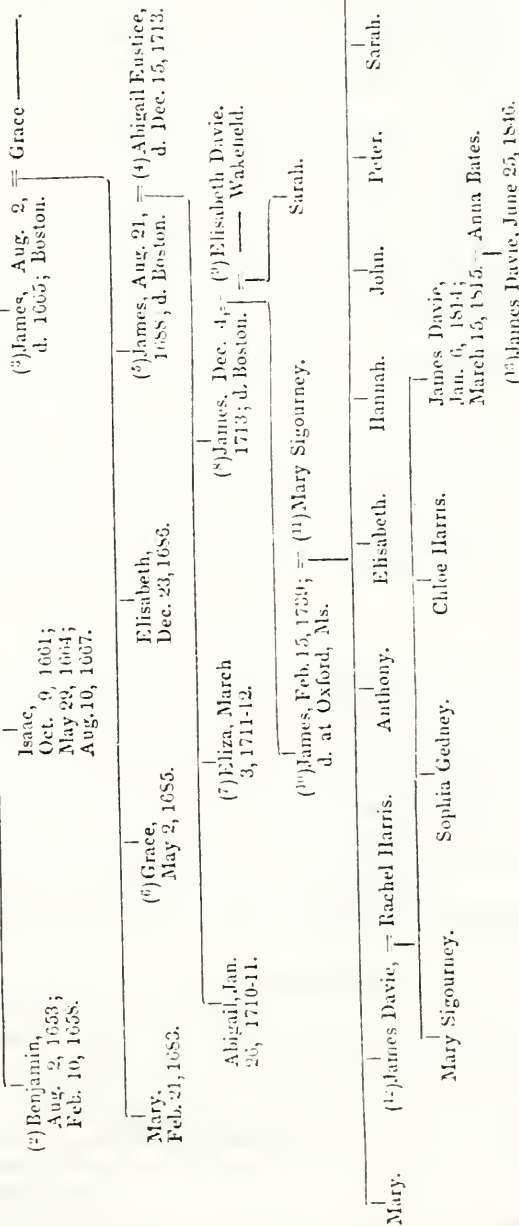
This life is a trial. Our world cannot fill
 The void of the heart, which too surely is boundless.
 GOD will discipline, rectify, govern man's will,
 And eternity show our complaining is groundless :

There, we may, when we *know* what we see here in part,
 Life's philosophy prize, as we find it resulting
 In bliss springing forth from a purified heart,
 Without ceasing, in love, joy, and wonder exulting.

Why should we not, then, as life hurries away,
 Submit us to GOD, and fall in with the measures
 His Wisdom employs, from His paths lest we stray,
 And fail to inherit His blood-purchased treasures ?

THE BUTLER FAMILY.

PREPARED BY PROFESSOR JAMES DAVIE BUTLER OF NORWICH, VT.

*⁽¹⁾STEPHEN BUTLER, = Jane _____
d. in Boston.

* This and the other figures at the head of names refer to the notes following this Table.

REMARKS.

The following details are published not as being complete, but with the hope that the publication of them may be as a magnet attracting to itself, and thus supplying the wanting links which might otherwise perish from the chain of a family history. Any information, however slight, respecting any of the lines, whether direct or collateral, hereby brought to light, will be welcomed by the author of this article, or the editor of this journal.

We are still in the dark as to the family history of not a few among the first fathers of New England. Much of this darkness might be dispelled were all the written memorials still extant sought out, compared, and committed to the keeping of the art preservative of all arts. Winthrop in his Journal speaks of a letter from the Yarmouth pilgrims to their brethren, with their names, as printed at London in 1630. The instructions to Endecott, the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay, were "Keep a daily register in each family of what is done by all and every person in the family."

In Young's *Chronicles of Plymouth*, (p. 36,) and of *Massachusetts Bay*, (p. 157), lists of names of emigrants are referred to, but the lists themselves are not given.

Notwithstanding several good works upon the Huguenots have recently appeared, much genealogical labor remains to be performed in tracing the lineage of particular families to France, and investigating their condition there before their emigration. I have often sought, though without success, for the records of the Old French Church in Boston, which stood on the site of the Universalist Church in School street.

NOTES.

1. Neither the family name of Stephen Butler's wife nor any other particulars respecting him have been ascertained, except the record of the births of his children, which is extracted from the city registers of Boston, formerly kept in the Old State House. As he became a father in Boston within little more than twenty years after its first settlement, it may be presumed that he was an emigrant from Europe.

2. Benjamin Butler. The different dates in this and similar cases denote the births of different children bearing the same name; the former in all probability died before the birth of the latter.

3. James Butler probably died before 1692, if the Grace Butler, married to Andrew Rankin, April 15th, of that year, by Simon Bradstreet, was his widow.

4. Information as to the kindred of Abigail Eustice may doubtless be found in the public records of Boston.

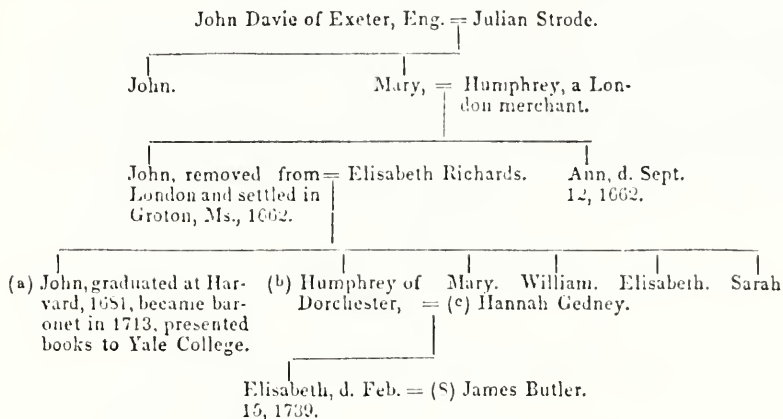
5. James Butler was a proprietor in a rope-walk at West Boston; was married April 6, 1710, by Rev. E. Pemberton of the Old South. He was probably admitted to the First Church Jan. 24, 1702-1. A folio Bible with Clarke's annotations, now in my possession, as an heirloom from my father and grandfather, bears the name of this James Butler, my grandfather's grandfather, and the date 1713, doubtless written by his own hand.

6. Grace Butler was married Dec. 26, 1706, to Thomas Jackson, by Benjamin Wadsworth, minister of the first church. She had several children, Grace, Thomas, and Elisabeth, and died March 15, 1759.

7. Eliza Butler was admitted to the first church Nov. 25, 1706, and was married to Capt. Ephraim Savage, Jan. 8, 1712. Nothing further is known of her.

8. James Butler was by trade a goldsmith. About 1750 he removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, but proving unfortunate in his enterprise, soon returned to Boston. He afterwards lived awhile in Sutton, Ms., but died in Boston, in 1776, aged 63.

9. Although I have abstained from full details of collateral lines, I am constrained to give them respecting Elisabeth Davie, since her line of ancestry is so long.

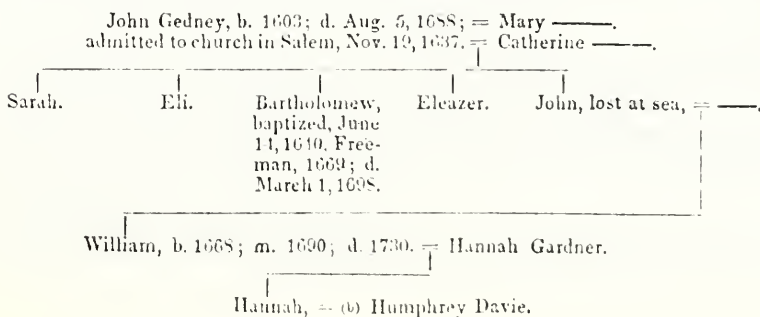


(a) The lineage of this nobleman, his heraldic emblazonings and the like, may be found in Burke's Peerage of England: "vix ea nostra voco."

(b) Humphrey Davie was a captain in the London trade. Hence his daughter had many fine dresses. One of these now belongs to her granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Kingsbury of Oxford, Ms.

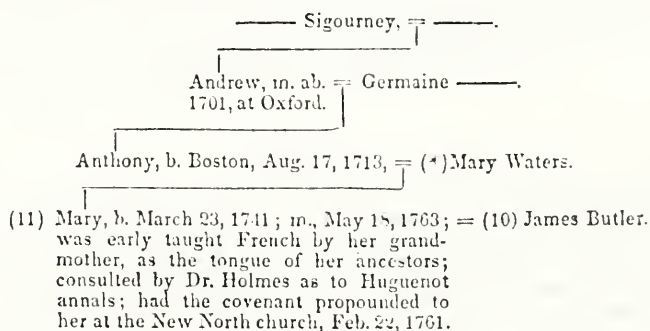
It is of brocade, with many-colored figures embroidered upon a ground of green. It has two skirts, each of seven breadths, a long bodice to be worn with a satin stomacher, sleeves short at the elbows, with flowing ruffles. A silver tabby christening, or to use a better expression, *baptismal*, blanket, now in my possession, is said to have been made of another of my great-grandmother's dresses. There is a family tradition that these dresses were pawned by her husband after her death, and redeemed by her son.

(c) Hannah Gedney's lineage so far as I can trace it is as follows;



10. James Butler was brought up to the trade of a hatter; was married May 10, 1763, by Rev. Andrew Elliot of New North Church; in Aug., 1774, fled with his wife and six children under ten years of age, to Georgetown, Me., a four days' voyage. He was driven to this flight by the Boston port-bill, which brought all business to a stand. After remaining four years in Maine, he returned to Boston, and soon removed to Oxford, Ms.; where he resided till his death, Dec. 20, 1827, aged 83.

11. Mary Sigourney was great-granddaughter of a Sigourney, who, being a Huguenot, fled from Rochelle in France, with his wife and four small children, in 1685. This first emigrant was among the first settlers in Oxford, Ms., and some of his children married there. Through fear of Indians, he removed to Boston. I have made out an extensive table of his posterity, but on account of its length, must refrain from inserting it here, except so far as relates to my own family. Among the descendants of this Huguenot exile, are the Brimmers, the Inches, and the Dexters, of Boston; the Commander of the Schooner *Asp*, killed by the British in the Potomac, in 1813; and the husband of our most popular poetess.



12. James Davie Butler was born in Boston, Oct. 5, 1765. In 1786, left a school he was teaching in Oxford, to be a volunteer against Shays. Emigrated to Rutland, Vt., in Aug., 1787; was at first a hatter; in 1792, became a merchant, and continued in trade fifty years, till his death, June 3, 1842.

He was married, Aug. 22, 1802, to the widow Rachel Maynard, and March 15, 1827, to Lois Harris. He represented the town of Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, for the years 1812 and 1813. In the year 1811, he was a member of the State Council.

His first wife was daughter of Capt. Israel Harris of Williamstown, Ms., who went with Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys to take Ticonderoga, and was an officer in the battle of Bennington.

13. This infant of days may be noticeable as being the seventh of those who, in one unbroken line during one hundred and eighty-one years, have born the name of James.

(*) Mary Waters was of Welsh extraction. She owned a copy of Flavel in two volumes folio, (London, 1740) which is now in my hands. One of her brocade dresses is still preserved by Miss Mary Butler of Rutland, Vt.

THE MINOT FAMILY.

BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK, ESQ.

Explanation of the Plan in preparing the Memoir.

In the following Memoir the numbers inserted in the parentheses on the left, are the numbers of the paragraphs, each, generally, containing a notice of one entire family. The Roman numbers immediately after indicate the generation of the family, including the first person named. The descendants are doubly numbered — first in consecutive order, and secondly by each family separately. The figures in brackets after the name refer back to these numbers of the descendants, indicating the family and connections to which the individual belongs. The numbers inserted in the parentheses on the right, against the name of a child, show the subsequent paragraph where a notice of the family of such child may be found.

It is impossible to present a memoir of this kind, which shall be entirely free from error, perfect and complete. In existing families, births, marriages, and deaths, are constantly occurring, and in more ancient ones new facts are often discovered. Such facts it is desirable to have entered; and such a plan as would allow their insertion without re-writing the memoir will be preferred. By leaving some space in the original entries, the plan admits of correction, amplification, and extension, without marring its simplicity and beauty.

MEMOIR.

(1) All by the name of Minot in America are supposed to have descended from George Minot, whose posterity forms the subject of this Memoir. There was a Thomas Minot, probably a brother, who was a proprietor of Barbadoes in 1638, but I can neither trace his history, nor ascertain that he left posterity. None of the name could be found in the New York or Philadelphia Directories for 1846. The family are all descended from Thomas Minot, Esq., Secretary to the Abbot of Walden, England, by whom he was advanced to great possessions.

FIRST GENERATION.

(2) I. ELDER GEORGE MINOT was the son of Thomas Minot, Esq., of Saffron-Walden, Essex, England, and was b. Aug. 4, 1594. He was among the first Pilgrim emigrants to Massachusetts, and the first settlers of Dorchester. His place of residence was near Neponset Bridge, and he owned the land which has been known as "Squantum." He was made a freeman in 1634, and represented the town in 1635 and 1636. He was a ruling elder in the church thirty years, and d. Dec. 21, 1671, in the 77th year of his age. He left a will, which is recorded in the Suffolk Records, Vol. VII. p. 189. The inventory of his estate amounted to £277. 7. 7. "His death," say the records, "was much lamented by the town, whose weal he sought and liberties defended." He was a cotemporary with Elder Humphrey; and it is said the following lines were once to be found on a gravestone in the ancient burying-ground in Dorchester:—

Here lie the bodies of Unite Humphrey and Shining Minot
Such names as these, they never die not.

Mr. Minot's wife, Martha, d. in Dorchester, Dec. 23, 1657, a. 60. He left the following children ;

- 2—1 John, b. April 2, 1626, m. Lydia Butler, May 19, 1647. (3)
 3—2 James, b. Dec. 31, 1628, m. Hannah Stoughton, Dec. 9, 1653. (4)
 4—3 Stephen, b. May 2, 1631, m. Trucrosse Davenport, Nov. 10, 1654. (5)
 5—4 Samuel, b. Dec. 18, 1635, m. Hannah Howard, June 23, 1670. (6)

SECOND GENERATION.

(3) II. Capt. John Minot [2—1] was m. by Governor Dudley to Lydia Butler of Dorchester, May 19, 1647. She d. Jan. 24, 1667, at the birth of her sixth child. He m. a second time Mary Biggs of Boston, widow of John Biggs who d. in 1666, and the daughter of John Dasset. He d. in Dorchester, Aug. 12, 1669, a. 43. She d. about 1677. They both left wills. His is recorded in Suffolk Records, Vol. VI. p. 39, and hers, Vol. VI. p. 262. His estate was prized at £978. 5. An anecdote in relation to John Minot is found in Dwight's Travels, Vol. III. p. 125, and in Hutchinson's Hist. Mass. Vol. I. p. 258. He left the following children ;

- 6—1 John, b. Jan. 23, 1647, m. Elisabeth Brick, March 11, 1670. (7)
 7—2 James, b. Sept. 14, 1653, m. Rebecca Wheeler. (8) —
 8—3 Martha, b. Sept. 23, 1657, d. single, Nov. 23, 1678, a. 21. She was engaged to be married, but d. unmarried, leaving a will, in which she directed that at her funeral her betrothed husband, "John Morgan Jr. be all over mourning, and follow next after me."
 9—4 Stephen, b. Aug. 10, 1662, m. Mary Clark, Dec. 1, 1686. (9)
 10—5 Samuel, b. July 2, 1665, m. Hannah Jones of Concord. (10)
 11—6 An infant, d. in infancy.

(4) II. James Minot [3—2] d. in Dorchester, March 30, 1676, a. 48. He left no will. His estate was prized at £555. 18. 6. He m. 1st, Dec. 9, 1653, Hannah Stoughton, dau. of Col. Israel Stoughton, and sister of the Hon. Wm. Stoughton, Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts. She was b. April, 1637, admitted to the church, 1662, and d. March 12, 1670, a. 33. He m. 2nd, Hephzibah Corlet, sister of Arnis Corlet, May 21, 1673, in Cambridge. After Mr. Minot's death, she m. Daniel Champney, June 4, 1684. Mr. Minot had the following children ;

- 12—1 Israel, b. Oct. 18, 1654, d. unmarried.
 13—2 George, b. Nov. 14, 1655.
 14—3 Hannah, b. — —, 1657, d. Feb. 16, 1659.
 15—4 James, b. April 2, 1659, m. Rebecca Jones, Feb. 9, 1686. (11)
 16—5 William, b. Sept. 18, 1662.
 17—6 Elisabeth, b. Dec. 27, 1663, m. John Danforth, Nov. 21, 1682.
 18—7 Mchetabel, b. Sept. 17, 1668, m. 1. Thomas Cooper, 2. Solomon Stoddard, Esq.

(5) II. Stephen Minot [4—3] d. in Dorchester, Feb. 16, 1671, a. 40, inestate, leaving an estate of £651. 4. 7. He m. Trucrosse Davenport, Nov. 10, 1654. She d. Aug. 3, 1692, a. 58. They had

- 19—1 Martha, b. Sept. 22, 1657, d. Oct. 11, 1683.
 20—2 Jonathan, b. Sept. 11, 1658, d. Nov. 29, 1658.
 21—3 Elisabeth, d. Nov. 24, 1663.
 22—4 Mchetabel, b. June 4, 1665, m. Edward Mills of Boston. She d. Aug. 16, 1690, leaving one son, Stephen Mills.
 23—5 Elisabeth, b. June 10, 1672, after the death of her father. She and Stephen Mills inherited Mr. Minot's property.

(6) II. Samuel Minot [5—4] d. in Dorchester, Dec. 18, 1690. He m. Hannah Howard, June 23, 1670. They had two children;

24—1 George, b. — 1675.

25—2 Samuel, b. Nov. 23, 1688, d. June 1, 1689.

THIRD GENERATION.

(7) III. John Minot [6—1] d. Jan. 26, 1690. His will is recorded in the Suffolk Records, Vol. VII. p. 61. His estate was prized at £680. 17. He m. Elisabeth Brick, March 11, 1670, who d. April 6, 1690. They both d. in Dorchester of the small-pox. Their children were

26—1 John, b. Oct. 10, 1672, m. Mary Baker, May 21, 1695. (12)

27—2 Israel, b. Aug. 23, 1676.

28—3 Josiah, b. Dec. 27, 1677.

29—4 Jerusha, b. Jan. 28, 1679.

30—5 George, b. Aug. 16, 1682.

(8) III. James Minot, Esq., [7—2] was b. Sept. 14, 1653, and graduated at H. C. in 1675. He studied divinity and physic. He kept the grammar-school in Dorchester in 1679, but soon after removed to Concord, where he was employed as a teacher and physician. In 1685, he was hired to preach in Stow, "for 12. 6 per day, one half cash and one half Indian corn;" and again in 1686 for "what older towns had given their ministers — £13 for 13 sabbaths." In 1692 he had another application to preach there, which he declined. Relinquishing the profession soon after, he was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1692, and a Captain of the militia, then offices of much distinction. He represented the town several years in General Court, was much employed in various public trusts, and distinguished himself for his talents and excellent character. He d. Sept. 20, 1735, a. 83. He m. Rebecca, dau. of Capt. Timothy Wheeler, the founder of the ministerial fund in Concord, and inherited the homestead of his father-in-law, near the residence of the Hon. Daniel Shattuck, where he d. She d. Sept. 23, 1734, a. 63. The following are the epitaphs on the gravestones erected to their memories, now standing in the "Hill Burying-Ground," in Concord.

Here is interred the remains of
 JAMES MINOTT, Esq., A. M. an
 Excelling Grammarian, Enriched
 with the Gift of Prayer and Preaching,
 a Commanding Officer, a Physician of
 Great Value, a Great Lover of Peace
 as well as of Justice, and which was
 His greatest Glory, a Gent'n of distinguished
 Virtue and Goodness, happy in a Virtuous
 Posterity, and living Religiously, Died
 Comfortably, Sept. 20, 1735, Æt. 83.

Here is interred the body of
 Mrs Rebecca Minott y^e virtuous
 Consort of James Minott Esq.
 (and daughter of Capt. Timothy Wheeler)
 She was a person of
 Serious piety and abounding
 charity, of great usefulness
 in Her Day, and a pattern
 of Patience and holy
 Submission under a long
 Confinement, and resigned Her
 Soul with Joy in her
 Redeemer Sept 23, 1734
 aged 68.

The following were children of James Minot, Esq.;

31—1	Rebecca,	b. Feb. 9, 1685, m. Joseph Barrett,	Dec. 27, 1701.	(13)
32—2	Lydia,	b. March 12, 1687, m. Benjamin Barrett,	Jan. 3, 1705.	(14)
33—3	Mary,	b. Nov. 16, 1689, m. Ebenezer Wheeler,	Sept. 26, 1706.	
34—4	Timothy,	b. June 15, 1692, m. 1. Mary Brooks—2. Beulah Brown.		(15)
35—5	James,	b. Oct. 17, 1694, m. 1. Martha Lane—2. Elisabeth Merrick.		(16)
36—6	Elisabeth,	b. Jan. 29, 1697, m. Daniel Adams,	April 23, 1715.	(17)
37—7	Martha,	b. April 3, 1699, m. James Lane,	April 30, 1719. She d. Jan. 18, 1739, in Bedford, a. 40.	
38—8	Love,	b. April 15, 1702, m. John Adams,	Dec. 13, 1722.	(18)
39—9	Mercy,	b. April 15, 1702, m. Samuel Dakin,	Dec. 13, 1722.	(19)
40—10	Samuel,	b. March 25, 1706, m. 1. Sarah Prescott, 2. Dorcas Prescott.		(20)

In the above family, two sisters married two brothers by the name of Barrett; two other sisters married brothers by the name of Adams; a brother and a sister married a brother and sister by the name of Lane, and two were born the same day and married the same day.

There are few parents who have so great reason to be "happy in a virtuous posterity," as had these. One son was a minister, another was a deacon, and eight of the grandchildren were deacons or married to deacons; several were clergymen or married to clergymen. Very many of the great-grandchildren sustained the same offices, or were otherwise distinguished in military, civil, or religious life. A large proportion of those who arrived at mature age professed religion; and the succeeding and numerous families were among the most respected, useful, and influential in the towns in which they lived. Very many distinguished men descended from them; among whom were Rev. Stephen and Hon. Timothy Farrar of New Ipswich, N. H., Roger Minot Sherman, of Fairfield, Ct., and several eminent physicians by the name of Adams; and Hon. Roger Sherman, and several other distinguished men of New Haven married descendants.

(9) III. Stephen Minot [9—4] d. in Sudbury street, Boston. He left a will, recorded in Suffolk Records, Vol. XXXI, p. 82. He was a merchant and member of Brattle Street Church; married Mary Clark, dau. of Capt. Christopher Clark, Dec. 1, 1686. They had the following children;

41—1	Rebecca,	b. Aug. 20, 1687, d. Aug. 26 of the same year.	
42—2	Stephen,	b. Oct. 27, 1688, m. 1. Sarah Wainwright; 2. Mary Brown.	(21)
43—3	John,	b. Dec. 27, 1690, d. at Brunswick, Jan. 11, 1761.	
44—4	Mehetabel,	b. Dec. 6, 1692, was engaged to be married to Richard Bills, when her father made his will.	
45—5	Lydia,	b. May, 15, 1695, m. Joseph Eaton, May 10, 1720; had one dau.	
46—6	Rebecca,	b. Nov. 6, 1697, m. Samuel Miller, Oct. 8, 1724.	
47—7	George,	b. Jan. 21, 1700, d. Nov. 13, 1702, of the small-pox.	
48—8	Peter,	b. March, 4, 1702, d. Oct. 30, 1702, of the small-pox.	
49—9	George,	b. Jan. 29, 170—, m. Elisabeth Moore of North Carolina, by whom he had a son who d. in infancy, and a dau. Sarah who m. Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., an officer of the customs in Boston. Mr. Minot d. Jan. 18, 1785. He was a merchant, and owned the T wharf in Boston.	
50—10	Christopher,	b. gr. at H. C. 1725, was an officer of the customs in Boston until 1776, when he removed to Halifax, where he d. unmarried, May 12, 1783, a. 77.	
51—11	Peter,	b. m. was drowned at Halifax with his wife.	
52—12	James,	b. was a merchant at Jamaica where he d. unmarried.	

(10) III. Samuel Minot [10—5] m. Hannah Jones of Concord. He d. young, and his only son Jonathan Minot was in Concord, in 1707, being then 11 years old, when he chose his uncle John Minot of Dorchester his guardian.

(11) III. James Minot [15—1] lived in Concord, where he m. Rebecca Jones, Feb. 9, 1688. She was the dau. of John Jones. He d. leaving one son, and she m. for her second husband Capt. Joseph Bulkeley, March 9, 1696, by whom she had several children. She d. July 12, 1712, a. 50. Two of her children, Rebecca and Dorothy, mentioned below, were by Capt. Bulkeley, her second husband, and are therefore not numbered with the Minot Family, not being descendants. That there may be no misunderstanding, their surname is inserted.

- 51—1 Jonathan, b. m. Elisabeth Stratton, Jan. 26, 1711. (22)
 2 Rebecca Bulkeley, b. Dec. 25, 1696, m. Joseph Hubbard, Nov. 10, 1713.
 3 Dorothy Bulkeley, b. Jan. 7, 1699, m. Samuel Hunt, Nov. 11, 1716.

About 1725 Jonathan Minot of Westford, (then part of Chelmsford,) and Joseph Hubbard sold to Thomas Jones of Concord, "the whole of the right of their mother, Rebecca Bulkeley, deceased in Acton, allowed to the heirs of her father John Jones, and to Dorothy Hunt, deceased, the former wife of Samuel Hunt, one of the heirs of Rebecca Bulkeley." Joseph Hubbard was the ancestor of most of the name in Concord.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(12) IV. John Minot [26—1] m. Mary Baker of Dorchester, where he lived as a farmer. She d. Feb. 18, 1717. He m. for his 2nd wife Hannah Endecott, Nov. 14, 1717, and d. soon after. His wife administered on the estate, prized at £1221. He had the following children all by his first wife;

- 55—1 Elisabeth, b. June 6, 1699, d. young.
 56—2 John, b. June 1, 1701.
 57—3 George, b. Sept. 7, 1703, m. Abigail Fenno, Dec. 24, 1724. (23)
 58—4 Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1705, d. in infancy.
 59—5 Mary, b. March 9, 1708.
 60—6 Elisabeth, b. Feb. 23, 1711, m. Thomas Wyer, Jan. 27, 1729.

(13) IV. Capt. Joseph Barrett, son of Dea. Humphrey Barrett, and a grandson of Humphrey Barrett, who came from England to Concord ab. 1610, b. in Concord, Jan. 31, 1678, m. Rebecca Minot [31—1] Dec. 27, 1701. He was a farmer and lived where Abel B. Haywood now [1847] lives. He d. April 4, 1736, a. 58. She d. June 23, 1738, a. 53. Their children were

- 61—1 Mary, b. April 6, 1706, m. Dea. George Farrar. (24)
 62—2 Joseph, b. Jan. 30, 1708, m. and settled in Grafton, where he d. leaving two daughters.
 63—3 Rebecca, b. July 12, 1710.
 64—4 Oliver, b. Jan. 12, 1712, m. Hannah Hunt, Dec. 8, 1738. (25)
 65—5 Humphrey, b. Oct. 21, 1715, m. Elisabeth Adams, Dec. 9, 1742. (26)
 66—6 Elisabeth, b. Jan. 9, 1717, m. Col. Charles Prescott. (27)
 67—7 John, b. Feb. 11, 1720, m. Lois Brooks, Nov. 15, 1741. (28)
 68—8 Samuel, b. July 8, 1725, d. Jan. 1728.

(14) IV. Capt. Benjamin Barrett, brother of the preceding, b. May 7, 1681, m. Lydia Minot [32—2] Jan. 3, 1705. He was a farmer, and lived in Concord, where James Barrett now (1847) lives, and where he d. of the pleurisy fever, Oct. 28, 1728, a. 47. His widow m. Samuel Stow. Mr. Barrett had the following children;

- 69—1 Benjamin, b. Nov. 15, 1705, m. Rebecca Jones. (29)
 70—2 Thomas, b. Oct. 2, 1707, m. Mary Jones. (30)
 71—3 James, b. July 31, 1710, m. Rebecca Hubbard, Dec. 21, 1732. (31)
 72—4 Lydia, b. Aug. 2, 1712, m. Dea. Samuel Farrar, Jan. 31, 1732. (32)
 73—5 Rebecca, b. March 29, 1714, m. Elnathan Jones, Jan. 31, 1732. She d. Feb. 8, 1733, without issue.

- 74—6 Timothy, b. Jan. 13, 1716, m. widow Dinah Witt, lived in Paxton, was a deacon, had one dau., Persis, b. Feb. 3, 1752, who m. Ithamer Bigelow of Shrewsbury, Feb. 15, 1769, had 7 children. Mrs. Barret d. ab. 1751. He was afterwards twice m. but had no other children. He d. Jan. 4, 1800, a. 83.
- 75—7 Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1717, d. without issue.
- 76—8 Stephen, b. April 18, 1720, m. Elisabeth Hubbard, then widow Howe of Concord, and settled in Paxton. He left 3 sons and 1 daughter; Stephen, Israel, Benjamin, and Lydia. The sons removed to Whitestown near Utica, N. Y., all married and had families. The dau. m. Israel Stone of Portland, and went to Ohio. She had a large family.

(15) IV. Rev. Timothy Minot [31—4] gr. II. C. 1718, m. 1. Mary Brooks, who d. Feb. 15, 1760, a. 61, and "her name," says the record of her death, "is like precious ointment." His 2nd wife was widow Beulah Brown of Sudbury, who d. April 13, 1786, a. 92. He d. Nov. 30, 1778, a. 86. A biographical notice of this distinguished man is given in Shattuck's History of Concord, p. 244. He gr. II. C. 1718. His children were

- 77—1 Timothy, b. April, 8, 1726, m. Mary Martin. (33)
- 78—2 Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1730, m. Tilly Merrick, July 30, 1752. (34)
- 79—3 Stephen, b. Jan. 30, 1732, gr. H. C. 1751, was about to settle as a minister at Portland, but d. Sept. 3, 1759, a. 27.

(16) IV. Hon. James Minot [35—5] d. in Concord, Feb. 6, 1759, a. 61. He m. 1. Martha Lane of Billerica, Nov. 14, 1716. She d. Jan. 18, 1735, a. 40. He m. 2. Elisabeth Merrick of Brookfield, in 1736. She d. Jan. 26, 1746. He m. a third wife, but her name is not recorded. The following epitaph is copied from his gravestone in the "Hill Burying-Ground," in Concord; and tradition awards to him all the praise it pays to his distinguished character. He held a military commission thirty years.

Here lye the remains of Col. James Minott
Esq^r. who departed this life Feb. 6, 1759
in the 65th year of his age. He was of
Honl. Descent, early improved & advanced
in Civil and Military Affairs. Divers years
Represented this Town at the General Court
was a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Hon.
His Majesties Council for many years, which
Offices he Sustained until his death.
In all which Stations and relations of life he
behaved as the Christian, the Patriot, and the
benevolent friend, and as he merited so he
was much loved and honored in his life
and Lamented at his death.
Memento mori.
'From death's arrest no age is free.'

The following were the children of Hon. James Minot, the first three by his first, and the last two by his second wife;

- 80—1 John, b. Aug. 31, 1717, m. Sarah Stow, Jan. 26, 1744. (35)
- 81—2 Rebecca, b. May 15, 1720, m. Benjamin Prescott, Aug. 12, 1741. (36)
- 82—3 James, b. Jan. 20, 1726, m. (37)
- 83—4 Martha, b. Feb. 1, 1738, m. Rev. Josiah Sherman, Jan. 24, 1757. (38)
- 84—5 Ephraim, b. June 17, 1742, m. Abigail Prescott, Sept. 25, 1764. (39)

(17) IV. Capt. Daniel Adams lived in the south part of Lincoln, then within the limits of Concord, on the road from Waltham to Stow, where he d. Feb. 9, 1780, a. 90. He was the son of Joseph, and grandson of John Adams, one of the eight sons of Henry of Quincy. He m. Elisabeth Minot, [36—6] April 23, 1715. She d. Nov. 12, 1761, a. 67. They had the following children;

- 85—1 Daniel, b. Oct. 15, 1720, m. Keziah Brooks and two others. (40)
 86—2 Elisabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1722, m. Humphrey Barrett, Dec. 9, 1742. (26)
 87—3 Joseph, b. Oct. 5, 1724, m. Mary Eveleth of Stow, — 1745. (41)
 88—1 Rebecca, b. Sept. 2, 1727, m. Nathan Brown, March 10, 1747. (42)
 89—5 James, b. March 19, 1732, m. 1. Keziah Conant—2. Delia Adams. (43)
 90—6 Lydia, b. Sept. 1, 1735, m. Abel Miles, Feb. 26, 1755. (44)
 91—7 Martha, b. April 13, 1738, m. Joseph Wellington, April 1, 1760.
 92—8 Mary, b. May 18, 1730, m. 1. Peter Hubbard—2. Capt. Timothy Wheeler, who had Martha, m. Joel Dix, who died in Boston in 1837, Joseph, and perhaps others. He was captain of the militia in Concord on April 19, 1775. See Hist. of Concord, p. 107.

These individuals had 69 children, averaging eight and five eighths each.

(18) IV. John Adams, a brother of the above, lived near the centre of Lincoln, where he d. Oct. 25, 1725, a. 28. He was buried in "Hurd Burying-Ground" in Concord. He married Love Minot, [38—8] sister to his brother's wife. They had two children.

- 93—1 John, b. Nov. 11, 1723, m. Lucy Hubbard, Dec. 12, 1749. (45)
 94—2 Lucy, b. Jan. 23, 1725, m. Rev. Wm. Lawrence of Lincoln. (46)

(19) IV. Capt. Samuel Dakin was b. in Concord and lived in Sudbury. He went as commander of a military company, commissioned by Governor Pownall, and was slain in a battle with the French and Indians at Half Way Brook, near Lake George, July 20, 1758. He m. Mercy Minot, [39—9] Dec. 13, 1732. Their children were

- 95—1 Oliver, b. March 30, 1727.
 96—2 Mercy, b. Sept. 12, 1729, d. young.
 97—3 Samuel, b. May 17, 1731.
 98—4 Amos, b. Jan. 29, 1732.
 99—5 Mercy, b. April 24, 1733.
 100—6 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1734.
 101—7 Beulah, b. March 22, 1735, m. Thomas Baker, Jan. 15, 1755.
 102—8 Timothy, b. June 7, 1737.
 103—9 Hannah, b. Aug. 28, 1739.
 104—10 Mary, b. Aug. 1741.
 105—11 Samuel, }
 106—12 } b. June 21, 1741, m. 1. Ann Wheeler, 2. Mehetabel —.

(20) IV. Dea. Samuel Minot [40—10] was a deacon in the Concord church, where he d. March 17, 1766. He m. 1. Sarah Prescott of Westford, March 7, 1732, who d. in childbirth, March 22, 1737, a. 24, having had three children. He m. 2. Dorcas Prescott, sister of his first wife, in 1738. She d. June 16, 1803, a. 91. They had the following children;

- 107—1 Samuel, b. Dec. 23, 1732, m. Elisabeth Davis, lived in Boston, had several children, all of whom d. young except Joanna.
 108—2 Jonas, b. April 25, 1735, m. Mary Hall of Westford. (47)
 109—3 Sarah Thankful, b. March 4, 1737, m. Dea. Ama Dakin of Mason, N. H.
 110—4 Dorcas Prescott, b. March 21, 1739, m. Thomas Barrett, Jr., Jan. 15, 1761.
 111—5 George, b. Oct. 23, 1741, m. three wives by the name of Barrett. (48)
 112—6 Rebecca, b. Jan. 14, 1744, m. Charles Barrett of New Ipswich, 1799.
 113—7 Daniel, b. Aug. 29, 1748, d. Dec. 20, 1753, a. 5.
 114—8 Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1755, m. Elnathan Jones.

(21) IV. Stephen Minot [42—2] lived in Boston. He m. for his first wife Sarah, eldest daughter of Col. Francis Wainwright. They lived together ten months, when she d., Oct. 21, 1711, in childbirth, leaving one child, Stephen. He m. for his second wife, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Brown of Marblehead, Jan. 1, 1713. They had the following children;

- 115—1 Stephen, b. Sept. 21, 1711, m. Sarah Clark, June 10, 1735. (49)
 116—2 John, b. 1712, d. in infancy.
 117—3 John, b. 1714, d. in infancy.
 118—4 John, b. 1716.
 119—5 Mary, b. May 28, 1718.
 120—6 William, b. 1720.
 121—7 Elisabeth, b. June, 1722.
 122—8 Mehetabel, b. 1724, m. Walter Logan, Esq., an officer of the Customs of Boston. He d. in Glasgow in Scotland, Nov. 10, 1788.
 123—9 Jane, b. Sept. 11, 1726, m. Capt. Nathaniel Williams of Roxbury. He d. 1774. They had one child, who d. in infancy. She m. again Elisha Brewster, merchant of Middleton, Ct., in 1778.
 124—10 George, b. 1728, d. in infancy.
 125—11 George, b. 1730, gr. H. C. in 1752.
 126—12 Sarah, b. 1732.

(22) IV. Jonathan Minot [51—1] lived in Westford, where he d. He m. Elisabeth Stratton of Concord, Jan. 26, 1714, by whom he had children.

- 127—1 Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1714, m. Elisabeth ———.
 128—2 Elisabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1717.
 129—3 Rebecca, b. April 2, 1719.
 130—4 Jonathan, b. Jan. 19, 1723, m. Esther Proctor of Chelmsford. (50)
 131—5 Anna, b. Sept. 13, 1725.
 132—6 John, b. Dec. 16, 1730.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF DECEASED PHYSICIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D.

(Continued from page 64.)

IV.—DR. HENRY WELLS OF MONTAGUE.

Few physicians have enjoyed a more enviable reputation than the subject of this Notice. He was the personal friend of Professor Nathan Smith of Dartmouth College, who was accustomed to speak of him in terms of the highest respect, and not unfrequently to allude, in his lectures, to his medical opinions and modes of practice.

Although Dr. Wells was in the habit of keeping a record of his more important cases, and of his views on medical subjects, he published but little, and his papers having become by an unfortunate accident a prey to the devouring element, materials are wanting from which to prepare a notice adapted to do full justice to his merits.

Soon after his death, Rev. Samuel Willard, D. D., of Deerfield, published in the Franklin Herald a brief but very just obituary notice of him; and more recently Dr. Williams has prepared a memoir, which has been transferred to his Medical Biography, from his address before the Massachusetts Medical Society.

From these sources principally, the following facts have been obtained.

Dr. Wells was born in New York, in 1742; studied medicine partly under the direction of Dr. Hull at Lebanon, Ct., and completed his medical studies in New York, having made himself well acquainted with medical science.

At the age of twenty-one, he commenced the practice of his profession in New York, and according to the custom of that day, had under his charge an apothecary's shop. After a short residence there, he removed to Brattleborough, Vt., where he continued eighteen years, and acquired an extensive practice and high reputation.

In the year 1782 he removed to Montague, with a view of obtaining a more central situation as to his business, and, perhaps, to diminish somewhat his labors in advancing life.

In 1785 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; and Dr. Williams states, that in 1806 he received the honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College, which may be a mistake, as his name does not appear in the Triennial Catalogue.

In his profession, Dr. Wells attained the most distinguished rank. His natural powers were good; his medical reading extensive and judicious; his application methodical and patient. His eminent skill, however, in the management of disease, was derived chiefly from his own observation and experience. Possessing a clear and discriminating mind and an accurate judgment, his practical deductions were remarkably just. In difficult cases, his advice was much sought and highly appreciated. Punctual in his professional engagements, courteous in his manners, modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his medical brethren, he was highly respected by the profession and the public.

As a man, he was much beloved. He professed a firm belief in the gospel, and was much attached to the moral and religious institutions of his country. He was a pattern of temperance; his general influence was salutary; and his example such as might be safely imitated.

He was a kind husband and father. He was not exempt from domestic affliction, three of his children being deaf mutes.

In the latter years of his life, he suffered much from disease, which he bore with exemplary resignation, and, having passed the allotted period of human life, died August 24, 1814, at the age of 72; leaving behind him that *good name* which is *better than precious ointment*.

V.—DR. GRIDLEY THAXTER OF ABINGTON.

He was a native of Hingham; born in 1756; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Thomas Thaxter of Hingham; and was a surgeon on board some armed vessels during the Revolutionary war.

About the year 1780, he settled in Abington, and as a physician for more than half a century enjoyed a very extensive practice. He probably rode more miles, and visited more patients, than any other physician who ever resided in the county of Plymouth.

He retained his faculties in very vigorous exercise until within a few years of his death, when he became superannuated, and suffered under alienation of mind, probably in consequence of bodily injury occasioned by a fall.

He was remarkable for his iron constitution and power of endurance. He rarely used a carriage in making his professional visits, preferring to ride on horseback as long as he was able to attend to business.

In his habits he was frugal and temperate, never using distilled liquors, not merely from choice, but from necessity, they being extremely offensive and odious to him.

He was much beloved by his patients; was an estimable citizen, and worthy man. His professional charges were moderate, especially for attendance on persons in straitened circumstances.

He was a pleasant companion; a kind father, and fast friend.

His first wife was the daughter of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham, by whom he had a numerous family.

Ezekiel Thaxter, M. D., (H. C., 1812,) now resident in Abington, is his son.

He died Feb. 10, 1845, aged 89.

VI.—DR. EZEKIEL DODGE CUSHING, OF HANOVER.

Dr. Cushing, a classmate and personal friend of the writer, was descended from

1. Mathew Cushing, a son of Peter Cushing of Norfolk, Eng., who was born in 1588, and in 1638 came to Boston, in the ship *Diligent*, with his wife and five children; namely, Daniel, Jeremiah, Mathew, Deborah, and *John*². They settled at Hingham in the autumn of that year. Mathew Cushing died at Hingham in 1660; his widow survived to 1681, aged 96.

2. John Cushing² was born in England, in 1627, married Sarah, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, and settled in Scituate. He was many years a deputy in the Colony Court, and Representative to the Court at Boston after the Colonies were united, in 1692 and several succeeding years. He died 1708, and his wife in 1678.

3. John Cushing³, son of the above, was born 1662, and died 1737. He was Chief-Justice of the Inferior Court of Plymouth, from 1710 to 1728; and Judge of the Supreme Court, from 1728 to the time of his decease. John Cotton says, "he was the life and soul of the Court." He married Deborah Loring of Hull, in 1687, who died 1713. Their children were Sarah, Deborah, John, *Elijah*⁴, Mary, Nazareth, Benjamin, Nathaniel.

4. Elijah Cushing⁴, settled in Penbroke, and married Elisabeth Barker, 1724. They had sons, Elijah, *Nathaniel*⁵, Joseph, (H. C., 1752,) and daughters, Mary, wife of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Deborah, wife of Rev. Dr. Shute, and Elisabeth, wife of Major Cushing, all of Hingham.

5. Nathaniel Cushing⁵ had sons, *Nathaniel*⁶, Benjamin, and Charles.

6. Nathaniel Cushing⁶, Esq., father of the subject of this Notice, resided at Pembroke, now Hanson; married Mary, daughter of Rev. Ezekiel Dodge of Abington, who graduated at H. C., 1749, and died 1770, aged 48. Their children were *Ezekiel Dodge⁶*, Mehetabel, Lucy, George, and Elijah.

7. Ezekiel Dodge Cushing⁷, was born in 1790; graduated at Harvard University, in 1808; commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Gad Hitchcock, of his native town; and after one year, became a pupil of Dr. Nathan Smith, Professor in the Medical School of Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of Bachelor in Medicine, in 1811.

His education was extended by attendance on the Hospitals and Lectures in Philadelphia. He then visited London and Paris; in the former city, acting as a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, while attending the Lectures of Abernethy, Sir Astley Cooper, and others; and in the latter, was present when it was occupied by the allies, witnessing daily in the crowded hospitals a most extensive surgical practice.

Thus furnished for the practical duties of his profession, he returned to his native country and settled in Boston, where he acquired the reputation of an able and successful physician, and obtained a respectable circle of business.

After a few years, perhaps being too impatient "to bide his time," and desirous of pursuing a more active life, he removed to Hanover, where his services were much sought, and highly appreciated in a widely extended circle. He was frequently called to advise with his professional brethren in cases of difficulty, and to them as well as to his employers, his opinions gave great satisfaction. It could not well be otherwise, for he possessed eminent skill and tact in his profession, and with it that urbanity and kindness of manner, which secured the confidence of all with whom he had intercourse.

Just as his reputation had become established, and when his prospects for long life and extended usefulness appeared most fair, he was smitten with disease, appearing first in the form of an epileptic affection, and then of partial paralysis, which issued in an entire loss of tone in the digestive organs, and ultimately terminated in his death, on the fifth of April, 1828, at the age of 38.

Thus died an amiable man and accomplished physician. Possessing naturally a vigorous constitution, he probably in early life exposed himself to unnecessary dangers; and when disease fastened upon him its iron grasp, relying too much on his former experience, he failed to exercise that care in his own case, which he would have recommended to others in like circumstances. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him, and his virtues may well be emulated by every aspirant to honest fame, in the profession of which he was an ornament.

He married Delia Sawyer, daughter of Capt. — Sawyer of Boston, and left seven children; all of whom, except two who

died young, with their widowed mother survive to mourn his early death.

The following lines of his Epitaph, written by one who knew him well, are remarkably just.

"Where'er the scenes of woe were laid,
His presence brightened hope and health;
Enough for him that duty bade,
Without the *line* of sordid wealth."

See History of Scituate, and a Dissertation of George C. Shattuck, M. D., in the Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Vol. IV.

SKETCHES OF ALUMNI AT THE DIFFERENT COLLEGES IN NEW ENGLAND.

REV. ETHAN SMITH OF BOYLSTON, MS.

ETHAN SMITH was born in Belchertown, Ms., Dec. 19, 1762, and while young, was a soldier for one summer in the Revolutionary war, and was at West Point when the traitor Arnold sold that fortress to the British. Having attended to the preparatory studies, he entered Dartmouth College in 1786, and graduated in 1790. Soon after taking his degree, Mr. Smith was licensed to preach, and spent the first Sabbath of October, 1790, at Haverhill, N. H., where he was first settled in the ministry. In about a year from that time, he was married to Bathsheba Sandford, second daughter of Rev. David Sandford, of Medway, Ms. He remained at Haverhill nine years, and was then dismissed for want of support. He was installed in the ministry at Hopkinton, N. H., March 12, 1800, and continued there about eighteen years, during sixteen of which he was Secretary of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He was afterwards settled at Hebron, N. Y., about four years; at Poultney, Vt., about five years; at Hanover, Ms., a number of years; and then spent a season as a city missionary in Boston. Occasionally, he has since preached as a supply, but has now retired from the labors of the ministry, and resides with his children. Mr. Smith has always been a laborious, and, in many respects, a very successful minister of Christ. His publications are as follows; namely, 1. A Dissertation on the Prophecies, 2 editions; 2. A View of the Trinity, 2 editions; 3. A View of the Hebrews, 2 editions; 4. Lectures on the Subjects and Mode of Baptism, 2 editions; 5. A Key to the Figurative Language of the Bible; 6. Memoirs of Mrs. Abigail Bailey; 7. A Key to the Revelation, 2 editions; 8. Prophetic Catechism; 9. Two Sermons on Episcopacy; 10. Farewell Sermon at Haverhill, N. H.; 11. First Sermon after Installation at Hopkinton; 12. Two Sermons on the Vain Excuses of Sinners, preached at Washington, N. H.; 13. Sermon on the Moral Perfection of God, preached at Newburyport, Ms.;

14. Sermon on the Daughters of Zion excelling, preached before a Female Cent Society; 15. Sermon on the happy Transition of Saints, preached at the funeral of Mrs. Jemima, consort of Rev. Dr. Harris of Dunbarton; 16. Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Stephen Martindale, at Tinnmouth, Vt.; 17. Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Harvey Smith, at Weybridge, Vt.

The Genealogy of this branch of the Smith family is as follows; namely, Joseph Smith removed from Wethersfield, Ct., to Hadley, Ms., about the year 1659. He had four sons, who lived to maturity; namely, Joseph, John, Jonathan, and Benjamin. John was born 1686, settled in Hadley, and died 1777, aged 91 years. He had five sons, and five daughters. The sons were, John, Abner, father of the late Rev. Abner Smith of Derby, Ct., Daniel, Joseph, who was father of Rev. Eli Smith of Hollis, the late Rev. Amasa Smith, and the late Rev. Dr. John Smith of Bangor, Me., and also *Elijah*. *Elijah* was born 1723, was married, in 1751, to Sibil, daughter of Daniel Worthington of Colechester, Ct., and had by her six sons and three daughters. He served as Captain in the French war, in 1756, under Gen. William Johnson, in the Regiment of Col. Ephraim Williams. He was deacon of the church in Belehertown, Ms., and died April 21, 1770. He was "a man," says Rev. Mr. Forward, in the Church Records, "of sound judgment, ready utterance, pleasing deportment, and ardent piety." His children were Asa, father of Rev. Asa Smith of Virginia, and Rev. Theophilus Smith of New Canaan, Ct.; Sibil, wife of the late Joseph Bardwell of South Hadley, Ms.; Sarah, wife of the late Elijah Bardwell of Goshen, Ms., and mother of Rev. Horatio Bardwell of Oxford, and of Sarah, wife of the late Rev. Wm. Richards of the India Mission; *Elijah*, *Elisabeth*, *Ethan*, Jacob, now deacon of the church in Hadley, and father of *Elisabeth*, wife of the late Rev. William Hervey of the India Mission, of Esther, wife of Rev. Mr. Dunbar of the Pawnee Mission, of Martha, wife of Rev. O. G. Hubbard of Leominster, Ms., and of Miranda, wife of Rev. P. Belden of Amherst, Ms.; William and Josiah;—all of whom lived until the youngest was 56 years of age, and all had large families of children, and their mother saw of her descendants of the fifth generation, before she died, at the age of 101 years, May 26, 1827.

Ethan, the particular subject of this Sketch, married, as stated, Bathsheba, daughter of the late Rev. David Sanford of Medway, Ms. Their children were Myron, born at Haverhill, N. H., 1794, and died 1818, aged 24; Lyndon Arnold, born at Haverhill, 1795, graduated at D. C., married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Grillin, and is now settled as a physician, in Newark, N. J.; Stephen Sanford, born at Haverhill, 1797, and is now pastor of the Congregational church, Westminster, Ms.; Laura, who died in infancy; Carlos, born in Hopkinton, 1801, graduated at Union College, and is now pastor of the Presbyterian church in Massillon, Ohio; Grace Fletcher, wife of Rev. Job H. Martin, died in Haverhill, Ms., 1810; Sarah

Towne, 2nd wife of Rev. J. H. Martin of New York; Harriet, wife of Rev. William H. Sanford of Boylston, Ms.; and Ellen, wife of C. B. Sedgewick, Esq., of Syracuse, died May 23, 1846, aged 33.

The wife of Mr. Smith died in Pompey, N. Y., April 5, 1835, aged 64; he is still living.

REV. ASA RAND OF PETERBOROUGH, N. Y.

ASA RAND was born at Rindge, N. H., August 6, 1783, being the youngest son and ninth child of Col. Daniel and Mrs. Susanna Rand. Daniel Rand was the eldest son of Solomon Rand, of Shrewsbury, Ms., who married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dodge of Abington, Ms. Solomon's father also resided in Shrewsbury, and married a daughter of Capt. Keyes of that place; who, in the early settlement of the town, lost his unfinished house by fire, when his two sons, a hired man, and a journeyman joiner perished in the flames. Mrs. Susanna Rand was the only daughter of Daniel Hemmenway, also of Shrewsbury. Col. Rand was one of the early settlers of the town of Rindge, where he ever resided after his marriage, in 1767. He died in 1811, aged 69. The ancestors of both the parents of the subject of this Sketch, it is believed, were emigrants from England; but their genealogy we can trace no farther back with certainty.

After enjoying the usual advantages of a common school, Mr. Rand prepared for college principally at Chesterfield Academy, New Hampshire, under the instruction of Hon. Levi Jackson. He entered the Sophomore Class in September, 1803, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1806. After leaving college, he taught the children of the Hon. Elijah Paine and a few others, at Williamstown, Vt., about nine months; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Burton of Thetford, seven months; and in January, 1808, received the approbation of an association as a preacher of the gospel.

He preached several months in 1808 to the Congregational church and society in Gorham, Me., which were in a state of serious and alarming division. Having received a unanimous invitation from both, he was ordained their minister Jan. 18, 1809; where he was favored with a prosperous and happy ministry during thirteen years. His health, however, was precarious for the greater part of that time, and in June, 1822, he resigned the charge of an affectionate and united people to a successor, believing that his work as a public speaker was done.

In August, 1822, he took the editorial charge of the *Christian Mirror*, on its first establishment at Portland, Me., Mr. Arthur Shirley being proprietor and publisher. In July, 1825, finding his health still suffering on the sea-coast, he removed to the interior of Massachusetts, and took charge of the new Female Seminary at Brookfield.

In July, 1826, he succeeded Gerard Hallock, as co-editor and co-proprietor with Nathaniel Willis, of the *Boston Recorder*; Dea. Willis having the charge of the printing and publishing, and Mr.

Rand of the editorial department. He was also acting-editor of the *Youth's Companion and Education Reporter*, published by the same company; each being the earliest paper of its kind established in the country. On leaving the *Recorder*, in 1831, Mr. Rand continued the *Reporter* till it was transferred to William C. Woodbridge and united with the *Annals of Education*. He was also publisher and principal conductor of the *Volunteer*, a monthly religious magazine; which, at the end of two years, was united with the *Evangelical Magazine*, at Hartford, Ct.

In April, 1833, Mr. Rand removed to Lowell; where he had a connection with a bookstore and printing office, and the publication of the *Lowell Observer*, a weekly religious paper, which was subsequently transferred to Mr. Porter, publisher of the *N. E. Spectator* at Boston.

On the restoration of his health, he returned in 1835 to his chosen employment of public preaching. He lectured in the employment of anti-slavery societies in Cumberland county, Maine, and the counties of Hampshire and Hampden, Massachusetts. From September, 1837, he ministered to the Congregational church in Pompey, N. Y., five years; and is now preaching to the Presbyterian church in Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y.

Mr. Rand was married in November, 1812, to Grata Payson, eldest daughter of Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., of Rindge; who died suddenly at Gorham, April 29, 1818. Feb. 8, 1820, he was married to Clarissa Thorndike, daughter of Nicholas Thorndike, Esq., of Beverly, Ms.; who died at Portland, July 7, 1825. July 6, 1826, he married Mary Coolidge, widow of Elisha Coolidge, merchant, of Boston, and daughter of Rev. John Cushing, D. D., of Ashburnham, Ms. His third wife is still living; also her only son by her first husband, Elisha T. Coolidge, of Cincinnati, O.

The children of Mr. Rand's first wife were three; namely, a son, who died on the day of his birth; Harriet Newell, who united with the church in Lowell, was principal of the female department in Pompey Academy several years, became, in January, 1841, the second wife of Rev. Russell S. Cook, one of the Secretaries of the Am. Tract Society at New York, and died suddenly in February, 1843; William Wilberforce, who was educated at the Public Latin School in Boston, Bowdoin College, and Bangor Theological Seminary. He was four years pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., and is now preaching in Maine. He married Marcia S. Dunning, of Brunswick, Me.; of whom, with her two children, it has pleased God to bereave him.

By his second wife Mr. Rand had also three children, who are all living. Thorndike is a clerk in the Suffolk bank, Boston, and married Hannah P. Nourse of Beverly. Charles Asa is clerk in a bookstore at St. Louis, Mo. Anna Thorndike is the wife of John F. Nourse, Principal of Beverly Academy.

While Mr. Rand resided at Gorham, a quarterly religious Magazine was published at Portland, of which David Thurston, Edward

Payson, Asa Rand, and Francis Brown were joint conductors. In the "day of small things" among the churches of Maine, it did good. It was published five years, from 1814 to 1818, inclusive.

The publications of Mr. Rand are, a Sermon to Children; a Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Francis Brown at North Yarmouth, Jan. 11, 1810; a Sermon before the Maine Missionary Society, 1815; two Sermons on Christian Fellowship; "A Word in Season in behalf of the Holy Scriptures," (reviewing Quaker principles;) a pamphlet on the Controversies in the First Church of North Yarmouth; a volume entitled "Familiar Sermons"; a review of Finney's Sermon on making a New Heart, entitled "New Divinity tried"; a "Vindication of the same, in reply to Rev. Dr. Wisner"; and a "Letter to Rev. Dr. Beecher, in relation to his ministerial course in Boston."

HON. OLIVER WENDELL OF BOSTON.

OLIVER WENDELL was born in Boston, March 5, 1733, [N. S.] His father, Hon. Jacob Wendell, was born in Albany in 1691, and was a descendant of the first of the name and family in America, that has been transmitted to us. Evert Janson Wendell came from Embden* to the New Netherlands when possessed by the Dutch, and settled at Beverwyck, the site of Fort Orange, afterward called Albany, on Hudson river. The arms of the family were painted on nine panes of glass in the east window of the ancient church in Albany; namely, a ship riding at her two anchors. By an engraved copy of these arms, in possession of the family, it appears that Evert Janson Wendell was an officer in that church the same year in which New Amsterdam, afterwards called New York, was laid out in small streets eight years before the Dutch garrison at Fort Orange capitulated to the English. The inscription is, *Reverendo Dijkini*, 1656.

Evert J. was the father of John, who was the father of Jacob. This grandson of Evert J., the father of Oliver, was placed, while in his minority, under the care of Mr. John Mico, an eminent merchant in Boston, and was trained up to mercantile business. He afterwards became settled in Boston as a merchant, and was very prosperous. He was highly respected in the town and province; and, among other offices, was repeatedly employed by the government in the negotiation of treaties, and exchange of prisoners, with the Indians. He married Sarah Oliver, the daughter of Dr. James Oliver of Cambridge, and lived in School street, near the Episcopal church. He possessed a handsome estate in Oliver street, where, after the destructive fire of 1760, he built a brick house, (still standing,) in which his son Oliver lived. Since the incorporation of the city, a street leading from Oliver street, and passing by this place, has been named Wendell street. Mr. Wendell

* A town of great commercial importance in the Dutch trade, formerly belonging to the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

had several children. His son Oliver, after finishing his education at Harvard College, entered into mercantile business with his father, from whose experience and counsels he may have derived no less benefit, than from his stock in trade.

Mr. Wendell possessed a rare combination of talents and virtues, alike adapted to the offices of public and of private life. Mild in temper, benevolent in disposition, upright in principle, and resolute in action, he was conciliatory in address, and exemplary in life; and uniformly had the esteem and confidence of his friends and of the community. He was in the consultations of the early patriots of the American Revolution, and contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of the liberty and independence of the Commonwealth and country. After the Constitution was settled, he was often a member of the Senate, and of the Council, in the government of the Commonwealth. During his public life, he was Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk; President of Union Bank; a Fellow of the Corporation of Harvard College; President of the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America; and a Trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover. Retiring from the city, he spent several of his last years in Cambridge, where he died, January 15, 1818, aged 85.

The evening of his days was serene and tranquil. While conscious of uprightness, he relied not on his integrity as meritorious, but founded his hope of future happiness on the propitiation made for sin by Jesus Christ; this hope was a steadfast anchor to his soul. Religious contemplation, and devotional exercises, habitual to him in public and active life, were cherished by him in secrecy and the stillness of retirement. Easy and gentle, at last, was his descent to the grave, and the observer might "see in what peace a Christian can die." His remains were deposited in the family tomb, in the Chapel burial-ground in Boston.

To the public notice of his death was annexed the following sketch of his character, written in the Council Chamber at the State House, on the reception of the intelligence of his death, by a highly respected friend,* who, by long intercourse with him in public and private life, was a competent judge of his character. "In all relations of life, as a man, citizen, and magistrate, JUDGE WENDELL was distinguished for uncommon urbanity of manners, and unimpeached integrity of conduct. During the course of a long life he had been successively called to fill many high and responsible offices. The punctuality and precision with which he fulfilled all the duties connected with them, were highly exemplary. Full of years, he has descended to the grave regretted and beloved by all who knew him; happy in the consciousness of a life well spent, and rejoicing in the prospect of felicity in a future state, of which a firm faith in his Redeemer gave him the assurance."

Judge Wendell married, in 1762, Mary, a daughter of Edward Jackson, who graduated at H. C. 1726, married Dorothy Quiney, and

* President Quiney.

was a merchant of Boston. He was the son of Jonathan, who was a brazier and nail-maker, and married Mary Salter, March 26, 1700, lived in Boston, and left an estate of about £30,000. He was the son of Jonathan, who married Elizabeth — and settled in Boston. He was born in England, and was the son of Edward, born in 1602, who emigrated from White Chapel, a parish in London, to this country about 1642, took the freeman's oath, May, 1645, and in 1646 purchased of Gov. Bradstreet a farm of 500 acres of land in that part of Cambridge which is now Newton, for £140. For his second wife he married March 14, 1648, Elisabeth Oliver, widow of Rev. John Oliver, the first minister of Rumney Marsh, (Chelsea,) and daughter of John Newgate of Boston. He was one of the most respectable men of the Colony, and was much engaged in public life. He died July 17, 1681, aged 79. Judge Wendell had several children, most of whom died young. Oliver and Edward never married, and have deceased. Sarah married the Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes of Cambridge, by whom she had five children; namely, Mary Jackson, who married Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I.; Ann Susan, who married Rev. Charles W. Upham of Salem; Sarah Lathrop, who died 1812, aged 6 years; Oliver Wendell, M. D., of Boston, who married Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of Hon. Charles Jackson of Boston; and John, an Attorney at law, living in Cambridge.

For the above facts we are indebted principally to the late Rev. Dr. Holmes of Cambridge, and Francis Jackson, Esq., of Boston.

HON. JONATHAN LAW, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

[The facts in this Memoir were obtained through the obliging instrumentality of Prof. Kingsley of Yale College.]

JONATHAN LAW, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, descended from Richard Law, who came from England in the year 1640, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Stamford, Ct., in 1644. He left one son, Richard, who afterwards moved to Milford in that State, where his son Jonathan, his only son and the subject of this Memoir, was born, Aug. 6, 1674. His mother was Sarah, daughter of George Clark, Sen., a planter. He was educated at Harvard College, then the only Academical Institution in New England, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1695. The law was the profession which he selected, and after passing through the course of studies usual at that period, he was admitted to the bar, and fixed his residence in his native town in 1698. He soon became distinguished as a lawyer and an advocate, and after a few years was made Chief-Judge of New Haven County Court. This office he held for five years, and in May, 1715, he was transferred to the Bench of the Superior Court of the Colony, as one of the Associate Judges, where he continued, with the exception of one year, till 1725. At the annual election in 1717, he was chosen an Assistant, an office of great trust and importance, being *ex officio* a Legislator, a member of the Governor's Council, and a judicial

Magistrate throughout the Colony. This station he resigned in 1725, on his election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the same year he was appointed by the General Assembly Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, both which offices he held until the year 1742; when he was elected Governor, and continued in that office until his death, which, after a short and painful sickness of three days, occurred at Milford, Nov. 6, 1750, at the age of 76 years. He left seven sons and a widow, his fifth wife.

A funeral Oration in Latin was delivered on the occasion in the chapel of Yale College, by Mr. Stiles, then senior Tutor in that Institution, and afterwards its distinguished President. It portrays in the most glowing colors, the mild virtues of his private life, and the singular success of his public administration.

During this period, there was a time when religious dissensions, which originated in the excessive zeal of itinerant preachers, had made their way into sober and regular ecclesiastical communities, by which means they were greatly disturbed, and the Colony was convulsed almost to its centre.

Early in the eighteenth century, a wonderful attention to religion had been excited in various parts of Connecticut. It seems to have been a genuine revival, not unmingled, perhaps, with some slight alloy of enthusiasm. Soon after this the celebrated Mr. Whitefield, whose sincere and honest piety Cowper has immortalized in the most glowing colors, whose eloquence vanquished on one occasion even Franklin's philosophical caution, after preaching with the greatest applause and effect, at the South, came to New England at the pressing invitations of the clergymen of Boston. On his return, he passed through Connecticut, where the people crowded to hear him, and sunk under the weight of his powerful Christian eloquence. His example seems to have been followed by others of weaker intellect and less judgment; by men, who mistook the illusions of their own minds, for the operations of the Holy Spirit. There was particularly a Mr. Davenport of Long Island, who had been a sound and faithful minister, but, unfortunately, partook of the same spirit, and by his precepts and example, encouraged the wildest extravagances of sentiment and conduct. Some of the "New Lights;" (as they were called,) boldly proclaimed their intimate communion with the Almighty, in raptures, ecstasies, trances, and visions. A few of the clergy were not free from these errors, and forsook their own charge to labor in the vineyards of others. In some counties, lay-preachers sprang up, who pretended to divine impulses and inward impressions, and professed a supernatural power of discerning between those that were converted, and those that were not. Confusion prevailed at their meetings, and instead of checking these unseemly disorders, the leaders labored to increase and extend them. Such excesses threw a shade on real piety, and threatened to subvert the foundations of pure and genuine Christianity throughout the Colony. The Legislature, between whom and the church there was then a much closer connection

than at this day, in consequence of the numerous applications made to them for their interference and protection, enacted laws, the severity of which was not justifiable, but may, in some measure, be palliated when we consider the magnitude of the evil. A heated zeal and a misguided conscience, rather, perhaps, than a contempt of the authority of government, gave rise in some counties to loud murmurs and great dissatisfaction.

Governor Law, although an ardent friend of the gospel system in its original purity, opposed with all the energy he possessed, this wild spirit of fanaticism. To him was its suppression, in no small degree, to be attributed. With the skill of an experienced pilot, he kept his eye always fixed on the star of civil and religious liberty, and steered the political bark unhurt, amidst the dangers that surrounded it. It was to these troubles that President Stiles alluded in the Eulogy before spoken of, when, after paying a just compliment to his predecessors, he adds :

“ Sed gloria Conservande reipublice ac perite per procellas intestinas periculosissimasque confusiones fortiter et clementer administrande sit soli sapienti et illustrissimo LAW.”

It was during this term of service, likewise, that the expedition against Cape Breton was undertaken. The plan was formed by Gov. SHIRLEY of Massachusetts, and was executed by raw, undisciplined troops, ignorant of the arts of regular warfare, with the most brilliant success. He saw the great importance of this enterprise, and labored, with unwearied industry, to prevent its failure.

Governor Law was unquestionably a man of high talents and accomplishments, both natural and acquired. He was well acquainted with civil and ecclesiastical subjects, and gradually rose, by the force of his own exertions, to the highest honors of the State. He was of a mild and placid temper, amiable in all the relations of domestic life, and seems to have well discharged the duties imposed on him.

First-love is pure without a stain,
 The heart can never fondly love again;
 One holy shrine will in the bosom rest,
 And only one within a faithful breast.
 True love's a steady, bright, unchanging ray,
 And not the idle preference of a day;
 A falseless flower which will for ever bloom
 Through years, in absence, and beyond the tomb.

Sacred Poems, by Mrs. Bruce, London.

DR. WATTS'S LETTER OF CONDOLENCE TO MADAM SEWALL.

[The following letter of Dr. Watts was written to Madam Sewall, the wife of Maj. Samuel Sewall, a highly accomplished merchant of Boston, upon the sudden and affecting death of her two sons. These were children by her first husband, Mr. Nathan Howell, and her only children, for she never had any by Maj. Sewall. For the letter and a number of the facts in relation to the sad event, we are indebted to Charles Ewer, Esq.; and through his instrumentality also the likenesses of the youth drowned were procured from Mrs. Loring, the wife of Henry Loring, Esq., of this city, and are now deposited in the Rooms of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. The Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington informs us that the Rev. Dr. Sewall of the Old South Church, in his diary, notices the event as follows: "1727-8 January 8, (Monday,) George and Nathan Howell abt 15 & 11 yrs old, went a skating at the bottom of ye Common, and were both drowned. O Lord Sanctify this awful Providence to the near Relations; Support & Comfort ym: Be to yne *Hindmaid* better yⁿ 10 Sons: To ye Town! Awaken our young people to Rem^e y^e Creator and fly to X^p y^e may be safe under ye Shadow of his wings. Jan^y 11 (Sabbath) I endeavoured to improve y^e late awful Provid^e fr^m Eccl. 9. 12"

Nathan Howell and Katherine George were married by Rev. Dr. Colman, Aug. 11, 1705; George and Nathan, their sons, were born, — George, Nov. 1, 1712, and Nathan, March 21, 1713-14.

In Pemberton's Manuscript Chronology we find the following entry: "1728, January 8th, George and Nathan Howell of Boston, brothers about 14 and 15 years old, in skating at the bottom of the Common, fell through the ice and were both drowned."

November 7, 1728.

MADAM,

Yesterday from Mr Sewall's hand I Received the favor of several Letters from my Friends in New-England, and a particular account of that sharp and surprising Stroak of Providence that has made a painful and lasting Wound on your Soul. He desir'd a Letter from my hand directed to you which might carry in it some Balm for an afflicted spirit. By his Information I find that I am not an utter stranger to your Family and Kindred. Mr Lee your Venerable Grandfather was Predecessor to Mr Thomas Rowe my Honour'd Tutor and once my Pastor in my younger years. Mr Peacock who married your eldest Aunt was my intimate Friend. M^{rs} Bishop and M^{rs} Wirly were both my Acquaintance tho' my long Illness and Absence from London has made me a stranger to their Posterity whom I knew when Children. But now I know not who of them are living or where. Doct Cotton Mather your late Father in Law was my yearly Correspondent, and I lament the loss of him. But the loss you have sustained is of a more tender and distressing kind; yet let us see whether there are not sufficient Springs of Consolation flowing round you to allay the smart of so great a sorrow. And may the Lord open your Eyes as he did the Eyes of Hagar in the Wilderness so to Espy the Spring of Water when she was dying with Thirst and her Child over against her ready to expire. Gen. 21, 19.

Have you lost two lovely Children? Did you make them your Idols! if you did, God hath sav'd you from Idolatry; if you did not, you have your God still and a Creature cannot be miserable who has a God. The short words My God have infinitely more sweetness in them than My Sons or My Daughters. Were they desirable Blessings! Your God calls you then to the nobler Sacrifice. Can you give up these to him at his call! God delighteth in such a Sacrifice. Were they your All! So was Isaac when Abraham was required to part with him at God's Altar. Are not you a Daughter of Abraham? Then imitate you his Faith, his self-denial, his Obedience, and make your Evidences of such a Spiritual Relation to him shine Brighter on this solemn occasion. Has God taken them from your Arms! had you not given them to God before? had you not devoted them to him in Baptism! are you displeas'd that God calls for his own! was not your heart sincere in the Resignation of them to him! Show then, Madam, the sincerity of your Heart in leaving of them in the Hand of God — Do you say they are lost! not out of God's sight, and God's World, tho' they are out of our sight and our World. All live to God. You may hope the spreading Covenant of Grace has shelter'd them from the second Death. They live tho' not with you. Are you ready to say you have brought forth for the Grave! it may be so, but not in vain. Isaiah 65, 23. *They shall not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble; (that is for Sorrow and without hope) for they are the seed of the*

Blessed of the Lord and their off-spring with them. This has been a sweet Text to many a Mother when their Children have been called away betimes. And the Prophet Jeremy Chap. 31, 15—17. has very comfortable words to allay the same sorrow. Did you please yourself in what comforts you might have derived from them in maturer years? But Madam, do you consider sufficiently that God hath taken them away from the evil to come, and hid them in the Grave from the prevailing and mischievous Temptations of a degenerate age. My Brother's Wife in London has buried seven or eight Children, and among them, all her Sons. This tho't has reconciled her to the Providence of God, that the Temptations of young men in this Age are so exceeding great, and she has seen so many young Gentlemen of her acquaintance so shamefully degenerate, that she wipes her Tears for the Sons she has buried, and composes herself to Patience and Thankfulness with one only Daughter remaining. Perhaps God has by this stroak prevented a thousand unknown Sorrows. Are your Sons dead? but are your Mercies dead too? A worthy Husband is a living Comfort and may God preserve and restore him to you in safety. Food, Raiment, Safety, Peace, Liberty of Religious access to the mercy seat, Hope of Heaven; — All these are daily matters of thankfulness. Good Madam, let not one sorrow bury them all. Shew that you are a Christian by making it appear that Religion has supports in it which the World doth not enjoy and which the World doth not know. What can a poor Wordling do but mourn over earthly Blessings departed, and go down comfortless with them to the Grave. But methinks that a Christian should lift up the Head as partaking of higher hopes. May the Blessed Spirit be your Comforter. Endeavour Madam to employ yourself in some Business or Amusement of life continually. Let not a solitary frame of Mind tempt you to set Brooding over your Sorrows and nurse them up to a dangerous Size; but turn your Thoughts often to the brighter Scenes of Heaven and the Resurrection. Forgive the freedom of a stranger, Madam, who desires to be the Humble and faithful Servant of Christ and Souls.

ISAAC WATTS.

Postscript.

Madam, You have so many excellent Comforters round about you that I even blush to send what I have wrote; yet since the narrowness of my Paper has excluded two or three thoughts which may not be impertinent or useles on this mournful Occasion I will insert them here. You know Madam that the great and blessed God had but one Son, and he gave him up a Sacrifice and devoted him to a bloody Death out of Love to such Sinners as you and I. Can you shew your gratitude to God in a more evident & acceptable manner than by resigning willingly your two Sons to him at the call of his Providence? This Act of willing Resignation will turn a painful Atliction into a holy Sacrifice. Are the two dearest things torn from the heart of a Mother, then you may ever set looser by this World, and you have the fewer dangerous Attachments to this life. 'Tis a happiness for a Christian not to have the heart strings tyed too fast to any thing beneath God and Heaven. Happy the Soul that is ready to move at the Divine summons. The fewer Engagements we have on earth, the more we may live above, and have our thoughts more fixed on things Divine and heavenly. May this painful stroak thus Sanctified lead you nearer to God. Amen.

I. W.

"A boate going out of Hampton River was cast away and the psons all drowned who were in number eight: Em. Hilliar, Jon. Philbrick and An Philbrick his wife, Sarah Philbrick there daughter; Alice the wyfe of Moses Cox, and John Cox his sonne, Robert Read; who all perished in y^e sea y^e 20th of the 8 mo. 1657."—*Norfolk County Records.*

From the same Records, we learn that "Capt. Benjamin Swett of Hampton was slain at Black Point by the barbarous Indians the 29th June, 1677."

LIST OF ANCIENT NAMES IN BOSTON AND VICINITY.

An Alphabetical List of the Ancient Names in the towns of Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Watertown, Dorchester, Cambridge, Dedham, Weymouth, Braintree, Concord, Sudbury, Hingham, and Woburn.

BY THE LATE JOHN FARMER, ESQ.

[This List embraces the names in the above towns from 1630 to 1611, and contains most of the names in each town.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Bo. Boston, Ch. Charlestown, Co. Concord, Ca. Cambridge, Br. Braintree, De. Dedham, Do. Dorchester, H. Hingham, M. Medfield, R. Roxbury, S. Sudbury, Wa. Watertown, We. Weymouth, and Wo. Woburn.]

<p>A.</p> <p>Abell, We.</p> <p>Adams, Bo. De. We. Br. M.</p> <p>Arnadoun, Bo. We.</p> <p>Allison, Bo.</p> <p>Aspinwall, Bo.</p> <p>Alexander, Bo.</p> <p>Armitage, Bo.</p> <p>Awkley, Bo.</p> <p>Allen, Bo. Ch. De. H. Br. M.</p> <p>Addington, Bo.</p> <p>Astwood, R.</p> <p>Alcock, R. De.</p> <p>Ambler, Wa.</p> <p>Arnold, Wa.</p> <p>Ames, Ca. Br.</p> <p>Aldridge, De.</p> <p>Alleyn, De.</p> <p>Atkinson, Co.</p> <p>Axdell, S.</p> <p>Aldreth, Br.</p> <p>Abie, Br.</p> <p>Atherton, Br.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Baldwin, Bo. De.</p> <p>Baker, Bo. Ch. R.</p> <p>Barrell, Bo.</p> <p>Baxter, Bo. R.</p> <p>Beareley, Bo.</p> <p>Beck, Bo.</p> <p>Bourne, B.</p> <p>Bridge, Bo. Ch. R.</p> <p>Bendall, Bo.</p> <p>Bell, Bo. R.</p> <p>Bishop, Bo.</p> <p>Blanchard, Bo.</p> <p>Bosworth, Bo.</p> <p>Briggs, Bo. We.</p> <p>Briscoe, Bo. Wa.</p> <p>Burden, Bo.</p> <p>Buttolph, Bo.</p> <p>Button, Bo.</p> <p>Brimmeade, Ch.</p> <p>Brown, Ch. S. H. Br.</p> <p>Burrage, Ch.</p> <p>Batchelor, Ch. De.</p> <p>Barret, Ch. Co.</p> <p>Burnet, R.</p>	<p>Brewer, R. Ca.</p> <p>Blacksley, R.</p> <p>Burrill, R.</p> <p>Bugbee, R.</p> <p>Barlett, Wa.</p> <p>Beech, Wa.</p> <p>Bernard, Wa.</p> <p>Boyden, Wa.</p> <p>Beeres, Wa.</p> <p>Bright, Wa.</p> <p>Bullard, Wa. De.</p> <p>Barron, Wa.</p> <p>Boyls[t]on, Wa.</p> <p>Bradbrook, Wa.</p> <p>Bradham, Wa.</p> <p>Barsham, Wa.</p> <p>Broughton, Wa.</p> <p>Barnard, We.</p> <p>Billings, Do.</p> <p>Bird, Do.</p> <p>Buck, Ca.</p> <p>Bridgham, Ca.</p> <p>Barker, De.</p> <p>Barstowe, De.</p> <p>Bullen, De. M.</p> <p>Barber, De. M.</p> <p>Bayes, De.</p> <p>Blandford, S.</p> <p>Belcher, Ca. S. Br.</p> <p>Burr, Do. H.</p> <p>Bliss, H.</p> <p>Bridgeman, H.</p> <p>Bagley, Co.</p> <p>Blood, Co.</p> <p>Bowstree, Co.</p> <p>Brooks, Co.</p> <p>Bulkley, Co.</p> <p>Busse, Co.</p> <p>Bennet, Co.</p> <p>Butterfield, Wo.</p> <p>Barron, Wo.</p> <p>Bass, Br.</p> <p>Blage, Br.</p> <p>Bracket, Br.</p> <p>Barnes, Br.</p> <p>Britan, Wo.</p> <p>Barber, M.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>Carter, Bo. Ch. Wo.</p> <p>Cole, Bo. Ch.</p>	<p>Cooke, Bo. Ca.</p> <p>Coggan, Bo.</p> <p>Copp, Bo.</p> <p>Cotton, Bo.</p> <p>Clarke, Bo. R. Wa. De. H. M.</p> <p>Course, Bo.</p> <p>Crabbtree, Bo.</p> <p>Cranwell, Bo.</p> <p>Cretchley, Bo.</p> <p>Call, Ch.</p> <p>Carrington, Ch.</p> <p>Cary, Ch.</p> <p>Carter, Ch. Bo.</p> <p>Coytmore, Ch.</p> <p>Curtis, R. Do. S.</p> <p>Coddington, R.</p> <p>Craft, R.</p> <p>Chandler, R. Co.</p> <p>Corey, R.</p> <p>Crane, R.</p> <p>Cheney, R. M.</p> <p>Crosse, Wa.</p> <p>Cutter, Wa.</p> <p>Church, Wo.</p> <p>Coolidge, Wo.</p> <p>Claise, Wa.</p> <p>Cooper, Wa.</p> <p>Crisp, Wa.</p> <p>Capen, Do.</p> <p>Clap, Do. We. M.</p> <p>Clement, Do.</p> <p>Collicott, Do.</p> <p>Cunlithe, Do.</p> <p>Champney, Ca.</p> <p>Collins, Ca.</p> <p>Corlet, Ca.</p> <p>Chickering, De.</p> <p>Colbourne, De.</p> <p>Calver, De.</p> <p>Carpenter, We.</p> <p>Cakebread, S.</p> <p>Coulton, H.</p> <p>Collier, H.</p> <p>Chamberlain, Br. Co. Wo.</p> <p>Cheesborough, Bo.</p> <p>Coney, Br.</p> <p>Coskin, Co.</p> <p>Convers, Co.</p> <p>Cram, M.</p>	<p>D.</p> <p>Davies, Bo. S. Wo.</p> <p>Dennis, Bo.</p> <p>Dineley, Bo.</p> <p>Dovse, Bo.</p> <p>Dane, Ch. Co.</p> <p>David, Ch.</p> <p>Danforth, R. Ca.</p> <p>Dexter, Ch.</p> <p>Dudley, R.</p> <p>Dennison, R.</p> <p>Davis, R.</p> <p>Dikes, Wa.</p> <p>Dow, Wa.</p> <p>Davenport, Do.</p> <p>Dickerman, Do.</p> <p>Dwight, De.</p> <p>Daniel, Ca.</p> <p>Dixon, Ca.</p> <p>Dana, Ca.</p> <p>Dyer, We.</p> <p>Darvill, S.</p> <p>Dorchester, H.</p> <p>Doggett, Co.</p> <p>Draper, Co.</p> <p>Dasset, Br.</p> <p>Dawes, Br.</p> <p>Delv, Br.</p> <p>E.</p> <p>East, Bo.</p> <p>Eaton, Bo. Wa. De.</p> <p>Elliot, Bo. R. Br.</p> <p>Eyre, Wa.</p> <p>Eddie, Wa.</p> <p>Else, Wa.</p> <p>Evans, Do.</p> <p>Eccley, C.</p> <p>Eames, Do. H.</p> <p>Elderkin, De.</p> <p>Everard, De.</p> <p>Edwards, H. Co.</p> <p>Ellis, Br. M.</p> <p>Edmunds, Co.</p> <p>Evarts, Co.</p> <p>F.</p> <p>Fairfield, Bo.</p> <p>Fairweather, Bo.</p> <p>Farnside, Bo.</p> <p>Flack, Bo.</p>
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Franklin, Bo.	Trafall, Bo.	Jones, Ch. Do. Co.	Mellers, Ch.
Fish, Bo.	Harwood, Bo.	James, Ch. De.	Mather, Do.
Flowd, Bo.	Hawkins, Bo. Wa.	Jennison, Wa.	Mandsley, Do.
Fowle, Bo. Ch. Co.	Hill, Bo.	Jeffrey, We.	Millet, Do.
Furnell, Bo.	Hide, Bo. Ca.	Jenkins, Br.	Mumings, Do.
Frothingham, Ch.	Hilliard, Bo.	Jewell, Br.	Meane, Ca.
Fiske, Wa.	Hough, Bo.	K.	Mitchelson, Ca.
Fileg, Wa.	Holland, Bo.	Kenrick, Bo.	Moigs, We.
Farnum, Do.	Hutchinson, Bo.	Kade, Bo.	Melin, We.
French, Do.	Hogg, Bo.	Keby, Bo.	Matthew, H. R.
Fower, Do.	Houchin, Bo.	Knight, Bo. Br. Wo.	Miteck, H.
Fareworth, Do.	Howen, Bo.	Kettle, Ch.	Morril, R.
Fuller, Do. Co. Wo.	Hudson, Bo.	Kingslow, Do.	Miller, R.
Foorde, Ca.	Hunn, Bo.	Kalem, De.	Meadows, R.
Francis, Ca.	Henrickson, Bo.	Kingsbury, De.	Mosse, Wa.
Fisher, De. M.	Hadlock, Ch.	Kimball, Wa.	Merchant, Wa. Br.
Fairbank, De. M.	Hale, Ch.	Knowles, Wa.	Marian, Wa.
Frarey, De. M.	Harrington, Ch.	King, Wa. S. We.	Mayhew, Wa.
Foster, We.	Hedden, Ch.	Keyes, Wa.	Mandsley, Br.
Fry, We.	Hills, Ch.	Kingsley, Br.	Mekins, Br.
Freeman, S.	Hubbard, Ch.	Kendal, Wo.	Motson, Br.
Flatman, Br.	Haule, Ch.	L.	Moore, Br. S.
Flint, Br.	Hemingway, R.	Leverett, Bo.	Male, Br.
Farwell, Co.	Heath, R.	Lynn, Bo.	Mousall, Wo.
Foye, Co.	Harris, R. Ca.	Lynn, Bo.	Morse, De M.
Farley, Wa.	Hewes, R.	Lynn, Bo.	Metcalf, M.
G.	Holmes, R.	Lugg, Bo.	N.
Garrett, Bo. Ch.	Howe, R. S.	Lawson, Bo.	Newgate, Bo.
Gibbons, Bo.	Hawkins, Wa. Bo.	Long, Ch.	Negus, Bo.
Gill, Bo.	Holden, Wa.	Lawdon, Ch.	Nash, Ch.
Goordley, Bo.	Hubbard, Wa.	Lewis, Ch. Wa.	Nowell, Ch.
Greanes, Bo.	Homes, Ca.	Ludington, Ch.	Nichols, Cu.
Green, Bo. Ch.	Homwood, Ca.	Lynde, Ch.	Nowman, We.
Guttridge, Bo. Wa.	Hildreth, Ca.	Larkin, Ch.	Norton, We.
Gridley, Bo.	Hutelin, Ca.	Lawrence, Ch.	Newton, S.
Griggs, Bo.	House, Ca.	Lusher, De.	O.
Gross, Bo.	Hancock, Ca.	Langton, H.	Oliver, Bo.
Grubbs, Bo.	Hinsdell, De.	Lincoln, H.	Odlin, Bo.
Gunnison, Bo.	Hunting, De.	Leavitt, H.	Osborn, We. Do.
Gould, Ch.	Hunt, De. We. Co.	Lyon, R.	Onion, R.
Grover, Ch.	Hart, We.	Lamb, R. Wa.	Ong, Wa.
Graves, Ch.	Haine, S.	Linens, R.	Oakes, Ca.
Greenland, Ch.	Holyoke, H.	Letting, Co.	P.
Greems, Ch.	Hobart, H.	Lefingwell, Wa.	Palgrave, Ch.
Gookin, R. Ca.	Hansett, Br.	Larnit, Wo.	Palmer, Ch.
Gamblin, R.	Hastings, Br.	Lockwood, Wa.	Phillips, Do. Wa. We.
Gorton, R.	Herknell, Br.	Loving, Wa.	Phippis, Ch.
Garner, R.	Herman, Br.	Ludden, Wa.	Pasmer, Bo. Ch.
Goard, R.	Hoysden, Br.	Lowell, M.	Powell, Ch. De.
Garfield, Wa.	Hufsted, Co.	M.	Power, Ch.
Goffe, Wa.	Harsey, Co.	Marshall, Bo.	Parker, Wo. Bo. R.
Gass, Wa.	Heyward, Co.	Mason, Bo. R. Wa.	Painter, Bo.
Grant, Wa.	Hosmer, Co.	Manning, Bo.	Pratt, Ch. We.
Godfrey, Wa.	Hayward, Wo.	Mears, Bo.	Paitor, Bo.
Gibson, Ca.	Harvard, Ch.	Merry, Bo.	Perry, Bo.
Grissell, Ca.	I.	Milam, Bo.	Pell, Bo.
Gay, De.	Ives, Wa.	Messinger, Bo.	Pierce, Bo. Do. Wa.
Griffin, S.	J.	Mingo, Bo.	Phippin, Bo.
Goodnow, S.	Johnson, Bo. Ch. R.	Munt, Bo.	Plain, Bo.
George, Br.	Wo. S.	Marble, Ch.	Porter, Bo.
Gamlin, Co.	Joy, Bo.	Manley, Ch.	Portmont,* Bo.
H.	Jacklin, Bo.	Maverick, Ch.	Poole, Bo.
Hayborne, Bo. R.	Jackson, Bo. Ch. Ca.	Mellowes, Ch. Br.	Pilsbury, Do.
Harvey, Bo.	Judkins, Bo.	Merich, Ch.	

* This name is spelt differently, as Parmont, Pormont, Pormon, and Pomont.

Procter, Do.	S.	Sumner, Do.	Vines, S.
Pope, Do.	Savell, We. Br.	Swift, Do.	Vane, Bo.
Prentiss, Ca.	Shaw, We. Ca.	Saunders, Ca.	W.
Parish, Ca.	Shepard, We. Ca. Br.	Sparhawk, Ca.	Waite, Bo. Wa.
Pickering, Ca.	Silvester, We.	Stedman, Ca.	Walker, Bo. Ch. R.
Pelham, Ca.	Stoppell, We.	Streeter, Ca.	Wendell, Bo.
Picke, Ca.	Stone, S.	Shaw, Ca.	Winbourne, Bo.
Paine, Do. Br.	Stowe, S. Wa. Ch.	Stacey, De.	Walton, Bo. We.
Penniman, Br.	Br.	Savel, Br.	Wheeler, Bo. Ch.
Perrin, Br.	Sewill, H.	Sellein, Bo.	Co. De.
Poehler, Br.	Stebbin, H. R. Wa.	Spalding, Br.	Webber, Bo.
Potter, Co.	Sharp, R. Br.	Seer, Wo.	Williams, Bo. R.
Posmore, Co.	Sener, R.	Squiers, Co.	Wilson, Bo. Br.
Prentice, Co.	Smith, H. R. Wa.	T.	Wing, Bo.
Parsus, H.	Ch. Do. De.	Thomas, Bo. H.	Winthrop, Bo.
Pierpont, R.	Scarboro[ugh], R.	Terne, Bo.	Woodhouse, Bo.
Peake, R.	Sheffield, R.	Tyng, Bo.	Woodward, Bo. Wa.
Payson, R.	Starkweather, R.	Towansend, Bo.	Willis, Bo. Ch.
Pigg, R.	Sanderson, Wa.	Tapping, Bo.	Wilde, Ch.
Perkins, R.	Stearns, Wa.	Turner, Bo. Do. M.	Waffe, Ch.
Prichard, R.	Stowers, Wa.	Tuttle, Bo.	Willoughby, Ch.
Porter, R. Wa. We.	Sawtell, Wa.	Tierrice, Ch. Wo.	Wood, Ch. De. Co.
Peirson, Wa. Wo.	Sherman, Wa. Bo.	Tidd, Ch.	M.
Prescott, Wa.	Story, Wa.	Topliff, Do.	Woorie, Ch.
Page, Wa.	Stow, Wa. Ch.	Tolman, Do. R.	Wise, Ch.
Picknam, Wa.	Sanford, Bo.	Trumble, Ca.	Worward, Ch.
Prest, We.	Savage, Bo.	Towne, Ca.	Wright, Do.
Petty, We.	Scott, Bo. Br.	Thurston, De. M.	Wyllys, Ca.
Panneter, S.	Scottow, Bo.	Tomson, Br. Wa.	Winship, Ca.
R.	Salter, Bo.	Twing, Co.	Whiting, De.
Ruggles, R. Br.	Seabury, Bo.	Turney, Co.	Wheelock, De. M.
Rogers, Wa. We. Bo.	Seavern, Bo.	Totupkins, Co.	Wight, De.
Co.	Sellick, Bo.	Thompson, Wo.	Wild, Br. R.
Randall, We.	Shermond, Bo.	Treice, Wo.	Winchester, Br.
Ralins, We.	Sherburne, Bo.	Totenham, Wo.	Wiseman, Br.
Reed, We. Br.	Sinet, Bo.	Train, Wa.	Wheat, Co.
Rutter, S.	Spurr, Bo.	Torrey, We.	Willard, Co.
Redyate, S.	Stanbury, Bo.	Tucker, We.	Wyman, Wo.
Reaver, H.	Stanion, Bo.	Toll, S.	Winn, Wo.
Rainsford, Bo.	Snow, Bo.	Treadway, S.	Whittemore, R.
Rice, Bo. Co.	Sunderland, Bo.	Tailor, H.	White, R.
Russell, Ch. Ca. Wo.	Symonds, Bo. Co.	U.	Woods, R. S.
Robbins, Ca.	Shrimpton, Bo.	Upham, We.	Waterman, R.
Ross, Ca.	Stevens, Bo. Br.	Underwood, Co.	Watson, R.
Richards, De.	Stevenson, Bo. Ca.	Upsall, Do.	Wellington, Wa.
Roper, De.	Stoddard, Bo.	Usher, Ca. and after	Waters, Wa.
Ray, Br.	Stodder, M.	of Bo.	Withington, Do.
Rocket, Br. M.	Sergeant, Ch. Br.	Ulting, De.	Webb, We.
Richardson, Bo. Ch.	Shorthouse, Ch.	V.	Whitman, We.
Wo.	Swain, Ch.	Viall, Bo.	Warren, We.
Roman, Ca.	Sweetzer, Ch.		Ward, S.
	Symmes, Ch. Br.		Whitton, H.
	South, Do.		

FROM A MONUMENT IN THE BURYING-GROUND AT
EASTPORT, ME.

In memory of Margaret Nickels, who died April 26, 1817, *Æ.* 87, dau. of Samuel Breck of Boston, and relict of William Nickels of Naraguagus, who was lost, as was his grandson, Geo. W. Shaw, *Æ.* 12 years, on Grand Manan Island, where they were buried, Dec. 18, 1759.

This monument erected in 1815, by Robert G. Shaw of Boston, grandson to the deceased, through the agency of George Hobbs, Esq.

FAMILY INCREASE.

The following facts published in a note in Vol. II. of Haliburton's "Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia" are believed to be unparalleled in the increase of any family on record. It can at once be seen that at this rate of multiplying population it would take only a short period to people the earth. Any one, curious enough to make a calculation, will be astonished at the multitude of persons after the lapse of a few generations which could trace their descent from a common ancestor. The note is as follows:

"In the Spring of the year 1760, A. Smith, Esq., a native of Cape Cod, landed at Barrington,* for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of his family, but finding the Indians numerous, he abandoned the idea of emigrating and returned home. Shortly after his departure, his wife arrived in a vessel bound on a fishing voyage, and was landed with her family. Here she remained five weeks, until the arrival of her husband, during which time she was kindly and hospitably treated by the Savages. She died at Barrington, in March, 1828, leaving at the time of her death 5 children, 56 grandchildren, 297 great-grandchildren, 64 of the fifth, and 1 of the sixth generation living, exclusive of a daughter, in the United States, who had a large family, and of several grandchildren who have removed from Barrington."

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY IN ONE HOUSE.

The following persons have died in the same house since 1781. The house is situated in Hingham, and was formerly owned by Peter Tower. Peter Tower, aged 84; Anna Tower, 95; Deborah Tower, 95; Joshua Tower, 77; Grace Cushing, 95; Laban Tower, 73; Esther Tower, 71; Deborah Dunbar, 80. Total, 670.—*Hingham Gazette*, April 6, 1837. We are informed that the Tower estate has been held in the name of Tower since 1637, and is now occupied by Mr William Tower.

LONGEVITY OF THE MARSH FAMILY IN HAVERHILL, MS.

Dea. David Marsh of Haverhill, Ms., was born Jan., 1698, and his wife Mary Moody was born Aug., 1703. They were the parents of twelve children. The father, mother, and children died as follows:

Parents.			
The father died,	aged 80	Moses died,	aged 88
The mother,	" 90	Jonathan,	" 89
		Enoch,	" 69
Children.		Nathaniel,	" 76
Elisabeth died,	aged 85	John,	" 79
Mary,	" 89	Lydia,	" 84
Judith,	" 80	Abigail,	" 84
Cutting,	" 80		
David,	" 82	Total of years,	1,165
		Average age,	83

Below is an exact copy of an inscription on the tomb-stone of Mary Buel in the burying-ground, north-west of the village in Litchfield, Ct.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Buel, wife of Dr. John Buel, Esq.—She died Nov. 4th 1768 Aetat. 90. having had 13 Children—101 Grand Children—274 Great G. Childrea, 22 Great G. G. Children—110 Total—336 survived.

In the Historical Magazine for 1799, by Bissett, a marriage of some interest to Americans is thus given.

"William Cockburn, Esq. American merchant, to the fair Miss Lorimer, dau. of Mr. Lorimer of the Strand, and sister to the beautiful Mrs. Graham, lady of Col. Graham, Sloane St., well known in the literary world as the author of a History of the American State of Vermont."

* Barrington, Nova Scotia, was settled by about eighty families from Cape Cod and Nantucket, in 1761, '62, and '63.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

We propose to give in future in each Number of the Register a brief List of Marriages and Deaths, confining ourselves principally to those which occur in the New England States, or among those persons who are of New England origin. We give this quarter a few as a sample.

MARRIAGES.

- ALLEN, REV. SAMUEL H., of Windsor Locks, and JULIA A., daughter of Dr. William S. Pierson of Windsor, Ct., Feb. 16.
- BUSH, REV. CHARLES P., of Norwich, Ct., and Philippa, daughter of I. Call, Esq., Charlestown, Dec. 31, 1846.
- EDMONSTON, DR. EDWARD, of Abington, and Miss BETHIA BREWSTER of Hanson, Dec. 25, 1846.
- FLETCHER, SAMUEL, Esq., of Andover and Mrs. HANNAH C. BRIGGS of Delham, Feb. 23.
- GARDNER, NICHOLAS R., Esq., in the 79th year of his age, and Mrs. ABIGAIL ATWOOD in the 66th year of her age, both of Providence, R. I. It was the fifth time he had taken the solemn vow at the hymeneal altar. There were present his children, his grandchildren, and his great-grandchildren.
- MCKENNEY, REV. SABIN, of Poultney, Vt., and ELISABETH S., daughter of Dr. Hiram Corliss of Union Village, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 27.
- MORSE, ABIAL, a Revolutionary pensioner, a. 86, and Mrs. LUCY MILLER, a. 43, Barnard, Vt.
- PEARSON, COL. L. T., of Collinsville, and Miss JENNETTE M. CADWELL of Hartford, Ct., Jan. 25.
- PENNELL, REV. LEWIS, of Weston, and Miss MARY C. SHERWOOD of Greenfield, Ct., Dec. 30, 1846.
- PICKERING, C. W., Lieut. U. S. N., and MARY P., daughter of John Stevens, Esq., of Boston.
- UNDERHILL, HENRY B., teacher in Quabog Seminary, Warren, and HARRIETTE T. FISK of Athol, Feb. 18.
- WASHBURN, J. W., Esq., of Osage Prairie, Arkansas, and Miss SUSAN C. RIDGE, a Cherokee, Jan. 27.
- ATWELL, CAPT. ZACHARIAH, LYNN, a. 67. He commanded a vessel at the age of 24, crossed the Atlantic 70 times, and never lost a mast or a man.
- BRIGGS, WILLIAM, Esq., Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 27, 1847, a. 74, D. C. 1799. Attorney.
- BUCK, DR. EPHRAIM, JUN., Boston, Feb. 13, a. 33.
- CLARK, MRS. ELMA H., Fryeburg, Me., Feb. 9, wife of Rev. William Clark, Gen. Agent A. B. C. F. M.
- COE, REV. DANIEL, Winstead, Ct., Jan. 11.
- DAVIS, HON. JOHN, LL. D., Boston, Jan. 14, a. 86, H. C. 1781, Judge of the Dist. Court U. S.
- DAWES, REV. HOWLAND, of Windsor, in Lynn, Y. C. 1835.
- EVELETH, JOSEPH, Esq., Salem, Feb. 3, a. 91.
- EASIMAN, LUKE, Esq., Lowell, Feb., a. 57, D. C. 1812. Attorney.
- EDSON, DR. ALEXANDER, New York, Feb. 13, a. 43, of inflammation of the lungs, known as the "Living Skeleton," and a brother of the celebrated Calvin Edson.
- ELLSWORTH, TIMOTHY, Esq., East Windsor, Ct., Jan. 5, a. 69.
- FISK, JOHN, Esq., Middletown, Ct., Feb. 15, a. 76. He was Town Clerk fifty years, Treasurer twenty-four, and Clerk of the County and Supreme Court about the same time.
- FORD, ZELOTES, M. D., Malden, N. Y., Feb. 13, a. 41, W. C. 1825. He was an Elder in a Presbyterian chh.
- FISHER, EBENEZER, JUN., Esq., of consumption, Dedham, Jan. 4, a. 58, more than twenty years Cashier of Dedham Bank.
- GAIR, SAMUEL STILLMAN, Esq., Liverpool, Eng., Feb., son of Rev. Thomas Gair, the fourth pastor of the Baldwin Place Chh., Boston. He was connected in business with the house of Baring, Brothers & Co.
- GAY, MRS. MARTHA, Medway, Dec. 31, 1846, widow of the late Willard Gay, Esq., of Dedham, President of the Bank, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Emmons of Franklin.
- GEORGE, JOHN, Esq., Georgia, Jan. 27, a. 20, D. C. 1838. Attorney.
- GILMAN, HON. NATHANIEL, Exeter, N. H., Jan. 25, a. 88. He had been a Representative and Senator in Gen. Court and State Treasurer.

DEATHS.

- ABBOT, JACOB, Esq., Farmington, Me., Jan. 21, a. 70. He was the father of the Abbots, whose writings are so generally diffused.
- ALEXANDER, QUARTIUS, Hartland, Vt., Feb. 28, a. 86, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- ANDREWS, MRS. JOANNA, Gloucester, Jan. 20, a. 102. She was probably the oldest person in the State.

- GILMAN, DR. JOSEPH, Wells, Me., Jan. 4, a. 75. He was the eldest son of Rev. Tristram Gilman of North Yarmouth, Me., and had been President of the Maine Medical Society, and Dea. of the Cong. Chh. for more than thirty years.
- GREENWOOD, FRANCIS W., Cambridge, March 13, a. 21, H. C. 1845, and member of the Law School. He was a son of the late Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, D. D., of Boston.
- HALLOCK, MRS., Steubenville, O., March 9, wife of Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock and only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Bassett of Hebron, Ct.
- HASSARD, REV. SAMUEL, Great Barrington, Jan. 13, Y. C. 1826, Rector of the Episcopal chh. in that town.
- HILL, MRS. HANNAH, Ashburnham, March 1, a. 75, mother of Ex-Gov. Hill of New Hampshire.
- HOLLAND, DR. ABRAHAM, Walpole, N. H., ab. March 1, a. 96, D. C. 1779. It is believed that no other graduate of the college ever lived to so great an age.
- HUNTER, GEN. SIR MARTIN, Anton's Hill, Canada, a. 89. He was the last of the British officers that survived the battle of Bunker Hill.
- JOHONNET, MAJ. OLIVER, Boston, Jan. 25, a. 87.
- KIMBALL, HON. JESSE, Bradford, Ms., Dec. 19, a. 51. He had been a Senator in Gen. Court, and a Dea. of the Cong. Chh. for more than twenty years.
- MILLER, COL. JONATHAN P., Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 17, a. 59. He was well known for his services in the Greek Revolution.
- NEWTON, HUBBARD, ESQ., Newport, N. H., Feb. 15, a. 67, D. C. 1801. Attorney.
- OHORNE, HON. GEORGE, Boston, Dec. 1, 1816, a. 82, a merchant. While engaged in business at Malden he fell and instantly expired. He had been a Senator in General Court, an Alderman of the city, four years Cashier of one Bank and ten years President of another.
- O'FELLY, DAVID W., ESQ., Smyrna, Asia Minor, Nov., 1816, U. S. Consul at that place.
- OLCOTT, MRS. CHARLOTTE A., Meriden, Ia., Nov. 28, 1816, a. 39, wife of Hon. Edward R. Olcott, and daughter of the late Thomas Buins, Esq., of Gilmanton, N. H.
- PAGE, MRS. HARRIETTE E., of Houlton, Me., Jan. 24, a. 24. She was the wife of George P. Page, daughter of the late Judge Thacher of Thomaston, Me., and granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Henry Knox.
- PARK, REV. CALVIN, D. D., Stoughton, Jan. 5, a. 72. Dr. Park filled the offices of Tutor and Professor, B. U. about 25 years, and in 1827 he became pastor of the Cong. chh. in Stoughton.
- PEABODY, HON. STEPHEN, Amherst, N. H., Jan. 19, a. 61. Attorney.
- POND, REV. ENOCH, JR., Bucksport, Me., Dec. 17, 1816, a. 26, B. C. 1828. He was a son of Rev. Dr. Pond of Theo. Sem'y, Bangor, and Colleague Pastor with the Rev. Isaac Braman, Cong. chh. Georgetown.
- PORTER, MRS. FIDELIA DWIGHT, New York, Jan. 22, of apoplexy, a. 76. She was the widow of the late Jonathan Edwards Porter, Esq., of Hadley, the daughter of Timothy and Mary Dwight, a sister of President Dwight of Yale College, and a descendant in a direct line from Thomas Hooker, the first minister in Hartford, Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven, and the first President Edwards.
- REED, ELIZABETH I., at the Abbot Seminary in New York, Jan. 20, a. 16, youngest daughter of Dr. Alexander Reed of New Bedford.
- ROBBINS, MRS. PRISCILLA A., Enfield, Ct., Dec. 21, 1816, a. 63, wife of Rev. F. L. Robbins.
- ROBERTSON, DR. ASHBEL, Wethersfield, Ct., Feb. 18, a. 60.
- ROCKWELL, DR. ALONZO, Wethersfield, Ct., Feb. 11, a. 46.
- ROGERS, REV. TIMOTHY F., Bernardston, Jan. 28, a. 66. H. C. 1802.
- ROOT, GEN. ERASIMUS, Delhi, N. Y., a. 73, D. C. 1793, had been a Rep. to Congress and Lieut.-Gov. of New York. He died at the city of New York, on his way to Washington, D. C.
- SAFFORD, DEA. WILLIAM, Salem, Feb. 27, a. 91.
- SAWYER, AARON FLINT, ESQ., Nashua, N. H., Jan. 4, a. 67, D. C. 1801.
- SEWALL, MRS. ARIGAIL, Boston, a. 50, relict of the late Chief-Justice Sewall.
- SHERBURNE, JONATHAN, Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 3, a. 89, D. C. 1776.
- SPARHAWK, DR. GEORGE, Walpole, N. H., a. 99, H. C. 1777. He was one of the original members of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the last survivor, except Dr. Green of Dover, N. H., who is the oldest graduate of Harvard College still living.
- STEELE, GEORGE HENRY, Nov. 15, 1816. He was son of Jason Steele, Esq., of Chelsea, Vt., D. C. 1815, a member of the Dane Law School, H. U., and died at Cambridge.
- STEVENS, DR. MORRILL, St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 4, brother of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania.
- VERMONT, MICHAEL, Shutesbury, Vt., March 5, a. ab. 100, a Canadian.
- WHITMAN, DEA. ELEAZER, East Bridge-water, Dec. 3, 1816, a. 91.
- WILLIS, REV. ZEPHANIAH, Kingston, March 6, a. 90. H. C. 1778. The last survivor of his Class.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Massachusetts State Record and Year Book of General Information. 1847. "Human and mortal although we are, we are nevertheless not mere insulated beings, without relation to the past or future."—DANIEL WEBSTER. Boston: Published by James French, 78 Washington Street. 1847.

This is the first volume of a new work, and is intended to be an Annual. It will aim, "1. To give annually the names of the State, County and Town Officers, and, in connection therewith, to note the objects and results of our State Legislation. 2. To develop the principles of the Institutions of the Commonwealth by giving their objects and results. 3. To set forth the kind and extent of business pursued by the inhabitants, including the learned professions. 4. To represent the social, moral, and physical condition of the people, as connected with their pursuits and recreation. 5. To exhibit the mutual relations of society, and to embody the results of the combined action of all in relation to external objects, with a view to the high destiny of man."

The plan of the work is copious and judicious, and the due execution of it will require study, labor, and exactness. The present volume, which embraces two hundred and eighty pages, is printed on good paper with fair type, and is well bound. It contains a great quantity of matter, interesting and useful, and its historical character will render it none the less so. The editor we doubt not will exert himself to make the work deserving of public patronage.

Biographical Sketches of the Moody Family; embracing notices of ten Ministers and several Laymen, from 1633 to 1842.

"Just men they were, and all their study bent
To worship God aright, and know his works
Not hid; nor those things lost, which might preserve
Freedom and peace to man."

By Charles C. P. Moody. Boston: Published by Samuel G. Drake, No. 56 Cornhill. 1847.

This 12mo volume of 168 pages, besides the introduction, contains a brief account of Rev. Joshua Moody, Portsmouth and Boston; Rev. Samuel Moody, Newcastle, N. H., and Falmouth, Me.; Rev. Samuel Moody, pastor of the First Church in York, Me.; Rev. Joshua Moody, Star Island, N. H.; Rev. Joseph Moody, pastor of the Second Church in York, Me.; Joshua Moody, Esq., Portland, Me.; Dr. Samuel Moody, Portland, Me.; Rev. John Moody, New Market, N. H.; Rev. Amos Moody, Pelham, N. H.; Mr. Enoch Moody, Portland, Me.; Dea. Benjamin Moody, Newburyport; Rev. Samuel Moody, Principal of Dummer Academy; Rev. Silas Moody, Arundel, Me.; Mr. Paal Moody, Waltham and Lowell; Stephen Moody, Esq., Gilmanton, N. H.; Joseph Moody, Esq., Kennebunk, Me.; Rev. Eli Moody, Granby, Ms.; and a List of all the Graduates at the New England Colleges by the name of Moody, in number 39. The united ages of the seventeen persons noticed in these sketches amount to 1,142 years, averaging 67 years to each—the eldest being 82, and the youngest 50 years. Mr. William Moody the principal progenitor of the name in New England, came, according to the most authentic accounts, from Wales, England, to Ipswich in 1633, and removed to Newbury with the first settlers in 1635. While this work is affectingly serious, some portions of it partake of the character of novelty. No one can read the notices of Rev. Joshua Moody of Portsmouth and Boston, and of "Father Moody," "Handkerchief Moody," and "Master Moody," as they were called, without being deeply interested. We hope the volume will meet with a ready sale, and be perused with spiritual benefit.

A Sermon delivered at Plymouth on the twenty-second of December, 1816. By Mark Hopkins, D. D., President of Williams College.* Boston: Press of T. R. Marvin, 24 Congress Street. 1847.

The text on which this discourse is based is contained in Matt. xxiii.: 8. "And all ye are brethren."

After the exordium and stating what is indicated in that far-reaching annunciation

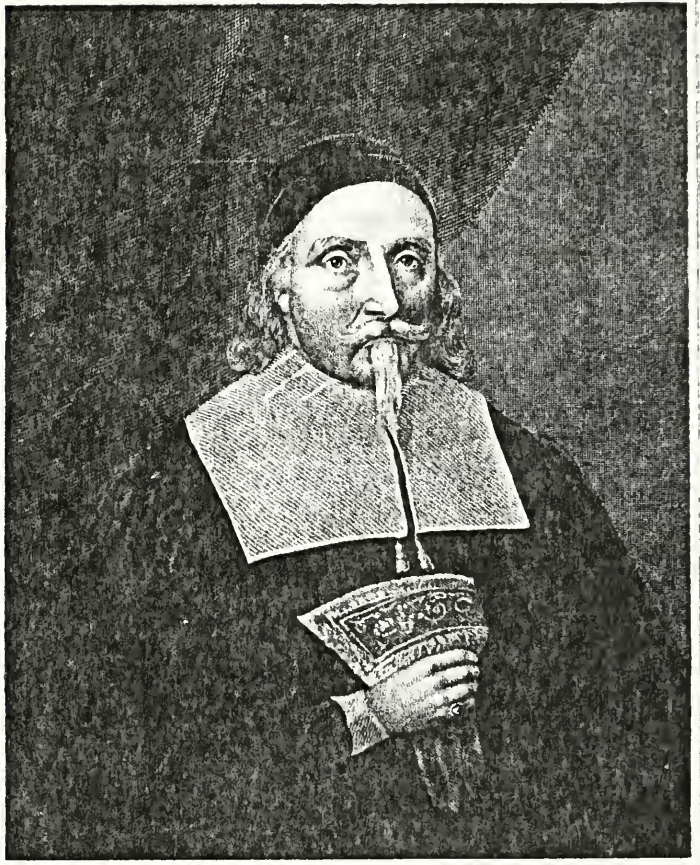
* This Discourse makes the forty-ninth discourse or address delivered on these Anniversary occasions.

of the text, *And all ye are brethren*, the President says, "Columbus sought a passage to the Indies, and God revealed to him the whole rounded inheritance which he created in the beginning, and intended for the use of civilized man. Our Fathers sought for religious freedom, and God led them on to the practical recognition of those principles laid down by Christ in accordance with which alone man can obtain that political and social and moral inheritance of which his nature is evidently capable, and which we believe God intended for him." The term brethren indicates equality and affection, and these must form the basis of a perfect society. This proposition Dr. Hopkins shows is sanctioned by the Scriptures, and is in accordance with the nature of man. Having proved and illustrated the proposition, he urges upon the descendants of the Puritans to adopt this and this alone as the basis of our institutions, and to carry out this great principle of brotherhood. We conclude the notice of this appropriate and excellent discourse, by quoting the closing address: "And now, my friends, is not the star of hope which we see in this direction, a beautiful star? It is no meteor of a fervid imagination, or of a false philosophy. It is that great idea of a universal Christian brotherhood, pointed out by Christ, not in the text only, but everywhere, as an inherent part of his system. This star our Fathers saw, and is it any wonder, that under its inspiration and guidance, they should come across the ocean? Literally they found a landing here, but figuratively, the vessel which they launched is yet upon the deep, the multitude of their descendants is on board, and we too catch glimpses of the same bright star above the troubled waters. It may be that this vessel is not destined to reach the port. We hear moanings of the tempest, and see aspects of the elements which lead us to tremble for her. But where the bright image of this star has once fallen, it can never be effaced. This is our star. To it let the prow of our vessel be turned. Let every man be at his post, never ashamed of the plain rigging of his good ship, but always hearing that voice of duty, and of the God of our Fathers, which will speak above the roar of every tempest; and then if our ship must go down, the will of God be done. But *then* she will not go down. Then the hand which guided the Mayflower, will guide her. Then will there be One on board, as we believe there always has been, who, though he may seem for a time to be asleep in the hinder part of the ship, will yet come, when the winds are loudest, and the waves are highest, and say, 'Peace, be still!'"

The Connecticut Register: Being an official State Calendar of public officers and institutions in Connecticut, for 1847. By Charles W. Bradley, Jr., clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. "Vineam — transtulisti, eiecisti gentes et plantasti eam. Dux itineris fuisti in conspectu ejus; plantasti radices ejus, et implevit terram. Operuit montes umbra ejus, et arbusta ejus cedros Dei. Extendit, palmites suos usque ad mare, et usque ad lumen propagines ejus." — Ps. LXXX. Hartford: Published by Brown & Parsons, Corner of Main and Asylum Streets.

This volume of 224 pages 16mo, well printed and bound, for a work of the kind, embraces much more Historical and Statistical matter than is usual in such publications; as the chapter which contains the Annals of Connecticut, the Patent and Charter of the Colony, Indian topographical names till now never extensively collected, list of Colonial officers, and dates of town and court incorporations. The difficulty which has heretofore existed in tracing out genealogies from the records of the Mortuary Courts, is in part obviated by the table of their territorial changes. The author, connected as he was, with the records of the State, possessed peculiar advantages in preparing the work. The Register contains all the above articles in addition to those which have generally been inserted in its predecessors. It is a valuable book, and should be in the hands of every family in the State.

☞ We regret that we have not room to notice other interesting publications which we have received. We shall give notices of them in the next number of the Register.



By Order of the Trustees to print
Jo: Endecott

NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. I.

JULY, 1847.

NO. 3.

MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR ENDECOTT.*

It is now upwards of two centuries and a quarter since the despotic sway of the English Sovereigns over the consciences of their subjects, induced all who entertained different sentiments from those of the established church, to turn their eyes towards the wilderness of America, as an asylum from the unnatural persecutions of the Mother Country.

With this in view, some of the principal men among those who had already sought a refuge in Holland, commenced treating with the Virginia Company, and at the same time took measures to ascertain whether the King would grant them liberty of conscience should they remove thither. They ultimately effected a satisfactory arrangement with the Company, but from James they could obtain no public recognition of religious liberty, but merely a promise, that if they behaved peaceably he would not molest them on account of their religious opinions.

On the 6th of September, 1620, a detachment from the Church at Leyden set sail from Plymouth for the Virginia territory, but owing to the treachery of the master,† they were landed at Cape Cod, and ultimately at Plymouth, on the 11th day of December following. Finding themselves without the jurisdiction of the Virginia Company, they established a distinct government for them-

* This Memoir is an abstract, (taken by permission,) of a "Memoir of John Endecott, First Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, by Charles M. Endicott, a descendant, of the seventh generation;"—a work well prepared, and handsomely printed in folio form, containing 116 pages, and just issued from the press, solely for the private use of the family. Our Memoir will be introduced with a few preliminary remarks, and, occasionally, will be interspersed with passages respecting the early history of the country.

† See Morton's New England Memorial. The Planter's Plea notices the event as rather the effect of accident from the prevailing winds, than any design on the part of the master.

selves. In the year 1621, the success of this plantation was so favorably represented in the West of England, that the Rev. John White, a distinguished minister in Dorchester, prevailed upon some merchants and others to undertake another settlement in New England. Having provided a common stock, they sent over several persons to begin a plantation at Cape Ann, where they were joined by some disaffected individuals from the Plymouth settlement. This project was soon abandoned as unprofitable, and a portion of the settlers removed westward within the territory of Naumkeag, which then included what is now Manchester. By the intercession and great exertions of Mr. White, the project of a settlement in that quarter was not altogether relinquished, but a new company was soon afterwards formed. One of this company, and the principal one to carry its objects into immediate effect, was the subject of this Memoir. He was in the *strictest* sense of the word a *Puritan*, — one of a sect composed, as an able foreign writer has said, of the “most remarkable body of men which perhaps the world has ever produced. They were men whose minds had derived a peculiar character from the daily contemplation of superior beings and eternal interests. Not content with acknowledging in general terms an overruling Providence, they habitually ascribed every event to the will of the Great Being for whose power nothing was too vast, for whose inspection nothing was too minute. To know him, to serve him, to enjoy him, was with them the great end of existence. They rejected with contempt the ceremonious homage which other sects substituted for the homage of the soul. On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt; for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language; nobles by the right of an earlier creation, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand.”

JOHN ENDICOTT, whose name is so intimately associated with the first settlement of this country, and with whose early history his own is so closely interwoven, that, in the language of the late Rev. Dr. Bentley,* “above all others he deserved the name of *the FATHER OF NEW ENGLAND*,” was born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, in the year 1588. He was a man of good intellectual endowments and mental culture, and of a fearless and independent spirit, which well fitted him for the various and trying duties he was destined to perform. Of his early life, and private and domestic character, little

* Letter to the elder Adams, among the MSS. of the Massachusetts Historical Society

is known; neither are we much better informed as to his parentage, except that his family was of respectable standing and moderate fortunes. He belonged to that class in England called esquires, or gentlemen, composed mostly at that period of the independent landholders of the realm. With the exception, therefore, of a few leading incidents, we are reluctantly obliged to pass over nearly the whole period of Mr. Endecott's life, previous to his engaging in the enterprise for the settlement of New England. History is almost silent upon the subject, and the tradition of the family has been but imperfectly transmitted and preserved. His letters, the only written productions which are left us, furnish internal evidence that he was a man of liberal education and cultivated mind. There are proofs of his having been, at some period of his life, a surgeon;* yet, as he is always alluded to, in the earliest records of the Massachusetts Company, by the title of Captain, there can be no doubt whatever that at some time previous to his emigration to this country, he had held a commission in the army; and his subsequently passing through the several military grades to that of Sergeant Major-General of Massachusetts, justifies this conclusion, while the causes which led to this change in his profession cannot now be ascertained.

While a resident in London, he married a lady of an influential family, by the name of Anna Gouer, by whom, it is understood, he had no children. She was cousin to Matthew Cradock, the Governor of the Massachusetts Company in England. If tradition be correct, the circumstances which brought about this connection were similar to those which are related of John Alden and Miles Standish. Some needle-work, wrought by this lady, is still preserved in the Museum of the Salem East India Marine Society.† Mr. Endecott was also a brother-in-law of Roger Ludlow, Assistant and Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Colony, in the year 1634, and afterwards famous for the distinguished part he took in the government of Connecticut.

But Mr. Endecott's highest claim to distinction rests upon the fact that he was an intrepid and successful leader of the Pilgrims, and the earliest pioneer of the Massachusetts settlement under the Patent. His name is found enrolled among the very foremost of that noble band, the fathers and founders of New England — those pious and devout men, who, firm in the faith of the gospel, and trusting in

* The Rev. Mr. Felt has recently found among some papers at the State House, Boston, a bill made out in Gov. Endecott's own hand-writing, and presented to the General Court, for the cure of a man committed to his care. He there styles himself "Chirurgion."

† Deposited there by C. M. Endecott, Esq., in 1828.

God, went fearlessly forward in the daring enterprise, and hewed their homes and their altars out of the wild forest, where they could worship "the God of their fathers agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences." Such was the persecution to which the Non-conformists in England were at this period subjected, that the works of nature were the only safe witnesses of their devotions. Deriving no honor, so far as we know, from illustrious ancestry, Mr. Endecott was the architect of his own fame, and won the laurels which encircle his name amid sacrifices, sufferings, and trials, better suited to adorn an historical romance, than to accompany a plain tale of real life.

Under the guidance and influence of the Rev. Mr. Skelton, he embraced the principles of the Puritans; and in the beginning of the year 1628, associated himself with Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, Simon Whetcomb, John Humphrey, and Thomas Southcoat, in the purchase of a grant, "by a considerable sum of money," for the settlement of the Massachusetts Bay, from the Plymouth Council in England. This grant was subsequently confirmed by Patent from Charles I. Mr. Endecott was one of the original patentees, and among the first of that company who emigrated to this country.

Whatever may have been the objects of the first settlers generally in colonizing New England, there can be no doubt that *his* was the establishment and enjoyment of the gospel and its ordinances, as he supposed, in primitive purity, unmolested. With him it was wholly a religious enterprise.

He sailed from Weymouth, in the ship *Abigail*, Henry Gauden, master, on the 20th of June, 1628, and arrived in safety at Naumkeag, the place of his destination, on the 6th of September following. The company consisted of about one hundred planters.

The following extract from "Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence" will illustrate the estimation in which he was held at this period. "The much honored John Indicat came over with them, to governe; a fit instrument to begin this Wildernesse-worke; of courage bold, undaunted, yet sociable, and of a cheerfull spirit, loving and austere, applying himselfe to either as occasion served. And now let no man be offended at the Author's rude Verse, penned of purpose to keepe in memory the Names of such worthies as Christ made strong for himselfe, in this unwonted worke of his.

*"John Indicat, twice Governur of the English, inhabiting the
Mattachusetts Bay in N. England.*

"Strong valiant John, wilt thou march on, and take up station first,
Christ cal'd hath thee, his Souldier be, and faile not of thy trust;

Wilderness wants Christs grace supplants, then plant his Churches pure,
 With Tongues gifted, and graces led, help thou to his procure ;
 Undaunted thou wilt not allow, Malignant men to wast :
 Christs Vineyard heere, whose grace should cheer his well-beloved's
 tast.

Then honored be, thy Christ hath thee their General promoted :
 To shew their love in place above, his people have thee voted.
 Yet must thou fall, to grave with all the Nobles of the Earth.
 'Thou rotting worme to dust must turn, and worse but for new birth."

To this company, under Endecott, belongs the honor of having formed the first permanent and legally recognized settlement of the Massachusetts Colony. We do not say that they were the *first* white men who ever trod the soil; for we know when Endecott landed on these shores, he found here a few fishermen and others, the remnant of a planting, trading, and fishing establishment, previously commenced at Cape Ann, under the auspices of some gentlemen belonging to Dorchester, his native place, but soon abandoned for want of success. Their leader, the Rev. John Lyford, had already emigrated to Virginia, and those of that company who removed their effects to Salem, consisted at that time of some five or six persons, most of whom were seeders from the settlement at Plymouth. They were, however, only sojourners, disaffected with the place, and requiring all the interest and entreaties of the Rev. John White, a noted minister in Dorchester, to prevent them from forsaking it altogether, and following Mr. Lyford to Virginia.* But higher motives and deeper purposes fired the souls and stimulated the hearts of Mr. Endecott and his friends to commence a settlement, and to form new homes for themselves and their posterity in this wilderness, before which the mere considerations of traffic and gain sink into comparative insignificance. It was the love of religion implanted deep in the heart, that gave impulse and permanency to the settlement at Naunikeag, and the Massachusetts Colony generally; and the commencement of this era was the arrival of Endecott with the first detachment of those holy and devout men who valued earthly pursuits only so far as they were consistent with religion. It was also at this period that a sort of definite reality was imparted to this region. Previously to this it had been viewed as a sort of *terra incognita*, situated somewhere in the wilderness of America. But the arrival of the Pilgrims at this time dispelled the uncertainty in which it had before been wrapped, and at the same time threw

* Perhaps Roger Conant and two or three others, in some respects, might have been exceptions.

around it the warmest sympathies and most earnest solicitude of large numbers who had now become deeply interested in its welfare. We, therefore, consider the landing of Endecott at this place, as emphatically the commencement of its permanent settlement, as an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed of the Mother Country. All previous visitors were comparatively adventurers, with motives and purposes widely different from those of that little band who first rested upon this spot on the 6th of September, 1628. On that day, so to speak, was breathed into the settlement of Naumkeag the breath of life, and it became as it were endued with a living soul, folding within its embrace the dearest interests and most cherished rights of humanity, unrivalled in the interest she will ever excite as the most ancient town in the Massachusetts Patent.

On Mr. Endecott's arrival, he made known to the planters who preceded him, that he and his associate patentees had purchased all the property and privileges of the Dorchester partners, both here and at Cape Ann. He shortly after removed from the latter place, for his own private residence, the frame house, which a few years before had been erected there by the Dorchester Company. It was a tasteful edifice, of two stories high, and of the prevailing order of architecture at that period, called the Elisabethean, which was but of slight remove from the Gothic. Some of its hard oak frame may still be found in the building at the corner of Washington and Church streets, Salem, commonly known at this day as the "Endecott House."

The alteration which now took place in the affairs of the infant colony did not meet with favor from the first planters, and for a while prevented perfect harmony from prevailing in the settlement. "One of the subjects of discord was the propriety of raising tobacco, Mr. Endecott and his council believing such a production, except for medicinal purposes, injurious both to health and morals." Besides this, they probably viewed with no favorable eye the agreement in sentiment between Mr. Endecott and the Plymouth Church as to the propriety of abolishing the ritual forms of worship of the Church of England; for an adherence to which they had already been obliged to leave the Plymouth settlement. Mr. Endecott represented these difficulties to the home government; and in answer to his communication they say, "That it may appear as well to all the worlde as to the old planters themselves, that we seke not to make them slaves, as it seems by your letter some of them think themselves to be become by means of our patent, they

are allowed to be partakers with us in all the privileges we have with so much labor and intercession obtained from the King; to be incorporated into the society, and enjoy not only those lands which formerly they have manured, but such a further proportion as the civil authorities think best." They were also allowed the *exclusive* privilege of raising their favorite weed — tobacco.

The Company's Court in London, actuated by that true sense of justice which ever marked its deliberations, were determined not to trespass on any of the rights of the aborigines; and to this purpose in their first two communications to Mr. Endecott, they desired him to take especial care, "that no wrong or injury be offered by any of our people to the natives there," and to satisfy every just claim which might be made by them to the territory of Naumkeag and the plantation generally. To this record the sons of the Pilgrims have ever turned with peculiar pride and exultation. And, says Felt, "From his well-known promptitude and high sense of equity, there can be no doubt that Mr. Endecott fulfilled every iota of such instructions." In his first letters to the home government, he suggested various things to advance the interests of the Colony; such as the manufacture of salt, cultivation of vineyards, sending over fruit-stones and kernels, grain for seed, wheat, barley, and rye; also certain domesticated animals; all of which were shortly after transported to this country.

The answer to this letter bears the date of April 19, 1629, wherein they inform him, that the Company "are much enlarged since his departure out of England," and for strengthening their grant from the Council at Plymouth, they had obtained a confirmation of it from his Majesty by his Letters Patent, under the broad seal of England; incorporating them into a body politic, with ample powers to govern and rule all his Majesty's subjects that reside within the limits of their plantation; and that, in prosecution of the good opinion they have always entertained of him, they have confirmed him Governor of the Colony. No adventitious circumstances of fortune or birth aided him in his appointment to this, even then responsible office; for although the Colony was at this time few in numbers and feeble in effort, yet in its success were involved the most momentous interests, and every thing depended upon the right impulse and direction being given to its affairs. In the words of the Record, "having taken into due consideration the *meritt, worth, and good desert* of Captain John Endecott, and others lately gone over from hence, with purpose to resyde

and continue there, wee have with full consent and authoritie of this Court, and ereceon of hands, chosen and elected the said Captain John Endecott to the place of present Governour of said Plantation." They further speak of the confidence they repose in him, in thus committing the affairs of the Colony into his hands. Gov. Cradock also compliments him upon his motives and conduct; and the Company inform him, that they are disappointed of the provisions ordered to be sent for himself and Mrs. Endecott, but (God willing,) they purpose to send them by the next vessel. It is also believed that at this time Mr. Endecott ordered the fruit-trees, which afterwards constituted his orchard upon the farm granted him in 1632, of which one venerable patriareh, the celebrated old pear-tree, yet remains, having withstood the "peltings of pitiless storms" for upwards of two hundred winters, and still dropping down its rich fruit into the bosoms of his distant descendants.

In a second letter, dated the 28th of May following, the Company remark: "Wee have sithence our last, and according as we there advised, at a *full* and *ample* Court assembled *electd* and *established* you, Captain John Endecott, to the place of present Governour of our Plantation there, as also some others to be of the Council with you, as more particularly you will perceive by an Act of Court herewith sent, confirmed by us at a General Court and sealed with our common seal."

The model of the Government established by this "Act of Court," consisted of a Governor, and twelve persons as a Council, styled "THE GOVERNOUR AND COUNCIL OF LONDON'S PLANTATION IN THE MATTACHUSETTS BAY IN NEW ENGLAND." They were to elect a Deputy-Governor, for the time being, from among their number; were authorized also to choose a Secretary and other needful officers. They were empowered to fill vacancies in their body, occasioned by death or otherwise. The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy, might call Courts at pleasure, and they had power to establish any laws not at variance with those of England; "to administer justice upon malefactors, and inflict condign punishment upon all offenders." To make an act valid, the Governor or his Deputy was always to vote with the majority. A form of oath was sent over at this time to be administered to Mr. Endecott as Governor, and one also for the other officers of the government. He took the oath and was inducted into office. Here, then, we conceive, is direct and incontrovertible testimony that Endecott was appointed the *first* Governor of Massachusetts under its Colonial

Charter from the King. It is so stated by Joselyn, Hutchinson, and Prince. He received the Charter, and the documentary evidence of his constitutional authority as Governor, both at the same time. To Mr. Endecott was given, to act under it, all the powers which his immediate successors ever exercised. They were conferred upon him too, by the same body who subsequently elected Mr. Winthrop to that office. The abolishment of the board of control in England, and the transfer of "the government of the plantation to those that shall inhabit there," and instead of choosing the Colonial Governors in Old England by members of the Company there, to choose them by members of the same Company who were in New England, could not weaken the validity of his claim to be considered the *first* Governor of the Massachusetts Colony.

It was well for Mr. Endecott that he possessed an ardent and sanguine temperament, which nothing could daunt, otherwise the innumerable discouraging circumstances which met him in this, his new abode, in every form, amid sickness, death, and privations of every kind, well suited to appal the stoutest hearts, would no doubt have wrought their effects upon him, to the prejudice of the whole plantation. But such was the energy and firmness of his character, aided, no doubt, by a religious enthusiasm, which induced the belief that it was the purpose of God to give them the land of the heathen as an inheritance, that neither his faith nor confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking ever for a moment forsook him. In every crisis, this little band looked to him, as the weather-beaten and tempest-tossed mariner looks to his commander, next to God, for encouragement and support; and they did not look in vain. Such was the great mortality among them, during the first winter after their arrival, arising from exposure to the rigors of an untried climate, and their being badly fed and badly lodged, that there were scarcely found in the settlement well persons enough to nurse and console the sick. To enhance their distress, they were destitute of any regular medical assistance. In this painful dilemma a messenger was despatched by Mr. Endecott to Gov. Bradford, of the Plymouth settlement, to procure the necessary aid; and Doctor Samuel Fuller, the physician, who was a prominent member and deacon of the Plymouth Church, was sent among them. During his visit, Mr. Endecott was called by Divine Providence to suffer one of the heaviest of earthly afflictions, in the death of his wife, the partner of all his sorrows, who had forsaken home, kindred, and the sympathy of friends, and consented to share with him the cares and pri-

vations incident to a new settlement. Surrounded by savages, and from the circumstances of the case, placed in a great degree beyond the pale of civilized society, her sympathy and counsel must necessarily have been very dear to him. She must have entwined herself about his affections, as the tender ivy winds itself round the lordly oak. Her slender and delicate frame was not proof against the rigors of a New England climate. Born and nurtured in the midst of luxury and ease, she could not withstand the privations and hardships of her new home, and she fell a victim to her self-sacrificing disposition. Painful indeed must have been the parting, and severe the trial to Mr. Endecott. Under the influence of the feelings which this affliction produced, he wrote the following letter to Gov. Bradford:—

“RIGHT WORSHIPFULLE SIR,—

“It is a thing not usual that servants of one Master, and of the same household, should be strangers. I assure you I desire it not; Nay, to speak more plainly, I *cannot* be so to *you*. God’s people are all marked with one and the same mark, and have for the main one and the same heart, guided by one and the same spirit of truth; and where this is there can be no discord, nay, here must needs be a sweet harmony; and the same request with you, I make unto the Lord, that we as Christian brethren be united by an heavenly and unfeigned love, binding all our hearts and forces in furthering a work beyond our strength with reverence and fear, fastening our eyes always on Him that is only able to direct and prosper all our ways. I acknowledge myself much bound to you, for your kind love and care in sending Mr. Fuller amongst us, and rejoice much that I am by him satisfied, touching your judgment of the outward form of God’s worship: It is as far as I can gather no other than is warranted by the evidence of truth, and the same which I have professed and maintained ever since the Lord in mercy revealed himself unto mee, being far from the common report that hath been spread of you in that particular; but God’s people must not look for less here below, and it is a great mercy of God that he strengtheneth them to go through it. I shall not need at this time to enlarge unto you for (God willing) I propose to see your face shortly; in the mean tyme, I humbly take my leave of you, committing you to the Lord’s blessing and protection, and rest.

Your assured loving friend,

JO: ENDECOTT.

Naumkeag, May 11, 1629.”

The foregoing epistle is alike honorable to the head and heart of Mr. Endecott. Humble, devout, and chastened feelings pervade it throughout. It speaks a mind sensibly alive to religious impressions. The sentiments here expressed cannot fail to find a response in the hearts of all reflecting men, in this and succeeding generations. The magnitude of the undertaking in which they were engaged, the

necessity of union in their efforts, and the impossibility of success without direct divine assistance, are here represented in language appropriate and devout.

Whether Mr. Endecott carried into execution his design intimated in this letter, of making Gov. Bradford a visit "shortly," is uncertain. On the 27th of May, 1629, in a communication to the authorities at home, he complained that some persons in his jurisdiction disregarded the law of 1622, for the regulation of trade with the Indians, and "desiring the Company would take the same into their serious consideration, and to use some speedy means here for reformation thereof." A petition was in consequence presented to the King, who in compliance therewith issued a new proclamation, forbidding such disorderly trading. These steps were no doubt taken in reference to the associates of one Thomas Morton, whose residence at Mount Wollaston, or Merry Mount, now Quincy, he visited shortly after his arrival in this country. This man and his associates had alarmed all the well-disposed settlers, from Piscataqua to Plymouth, by selling arms and ammunition to the Indians, indulging themselves in dissipation, and otherwise endangering the peace and welfare of New England. The object of Mr. Endecott's visit was to rectify abuses among the remaining confederates, Morton himself having been already apprehended, and sent home to England for trial. He went there, we are told, in the "purifying spirit of authority," and caused their May-pole to be cut down, to which they had been in the habit of affixing pieces of satirical composition against those who opposed their wishes and practices, and "rebuked the inhabitants for their profaneness, and admonished them to look to it that they walked better." He also changed the name of the place, and called it Mount Dagon. The precise period of this visit is not known, and it is not improbable that Mr. Endecott extended his journey at the time to Plymouth Colony. However this may be, a warm friendship soon grew up between Gov. Bradford and himself, which continued without interruption for the remainder of their lives.

As yet no steps had been taken in the Colony towards the establishment of a reformed Church for propagating the gospel, which they professed above all to be their aim in settling this Plantation. June 30th, 1629, the Rev. Francis Higginson arrived at Naumkeag, and the Rev. Mr. Skelton, the early friend and spiritual father of Mr. Endecott, arrived about the same time. They had been sent over by the home government. Mr. Higginson thus speaks of his

reception by Mr. Endecott: "The next morning (30th) the Governor came aboard to our ship, and bade us kindly welcome, and invited mee and my wife to come on shore and take our lodgings at his house; which we did accordingly." The settlement, we are told, then consisted of "about half a score of houses, with a fair house, newly built, for the Governor. We found also abundance of corne planted by them, very good and well liking. Our Governor hath a store of green pease growing in his garden, as good as ever I eat in England. * * * * Our Governor hath already planted a vineyard, with great hopes of increase; also mulberries, plums, raspberries, currants, chesnuts, filberts, walnuts, small nuts, hurtleberries, and haws of white thorn, near as good as our cherries in England — they grow in plenty here."

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Higginson and Mr. Skelton, the necessary measures were taken preparatory to the settlement of a religious congregation in accordance with the views of the Puritans. In this they were aided by Mr. Endecott, and the most intelligent of the colonists. Having first concluded a satisfactory form of church government and discipline, which was submitted to Mr. Endecott for approval, the 6th of August, 1629, just eleven months after his arrival, was the time selected for this "little band of devout Pilgrims to enter into solemn covenant* with God and one another, and also for the ordaining of their ministers." By Mr. Endecott's order, a solemn day of "humiliation" had been held on the 20th of July preceding, for the choice of pastor and teacher. An important step was about to be taken — a new priesthood was about to be established — all allegiance to, or alliance with, any other church on earth was about to be dissolved! It was a subject of momentous concern with the Colonists, and called into exercise all their moral heroism and spiritual courage. Mr. Bradford, the Governor of the Plymouth Colony, came here by sea, and arrived just in season to give the right hand of fellowship. Of all that little band, gathered together on this occasion, none felt a deeper interest, or took a more responsible part, than the subject of this Memoir.†

* See Covenant, p. 221.

† The Rev. Mr. Upham, in his Dedication Sermon, in 1826, thus speaks of him: "John Endecott, (a man, who to the qualities which have rendered him illustrious, as an effectual leader of colonization, as a gallant soldier, as a skillful statesman, added a knowledge of the Scriptures, and a devout piety, which will ever hallow his memory,) early in the year 1627, before the formation of this church, wrote to Gov. Bradford respecting a conference he had held with a gentleman sent to him from Plymouth, (Dr. Fuller,) on the subject of church institution and government. In this letter we find no acknowledgment of any other authority in such a matter than his own private judgment, and no desire expressed, or attempt exhibited, to force his judgment upon others." The letter here referred to is the one already cited, of May 11, 1629. "The standard," says Mr. Upham, "by which Mr. Endecott made up his judgment in this matter, was certainly no other than the standard of Protestantism — the Scriptures, as they were opened to his understanding."

We now approach an important event in the history of the Colony — the removal of its entire government to New England. Gov. Cradock, with whom the idea appears to have originated, acquainted the Proprietors, at a meeting of the Court, July 28, 1629, that, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Plantation, and inducing and encouraging persons of worth and quality to transport themselves and their families thither, as well as for other weighty reasons, it was proposed to transfer the entire government to this country, and continue it no longer in subjection to the Company in England. Soon after this communication, an agreement to that effect was drawn up at Cambridge, and among those who signed it was their future governor, John Winthrop. It was one of the stipulations that they should settle their affairs so as to be ready for the voyage thither by the first of March. This appears to have been the first connection Mr. Winthrop had with the settlement of this soil. On the 29th of August following, at a meeting of the Court of Proprietors, in London, this change in the government was decided upon. On the 16th of October, at another meeting of the Court, it was conceived "fit that Capt. Endecott continue the government there, unless just cause to the contrarie." But on the 20th of the same month, Gov. Cradock informed the Proprietors that in accordance with the alteration of the government now about to take place, it was necessary to elect a new Governor, Deputy, and Assistants; when John Winthrop was put in nomination, and unanimously chosen Governor. In like manner, John Humphrey was chosen "Deputy-Governor," and Sir Richard Saltonstall, Matthew Cradock, John Endecott, with fifteen others, were chosen a board of "Assistants."

On the 12th of June, 1630, the ship *Arbella*, Capt. Milburne, having on board Gov. Winthrop and company, and a duplicate Charter of the Colony, of the same tenor and form as Gov. Endecott's, arrived at Naumkeag, having sailed from Cowes March 29. Mr. Endecott, who had already been apprized that he was shortly to be superseded in the Governorship of the Plantation, repaired on board to welcome the new Governor, and offer him and his friends the hospitalities of his house. Among the distinguished personages were Isaac Johnson and his wife, the Lady *Arbella*, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. Speaking of Mr. Endecott's visit, Gov. Winthrop says, "Wee that were of the Assistants and some other gentlemen and some of the women, returned with him to Nahumkeck, where we supped on good venison pastry and good beer." At the time of the arrival of the new Governor, wholesome and salutary laws for

the government of the Colony had been instituted by Endecott, under the authority given him by the Charter, and the settlement had already assumed the condition of a well-organized and regulated body politic. A church, with faithful ministers, which they professed to value above all temporal interests and earthly grandeur, had also been established, and the wheels of government were moving on harmoniously, upon a safe and sure foundation. Under this state of things, Endecott now surrendered the civil power into the hands of Gov. Winthrop, and took upon himself the more humble appointment of one of the Assistants. Yet "the principles of Winthrop's administration," says the Annalist of Salem, "were like those which had directed the course of his predecessor. The commencement of legislation, which was to have an important part in promoting social freedom, that has spread and is spreading in the world, *began* at Naumkeag, under Endecott, and was *continued* by his worthy successor."

Soon after the arrival of Gov. Winthrop, the new settlers began to be dissatisfied with Salem, as the capital of the Colony. It did not combine, in their opinion, sufficient advantages of location, soil, and natural means of defence. A party, therefore, was sent to explore the country westward, to discover, if possible, some more suitable situation. It had been the darling object with Endecott to make Salem the seat of government; he, however, bowed in submission, and continued his efforts to advance the common weal.

On the 18th of August, 1630, Gov. Endecott entered into a new matrimonial alliance with Elisabeth Gibson of Cambridge, England. This lady probably came over in the ship with Gov. Winthrop, and the marriage ceremony was performed by him and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, afterwards pastor of the first church in Boston. This connection appears to have been a happy one, although there was a much greater disparity in their ages than prudence and judgment would seem to allow — the difference being about twenty-six years.

Such was his ardent and growing attachment to the place of his adoption, that when it was decided in December, 1630, to fortify Newton, now Cambridge, for the seat of government, and to build houses, and move their military stores to that place next spring, he could not be prevailed upon to quit his accustomed residence. All the members, except himself and Mr. Sharp, who was about returning to England, agreed to do so; but Mr. Endecott excused himself upon the ground that he had so formed his connections in Salem, that it would be attended with great inconvenience.

On the 3rd of July, 1632, the Court of Assistants granted Mr. Endecott three hundred acres of land, called by the Indians in English, "Birchwood," afterwards known as his "Orchard Farm." It was situated between two and three miles in a northerly direction from the main settlement at Salem, upon a tongue of land bounded on the north, south, and east by rivers, or more properly inlets of the sea, and on the west by the main land. Even at that early period, it was one of the most desirable situations in that vicinity. Though at some distance from the place which was afterwards selected for the seat of the government, and where the Court House was erected, yet he was in the centre of the population, being by land nearer to the shores than he was to the cultivated farms around him. It was many years after he established himself at this beautiful place, so near all the streams which passed through the adjacent country, before any incorporation separated Salem from the Merrimack. For twenty years Salem bounded on Andover. The spot then was the best he could have chosen. On a commanding eminence, which overlooked the country for some distance around, and about one eighth of a mile from one of the inlets, he built his house, and commenced in earnest the cultivation of his farm. Although the ploughshare has frequently passed over it, yet part of the cellar of this house is plainly discernible at the present day. It is a romantic situation, and denotes him to have been a man of much discrimination and taste in matters of this kind. On his farm he lived in a sort of feudal style, surrounded by his servants.

In front of his mansion house, and immediately upon the southern slope of a gentle declivity, he planted his far-famed orchard, which gave the name to his farm. The tradition that the Governor always pointed out his dial, which bears the date of 1630, as denoting the age of his orchard, seems to indicate that the trees were removed hither from his town residence. Here, too, it is said, he introduced, for medicinal purposes, as well as ornament to his garden, the "white-weed," which has since become so detrimental to the hay-fields of our farmers.

His usual mode of transporting himself and family to and from this place, was at first by water, and he was as often visited by his friends in this way, as in any other. The inlet before the mansion house had nothing to interrupt it — the passage was open to the bay, and at that early period must have been delightfully romantic. The shores on either side thickly clothed with wood, whose dark images were reflected in the still waters beneath them, were picturesque in

the extreme. The bold jutting headlands, on some parts of the passage, lent a sublimity to the prospect, which was continually varying by the winding and circuitous course of the stream.* There was nothing to break the stillness, or disturb the quiet which reigned around, save the dashings of their own little boat amid the waters, or the heavy plunge of some lordly sea-bird, in his gyratory wanderings in pursuit of prey. The smoke from the humble and solitary wigwams of the Indians, thinly scattered along the margin of the waters, with an occasional glimpse at their tawny inhabitants, as they stealthily watched the passing boat from their leafy hiding-places, or listlessly reclined under the shadow of some wide-spreading oak, heightened the effect, and diversified the scene. Within the last half-century, the ruins of some of these wigwams might have been seen,† and could not have failed to excite most melancholy reflections respecting the wretched fate of these natural lords of the soil, throughout our vast country.

August 2, 1631, Mr. Endecott was called to mourn the death of his early and particular friend, the Rev. Mr. Skelton, who had become endeared to him as his spiritual guide, in first opening to his view the way of truth while in England, and who had followed him to this country to counsel and direct him in paths of piety and happiness. This event must have been to him a severe affliction.

About this time a Military Board of Commissioners, with almost unlimited powers, was established by the General Court, and Mr. Endecott was appointed one of its members.

On the 18th of September, this same year, the Colony was thrown into consternation, and alarmed for its liberties, by the news from England, that a commission had been granted to two Archbishops, and ten others of the Council, conferring on them the authority to regulate the Plantations of New England; to establish and maintain the Episcopal Church in this country; to recall its Charter; remove its Governors; make its laws; hear and decide its legal cases; and appoint its punishments, even death itself.‡ Intelligence was also received at the same time, that a new Governor was being secretly conveyed to Massachusetts, with orders which, if executed, would prostrate all its civil and ecclesiastical rights. Gov. Cradock had already informed them that the King's Council had demanded

* "Kernwood," the summer residence of Francis Peabody, Esq., is situated on the borders of this stream, and for beauty of location is not surpassed in that part of the country.

† Charles M. Endicott, Esq., distinctly recollects his visiting, when quite a boy, one of these ruins on the borders of this stream, situated in the midst of a locust grove, in the vicinity of the 'Endecott Burying-Ground.'

‡ Mass. Hist. Coll., I., iv., p. 119.

their Charter. Such was the universal anxiety this news awakened, that the idea of resistance appears immediately to have possessed the minds of the inhabitants,* and the fortifications were hastened forward, and an assessment laid of an additional rate of five hundred pounds for defence. These tidings were received with indignant feelings by Mr. Endecott. He saw by this step that all their dear-bought privileges, purchased at such immense sacrifices, which none could better appreciate than himself, were about to be violently, as with a ruthless despotism, wrested from them. His independent spirit could not quietly brook such high-handed infringements upon their chartered rights, and he resolved in all the affairs of the Colony, in which he had any share or influence, to pursue that course which he deemed most for her interests, whether it led him over plains or mountains, through flowers or thorns. There was exhibited in his actions, on all occasions, a fortitude, which shows him formed for great emergencies. Probably under the influence of feelings produced by this intelligence, and excited by that ardent zeal which marked his character through life, he shortly after cut the red cross from the King's colors, deeming it a relic of Popish idolatry. This bold and daring act was considered an insult, as well to the established Church of England, as to the King himself; and the Colony dared not refrain from taking cognizance of it, lest it should call down upon their heads the vengeance of the whole British hierarchy. There is ample evidence in the records of the Colony, that most of the principal men, including Governor Winthrop,† agreed with him on this subject, in sentiment and feeling. "The only difference between him and others was, he manifested his opinions by his acts, while they, with more prudence and safety, retained theirs in secret." Had it not been for fear of the consequences, instead of being censured, his conduct would have been openly applauded. His boldness of action was made known in England, and looked upon there in the light of rebellion. It was the first blow struck in defiance of royal authority, and would no doubt have cost Mr. Endecott his life, had it not been for those troubles which were then beginning to gather thickly, like a tempest, about the devoted head of the unfortunate Charles I., and which eventually burst upon it with a fury which nothing could resist, involving in its course the ruin of his government, and the destruction of his own life. The sword, with which

*The General Court, in January, 1635, unanimously agreed, that if such a Governor should come to this country, the Colonists ought to resist his authority, and maintain their rights.

†The very next year, only two of the Council, Vane and Dudley, would consent to spread the King's colors even in the fort, on account of the cross in them. — *Winthrop's Jour.*, Vol. I., p. 189.

this rebellious act is said to have been performed by Mr. Endecott, has been preserved, and is now in possession of one of the family, to whom it has descended in direct line, by right of primogeniture. It is a plain, unornamented rapier, emblematical of the Puritan simplicity of our Forefathers.

While these events were passing in this country, the Puritans in England were experiencing the most unmitigated persecution, at the hand of Archbishop Laud and his confederates. As their numbers increased, the various modes of punishment were multiplied; exorbitant fines were imposed; the pillory witnessed bloody scenes of human agony and mutilation; the scaffold and dungeon had their victims; the lash, the shears, and the glowing iron were most cruelly applied to individuals of this proscribed sect.* But the faith of the Puritans rose superior to oppression, and could not be overcome. The most bloody persecution served only to add new converts to their cause.

In 1636, Mr. Endecott was appointed an Assistant, and was also sent on an expedition against the Indians on Block Island and in the Pequot country, he acting as General of all the forces in the detachment. During this year his views relative to the cross in the King's colors triumphed over all considerations, and the Military Commissioners ordered it to be left out. On the ensigns at Castle Island, in Boston harbor, they substituted the King's arms for the cross.

During the year 1641, Mr. Endecott was chosen Deputy-Governor, and was continued in office for the two succeeding years. He was also appointed one of a committee to dispose of all lands or other property belonging to the company at Cape Ann; and was commissioned by the Court, in conjunction with two others, Mr. Downing, the brother-in-law of Gov. Winthrop, and Mr. Hathorne, to procure the transcription of nineteen copies of the laws, liberties, and forms of oaths, and to subscribe them with their own hands, the Court having decreed that no copies should be considered authentic which were without their signatures.

In 1642, he was chosen one of the Corporation of Harvard College.

Passing over some minor things in the life of Governor Endecott, we arrive at the year 1644, when his increasing influence and popularity ensured his election as Governor, and Mr. Winthrop was chosen Deputy-Governor. The claim of Salem to be made the seat of government, was now again revived, and it would be fair to infer from his well-known attachment to the place, that the project met

* Neal's History of the Puritans, Vol. II., chap. 5.

with his hearty coöperation. But the effort was not successful, and Boston still continued to be the capital. The Governor's salary was one hundred pounds.

During this year of his administration, improvements in the mode of transacting business in the Legislature were introduced. The Magistrates and Deputies, for the first time, now held their sessions apart, and it required the concurrence of both bodies, to make an act valid. The office of a speaker to the Deputies was also this year ordained, and filled by an Essex man, Mr. William Hathorne.

The conflicting claims of D'Aulney and La Tour, two Frenchmen at Acadia, which had produced considerable excitement, were finally settled during this year, by the government of France supporting the claim of D'Aulney. His deputy came to Boston, and concluded a treaty with Gov. Endecott, which was subsequently ratified by the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England.

The year following, (1645) Mr. Endecott was succeeded as Governor by Mr. Dudley. Other offices of honor and trust, however, awaited him. He was this year appointed Sergeant Major-General of Massachusetts, the highest military office in the Colony. He had previously held a commission of Colonel in the first regiment formed in Salem, Saugus, Ipswich, and Newbury, in 1636, when John Winthrop, Jr., son of the Governor, was his Lieutenant-Colonel. He was also elected an Assistant, and one of the United Commissioners.

In 1648, he was continued an Assistant, Sergeant Major-General, and Commissioner for the Province.

Upon the death of Governor Winthrop, which took place on the 26th of March, 1649, at the age of 61, Mr. Endecott was again chosen Governor, to which office he was annually elected until the time of his death, with the exception of the years 1650 and 1654, when he held that of Deputy-Governor. This was an eventful period in the history of the Colony, as well as of the Mother Country. The violent death of Charles I., the usurpation of Cromwell, and the restoration of the Stuart family, took place while he was at the head of public affairs. The difficulties and perplexities of his situation during this period were very great. But all his public acts were marked with a moderation and wisdom which do honor to him as an experienced statesman. Had he possessed less integrity or firmness, had his mind been at all vacillating, the consequences might have been affectingly disastrous to the best interests of the Colony.

In the year 1652, under his administration, a mint was established in the Colony, for coining shillings, six-pences, and three-pences. No other of the American Colonies, it is believed, ever presumed to coin metal into money. Though unlawful, it was passed over by Cromwell and the Parliament, and continued after the Restoration, for more than twenty years.

About the year 1655, Gov. Endecott removed from Salem to Boston, upon the request of the General Court that he would do so, "if his own necessary occasions would permit." Although the reasonableness of this request must have been apparent to him, the step could not have been taken without strong feelings of repugnance. It must have been a severe struggle for him to have separated himself from the place of his adoption, towards which he had ever felt and exhibited the most ardent attachment. His residence in Boston was on the beautiful lot lately owned and occupied by Gardner Green, now Pemberton Square.*

Governor Endecott had now (1657) entered upon his seventieth year, with a shattered constitution, and health seriously impaired, as we learn by the following letter to Mr. John Leverett, the Colonial Agent in England.

STR,

I cannot write unto you by a more faithful friend† than I have done, who is able at large, to relate to you how things in general stand here. And that doth save mee some labour which at this tyme is a favor to mee. For in the extremity of heate and after a long sickness, I am very faint; not fitt to doe any thing, yet I cannot but by these heartlie salute you in the Lord, giving you many thanks for what you sent me. For all good newes is welcome to us as you know full well. Yet I cannot for the present answer your expectations touching Road Island and Clarke and Holmes, but I have acquainted the rest of the Magistrates with your letter, who were already to gather up sufficient testimonie to prove what you spoke to the Protector, and enough to satisfy (we doubt not) your opponent, if he be a lover of truth. Only we would have the General Court act with us therein, which will not meet till September next, when I hope I shall procure a full answer to your former and last letters.

What the end is of that point of State to make the Protector King, I cannot fathom it; unless their proffering and his deniall thereof ingratiate him the more in the hearts of the people. The Lord in mercie guide all to his glory, and the good of those commonwealths over whom he hath sett him. If there be any opportunitie I pray you write mee a word about it, and other occurrences that may fall out. I cannot be sufficientlie thankfulle for what you wrote me last. Great

* Snow's History of Boston.

† Thus "faithful friend" was none other than Mrs. Leverett, the wife of the Agent.

motions there are in the world which the Lord direct and turn to his glorie, the overthrow of his enemies and the peace and welfare of his own people. Which is the prayer of Sir,

Your verie loveing friend and servant, JO: ENDECOTT.

Boston, the 29th 4th mo., (June,) 1657.

During the principal part of Gov. Endecott's administration, and particularly from 1655 to 1660, the Colony, "under his prudent and equal government," made rapid progress in all things necessary to its respectability and importance. Its population and wealth rapidly increased; its trade flourished; and its foreign intercourse became every day more widely extended. Free admission was allowed to vessels of all nations, and the importations of all commodities was subject to no incumbrance or restraint. The Colony took no notice of any act respecting navigation, or other laws made in England for the regulation of trade. They were never recognized as in force here, unless required by their own legislature.

In 1658, the Court granted Gov. Endecott, "for his great service, the fourth part of Block Island." At this time he was also elected President of the body of Colonial Commissioners. He now held the double office of Governor of Massachusetts and President of the United Colonies.

His conduct towards the aborigines, that much abused and injured people, was always marked with forbearance, lenity, and mildness. To his eldest son John, the Indians in 1660 gave a tract of land, which grant he applied to the Court to confirm. The Court declined taking such power on itself; but at the same time, however, it passed the highly complimentary resolve:

The Court, "considering the many kindnesses which were shown the Indians by our honored Governor in the infancy of these Plantations, for pacifying the Indians, tending to the common good of the Planters; and in consideration of which the Indians were moved to such a gratuity unto his son, do judge meet to give the petitioner four hundred acres of land."

Though Governor Endecott removed from Salem to Boston in 1655, yet neither he nor Mrs. Endecott removed their connection with the Salem church, until November, 1661. A large and brilliant comet made its appearance on the 17th of November of this year, and continued to the 4th of February following. It was the general belief of that period, that comets were omens of great evil. One appeared just before the death of that distinguished divine, the Rev. John Cotton; and the death at this time of their aged

Governor, and the troubles with which the Colony met the next year from the King's Commissioners, Hutchinson informs us, tended to confirm the people in their opinion.

We are told that "old age and the infirmities thereof coming upon him, he fell asleep in the Lord on the 15th of March, 1665," at the age of 77, "and was with great honour and solemnity interred at Boston," on the 23rd of the same month. His death was easy and tranquil. Tradition has handed down the fact, that the "Chapel Burying-Ground" was the place of his interment. But the exact spot is not now known. No stone marks the resting-place of this intrepid Father of New England.* Yet his name alone will ever be a monument to his memory, more enduring than marble, and as imperishable as the granite hills of his adopted country.

Gov. Endecott came to this country in 1628, at the age of 40, and died in 1665, at the age of 77. During these thirty-seven years he was nearly all the time in public life, and for about seventeen years, or nearly half the whole period, he was Governor of the Colony. He was longer at the head of the administration than any other Governor of Massachusetts.

He was a man of highly respectable natural talents, good education, a zealous Puritan, a brave man, a decided patriotic republican, a friend of learning and religion, a lover of God and his country.

We frankly acknowledge that the conduct of Gov. Endecott in the religious intolerance of his day, may be considered a stain upon his escutcheon. Yet, while we admit that those severe measures which were adopted, especially when contrasted with the present unrestrained exercise of religious freedom in our country, were great blemishes on his administration, we think they certainly ought not to be regarded as such on his moral character. It was not the cause of religion alone, which was thought to be endangered by the dissemination and triumph of such principles as were then advanced; but the overthrow of all civil government was looked upon as the ultimate result. Besides, the *whole* responsibility and obloquy of this dark page in our early history, should not be thrown upon him. True, he was the official organ through which was carried into effect the established laws of the Colony, and *vox populi* was believed to be *vox Dei*. But so far as he was individually concerned, we think his motives were pure and elevated, and that all his actions were

* According to tradition, his tombstone was in a good state of preservation down to the commencement of the American Revolution, when it was with many others destroyed by the British soldiers, at the time they occupied Boston.

based upon principle. Without doubt he partook largely of the prevailing prejudices of the day; and the wild spirit of fanaticism found in him a strenuous and energetic opponent. But we hold that all men should be judged according to the light of the age in which they live, and the influences with which they are surrounded. In this dread of unlimited toleration he was not alone; it was the prevailing temper of the times, and the errors in this respect, in which he shared in common with the wise and good of his day, arose rather from an error in judgment than any obliquity of heart.

It has been remarked by a recent writer, that "Governor Endecott was undoubtedly the finest specimen to be found among our Governors of the genuine Puritan character, — of a quick temper, which the habit of military command had not softened, — of strong religious feelings, moulded on the sterner features of Calvinism; resolute to uphold with the sword what he received as gospel truth, and fearing no enemy so much as a gainsaying spirit." "He was a very virtuous gentleman," says Secretary Morton, "and was greatly beloved of the most, as he well deserved." "In his public and private relations," says the *Annalist of Salem*, "he was a man of unshaken integrity. *For my country and my God*, was the motto inscribed upon his motives, purposes, and deeds. That he had his imperfections, there is no doubt; but that he exhibited as few of them under his multiplied duties, as the most excellent men would in his situation, is equally correct. His many exertions for the prosperity of Salem, and his ardent attachment to it, should impress his name and worth upon the hearts of its inhabitants, so long as its existence continues."

Thus lived and thus died, one of the principal founders and firmest pillars of New England.

At his decease he left a widow and two sons. The elder son left no children; — the younger was a physician, and resided in Salem. He was twice married; and a family of five sons and five daughters survived him. His second wife was Elisabeth, daughter of Governor Winthrop, and widow of the Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham.

There exists a perfect genealogy of the Governor's family, so far as relates to his descendants in New England. We hope to publish it in our next number.

The Governor, and all his descendants, to the third generation. (1724,) spelt their names *Endecott*; since then an *i* has been substituted for the *e* in the second syllable.

There is an original portrait of the Governor in possession of one

of the family, taken the year he died. By this we learn that his countenance was open, energetic, and independent, possessing much individuality of expression, and in perfect harmony with the character of the man. According to the custom of the age, he wore mustaches, and a tuft of hair upon his chin. The miniature likeness which accompanies this Memoir was engraved from this portrait, and is considered an excellent resemblance, and was presented by the family to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, at their solicitation.

NOTE. The Charter possessed by Gov. Endecott, and which is now in the Salem Athenæum, and the Charter possessed by Gov. Winthrop, and which is now in the State House, Boston, appear to be duplicate original Charters, provided for in the Charter itself, and neither of them copies. They are precisely alike in all respects — the same in phraseology and chirography, and the same in dates. Each Governor was elected and commissioned by the same Company, and by the same Colony, acted under the same Charter, with the same authority, and each alike entitled to the official designation of Governor, whether he was elected Governor by the Company in London, or by the Colony here, for both were elected Governor by each.

ORIGINAL COVENANT OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN SALEM.*

We Covenant with our Lord, and one with another; and we do bind ourselves in the presence of God, to walk together in all his ways, according as he is pleased to reveal himself unto us in his blessed word of truth; and do explicitly, in the name and fear of God, profess and protest to walk as followeth, through the power and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We avouch the Lord to be our God, and ourselves to be his people, in the truth and simplicity of our spirits.

We give ourselves to the Lord Jesus Christ, and the word of his grace, for the teaching, ruling, and sanctifying of us in matters of worship and conversation, resolving to cleave unto him alone for life and glory, and to reject all contrary ways, canons, and constitutions of men, in his worship.

We promise to walk with our brethren, with all watchfulness and tenderness, avoiding jealousies and suspicions, back-bitings, censurings, provokings, secret risings of spirit against them; but in all offences to follow the rule of our Lord Jesus, and to bear and forbear, give and forgive, as he hath taught us.

In public or private, we will willingly do nothing to the offence of the church; but will be willing to take advice for ourselves and ours, as occasion shall be presented.

We will not in the congregation be forward, either to show our own gifts and parts in speaking or scrupling, or there discover the weakness or failings of our brethren; but attend an orderly call thereunto, knowing how much the Lord may be dishonored, and his gospel and the profession of it slighted, by our distempers and weaknesses in public.

We bind ourselves to study the advancement of the gospel in all truth and peace, both in regard to those that are within or without; no way slighting our sister churches, but using their counsel as need shall be; not laying a stumbling-block before any, no, not the Indians, whose good we desire to promote; and so to converse as we may avoid the very appearance of evil.

* The Church, (the first in Massachusetts Colony) was established Aug. 6, 1630.

We do hereby promise to carry ourselves in all lawful obedience to those that are over us, in Church or Commonwealth, knowing how well-pleasing it will be to the Lord, that they should have encouragement in their places, by our not grieving their spirits through our irregularities.

We resolve to approve ourselves to the Lord in our particular callings, shunning idleness as the bane of any state; nor will we deal hardly or oppressingly with any, wherein we are the Lord's stewards;

Promising also unto our best ability to teach our children and servants the knowledge of God, and of his will, that they may serve him also; and all this not by any strength of our own, but by the Lord Christ, whose blood we desire may sprinkle this our Covenant made in His Name.

HERALDRY.

In preparing this article we have consulted various writers on the subject of Heraldry, and not only selected our thoughts from theirs, but used their language when it appeared best adapted to our object. For a more full account of Heraldry in all its branches, we refer our readers to Guillim's *Banner Displayed*, Camden's *British Remains*, Kent's *Grammar of Heraldry*, Edmonson's *Complete Body of Heraldry*, Leigh's *Accidence of Armorie*, Playfair's *British Baronetage*, Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, Dallaway's *Inquiries*, Newton's *Display of Heraldry*, Broun's *Baronetage*, Collins's *Peerage of England*, Betham's *Baronetage of England*, and the various *Encyclopædias*.

DEFINITION.

HERALDRY is the science of conventional distinctions impressed on shields, banners, and other military accoutrements; or it is the art of armory and blazoning, or the knowledge of what relates to the bearing of arms, and the laws and regulations appertaining thereto. Arms in heraldry are ensigus armorial or marks of honor borne upon shields, banners, and coats of mail, in order to distinction. The science of Heraldry consists particularly in the appropriation of figurative representations, designed, by suitable emblems, to exhibit the achievements of valor, the descent of hereditary honors, and the distinctions appertaining to nobility.

The Degrees of Honor existing in England in 1597, were nine; of which five were *noble*, as Gentleman, Esquire, Knight, Baron, and Lord; and four were *excellent*, as Earl, Marquess, Duke, and Prince. — The Degrees of Honor existing in the British nation in 1847 are eleven; namely, Gentleman, Esquire, Knight, Baron, Baronet, Lord, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, Duke, and Prince.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Arms may belong to individuals, to families, or to countries.

Badges and emblems on shields and helms occurred in the earliest times. In Numbers, (*chap. i: 52*.) the children of Israel are enjoined to pitch their tents, "every man by his own camp and every man by his own standard," with the ensigns of his father's house. The Greek and Roman poets speak of paintings and devices on shields and helmets. These symbols were, moreover, hereditary. Thus Xenophon relates that the kings of the Medes bore a golden eagle on their shields. Suetonius asserts that Domitian had a golden beard for his coat of arms; and Tacitus says of the ancient Germans, that they marked their shields with brilliant colors, and that certain standards were borne before them in battle. Notwithstanding these traces of armorial bearings in the ancient world, our heraldry is no older than the tournaments. That armory first became common and regulated by certain rules at these solemn festivals, is corroborated by the following reasons. In the first place, we find no tomb or monument with escutcheons, older than the eleventh century. The most ancient monument of this kind is said to be the bearings of a certain Varnmond, count of Vasserburg, in the church of St. Emmeran, at Ratisbon. The shield is *coupé* of argent and sable; over it is a lion, with the words "*Anno Domini MX.*" On most of the other tombs, even of the eleventh century, no arms are found; and the use of them seems to have first become common in the twelfth century. The first pope who can be proved to have had a coat of arms, is Boniface VIII, who filled the papal see from 1294 to 1303. All the earlier papal arms are the fanciful inventions of later flatterers. On coins, also, no armorial ensigns are found till the thirteenth century. A second proof of our assumed origin of coats of arms is the word *blason*, which denotes the science of heraldry in French, English, Italian, and Spanish. This word has most probably its origin in the German word *blasen*, (to blow the horn:) for whenever a new knight appeared at a tournament, the herald had to sound the trumpet, and, because all appeared with close visors, to proclaim and explain the bearing of the shield or coat of arms belonging to each. Because this was performed by the herald, this knowledge was called heraldry; and because, in doing so, he blew the trumpet, it was called *blazoning the arms*. That this was a prevailing practice at tournaments, may be proved from the poetry of the Troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Thence it came, that those knights, whose right to appear at tournaments had already been announced by blazoning their arms, bore two trumpets on their crest. From the Germans, this custom was transmitted to the French; for there is no doubt, that tournaments were usual in Germany much earlier than in France. But the French carried to far greater perfection the tournament, and the blazon or heraldry connected with it, as they did the whole system of chivalry. Since, moreover, the French language prevailed at the court of the Norman kings in England, pure French expressions have been preserved in British heraldry. Thus the green tincture, (color,) in a coat of arms, is

termed *vert*, (though in French *sinople*, which originally denoted a reddish brown;) bright red is termed *gules*, probably with an allusion to the bloody revenge of wild animals, which play so conspicuous a part in heraldry; the divided shield is, moreover, called *coupé*; and *passant*, *regardant*, *dormant*, *couchant*, &c., are used. German heraldry, on the contrary, contains almost pure German expressions. In a coat of arms, the helm is placed upon the shield, and the latter is surrounded by the wreath. At a tournament, the mantle of the knight, with the helm and shield, was suspended in the lists. The colors or tinctures of the shields had their foundation in the custom of the most ancient Germans, of giving their shields various colors—a custom which received a tender meaning in the tournaments of the middle ages; the knight, bound to defend the honor of dames, and devote himself to their protection, wearing their colors on his shield. By degrees, the partitions or sections on shields came into use; for when, as often occurred, a knight was the champion of several ladies, he bore several colors on his shield, which had therefore to be divided into fields. When the martial youth of almost all Europe left their homes, about the end of the eleventh century, inspired with religious enthusiasm, to conquer the Holy Land, the use of arms became still more general and necessary. In order to distinguish the nations, armies, and families, the princes and commanders chose their symbols, sometimes in commemoration of the exploits and events of the campaign, or of the dignity of the commander, and sometimes from mere fancy or passing humor.

BLAZONING, HISTORIFYING, AND MARSHALLING ARMS.

Blazoning is the methodical description of a bearing. In the first place, the shield is described according to its tinctures, figures, and partitions. The inferior parts of an escutcheon are then blazoned—the helm, with its insignia, which are trumpet, wings, and plumes, men and animals, or their members; then the wreath and its tinctures; after which the coronet cap, &c.; finally the supporters, the mantle, the device, and other secondary things. Such terms for the color must be used as are agreeable to the station and quality of the bearer. All persons below the degree of noble must have their coats blazoned by colors and metals; noble men by precious stones; and kings and princes by planets.

In emblazoning shields of arms, metals, colors, and furs are used to depict the device, the technical terms of which are these;—of metals, gold, called *or*, and silver, *argent*, only are employed;—of colors, red, called *gules*, blue, *azure*, black, *sable*, green, *vert*, and purple, *purpure*;—and of furs, principally the skin of the little animal called *ermine*, and a combination of grey and white squirrel skins, called *vair*.

In blazoning arms it is an established rule with heralds, that animals are always to be interpreted in the best sense, that is, according to their most noble and generous qualities, that the most honor

may redound to the bearers. Thus the fox, being reputed witty and given to fileling for his prey, if this be the charge of an escutcheon, we are to conceive the quality represented to be his wit and cunning, and not his theft.

All savage beasts are to be figured in their fiercest action: as a lion erected, his mouth wide open, his claws extended; and thus formed he is said to be *rampant*. A leopard or wolf is to be portrayed going as it were *pedetentim*, which form of action suits their natural disposition, and is called *passant*. The gentler kinds are to be set forth in their noblest and most advantageous action, as a horse running or vaulting, a greyhound coursing, a deer tripping, a lamb going with smooth and easy pace.

Every animal is to be represented as moving or looking to the right side of the shield; and it is a general rule, that the right foot be placed foremost, because the right side is reckoned the beginning of motion. The upper part is nobler than the lower, and things that are constrained either to look up or down, ought rather to be designed looking upwards. We observe however that notwithstanding such precepts of Guillim and other masters of armory, there are lions *passant, couchant, dormant*, as well as *rampant*, and most animals in arms look down and not up. Birds are esteemed a more honourable bearing than fish, and wild and ravenous birds than tame ones. When their bills and feet are of a different color from the rest, they are said to be *membered*. Birds of prey are more properly said to be *armed*. In the blazoning of fowls much exercised in flight, if the wings be not displayed, they are said to be borne *close*, for example, he beareth an eagle, a hawk, or a swallow, *close*. Fish are borne different ways, upright, embowed, extended, endorsed, surmounted of each other, fretted, triangled. Those borne feeding should be termed *devouring*. Those borne directly upright are termed *Haariant*, and those borne traverse the escutcheon, *vaillant*.

To historify, in heraldry, is to explain the history of a coat of arms, its origin, and the changes it has undergone. If the herald is to explain a bearing historically, he must show that this figure is the proper emblem of the family or country. He derives, for instance, from historical sources, the proof that the double-headed eagle of the Roman king was first introduced in the beginning of the fourteenth century, under Albert I, and that previously, from the time of Otho II, the royal eagle had but one head; that the three leopards in the English arms were first derived in 1127, under Henry I, from the Norman house.—The marshalling of arms consists in the preparation of new escutcheons. In this matter, the herald either follows the orders of a sovereign, or he invents the idea, and makes the plan of the escutcheon according to his own judgment, or he composes a new escutcheon from several coats of arms.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ARMS.

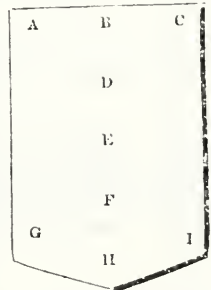
In heraldic science, arms are distinguished by different names,

to denote the causes of their being borne, such as *arms of dominion*, of *pretension*, of *concession*, of *community*, of *patronage*, of *family*, of *alliance*, of *succession*, and of *assumption*. Those of *dominion* and *sovereignty* are those which emperors, kings, and sovereign states constantly bear, being, as it were, annexed to the territories, kingdoms, and provinces they possess. Thus there are the arms of England, of France, of the United States, &c. Arms of *pretension* are those of kingdoms, provinces, or territories, to which a prince or lord has some claim, and which he adds to his own, although such kingdoms or territories are possessed by another prince or lord. Arms of *concession*, or *augmentation of honor*, are entire arms, as the fortress of Gibraltar on the escutcheon of Lord Heathfield. Arms of *community* belong to bishoprics, cities, companies, &c. Arms of *patronage*, to governors of provinces, lords of manors, &c. Arms of *family* are the property of individuals; and it is criminal in any persons not of the family to assume them. Arms of *alliance* show the union of families and individuals. Arms of *succession* are taken up, by those who inherit certain estates, manors, &c., either by will, entail, or donation, and which they impale or quarter with their own. This multiplies the titles of some families from necessity, and not from ostentation. Arms of *assumption*, or *assumptive arms*, are taken up by the caprice or fancy of persons who assume them without a legal title. They are also such as a man of his proper right may assume, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the king of arms.

PARTS OF A COAT OF ARMS.

The parts of arms are the escutcheon, the tinctures, charges, and ornaments. Herald's distinguish nine different points in escutcheons, in order to determine exactly the positions of the bearing they are charged with, as in the figure.

A, dexter chief; B, precise middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honor point; E, fess point; F, nombril point; G, dexter base; H, precise middle base; I, sinister base. The *tinctures* mean the variable hue common both to the shields and their bearings; and there are seven tinctures — yellow or gold, expressed by dots; white or argent; red, by perpendicular lines; blue or azure, by horizontal lines; purple, by diagonal lines from right to left; green, by the same from left to right; black by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing; and orange and blood colors are expressed by diagonal lines crossing each other. The charges are the emblems occupying the field of the escutcheon, or any part of it. All charges are distinguished by the name of *honorable ordinaries*, *sub-ordinaries*, and *common charges*. Honorable ordinaries, the principal charges in heraldry, are made of lines only, which, according to their disposition and form, receive different names.



Sub-ordinaries are ancient heraldic figures frequently used in coats of arms, and which are distinguished by terms appropriated to each of them. Common charges are composed of natural, artificial, and even imaginary things, such as stars, animals, trees, ships, &c. The ornaments that accompany or surround escutcheons were introduced to denote the birth, dignity, or office of the person to whom the arms appertain. They are used both by clergy and laity. Those most in use are of ten sorts; namely, crowns, coronets, mitres, helmets, mantlings, *chapeaux*, wreaths, crests, scrolls, and supporters. The crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms. It is called *crest* from the Latin word *crista*, which signifies a comb or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads, as the peacock, &c. Crests were anciently marks of great honor, because they were worn only by heroes of great valor and high rank, that they might be the better distinguished in an engagement, and thereby rally their men if dispersed. They are at present considered as mere ornaments. The scroll is an ornament usually placed below the shield and supporters, containing a motto or short sentence, alluding to the bearing or to the bearer's name.

Explanation of the Plate on the following page, taken from Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.

I. LINES.

1. Horizontal or straight. 2. Angled. 3. Bevelled. 4. Escartelee. 5. Nowy or Franche. 6. Arched or enarched. 7. Double arched. 8. Wavy or undee. 9. Inverted. 10. Engrailed. 11. Battled-embattled, or crenellee. 12. Battled-embattled. 13. Nebuly. 11. Potent. 15. Indented. 16. Dancettee. 17. Dove-tailed. 18. Urdee. 19. Rayonnee, or radiant

II. POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON, COLORS, AND FURS.

20. Escutcheon, points of. 21. Or. 22. Argent. 23. Gules. 24. Azure. 25. Sable. 26. Vert. 27. Purpur. 28. Tenne. 29. Sangume. 30. Ermine. 31. Ermines. 32. Erminois. 33. Peau. 34. Vair. 35. Varry euppy.

III. DIFFERENCES, OR FILIATIONS.

36. (First son) Label of three points. 37. (Second) Crescent. 38. (Third) Mullet. 39. (Fourth) Martlet. 40. (Fifth) Annulet. 41. (Sixth) Fleur-de-lis.

IV. ORDINARIES, &c.

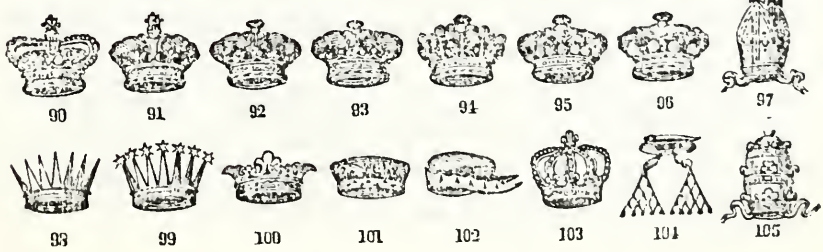
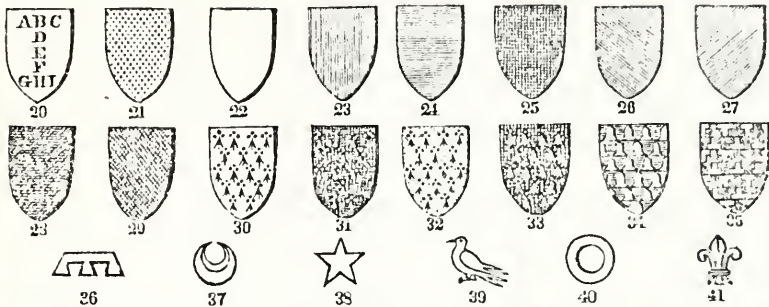
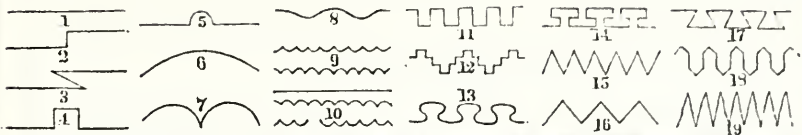
42. Chief. 43. Pale (between two annulets). 44. Pallet. 45. Party per pale. 46. Border. 47. Bars. 48. Fess. 49. Bend. 50. Bend sinister. 51. Border. 52. Chevron. 53. Cross. 54. Cross of St. John of Jerusalem, or Malta. 55. Cross patonce. 56. Cross moline. 57. Cross of St. Andrew. 58. Crosses humettee. 59. Cross moline in saltier. 60. Cross bottonnee or trefoil. 61. Cross cross-let, fitchee. 62. Cross flory. 63. Cross macele. 64. Cross fitchee. 65. Lozenge, fleury.

V. MISCELLANEOUS BEARINGS.

66. Lion, statant guardant. 67. Passant. 68. Passant guardant. 69. Rampant. 70. Rampant guardant. 71. Rampant regardant. 72. Sejant. 73. Couchant. 74. Stag at gaze. 75. Stag's head caboshed. 76. Tiger, heraldic. 77. Dragon. 78. Griffin. 79. Dragon's head erased. 80. Wivern. 81. Eagle displayed, with two heads. 82. Boar's head erased. 83. Water budgets. 84. Snake, bowed debruised. 85. Quatrefoil. 86. Trefoils. 87. Fleur-de-lis. 88. Clarion, or rest. 89. Mullet.

VI. CROWNS, CORONETS, &c.

90. Crown of England. 91. Coronet of the Prince of Wales. 92. Coronet of a duke. 93. Marquis. 94. Earl. 95. Viscount. 96. Baron. 97. Mitre of a bishop. 98. Eastern, or antique coronet. 99. Celestial crown. 100. Crown of Edward I. 101. Mortier, or cap of state. 102. Chapeau, or cap of maintenance. 103. Crown of France. 104. Cardinal's hat. 105. Crown triple, or tiara of the pope.



RATIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BY MASSACHUSETTS.

[The following account of the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts convened at Boston on the 9th day of January, 1788, and continued until the 7th of February, was printed in the Massachusetts Gazette of Feb. 8th, 1788, published by John Wincoll Allen of Boston. It is here inserted as a historical document of those times that tried men's souls, which will, we think, be read with deep interest by those of the present generation. In this way, too, it will be preserved, as it should be, for posterity. It is printed as we find it in the Gazette, with only the addition of the names of the towns, in which the individuals of the Convention resided. Of the Convention, John Hancock was President, William Cushing, Vice-President, and George Richards Mmut, Secretary.]

With the highest satisfaction we announce to the publick, that the Convention of this commonwealth, on Wednesday last, at five o'clock, P. M. *ASSENTED TO* the CONSTITUTION, proposed by the late federal Convention. On this pleasing event, *WE DO HEARTILY* congratulate the publick, and do express our sincere wishes, that the general joy which it has diffused through all ranks of citizens, may be an auspicious omen of the superior advantages which will undoubtedly result from the establishment of such a federal government as this constitution provides.

Immediately on the news of this joyful decision being announced, the bells in every publick building in this metropolis began to ring, and continued to sound the glad tydings for two hours. At sun set the Convention adjourned: after which, a multitude of people, from all quarters, moved into State-street, where they manifested the joy they felt from this event, by incessant tokens of approbation, and loud huzzas. The bells of the North church continued to chime harmonious peals of gratulations the whole night, and part of the next day. Illuminations were made and other insignia of joy exhibited.

The yeas and nays, on the question of adoption, being taken, agreeably to the orders of the day, were as follows, viz.

Y E A S.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. President, Hon. James Bowdoin, hon. Sam. Adams, hon. William Phillips, hon. Caleb Davis, Charles Jarvis, esq. John C. Jones, esq. John Winthrop, esq. Thomas Dawes, jun. esq. rev. Samuel Stillman, Thomas Russell, esq. Christopher Gore, esq. *Boston*, hon. William Heath, hon. Increase Sumner, *Roxbury*, James Bowdoin, jun. esq. Ebenezer Wales, esq. *Dorchester*, rev. Nathaniel Robbins, *Milton*, hon. Richard Cranch, rev. Anthony Wibird, *Braintree*, hon. Cotton Tufts, *Weymouth*, hon. Benjamin Lincoln, rev. David Shute, *Hingham*, rev. Joseph Jackson, *Brookline*, rev. Thomas Thacher, Fisher Ames, esq. *Dedham*, col. William McIntosh, *Needham*, capt. John Baxter, jun. *Malden*, hon. Elijah Dunbar, esq. *Stoughton*, mr. Thomas Mann, *Wrentham*, mr. George Payson, *Walpole*, hon. J. Fisher, *Franklin*, mr. Thomas Jones, *Hull*, rev. Phillips Payson, *Chelsea*, mr. Ebenezer Warren, *Foxborough*, Richard Manning, esq. Edward Pulling, esq. mr. William Gray, jun. mr. Francis Cabot, *Salem*, hon. Michael Farley, J. Choate, esq. Daniel Noyes, esq. col. Jonathan Cogswell, *Ipswich*, hon. Tristram Dalton, Enoch Sawyer, esq. E. March, esq. *Newbury*, hon. Rufus King, esq. hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, esq. Theophilus Parsons, esq. hon. Jonathan Titecomb, *Newburyport*, hon. G. Cabot, mr. Joseph Wood, capt. Israel Thordike, *Beverly*, Isaac Mansfield, esq. Jonathan Glover, esq. hon. Azor Orne, John Glover, esq. *Marblehead*, Daniel Rogers, esq. John Low, esq. capt. W. Pearson, *Gloicester*, John Carnes, esq. capt. John Burnham, *Lynn* and *Lynnfield*, mr. William Symmes, jun. *Andover*, Bailey Bartlett, esq. capt. Nathaniel Marsh, *Haverhill*, mr. Israel Clark, *Topsfield*, dr. Samuel Nye, mr. Enoch Jackman, *Salisbury*, capt. Benjamin Lurvey, mr. Willis Patten, *Amesbury*, Daniel Thurston, esq. *Braintree*, mr. Jacob Herrick, *Wenham*, mr. Simeon Miller, *Manchester*, hon. Francis Dana, esq. Stephen Dana, esq. *Cambridge*, hon. Nathaniel Gorham, esq. *Charlestown*, hon. Joseph Hosmer, *Concord*, hon. Abraham

Fuller, *Naetown*, capt. Lawson Buckminster, *Framingham*, Benjamin Brown, esq. *Laxington*, Daniel Whitney, esq. *Shirburne*, capt. Asahel Wheeler, *Sudbury*, capt. Benjamin Blaney, *Malden*, capt. Abraham Bigelow, *Weston*, maj. gen. John Brooks, *Madford*, dr. Charles Whitman, *Stow*, Leonard Williams, esq. *Waltham*, hon. J. B. Varnum, *Dracut*, hon. J. Pitts, *Dunstable*, hon. E. Brooks, *Lincoln*, W. Pynchon, esq. *Springfield*, hon. C. Strong, mr. Benjamin Sheldon, *Northampton* and *Easthampton*, capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, *Southampton*, brig. gen. Elisha Porter, *Havley*, hon. Noah Goodman, *South Hadley*, hon. J. Hastings, *Hatfield*, John Ingersol, esq. *Wstfield*, mr. Ebenezer James, *Northfield*, Abner Morgan, esq. *Brimfield*, capt. David Shepard, *Chester*, mr. Jesse Reed, *Charlmont*, Nahum Eager, esq. *Worthington*, col. Benjamin Bounney, *Chesterfield*, major Thomas J. Douglass, *Northwick*, mr. Aaron Fisher, *Westhampton*, mr. Edmund Lazell, *Cunnington* and *Plainfield*, capt. Thomas Maxwell, *Buckland*, mr. Elisha Colton, *Longmeadow*, Joshua Thomas, esq. mr. Thomas Davis, mr. John Davis, *Plymouth*, hon. William Cushing, hon. Nathan Cushing, hon. Charles Turner, *Setauate*, hon. George Partridge, *Duxbury*, rev. William Shaw, *Marshfield*, Daniel Howard, esq. mr. Hezekiah Hooper, capt. Elisha Mitchell, mr. Daniel Howard, jun. *Bridgewater*, rev. Isaac Backus, Isaac Thompson, esq. *Middleboro'*, capt. John Turner, mr. Josiah Smith, *Pembroke*, William Sever, jun. esq. *Kingston*, hon. Joseph Cushing, *Hanover*, rev. Samuel Niles, *Abington*, mr. Freeman Waterman, *Hatifax*, col. Israel Feating, *Wareham*, Shearjashaub Bourn, esq. *Barstable*, David Thacher, esq. capt. Jonathan Howes, *Yarmouth*, hon. Solomon Freeman, capt. Kimball Clark, *Harwich*, rev. Levi Whitman, *Willisct*, capt. Joseph Palmer, *Falmouth*, James Williams, esq. *Taunton*, hon. Elisha May, capt. Moses Willmarth, *Attleboro'*, col. Sylvester Richmond, hon. William Bayles, *Dighton*, hon. Thomas Durfee, Israel Washburne, esq. *Freetown*, hon. Walter Spooner, rev. Samuel West, *New Bedford*, mr. William Almy, *Westport*, Nathaniel Barrel, esq. *York*, rev. Moses Hemenway, hon. Nathaniel Wells, *Wells*, Thomas Cutts, esq. *Pippordboro'*, Jacob Bradbury, esq. *Buxton*, capt. John Low, *Cochall*, mr. William Mayhew, *Edgartown*, mr. Cornelius Dunham, *Tisbury*, hon. John Sprague, *Lancaster*, capt. Seth Newton, *Southboro'*, hon. Samuel Baker, *Bolton*, major David Wilder, *Leominster*, mr. Matthew Patrick, *Weston*, mr. Josiah Goddard, *Athol*, capt. Ephraim Wilder, *Sterling*, John K. Smith, esq. *Falmouth*, mr. John Fox, capt. Joseph McLellan, *Portland*, David Mitchell, esq. Samuel Merrill, esq. *North Yarmouth*, William Thompson, esq. *Scarboro'*, capt. John Dunlap, *Brunswick*, capt. Isaac Snow, *Harpswell*, mr. Joshua Dyer, *Cape Elisabeth*, rev. Samuel Perley, *Gray*, Thomas Rice, esq. mr. David Sylvester, *Pownalboro'*, mr. Nathaniel Wyman, *Georgetown*, mr. David Gilmore, *Woolwich*, William McCobb, esq. *Boothbay*, capt. Samuel Grant, *Fassalboro'*, Moses Davis, esq. *Edgcomb*, David Fales, esq. *Thomaston*, Dumner Sewall, esq. *Bath*, John Ashley, jun. esq. *Shoffield* and *Mount Washington*, hon. Elijah Dwight, *Great Barrington*, hon. T. Sedgwick, *Stockbridge*, hon. Jonathan Smith, *Lanesboro'*, hon. T. J. Skinner, *Williamstown*, Mr. Elisha Carpenter, *Becket*, capt. D. Taylor, *New Marlboro'*. TOTAL YEAS 157.

N A Y S .

Capt. Jedediah Southworth, *Stoughton*, mr. Nathan Comstock, *Wrentham*, mr. Benjamin Randall, *Sharon*, mr. M. Richardson, jun. *Milway*, rev. Noah Alden, *Bellingham*, hon. Israel Hutchinson, *Danvers*, capt. Peter Osgood, jun. dr. Thomas Kittredge, *Andover*, capt. Thomas Mighill, *Rowley*, hon. A. Wood, *Boxford*, capt. Ebenezer Carlton, *Methua*, dr. Marshall Spring, *Watertown*, capt. Timothy Winn, *Woburn*, mr. William Flint, mr. Peter Emerson, *Rouling*, mr. Jonas Morse, major Benjamin Sawin, *Marlboro'*, William Thompson, esq. *Billerica*, col. Benjamin Ely, capt. John Williston, *West Springfield*, capt. Phineas Stebbins, *Wilmington*, Mr. Daniel Cooley, *Amherst*. Mr. Benjamin Eastman, *Granby*, Mr. Josiah Allis, *Whately*, mr. William Bodman, *Williamsburg*, mr. Samuel Field, *Deerfield*, mr. Moses Bascom, *Greenfield*, mr. Robert Wilson, *Shelburne*, capt. Consider Arms, mr. Malachi Maynard, *Conway*, capt. Zacheus Crocker, *Sunderland*, mr. Moses Severance, *Montague*, capt. Asa Fisk, *South Brimfield*, mr. Phinehas Merrick, *Monson*, mr. Adam Clark, *Pittam*, capt. Nathaniel Whitecomb, *Greenwich*, mr. Timothy Blair, *Blanford*, mr. Aaron Mirrick, *Palmer*, mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Clark Cooley, *Granville*, mr. John Chamberlain, *New Salem*, mr. Justus Dwight, *Belchertown*, mr. Samuel Eddy, *Coburn*, mr. Isaac Pepper, *Ware*, capt. John Goldsburly, *Warwick* and *Orange*, capt. Agrippa Wells, *Barnardston*, mr. Ephraim Williams, *Ashfield*, mr. Asa Powers, *Shutesbury*, capt. Silas Fowler, *Southwick*, mr. John Jennings, *Ludlow*, mr. Jonathan Hubbard, *Leverett*, mr. Benjamin Thomas, mr. Isaac Soul, *Middleboro'*, mr. Nathaniel Hammond, mr. Abraham Holmes, *Rochester*, capt. Francis Shurtluff, mr. Elisha Bisbee, jun. *Plympton*, dr. Thomas Smith, mr. Thomas Nye, *Sandwich*, col. Nathaniel Leonard, mr. Aaron Pratt, *Taunton*, capt. Phanel Bishop, major Frederick Drown, William Winsor, esq. *Rhoboth*, mr. Christopher Mason, mr. David Brown, *Saratusey*, hon. Holder Slocum, mr. Melatiah Hathway, *Dartmouth*, hon. Abraham White,

Norton, capt. Ebenezer Tisdell, *Easton*, capt. John Pratt, *Mansfield*, capt. Esaias Preble
 Took, mr. Mark Adams, mr. James Neal, *Kittery*, capt. Elijah Tiayer, dr. Nathaniel Low,
 mr. Richard Foxwell Cutts, *Berwick*, mr. Thomas M. Wentworth, *Lebanon*, major
 Samuel Nason, *Sayford*, mr. Moses Ames, *Fryeburg*, Mr. Jeremiah Emery, *Shapleigh*
 rev. Pelatiah Tingley, *Watboro'*, mr. David Bigelow, *Worcester*, Edward Thompson,
 esq. *Andon*, major John Minot, *Chelmsford*, capt. Gilbert Dench, *Hopkinton*, mr. Jona-
 than Keep, *Wisford*, dr. Benjamin Morse, Joseph Siple, esq. *Groton*, mr. Obadiah
 Sawtell, *Shirley*, mr. Daniel Fisk, *Pepperell*, capt. Daniel Adams, *Townsend*, capt. John
 Webber, *Baldorf*, capt. Sta. Chamberlain, *Holliston*, mr. Asa Parlin, *Acton and Carlsb.*
 capt. J. Harnden, *Wilmington*, mr. Newman Scarlet, *Tewksbury*, mr. Samuel Reed,
Littlton, mr. Benjamin Adams, *Ashby*, major Hezekiah Bread, *Natick*, capt. Jonathan
 Green, *Stonham*, mr. Phineas Gleason, *East Sudbury*, mr. Daniel Forbes, mr. N. Jenks-
 Brookfield, capt. Jeremiah Learned, *Orford*, mr. Caleb Curtis, Mr. Ezra M'Intier, *Chart-*
ton, mr. David Harwood, hon. Amos Singletary, *Sutton*, col. Samuel Denny, *Leicester*
 mr. James Hathua, *Spencer*, mr. Asaph Sherron, *Rutland*, mr. Abraham Smith, *Praton*
 capt. Jonathan Bullard, *Oakham*, capt. John Black, *Barre*, capt. John Woods, *Hubbard-*
ton, capt. Benjamin Joslyn, *New Braintree*, capt. Stephen Maynard, *Westboro'*, mr. Ar-
 mas Brigham, *Northboro'*, capt. Isaac Harrington, *Shrewsbury*, capt. John Fuller, *Lun-*
enburg, mr. Daniel Putnam, *Fitchburg*, dr. Samuel Willard, *Uxbridge*, Josiah Whitney, esq.
Ikreard, mr. Jonathan Day, *Dudley*, capt. Thomas M. Baker, *Upton*, capt. Timothy
 Parker, *Sturbridge*, major Martin Kingsley, *Hardwick*, rev. Joseph Davis, *Holden*, hon.
 John Taylor, *Douglass*, dr. Joseph Wood, *Grafton*, Jonathan Grant, esq. capt. Samuel
 Peckham, *Petersham*, John Frye, esq. *Royalston*, mr. Stephen Holden, *Westminster*, capt.
 Joel Fletcher, *Templeton*, mr. Timothy Fuller, *Princeton*, mr. Jacob Willard, *Ashburnham*
 mr. Moses Hale, *Winchendon*, capt. Josiah Wood, *Northbridge*, mr. Joseph Stone, *Ward*,
 mr. David Stearns, *Milford*, mr. Jonas Temple, *Boylston*, Daniel Hsley, esq. *Falmouth*
 mr. S. Longfellow, jun. *Gorham*, William Widgery, *New Gloucester*, capt. David Murry,
New Castle, Lon. Samuel Thompson, *Topsham*, mr. Jonah Crosby, *Winslow*, mr. Zach-
 eus Beal, *Dowdwinham*, William Jones, esq. *Bristol*, capt. James Carr, *Hallowell*, mr.
 Joshua Bean, *Winthrop*, mr. Valentine Rathbun, *Pittsfield*, mr. Comstock Betts, *Rich-*
mond, mr. Lemuel Collins, *Levon*, capt. Jeremiah Pierce, *Alams*, Ephraim Fitch, esq.
Ezraunt, major Thomas Lusk, *West Stockbridge*, mr. John Hurlbert, *Alford*, capt. Fe-
 zekiel Herriek, *Tyrningham*, mr. Joshua Lawton, *London*, mr. Timothy Mason, *Windsor*,
 Ebenezer Pierce, esq. *Partridgefield*, mr. David Vaughan, *Hancock*, capt. Jesse Bradley
 Lee, mr. Zenas Noble, *Washington*, mr. John Picket, jun. *Sandisfield*. TOTAL NAYS 15

The open, manly and honourable conduct of the gentlemen who composed the minority, in the great question on Wednesday, taken in the honourable convention, was very different from the turbulent opposers of the constitution in Pennsylvania, who, not content with their declamatory and odious protest against its adoption, are now endeavouring to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war, by exciting tumult and insurrection. On the vote of adoption being declared,

Honourable mr. WHITE rose, and said, that notwithstanding he had opposed the adoption of the constitution, upon the idea that it would endanger the liberties of his country, yet, as a majority had seen fit to adopt it, he should use his utmost exertions to induce his constituents to live in peace under, and cheerfully submit to it.

He was followed by mr. WIDGERY, who said, that he should return to his constituents, and inform them, that he had opposed the adoption of this constitution, but that he had been overruled, and that he had been carried by a majority of wise and understanding men: that he should endeavour to sow the seeds of union and peace among the people he represented — and that he hoped, and believed, that no person would wish for, or suggest the measure of a PROTEST; for, said he, we must consider that this body is as full a representation of the people, as can be conceived. — After expressing his thanks for the civility which the inhabitants of this town have shewn to the convention, and declaring, as his opinion, that they had not in the least influenced the decision; he concluded by saying he should support, as

much as in him lay, the constitution, and believed, as this state had adopted it, not only 9, but the whole 13, would come into the measure.

General WINTNEY said, that though he had been opposed to the constitution, he should support it as much as if he had voted for it.

Mr. COOLEY, (*Amherst*) said, that he endeavoured to govern himself by the principles of reason, that he was directed to vote against the adoption of the constitution, and that in so doing, he had not only complied with his direction, but had acted according to the dictates of his own conscience; but that as it has been agreed to by a majority, he should endeavour to convince his constituents of the propriety of its adoption.

Doctor TAYLOR, also said, he had uniformly opposed the constitution, that he found himself fairly beat, and expressed his determination to go home, and endeavour to infuse a spirit of harmony and love, among the people.

Other gentlemen expressed their inclination to speak, but it growing late, the convention adjourned to Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

Let this be told to the honour of Massachusetts; to the reputation of her citizens, as men willing to acquiesce in that republican principle, of submitting to the decision of a majority.

Yesterday, A. M. the Convention met, according to adjournment, when a vote was passed for proceeding in procession to the state-house, and there to declare the ratification of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, which that honourable body, on Wednesday last, by a majority of NINETEEN assented to, in behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. About 12 o'clock, the procession moved from their place of session, preceded by the honourable vice-president of the Convention. His excellency the president being seated in an elegant vehicle, was drawn by THIRTEEN patriotick and publick spirited MECHANICKS, who thus expressed their love and respect for a man who ever loved and respected his country.

The procession having arrived at the state-house, entered the senate-chamber, from which his excellency the president, the vice-president, secretary, high-sheriff of the county of Suffolk, and other respectable characters, went out upon the balcony of the state-house, from whence his excellency the president addressed the multitude who had assembled below, in a short speech, preparatory to what they were about to hear declared. The high-sheriff then declared the federal constitution adopted and ratified by the Convention of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

After which the whole assembly testified their approbation by the loudest huzzas.

An elegant repast being provided for the occasion in the senate-chamber, the Convention, and a great number of other gentlemen, partook thereof, and exhibited such marks of satisfaction, as fully evinced, that this joyful event would tend to give vigour and energy to our future continental administrations. After dinner the following toasts were drank, viz.

1. His excellency the president and convention of Massachusetts.
2. The president and members of the late continental convention.
3. The states that have adopted the federal constitution.
4. A speedy accession to the union by those states who are yet to deliberate upon the proposed constitution.

5. May the same candour, and liberality, which has so conspicuously distinguished the minority of Massachusetts, prevail thro' every state in the union.

6. May the United States of America be as distinguished for their increase in agriculture, arts and manufactures, as they are for their attachment to justice and the liberties of mankind.

7. The great and magnanimous ally of the United States of America — his most Christian majesty.

8. The United Netherlands.

9. May the States of America be the asylum of every distressed son of liberty, throughout the world.

10. May the flag of American commerce be displayed in every quarter of the globe.

11. May the landholders of America soon experience the happy effects intended by the proposed constitution.

12. May the nations of the world, who would be our rivals in trade, soon find their disappointment in the energy of our councils.

13. May peace, liberty, and safety, be the perpetual birthright of an American.

It seems that the joy which the adoption of the proposed constitution has diffused, is not only general, but sincere and grateful. — The rising sun of yesterday's morn, by its brightness and refulgent beams, seemed to break forth, from the dusky horizon, with uncommon grandeur, partaking, as it were, of the joy in which an event so propitious immersed the souls of the people. The bells of all the churches, &c. in town, began ringing at early dawn, and continued, most of them without intermission, thro' the day, and part of last evening.

The hardy sons of Neptune, seemed not to be insensible of the importance of this great event; for having procured a boat, which they fixed on a sled, they continued to draw it through the town till near the close of the day, frequently huzzaing, and loudly exulting in the anticipation of reviving and flourishing commerce. In the boat was displayed the flag of the United States, and musick, which kept continually playing.

In a cart, drawn by five horses, the British flag was displayed, and insulted by numbers placed in the cart, armed with muskets, who repeatedly discharged the contents of them through the tattered remnant, in contempt of that faithless nation, whose exertions have been unremitting since the peace, to cramp our commerce and obstruct all our nautical proceedings.

Repeated marks of joy were exhibited during the course of the day by the lovers and well wishers of our country, but we believe none will exceed the exhibition which is to take place this day, as will appear by the following

NOTICE

TO THE TRADESMEN.

THE COMMITTEE of MECHANICKS appointed at their meeting the 7th. ult. present their compliments to the several TRADESMEN, MECHANICKS, and ARTIZANS of every description in the town of Boston, and request their attendance at Faneuil Hall, this morning, at NINE o'clock, in order to form and proceed in GRAND

PROCESSION therefrom, to testify their approbation of the ratification of the Federal Constitution, by the Convention of this commonwealth the 6th instant.

They recommend that the procession be formed as follows — First, a plough, drawn by a horse, with husbandmen carrying proper utensils — Then the tradesmen, &c. of the town, each with some tool, decorated; to proceed by trades; each trade with one person at its head. With the ship-builders, &c. will be a boat, drawn by horses, properly manned. They request that the procession may be as full as possible; that the several drummers, fifers, and other musicians in the town, will join the procession, with their instruments.

The rout of the procession will be mentioned at the Hall.

Boston, February 7, 1788.

LETTER OF CHIEF-JUSTICE SARGEANT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[The following are extracts from a letter of Judge Sargeant to the Hon. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, N. H., who was a Delegate to the Convention of that state for the adoption of the Federal Constitution.]

I make no doubt but you have carefully compared y^e old confederation with y^e new constitution and I wish you to review them again. Can there be such a thing as Government without Power? What is advice, recommendation, or requisition? It is not Government. — Congress has a right to raise an army, to make war and Peace, of entering into Treaties and alliances to borrow money and appropriate y^e same — to ascertain y^e sums necessary to be raised for y^e Service of y^e United States — to emit bills of credit — to build and equip a navy, and to make requisitions on y^e states for their quota of men, to Cloath, arm and equip them. But who will lend Congress Money when they have not Power to raise a Single Shilling to repay them? Who will take their bills of Credit when every Body knows they can never redeem them? Who will enlist into their army when Congress has no money to pay them a Bounty or their wages or find them in Provisions? Who will build and equip a navy for them without money? Who will trouble themselves about Congress' making war or Peace when they can't command a Shilling to support a war? To what Purpose is it to appropriate money when they can't get it? — What end does it answer for other nations to make treaties and alliances with Congress when any one State by its obstinacy, fraud or some Paltry private interest may defeat y^e treaty or by main force break through it?

What good end will be answered by ascertaining y^e Sums necessary to be raised when thirteen independent Legislatures are to judge whether those sums are necessary or not and whether they will raise them or not and if one State won't raise their quota, y^e other states are more than foolish, they are distracted if they raise theirs. — What effect will a requisition on y^e states for raising, cloathing, arming, and equipping their quotas of men have, when y^e 13 Legislatures are left to judge of y^e expediency, or necessity of this equipment, whether they are not charged above their proportion — whether it won't do as well sometime hence? What security is it possible to have under such a Government? A Government without energy, without power. Zeal and enthusiasm carried us thro' y^e last war without any Government till March 1781, when y^e Confederation was completed and then we hobbled along 21 months longer under it untill peace took place, and since y^e Peace, Requisition from Congress have had no more effect than y^e Pope's bulls would have had. The old Confederation is just y^e same to y^e United States as a people, as a milk and water diet wou'd be to a labouring man, both wou'd grow weaker and weaker till they were not able to crawl. Nothing ever gave us any respectability abroad but y^e readiness and cheerfulness with which we complied with all y^e recommendations of Congress when we had no Government at all. That enabled us to form treaties with other nations, to hire money, and their hatred to Great Britain engaged them to join in y^e war against her. The nations in Europe discovered this weakness long before we did. Great Britain for 5 years has refused to make any Treaty of commerce with us, has shut all her Ports against our shipping, while our Ports are filled with their shipping and seamen and are picking up our seamen for their employ

—they bring their Produce and manufactures to us to buy but won't let us carry our own to them. They have embarrass'd our commerce with other nations by setting y^e Algerines upon our shipping and thereby oblig'd us to give 5 per Cent. to them for insurance against the Algerines — all this while we have not had y^e power to retaliate upon them in one Single Article. The other Powers viz: France, Holland, Spain and Portugal have now taken y^e hint and are imposing duties upon our Produce and Manufactures to y^e great encouragement of their own and discouragement of ours, and we can't make any Regulations to counterwork them. Massachusetts some years ago took y^e lead and made some very advantageous Regulations. New Hampshire followed, and Rhode Island adopted a small part. Soon y^e People in New Hampshire grew restive and oblig'd y^e Government to repeal y^e same. Rhode Island followed and Massachusetts was oblig'd to follow them, so that you see what a rope of sand we are. This conduct of y^e European nations will in time, if it produces good Government, prove of eminent advantage to us. They drained us of almost all our Cash. This put People upon being industrious and frugal. Industry has occasioned great improvements in agriculture and in manufactures. The first has rendered Provisions plenty and so cheap that we sell them to almost all nations. The latter has supplied us with many necessaries which we used to send cash for, and we remitted to other nations pay for what necessaries we wanted. Frugality has prevented us from sending our Cash abroad for many Superfluities which we can do as well or perhaps better without; so that now it is an undoubted fact that y^e exports from America greatly exceed y^e imports; consequently Cash may now become as plenty as it would be best it should be.

The old Confederation without Power or Energy destroyed y^e Credit of y^e United States. The scarcity of Cash, and y^e embarrassments of y^e Government, for want of some fixed System of finance has destroyed y^e credit of y^e individual States—different Tender acts in different States, different sorts of paper money in different States, (for almost all y^e States have either paper money or tender acts,) have destroyed private Credit; so that we are now as a people and as individuals totally without either public or private Credit. Under these circumstances money never can circulate in plenty, let y^e advantages for importing it be what they may —

Is it now possible for a Government, under these disadvantages, whether it be continental or particular, to support itself any length of time? Will not private industry be discouraged? Can such a Government protect y^e industrious from y^e hands of invaders or y^e more savage hands of violence among ourselves? Anarchy will soon rear its head and y^e Tyranny of some ambitious Demagogue will soon tread on its heels. Suppose for a moment y^e General Court of New Hampshire or Massachusetts were to agree that such a sum of money was necessary to be raised for y^e building and maintaining of a college for supporting schools in different Parts, for supporting ministers, for encouraging y^e Iron manufactory, y^e manufactory of cloath, for repairing y^e high-ways, for training and disciplining y^e militia, and procuring a stock of guns and ammunition and building forts for y^e defence of y^e State and then send a recommendation to y^e several towns desiring them to raise their quota of that sum, being so much.

Would not this be a laughable way of raising money for y^e public exigences? One town would say there was no need of building a Colledge; others would say there is no need of Schools or ministers; let them that work Iron and cloath get their own pay; our highways will do well enough without repairs; y^e militia are good gunners already, there is no need of forts, and there is no war at hand, and we can do without Guns and ammunition a little longer; besides all they have rated our town too high. Would not this be y^e common language? A precious little money would be raised, I trow. Let me ask, if y^e People in our town meetings are competent Judges of y^e necessity and advantage of raising money for these purposes? You will instantly answer me, no not one in six. Can they have large and extensive views of y^e interest, of y^e essential and important interests of y^e whole state? No, perhaps, not one, tho' many of them when they had met with other persons from all parts of y^e state, and had freely conversed with them might be good Judges afterwards. How absurd and impolitic then is it to trust y^e great affairs and interests of a continent, 1500 miles long and 1000 miles wide to y^e determination of 2000 men deputed from some little spots of 6 miles square y^e greatest part of whom never went further than y^e next market town perhaps, or at y^e outside to y^e shire town of y^e state and never expects to go again after his year is up, or if he does, it is only to get his 3s. 6d. a day without labour or at y^e most to have y^e honour of saving a small Tax upon his own town — and these men are not to meet altogether where they might, if disposed, get y^e necessary information to form a Judgment by, — but in thirteen different places where they have different interests, different leaders and different information. How much more ridiculous is it then, that all these men are to determine of y^e necessity of Peace or War — of y^e sums of Money necessary to be raised, of y^e best and easiest mode of raising it thro' all y^e states, regulating y^e value of money thro' all y^e states, of defining and punishing Piracies and felonies on y^e high seas and of Offences against y^e Law of nations — when it is necessary and proper

to grant Letters of Marque and reprisal—what are ye rights and duties of Ambassadors, Consuls and public ministers, what are proper rules respecting captures where other nations are concerned with us in ye capture or are interested in ye vessel captured, what regulations of Trade may be carried into effect in other nations so as not to injure our own commerce. These and a thousand other matters respecting our intercourse with other nations and other great national concerns, must be determined by some Body of men with decision and be carried into effect too. How preposterous is it then for us to think of going on under ye old Confederation where ye several states or some of them wou'd hiss any Law that might be proposed on those matters out of Doors.

Now let us consider ye new Constitution. Are there any objects, of Legislation in this, which were not left to ye decision of Congress under ye old Articles? Very few, save that of Regulating commerce with foreign nations for want of which we have suffered enough already—also to form a rule for naturalization Laws about Bankruptcies—fix ye standard of weights and measures—to promote ye progress of arts and Sciences—to prevent counterfeiting ye Securities and current coin of ye states, and to provide for organizing, arming, disciplining and calling forth ye militia on necessary occasions: to exercise exclusive Jurisdiction over 10 miles square of land where Congress may sit, if so much is ceded to them by any state to their satisfaction and such other places where continental arsenals are kept. Our People are taught ye necessity of this provision for if a man of less penetration and decision had been in ye chair ye year before last—they would have lost their most useful and costly magazine. Is it not reasonable that these matters should be done with uniformity thro' ye states? Can these great objects ever be accomplished without making laws to bind all persons in ye Jurisdiction? Who are to make those Laws but ye Representatives chosen by ye People at large every two years, and where an equal representation is provided for, and a Senate chosen by ye state Legislatures, one third of which are to be chosen every two years. When Laws are made they are nonsensical unless they can be carried into execution; therefore it is necessary somebody should have a Power of determining when they are broken, and to decree ye forfeiture in consequence of such breach. This shows ye necessity of ye Judicial Power—and an executive with ye necessary officers are requisite for carrying those decrees into execution—and without all this ye whole parade of making laws wou'd be idle.

That these parts, ye Judicial and executive, should be appointed by congress is necessary in order that ye proceedings may be uniform and to prevent one state from conniving at or disregarding ye laws made for ye benefit of ye whole. If they are to raise money they must have officers to collect it. These must be appointed by Congress or such men will be appointed by particular states as will shew ye most favour—and look thro' ye whole, I believe you will not find a Single Power given but what would maim ye constitution if it was left out. Perhaps it may be said this will be an expensive Government. The Legislative will not be more expensive, if so much, as ye present congress for after they have got matters a going properly, they may be at home half their time. The other officers must be paid it is true, but when we consider ye advantages of a steady uniform Government with proper energy, I believe we shall find ye Benefits purchased at a cheap rate. Perhaps some may say that this annihilates our own state Governments, and our own Legislatures will have nothing to do; but ye Laws respecting criminal offenders in all cases, except Treason, are subjects for Legislation. We may increase, lessen, or change punishments for crimes as we think best, and make any act criminal or penal as far as Law can make it so at our pleasure. The regulating Towns, parishes, Providing ministers, schools, looking after Poor persons, punishing Idlers, vagabonds &c. &c. regulating Highways, bridges, fisheries, common fields &c. are also matters pertaining to ye General court—but above all ye great rules for regulating inheritances, descent of estates, Partition of them, last wills and Testaments, executors, Administrators, and Guardians are subjects for our own Legislation—ye appointment of all courts, and ye rules of Proceeding in them and of determining all controversies between our own citizens, Rules of Legitimacy, marriage and divorce and in fine all matters not expressly given to congress are still to be the subjects of our own Legislation to be carried into Effect by our own courts and officers. Over what things does ye constitution give congress a Power only those of great national concern, which require a large comprehensive view and which, Heaven knows, our Houses of Representatives were never capable of comprehending or of judging whether they were acting right or wrong.—I write very freely to you, without any reserve. As regard I have for my Children, my Kinsmen, my friends, my Neighbours, Posterity and my country, makes me bless God that those objects are likely for ever to be taken out of such hands, two thirds of whom were never from their fire side before, and never comprehended in their view more than their own farms and their own little private interest. I cou'd write a volume on this subject, but thus much must suffice for ye present. I believe you are tired now as well as your affectionate

Kinsman and sincere friend and Serv^t

NATH'L PEASLEE SARGIANT.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF BOSTON OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FROM 1630 TO 1812, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SETTLEMENT.

BY JAMES C. ODIORNE, M. A.

(Continued from page 134.)

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denomination.	Churches.	Graduated.	Settled.	Died or Resigned.
91	David Aman	Pres.	Federal St.	Scotland	Just.	1783
92	Claudius Florent Bonclard de La Poterie	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross		Com.	1784
93	Peter Thacher	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1769	Inst. Jan. 12, 1785	Died Dec. 16, 1802
94	Jeremy Pelknap, D. D.	Cong.	Federal St.	Harv., 1762	Inst. April 4, 1787	Died June 20, 1798
95	William Montague	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Dart., 1781	Induct. June 1787	Left May, 1790
96	Thomas Gair	Bapt.	2nd Bapt.	Brown, 1777	Inst. April 23, 1788	Died April 27, 1790
97	Samuel West, D. D.	Cong.	Hollis St.	Harv., 1761	Inst. March 12, 1789	Died April 10, 1808
98	Louis de Rousset	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross			
99	John Thayer	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross		Com. June 10, 1790	
100	Thomas Baldwin, D. D.	Bapt.	2nd Bapt.		Inst. Nov. 11, 1790	Died Aug. 29, 1825
101	Jesse Lee	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1790	Left 1791
102	Daniel Smith	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1791	Left 1792
103	John Sylvester John Gardiner, D. D.	Epis.	Trinity Chh.		Induct. April 22, 1792	Died July 29, 1830
104	William Walter, D. D.	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Harv., 1756	Induct. May 28, 1792	Died Dec. 5, 1800
105	Francis Anthony Matignon, D. D.	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross		Com. Aug. 20, 1792	Sept. 19, 1818
106	Jeremiah Couden	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1792	Left 1793
107	Amos G. Thompson	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1793	Left 1794
108	John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., L.L.D.	Cong.	New South	Harv., 1789	Ord. Feb. 5, 1794	Dism. Nov. 4, 1810
109	Christopher Spry	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1794	Left 1795
110	Evan Rogers	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1795	Left 1796
111	John Harper	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. 1795	Left 1796

112	Joshua Hale	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1796	Left	1797
113	George Pickering	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1796	Left	1797
114	John de Cheverus, D. D.	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	—	Cytl. Louis le Grand, Paris, 1783	App. Con.	1796	Left	Sept. 26, 1823
115	Elias Hall	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1797	Left	1798
116	Daniel Olander	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1797	Left	1798
117	William Beauchamp	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1798	Left	1799
118	John Spelling Popkin, D. D.	-	Cong.	Federal St.	Harv., 1792	—	—	Ord.	1799	Dism.	Nov. 28, 1802
119	William Emerson	-	Cong.	1st. Chh.	Harv., 1789	—	—	Inst.	1799	Died	May 12, 1811
120	Joshua Wells	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1799	Left	1800
121	Thomas F. Sargent	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1800	Left	1801
122	George Pickering	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1801	Left	1802
123	Samuel Haskell	-	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Yale, 1790?	—	—	Induct.	1801	Dism.	Sept. 1803
124	Thomas Lyall	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1802	Left	1804
125	William Ellery Channing, D. D.	-	Cong.	Federal St.	Harv., 1798	—	—	App.	1803	Died	Oct. 2, 1842
126	Epaphras Kibby	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1803	Left	1805
127	Joseph Stephens Buckminster,	-	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1800	—	—	Ord.	1805	Died	June 9, 1812
128	Asa Eaton, D. D.	-	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Harv., 1803	—	—	Induct.	1805	Dism.	May, 1829
129	Peter Jayne	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1805	Left	1807
130	Reuben Hubbard	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1805	Left	1806
131	Charles Lowell, D. D.	-	Cong.	West Chh.	Harv., 1800	—	—	Ord.	1806	Left	1807
132	Samuel Merwin	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1806	Died	April 13, 1831
133	Thomas Paul	-	Bapt.	2nd Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1807	Left	1809
134	Daniel Webb	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1807	Dism.	Oct. 27, 1811
135	Joseph Clay	-	Bapt.	1st Bapt.	Coll. N. J., 1784	—	—	Ord.	1807	Died	June 5, 1810
136	Caleb Blood	-	Bapt.	3d Bapt.	Yale, 1804	—	—	App.	1808	Left	1809
137	Joshua Huntington	-	Cong.	Old South	—	—	—	App.	1809	Left	1811
138	Martin Ruter, D. D.	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1809	Left	1810
139	Elijah R. Sabin	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1809	Left	1810
140	Phillip Manger	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1809	Left	1811
141	Samuel Cary	-	Unit.	King's Chapel	Harv., 1804	—	—	Induct.	1809	Left	1810
142	Horace Holley, LL.D.	-	Cong.	Hollis St.	Yale, 1803	—	—	Inst.	1809	Died	Oct. 22, 1815
143	Greouliet Norris	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	—	—	App.	1810	Left	1811
144	Edward Mitchell	-	Univ.	1st Univ.	—	—	—	Inst.	1810	Dism.	Oct. 6, 1811
145	Samuel Cooper Thacher	-	Cong.	New South	Harv., 1804	—	—	Ord.	1811	Died	Jan. 2, 1818

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denomination.	Churches.	Graduated.	Set out.	Died or Resigned.
146	Elijah Healding, D. D.	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	1811	Left 1812
147	Erastus Otis	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	1811	Left 1812
148	Edward Dear Griffin, D. D.	Cong.	Park St.	Yale, 1790	July 31, 1811	Disin. April 27, 1815
149	Daniel Sharp, D. D.	Bapt.	3d Bapt.	—	April 29, 1812	—
150	Paul Dean	Univ.	1st Univ.	—	Aug. 19, 1812	Disin. April 6, 1823
151	William Stephens	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	Left 1813
152	William Hinman	Meth.	1st and 2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1813
153	John Lovejoy Abbot	Cong.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1805	July 14, 1813	Left 1813
154	Francis Parkman, D. D.	Cong.	New North	Harv., 1807	Dec. 8, 1813	Died Oct. 17, 1811
155	Edward Everett, LL.D.	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1811	Feb. 9, 1814	Disin. March 5, 1815
156	Joseph A. Merrill	Cong.	1st and 2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1815
157	James Manning Winchell	Bapt.	1st Bapt.	Brown, 1812	March 13, 1814	Died Feb. 22, 1820
158	George Pickering	Meth.	1st and 2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1814
159	Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, D. D.	Cong.	1st Chh.	Harv., 1811	March 15, 1815	—
160	Daniel Filmore	Meth.	1st and 2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1817
161	Henry Ware, Jun., D. D.	Cong.	2nd Chh.	Harv., 1812	Jan. 1, 1817	Disin. Oct. 1, 1830
162	Seneca Edwards Dwight, D. D.	Cong.	Park St.	Yale, 1803	Sept. 3, 1817	Disin. April 10, 1826
163	Timothy Merritt	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	—	Left 1818
164	Enoch Mudge	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1818
165	Hosea Ballou	Univ.	2nd Univ.	—	Dec. 25, 1817	Left 1819
166	Phillip Larissey	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	May, 1818	Left June, 1821
167	John Gorham Palfrey, D. D.	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv., 1815	June 17, 1818	Disin. May 22, 1830
168	Samuel Snowden	Meth.	African Meth.	—	Sept. 18, 1818	—
169	Francis William Pitt Greenwood, D. D.	Cong.	New South	Harv., 1814	Oct. 21, 1818	Disin. Dec. 1820
170	James Sabine	Cong.	Essex St.	—	Jan. 27, 1819	Withdraw with a majority of the church } 1822
171	John Pierpont	Cong.	Hollis St.	—	April 11, 1819	Disin. May 10, 1845
172	Benjamin R. Hoyt	Meth.	1st Meth.	Yale, 1804	—	Left 1821
173	V. R. Osborn	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	—	Left 1820

174	Simon Clough	-	-	Christ.	1st Christ.	-	-	-	-	1819	Left	1821
175	Patrick Byrne, Assistant	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	-	-	-	-	1820	Left	July 11, 1830
176	D. Kilburn	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	-	-	-	-	1820	Left	1821
177	Samuel Fannar Jarvis, D. D., LL.D.	-	-	Epis.	St. Paul's	Yale,	1805	-	-	7, 1820	Disin.	Aug. 22, 1825
178	Benjamin Blydenburg Wisner, D. D.	-	-	Cong.	Old South	Union,	1813	-	-	21, 1821	Disin.	Nov. 12, 1832
179	William Taylor, D. D.	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	Dec. 17, 1825
180	Shiple W. Willson	-	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	1822
181	Ephraim Wiley	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	1823
182	Francis Wayland, D. D.	-	-	Bapt.	1st Bapt.	Union,	1813	-	-	22, 1821	Disin.	Sept. 10, 1826
183	Elijah Hedding, D. D.	-	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	-	-	-	-	1822	App.	June, 1822
184	Samuel Green	-	-	Cong.	Essex St.	Harv.,	1816	-	-	26, 1823	Disin.	Mar. 26, 1834
185	Paul Dean	-	-	Univ.	Balfinch St.	-	-	-	-	7, 1823	Disin.	May 3, 1840
186	John Lindsey	-	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	England	-	-	-	1823	Left	1824
187	James Sabine	-	-	Pres.	Church St.	-	-	-	-	28, 1821	Disin.	June 1821, (see 170)
188	Prince Hawes	-	-	Cong.	Phillips	-	-	-	-	13, 1821	Disin.	April 18, 1827
189	Sebastian Streeter	-	-	Univ.	1st Univ.	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	1825
190	Solomon Sias	-	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	1826
191	Isaac Bonney	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	Harv.,	1820	-	-	30, 1821	Left	1826
192	Ezra Sijes Cannett, D. D.	-	-	Cong.	Federal St.	-	-	-	-	1821	Left	1826
193	John Lannis Blake, D. D.	-	-	Epis.	St. Matthews	Brown,	1812	-	-	18, 1821	Left	June 21, 1832
194	Francis William Pitt Greenwood, D. D.	-	-	Unit.	King's Chapel	Harv.,	1811	-	-	29, 1821	Died	Aug. 2, 1813
195	Alexander Young, D. D.	-	-	Cong.	New South	Harv.,	1820	-	-	19, 1825	Died	Aug. 11, 1846
196	Samuel Barrett	-	-	Cong.	Chambers St.	Harv.,	1818	-	-	9, 1825	Left	1826
197	Benedict Fenwick, D. D.	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	-	10, 1825	Left	1826
198	Aaron D. Sargent	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	-	-	-	-	1825	Left	1827
199	Timothy Merritt	-	-	Meth.	1st Meth.	-	-	-	-	28, 1825	Disin.	Oct. 7, 1832
200	James Davis Knowles	-	-	Bapt.	2nd Bapt.	Colb. D. C.	1821	-	-	1, 1827	Left	Jan. 1, 1827
201	Charles Mortridge	-	-	Christ.	1st Christ.	-	-	-	-	18, 1826	Left	1828
202	James Lee	-	-	Meth.	Indep. Meth. Afr.	Yale,	1797	-	-	25, 1826	Disin.	Sept. 26, 1832
203	Lynnan Beecher, D. D.	-	-	Cong.	Rowdoin St.	-	-	-	-	1826	Disin.	Sept. 26, 1832

(To be concluded.)

COMPLETE LIST OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME; TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

BY THE REV. JONATHAN FRENCH OF NORTH HAMPTON.

(Continued from page 157.)

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Graduated.	Settled.	Dismissed or died.
Exeter <small>A New Church was formed in 1754. A New Church was formed in 1755. Gosport</small>	Daniel Rogers	Ipswich, Ms.	1707	Harv., 1725	Aug. 31, 1718	d. Dec. 9, 1755
	Joseph Brown	Chester, England	Feb. 8, 1762			1792 dism.
	Isaac Hurd	Charlestown, Ms. England	Dec. 7, 1755	Harv., 1806	Sept. 11, 1817	
	Joseph Hull, s.s.	Shadbrook, Eng.	1620	Harv., 1616		d. June 18, 1668
	John Brock, s.s.	Ipswich, Ms.		Harv., 1659		
	Samuel Belcher, s.s.	Hampton	Aug. 23, 1702	Harv., 1723	July 26, 1732	Aug. 12, 1773
	John Tucke	Killingworth, Ct.				July 9, 1804
	Josiah Stevens, s.s.	Bath, Me.		1740		March 16, 1826
	Samuel Sewall, s.s.					
	Origen Smith, s.s.					
Greenland	A. Plumer, s.s.	Boston, Ms.	1676	Harv., 1703	July 15, 1707	Sept. 8, 1760
	William Allen	Medford, Ms.	May 1, 1732	Coll. N. J., 1751	Nov. 3, 1756	April 27, 1801
	Samuel Macchitock, D.D.	Londonderry, N. H.	1774		May 23, 1807	July 18, 1808
	James A. Neal	New Castle, Me.	1779	Harv., 1806	Oct. 27, 1813	Oct. 23, 1828
	Ephraim Abbot	Hancock, N. H.	Dec. 15, 1795	Dart, 1823	Aug. 5, 1829	
Samuel W. Clark						

NOTES.

EXETER. "*Exeter New Church,*" afterwards called "*The Second Church of Christ in Exeter.*"* A considerable number of the members of the First Church seceded, and "embodied into a New Church, on a day of Fasting and Prayer, June 7, 1741." There is an error in several publications, giving 1748 as the date of the formation of that church. This error is found on the monumental stone of Rev. Daniel Rogers, in the graveyard, in Exeter. It is not strange that, in so long an inscription, there should have been, through inadvertency, an omission, by the engraver, or in his copy, of the word *installed*, immediately after the name. The words, *Pastor of a church gathered in Exeter*, should have been marked by a parenthesis. The inscription on the gravestone was copied by Alden, into his Collections, and thus currency has been, unintentionally, given to the error. Original documents show the facts in the case.

The causes of the *secession*, which issued in the establishment of a New Church in Exeter, were of a religious nature, but the presentation of them does not come within the scope of this work, and besides, we have not space for their discussion.

The Rev. Daniel Rogers was born in Ipswich, Ms., in 1707, and graduated H. C. 1725. He received ordination, without a pastoral charge, by a council, which met at York, July 13, 1742. The ministers of the council were Rev. Messrs. Jeremiah Wise of Berwick, Me.; Nicholas Gilman of Durham, N. H.; John Rogers of Kittery, (now Eliot,) Me.; and Samuel Moody of York, Me. Rev. Daniel Rogers "had been many years a tutor in Harvard College, was a pious faithful minister of Jesus Christ, and a worthy son of Rev. John Rogers, pastor of the first church in Ipswich, who died, Dec. 28, 1745, in his 80th year. He was a son of John Rogers of the same place, a physician, and preacher of God's word, and President of Harvard College, who died, July 2, 1684, aged 54 years. He was eldest son of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England, in 1636, settled at Ipswich, colleague pastor with the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and died, July 2, 1655, aged 57 years. He was son of the Rev. John Rogers, a famous minister of God's word at Dedham, in England, who died Oct. 18, 1639, aged 67 years. He was grandson of John Rogers of London, Prebendary of St Paul's, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and Reader of Divinity, who was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 14, 1555, first martyr in Queen Mary's reign." [*Monumental Stone; Alden's Epitaphs.*] Rev. Daniel Rogers died, Dec. 9, 1785, aged 79. When the Covenant of the 2nd church was adopted, it was signed by 30 males and 11 females. During Mr Rogers' ministry, 22 males and 39 females were added. It is well known, that Mr. Whitefield preached a few times at Exeter. During the last week in September, 1770, he preached four times in Portsmouth. On Saturday morning he rode to Exeter, and preached to a large concourse of people, assembled in the open air. It was his last sermon. In the afternoon, he rode to Newburyport, where he died the next morning, on the 30th of September. He was interred on the 2nd of October. Of his pall bearers were Rev. Dr. Haven of Portsmouth, and Rev. Daniel Rogers of Exeter. "When the corpse was placed at the foot of the pulpit close to the vault, the Rev. Daniel Rogers made a very affecting prayer, and openly confessed that under God, he owed his conversion to that man of God whose precious remains now lay before them. Then he cried out, O my father, my father! Then stopped and wept, as though his heart would break; and the people weeping all through the place. Then he recovered, and finished his prayer and sat down and wept." [*Dr. Gillie's Memoirs of Whitefield.*]

The Rev. Joseph Brown was educated at Lady Huntingdon's Seminary, and was settled in the ministry at Epping, Essex, England, until he came to this country. When dismissed at Exeter, he removed to Deer Isle, Me., where he was installed, 1804, and where he died, Sept. 13, 1819, aged 57. From the death of Mr. Rogers to the close of Mr. Brown's ministry, in the 2nd church in Exeter, there were added fourteen males, and twenty-four females. During Mr. Brown's residence at Deer Isle, he was engaged in soliciting aid for some

* This is not the church of which the Rev. Mr. Hurd is pastor.

charitable enterprise. For that purpose he called on some of the people of Portsmouth. They received him kindly, and only objected that they had just been doing for *this*, — *that*, — and *the other* objects of benevolence. His reply is worthy of notice for the sentiment it contains: "I love to come among these *have been doing* folks." On the church book are the baptisms of his son Americus, in 1793; his son Charles Moulson, in 1794; and his son Daniel Rogers, in 1797. Rev. Charles M. Brown has been a zealous and useful Seamen's Chaplain. From the close of Mr. Brown's ministry, in the 2nd church in Exeter, to 1802, there were admitted three males, and nine females. There is then a chasm in the records, till Sept. 18, 1823, when a majority of the members remaining in Exeter, and they females, met at the house of Mrs. Martha Poor. Their proceedings are regularly entered in the church book, the last date being May 22, 1824.

They had no pastor after Mr. Brown. For a few years they had occasional preaching. They never formally disbanded; but most of them united, or mingled in the observance of religious ordinances, with other churches. Their meeting-house stood where Maj. Waddy V. Cobb's house now stands, on Front street.

A New Church was formed Dec. 21, 1813, which is now styled "*The Second Church in Exeter.*" The ministers invited on the occasion by Letters Missive from "several members of the Religious Society, in the Upper Congregational Society in Exeter," were the Rev. Messrs. Porter of Rye, Holt of Epping, Abbot of Hampton Falls, Webster of Hampton, and French of North Hampton.

Mr. Hosea Hildreth, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in the Academy, and who was also a preacher, supplied the pulpit for some time. Mr. Hildreth was ordained in Gloucester, Ms., in 1825; and installed in Westborough, Ms., in 1831. He died in Sterling, Ms., his native place, July 10, 1835, aged 53.

Rev. Isaac Hurd, pastor of the present Second Church, was born in Charlestown, Ms., Dec. 7, 1785; graduated H. C. 1806; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Osgood of Medford, Ms.; and afterwards at Divinity Hall, in Edinburgh, Scotland; and commenced preaching in the city of London. He was ordained pastor of the First Church in Lynn, Ms., Sept. 15, 1813, resigned May 22, 1816, and was, by the unanimous invitation of "The Second Congregational Church, in Exeter," installed their pastor, Sept. 11, 1817. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., of Newburyport, from 2 Tim. i: 7.

The father of Mr. Hurd was Joseph Hurd, Esq., of Charlestown, Ms., whose brother, Isaac Hurd, M. D., graduated at H. C. in 1776, and was a physician of celebrity, in Concord, Ms. The Rev. Mr. Hurd married, March 16, 1819, Mrs. Elisabeth Emery of Exeter, whose maiden name was Folsom. One of the sons of Mr. Hurd died in early childhood. His other son, Francis Parkman Hurd, graduated at H. C. in 1839, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1845.

GOSPORT, or Star Island, is one of a cluster of eight small islands usually called The Isles of Shoals, composed of beds of rocks, partly covered with soil. They are about nine miles from Portsmouth Light House, and twenty-one from Newburyport Lights. Five of these islands are within the limits of Maine. Of these, Hog Island is the largest of the whole group, and contains about 350 acres. Of the three in New Hampshire, Gosport, or Star Island, formerly called Appledore, is the largest, and contains 150 acres. White Island, on which the Light House is located, is only one acre. These islands were visited, as early as 1614, by the celebrated navigator, John Smith, who gave them his own name; but they have long been called "The Isles of Shoals." They invited settlement, merely by the advantages they furnished for fishery. This business was prosperous, for about a century, previous to the American Revolution. The population varied from 300 to 600, employing a number of schooners and other craft. A meeting-house, previous to 1641, was erected on Hog Island, where the people from the several islands used to assemble. There was also a Court House on the same island. At a subsequent period, a meeting-house was built on Star Island, where the greater part of the inhabitants have resided.

Rev. Joseph Hull came from England, and settled in Weymouth, Ms., in 1635. He resigned in 1639, and afterwards preached at the Isles of Shoals. He is mentioned as "of the Isle of Shoals," by Dr. Cotton Mather, in his list of the first class of New England ministers. [*Magnalia*, Vol. I, B. 3.]

Rev. John Brock came to New England in 1637. He commenced preaching in Rowley, and afterward labored, a number of years, at the Shoals. He was esteemed eminently pious. The celebrated Mr. Mitchel of Cambridge said of him, "He dwells as near heaven as any man upon earth." Rev. John Allin of Dedham observed, "I scarce ever knew any man so familiar with the great God as his dear servant Brock." There were several remarkable coincidences between Mr. Brock's prayers and providential occurrences afterward. A man, whose principal property was his fishing-boat, and who had been very serviceable in conveying to the place of meeting the inhabitants of other islands, lost his boat in a storm. He lamented his loss to Mr. Brock, who said to him, "Go home, honest man, I'll mention the matter to the Lord, you'll have your boat to-morrow." Mr. Brock made the matter a subject of prayer. The next day the anchor of a vessel fastened upon the boat and drew it up.

The people were persuaded by Mr. Brock to observe one day in each month, as an extra season of religious exercises. On one occasion, the roughness of the weather had for several days prevented fishing. On the day of meeting, the weather was fine, and the men wished the meeting put by. Mr. Brock, perceiving that they were determined not to attend, said to them, *If you will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can. But as for you that will tarry, and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary.* Thirty men went away, and five tarried. The thirty caught but four fishes. The five, who tarried, went out afterward and took about five hundred.

Mr. Brock continued at the Shoals till 1662, when he removed to Reading, Ms., where he was settled, as successor of Rev. Samuel Hough, whose widow he married, and where he continued till his death, in his 68th year. For other particulars of Mr. Brock see *Magnalia*, Vol. II, B. 4, and *Am. Quar. Reg.*, Vol. VIII, p. 110, and Vol. XI, pp. 176, 190.

Rev. Samuel Belcher, who graduated H. C. in 1659, was preacher at the Shoals in 1672. From 1698 to 1711, he was pastor of the 2nd church in Newbury, which became the 1st in West Newbury. He died in Ipswich, his native place, Aug. 13, 1714, aged 74. "He was a good scholar, a judicious divine; and a holy, humble man." [*Am. Quar. Reg.*, Vol. VII, p. 259.]

Rev. John Tucke is understood to have been the only pastor ever ordained at the Shoals. The writer of this article has not been able to ascertain how the people were supplied, during the forty years immediately preceding the settlement of Mr. Tucke. Mr. Tucke was the son of *John*, who was the son of *Edward*, who was the son of *Robert*, who emigrated from Gorston, Suffolk, Eng., about the year 1636, and was among the first settlers in Hampton, N. H. Mr. Tucke's ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Jabez Fitch of Portsmouth, from *Matt. iv: 19 — I will make you fishers of men.* It is said that Mr. Tucke was furnished with a large library, and was, notwithstanding his isolated situation, extensively acquainted with the affairs of his times. He was one of the forty-five ministers, whose attestations, by letter, to the revival in 1743, were published. His remains rest in Gosport. The following inscription on his monumental stone, has been considered a just tribute to his memory.

Underneath
are the remains of the
Rev. John Tuck, A. M.
He graduated at Harvard
College A. D. 1723 — was ordained
here July 26. 1732
and died August 12. 1773.
Æ. 72.

He was affable and polite in his manners;
amiable in his disposition;
of great Piety and Integrity;
given to hospitality,

Diligent and faithful in his pastoral
office, well learned in History and
Geography, as well as general
Science, and a careful Physician
both to the bodies and
The souls of
his people.

Mr. Tucke married, Nov. 26, 1724, Mary Dole of Hampton, a descendant of Richard Dole of Newbury.

Rev. John Tucke, son of Mr. Tucke of the Shoals, was born in 1740, graduated H. C. 1758; ordained at Epsom, Sept. 23, 1761, married, March 4, 1762, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Parsons of Rye. Love M., daughter of Mr. Tucke of Epsom, married Simon Drake. These last mentioned were the parents of Samuel G. Drake, M. A., of Boston. Mr. Tucke of Epsom remained in that place till the time of the Revolution. While on his way to join the army as Chaplain, he was taken with the small-pox, of which he died in Salem, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1777, in the 37th year of his age.

Not long after the death of the Rev. Mr. Tucke of Gosport, the war of the Revolution commenced. The inhabitants were exceedingly exposed; business was arrested, and many left the Islands not to return. The population for the last half century, has varied from 66 to 103. The preachers who have resided there have also instructed the school, and have been supported in part, by the inhabitants, and in part by contributions from benevolent societies, and individuals. Near the beginning of the present century, *Rev. Josiah Stevens* was located at the Shoals. There was at that time, a comfortable parsonage house, and a stone meeting-house, which was also the school-house, on Gosport. Mr. Stevens was much respected and beloved, and very useful as a minister and teacher. He was born in Killingworth, Ct., about 1740. In mature age, he removed, with his wife and five or six children, to Newport, N. H. He aided in founding the church in that place, and was one of its deacons. He served two short terms in the Revolutionary war; and was in the battle of Bemington. A fellow-soldier spoke of him, as a man of decided piety, who amidst the bustle of the camp, was constant in his morning and evening devotions. Immediately after the adoption of the State Constitution, he received a civil commission, and transacted much business, as a magistrate. He was often engaged in teaching. After commencing to preach, he labored for a time in Goshen. His father was Josiah Stevens. A son of Rev. Mr. Stevens, Maj. Josiah Stevens, was also a deacon of the church in Newport, where he died, in 1844, aged 81. He was father of Hon. Josiah Stevens of Concord, who was born in Newport, Jan. 28, 1795, and was in 1838 elected Secretary of State. His eldest son is Josiah. The Rev. Mr. Stevens died in Gosport, where the following inscription is found on his gravestone:

In memory of the Rev. Josiah Stevens, a faithful instructor of youth, and pious minister of Jesus Christ, (supported on this Island, by the Society for propagating the gospel,) who died, July 2, 1801, aged 64 years.

Rev. Samuel Scwall, who labored several years as pastor in Edgecomb, Me., removed in 1824 to the Isles of Shoals, "being employed by a benevolent society in Newburyport and vicinity, as a missionary, and continued in this employment until the time of his death." He died in Rye, N. H., after a short sickness, March 16, 1826, leaving the character of an exemplary Christian, and a devoted and useful minister. *Rev. Origen Smith*, of the Free-will Baptist denomination, preached there in 1837. Recently, the Society for Propagating the Gospel have employed *Rev. A. Plumer* as preacher, and Mrs. Plumer, as teacher.

GREENLAND. It is not ascertained when the church was gathered at Greenland. It consisted of nineteen members when the *Rev. William Allen*, their first minister, was ordained. He was born in Boston, Ms., in 1676, graduated H. C. in 1703; ordained July 15, 1707; died, Sept. 8, 1760, aged 84. *Rev. Dr. Langdon*, in his sermon at the ordination of Mr. Macclintock, as colleague, said

to the people, "Let not your affections be withdrawn from *him*, who has spent his strength in your service; and now, bowing under his infirmities, is no longer able to perform his public work; but is preparing to leave *you*, that he may join the church triumphant. Remember he is still your pastor; and, tho' he cannot minister to you as formerly, he is still concerned for your spiritual welfare, pouring out his soul the more earnestly in prayer for you, as he sees the time of his departure is at hand." During Mr. Allen's ministry 293 were added to the church. In 1728, forty-four were added; in 1735, thirty; in 1742, thirty; in 1756, the last year of his active ministry, thirteen. Mrs. Eleanor Allen, his consort, died Jan. 16, 1731-5, aged 52: "an early convert, eminent for holiness, prayerfulness, watchfulness, zeal, prudence, weariness from the world, self-denial, faithfulness, and charity." Mr. Allen is said to have married, for his second wife, Elisabeth Weare of Hampton Falls.

Rev. Samuel Macclintock, D. D., second pastor, was a son of Mr. William Macclintock, who came from the north of Ireland, and settled in Medford, Ms.; was a respectable farmer, the husband of four wives, the father of nineteen children, and died aged 90. His third wife accompanied him to this country. She was the mother of Samuel, who was born at Medford, May 1, 1732. He was religiously educated, from early childhood. His classical education, which commenced in the grammar-school, at Medford, was continued under the instruction of the celebrated Master Mmott, at Concord, Ms.; and, afterward, under the preceptorship of the Rev. Mr. Abererombie, a clergyman, eminent for piety and learning, in an Academy, near Northampton, Ms. Mr. Macclintock graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1751. Before the expiration of his senior year, he was invited, by Pres. Burr, to accept an appointment to a tutorship, which, on account of other plans, he declined. He was ordained at Greenland, colleague with Mr. Allen, Nov. 3, 1756. The strain of Dr. Macclintock's preaching was evangelical, serious, instructive, plain, and practical; his style manly and nervous; his delivery solemn and unadorned. His sermons were always the fruit of close application, and finished with a degree of accuracy, that few attempt, and fewer attain.

He ardently espoused the cause of his country: and was repeatedly with the army in the Revolution, in the capacity of Chaplain. Three of his sons fell in the contest. He had fifteen children by his first marriage, and one by his second. His last preaching was on the annual Fast, April 19, 1801. He died of a pulmonic fever on the 27th of the same month. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, from 1 Cor. iii: 22. The executor of Dr. Macclintock's will was directed by him, to place only a plain stone at his grave, for which he had prepared the last sentence of the following inscription.

"To the Memory of Samuel Macclintock, D. D. who died April 27, 1801, in the 72d year of his age, and the 48th of his ministry. *His body rests here in the certain hope of a resurrection to life and immortality, when Christ shall appear, the second time, to consummate the great design of his mediatorial kingdom.*" [Allen's Epitaphs; Dr. Buckminster's Serm.]

Dr. Macclintock's publications were, a Sermon on the Justice of God in the Mortality of Man, 1759; the Artifices of Deceivers, 1770; Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure, 1772; Sermon at the commencement of the new Constitution in New Hampshire, 1781; Correspondence with Rev. John Cosens Ogden, 1791; Sermon, The Choice, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; Oration, commemorative of Washington, 1800. [Allen's Biog. Dic.: Piscataqua Evng. Mag. Vol. 1.]

Rev. James Armstrong Neal, third pastor in Greenland, was a son of John Neal of Portsmouth, afterward of Londonderry, who married Mary Leavitt of North Hampton. Their other children were Moses Leavitt, Esq., of Dover, N. H.; John, superintendent of the Orphan house, Charleston, S. C.; Mary, wife of Maj. Gershom Cheney, of Rutland, Vt.; Sarah B.; Sophia W., who married Capt. Samuel F. Leavitt of North Hampton; Joseph, of Hampton; and Nathaniel P., of New Sharon, Me. Rev. Mr. Neal was born in 1774. He had a good academical education, and was some years preceptor of a young

ladies' school, in Philadelphia. He was patronized by Rev. Dr. Green, to whose church he belonged, and under whose direction he commenced his theological studies. Although he had not been a member of any college, such were his literary attainments, that Dr. Nesbit, President of Dickinson College, conferred upon him the degree of M. A. in 1802. Mr. Neal received license from the Piscataqua Association. He was ordained at Greenland, May 22, 1807. The exercises were, Prayer by Rev. Peter Holt of Epping; Sermon by Rev. Jesse Appleton of Hampton, from Hag. ii : 6, 7; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. William Morrison of Londonderry; Charge by Rev. Timothy Upham of Deerfield; Fellowship by Rev. J. French of North Hampton; Prayer by Rev. H. Porter of Rye. Mr. Neal possessed popular talents, and died much regretted, after suffering greatly, from an organic disease of the heart, July 18, 1808, aged 31. He married Christiana Palmer, a lady from Kelso, Scotland. They had two sons. The oldest, John P., died Nov. 14, 1806, aged 2 years. Their other son, Joseph Clay Neal, has resided in Philadelphia, and is known to the public, as the editor of the *Philadelphian*; author of the *Charcoal Sketches*. [*Piscat. Ev. Mag.*; *Alden's Epitaphs*; *Graham's Mag.*]

Rev. *Ephraim Abbot*, fourth pastor in Greenland, was of the Concord branch of the Abbot family. He was born in New Castle, Me., in 1779. His father was Benjamin, who was son of Benjamin of Concord, who was son of Thomas, who was son of George, who settled in Andover, Ms., in 1647, and who is said to have emigrated from Yorkshire, England. Rev. Mr. Abbot of Greenland graduated H. C. 1806, and at And. Theo. Sem. 1810, and was ordained at Greenland, Oct. 27, 1813. The sermon was by Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL. D., from Matt. x : 16. Mr. Abbot married Mary Holyoke, daughter of Dr. Pearson, who, after he resigned his professorship in the And. Theo. Sem., resided in Mr. Abbot's family, in Greenland, where he deceased, in 1826. For some account of Mr. Abbot's missionary labors, before he was settled at Greenland, see "The New Hampshire Repository," Vol. II., No. 2.

Mr. Abbot's health becoming infirm, in consequence of a wound in his side, and not being able to confine himself entirely to the labors of a pastor, he became the first preceptor of the Academy in the place, established by George Bracket, Esq. He resigned his ministry, Oct. 28, 1828. The church, at his ordination, consisted of nineteen members. During his ministry thirty-seven were added. He removed to Westford, Ms., and took charge of the Academy in that place. His second marriage was with Miss Bancroft, daughter of Amos Bancroft, M. D., of Groton, Ms.

Rev. *Samuel Wallace Clark* was born in Hancock, N. H., Dec. 15, 1795, graduated D. C. 1823; ordained at Greenland, Aug. 5, 1829. His father, John Clark, was grandson of Robert Clark, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Londonderry, N. H., in company with the early settlers of that place; though not among the first. Rev. S. W. Clark was the second of ten children, and the eldest of four sons. His brother, Rev. William Clark, was several years pastor of the 1st church in Wells, Me., and has since been extensively known, in his agency for the A. B. C. F. M. Rev. Mr. Clark of Greenland married Frances M., daughter of Dea. Robert Clark, for many years an elder of the Presbyterian church, in New Boston. She deceased July 12, 1832, leaving one child, Frances Wallace. Mr. Clark's second marriage was with Rebecca Elisabeth Howe, a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Alden. She is a daughter of Josiah Howe, M. D., of Templeton, and afterwards of Westminster, Ms. The children of Mr. Clark, by the second marriage, were John Howe, Lucy Barrow, and William Wallace; the last of whom deceased Aug. 19, 1846.

When Mr. Clark was ordained, his church consisted of twenty-eight members. In 1846, there were forty communicants.

GENEALOGIES.

THE WOLCOTT FAMILY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

HENRY WOLCOTT was the first of the Wolcott Family who settled in New England. He owned a considerable landed property in his native country, which he held *in capite*, part of which he sold about the time he left England; the rest of the estate was sold at sundry times by himself and his descendants; the last remains were sold since the Declaration of Independence, by Henry Allen, Esq., of Windsor, who claimed it by female descent. From circumstances it seems probable that the family are of Saxon origin. Mr. Wolcott, to avoid the ecclesiastical hierarchy of the English Church, was induced to come into this country. He first settled at Dorchester, where he continued till 1636, when he came with the first settlers to the town of Windsor, and with four other gentlemen, namely, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Stoughton, and Major Mason, undertook the settlement of that town, to which they gave the name *Dorchester*. The towns of Hartford and Wethersfield were settled the same year, though the town which is now called Windsor was, upon the first emigration, by far the most considerable. Previous to this settlement on Connecticut River, one had been made at Springfield, under the patronage of Mr. Pyncheon; and an earlier settlement, with commercial views, had been made at Saybrook, by Mr. Fenwick, agent to Lords Say and Seal and Brook. Those who settled on Connecticut River, in the year 1636, were united with the people of Massachusetts in religious and civil polity, and seem to have been much under their influence till 1638, when they adopted a civil constitution for themselves, and Mr. Ludlow was chosen their first Governor, and Mr. Wolcott a magistrate, then called an Assistant, to which office he was annually chosen till his death, in 1655. His eldest son Henry was one of the Patentees, whose name is inserted in the Charter granted by Charles II. Mr. Ludlow went to the West Indies, and left no posterity in this country. Major Mason, it is said, had no male posterity. The descendants of the others are well known in Windsor.

GENEALOGY.

Henry Wolcott, Esq., was born A. D. 1578; and on or about the year 1607, married Elisabeth Sanders, who was born in 1589. He lived in Tolland, near Taunton in Somersetshire, England, till the year 1630, and then to avoid persecution, came with his family into New England, and settled at Dorchester. In the year 1636, he went with his family to Windsor in Connecticut. Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Stoughton, and Major Mason, were the five gentlemen that undertook the settling of the town. Mr. Wolcott was one of the first magistrates in the Colony of Connecticut; he lived in that post in Windsor, till he died, May 30, 1655. His wife died July 7, 1655, and she and her husband lie buried in one tomb in Windsor. Their children were

1. Anna, who m. Matthew Griswold and d. at Lyme.
2. Henry Wolcott, Esq., b. 1610, d. at Windsor, July 12, 1680.
3. George, who d. at Wethersfield, Feb. 12, 1663.
4. Christopher, who d. in Windsor, Sept. 7, 1662.
5. Mary, m. Job Drake, and d. in Windsor, Sept. 6, 1689.
6. Simon, b. 1625, d. in Windsor, Sept. 11, 1687; his wife d. Oct. 13, 1719.

The children of Henry, son of Henry, by his wife, Sarah Newberry, were

1. Henry, b. Jan. 6, 1643, d. in Windsor. 2. John, b. Feb. 25, 1646, d. in Windsor, Jan. 11, 1712. 3. Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1647, d. June 14, 1695. 4. Sarah, b. July 5, 1649, m. Walter Price and d. at Salem. 5. Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1651, m. James Russell, Esq., and d. at Charlestown. 6. Hannah, b. March 8, 1654, d. Sept. 4, 1683. 7. Josiah, b. July 23, 1658, d. at Salem, Feb. 9, 1729.

The children of Henry, son of Henry, son of Henry, by his wife Abigail Goss, were

1. Elisabeth, m. Matthew Allyn, Esq., Windsor. 2. Abiah. 3. Henry. 4. Sarah, m. Charles Chancey, d. at Stratfield. 5. Samuel, d. 1707.

The children of John, son of Henry, son of Henry, by his wife, Mary Chester, were

1. John, d. 1750. 2. Charles. 3. George. 4. Benjamin. 5. Mary, m. John Elliot, Esq.

The children of John, son of John, son of Henry, son of Henry, by his wife, Hannah Newberry, were

1. Mary, b. Sept., 1704. 2. Hannah, m. Uriah Loomis of Windsor. 3. John, m. Mary Hawley. 4. Anne, b. Dec. 10, 1711. 5. Abigail, b. Sept., 1717. 6. Jerusha, b. Jan. 18, 1719, m. Erastus Wolcott, Esq.

The children of John, son of John, son of John, son of Henry, son of Henry, by Mary Hawley, were

1. Mary, b. Dec. 9, 1736, m. Abiel Grant. 2. Lorana, b. June 5, 1739, m. Jonathan Bement. 3. Hope, b. Dec. 29, 1742, m. Nathaniel Drake. 4. Benjamin, b. Oct. 26, 1744. 5. Anne, b. March 6, 1747, m. ——— Vansant.

The children of Benjamin, the son of John, son of John, son of John, the son of Henry, the son of Henry, by Abigail Pinney, were

1. Miriam, b. Aug. 26, 1766, d. May 29, 1773. 2. Caroline, b. Aug. 29, 1769. 3. Eleanor, b. Dec. 18, 1770, d. Oct. 18, 1776. 4. Talcot, b. Oct. 1, 1772. 5. Chester, b. Jan. 23, 1775. 6. Eleanor, b. Nov. 2, 1776. 7. Benjamin, b. Dec. 15, 1778. 8. Clarissa, b. June 16, 1781. 9. James, b. June 23, 1784. 10. John, b. July 23, 1786, d. May 21, 1787.

The children of Charles, the son of John, son of Henry, son of Henry, were

1. Sarah. 2. Elisabeth. 3. George. 4. Mary, m. Jonathan North. 5. Eunice, m. Benoni Olcott.

The children of Samuel, son of Henry, son of Henry, were

1. Samuel, b. 1679, d. at Wethersfield, Sept., 1734. 2. Josiah, b. Feb., 1682, d. Oct. 8, 1712. 3. Hannah, b. March 19, 1681, m. William Burnham. 4. Sarah, b. Aug. 14, 1686. 5. Lucy, b. Oct. 16, 1688. 6. Abigail, b. Sept. 23, 1690, d. Sept. 9, 1714. 7. Elisabeth, b. May 31, 1692. 8. Mary, b. May 14, 1694.

The children of Samuel, son of Samuel, son of Henry, son of Henry, were

1. Abigail, b. June 3, 1707. 2. Oliver, b. Oct. 2, 1709, d. 1734. 3. Samuel, b. April 13, 1713. 4. Mehetabel, Aug. 12, 1715. 5. Elisha, b. Sept. 26, 1717. 6. Josiah, b. March 25, 1720.

The children of Josiah, son of Henry, son of Henry, were, by Penelope Curwin, his wife,

1. Elisabeth, b. March 30, 1688, d. July 12, 1702;

by Mrs. Mary Treat,

2. Josiah, b. Dec. 21, 1690, d. Jan. 4, 1694. 3. Treat, b. March 26, 1696, d. July 7, 1696. 4. Thomas, b. June 23, 1697, d. Sept. 13, 1697. 5. Mehetabel, b. Aug. 3, 1698, d. July 6,

1721. 6. Josiah, b. July 11, 1700, d. July 31, 1700. 7. John, b. Sept. 12, 1702. 8. Elisabeth, b. April 1, 1705, d. June 24, 1716. 9. Mary, b. July 13, 1706, d. July 29, 1706. 10. Treat, b. Oct. 9, 1712.

The children of John, son of Josiah, son of Henry, son of Henry, were

1. John, b. Nov. 2, 1721, d. Nov. 27, 1731.

The children of George, son of Henry, were

1. George. 2. Elisabeth. 3. John. 4. Mercy.

The children of Simon, son of Henry, by Martha Pitkin, his wife, were

1. Elisabeth, b. Aug. 19, 1662, m. Daniel Cooley, d. Jan. 30, 1707. 2. Martha, b. May 17, 1664, m. Thomas Allyn, d. Sept. 7, 1687. 3. Simon, b. June 21, 1665, d. Oct. 30, 1732. 4. Joanna, b. June 30, 1668, m. John Cotton. 5. Henry, b. May 20, 1670, d. Nov. 1746. 6. Christopher, b. July 1, 1672, d. April 3, 1693. 7. Mary, b. 1671, d. 1676. 8. William, b. Nov. 6, 1676, d. Jan. 6, 1743. 9. Roger, b. Jan. 1, 1679, Governor of Connecticut, d. May 17, 1767.

The children of Simon, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Sarah Chester, were

1. Sarah, m. Samuel Treat. 2. Martha, m. William Stoughton. 3. Simon. 4. Christopher. 5. Eunice. 6. James, b. 1709, d. in 1718.

The children of Henry, son of Simon, son of Henry, were

1. Henry. 2. Thomas. 3. Peter, d. Dec. 1735. 4. Rachel, m. Joseph Hunt. 5. Gideon.

Henry, son of Henry, son of Simon, son of Henry, had

1. Henry.—Peter, son of Henry, son of Simon, son of Henry, had Giles.

The children of Gideon, the son of Henry, son of Simon, son of Henry, were, by Abigail Mather,

1. Abigail, b. April 15, 1711, m. Charles Rockwell;

by Naomi Olmsted,

2. Samuel, b. April 1, 1751. 3. Naomi, b. Sept. 28, 1751, m. Rev. William Robison. 4. Gideon, b. Nov. 28, 1756. 5. Elizur, b. April 12, 1760.

The children of Samuel, son of Gideon, son of Henry, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Jerusha Wolcott his wife, were

1. Jerusha, b. Oct. 8, 1775. 2. Naomi, b. Oct. 10, 1777. 3. Samuel, b. Dec. 12, 1781. 4. Elihu, b. Feb. 12, 1784. 5. Sophia, b. March 29, 1786. 6. Ursula, b. Nov. 17, 1788.

The children of William, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Abiah Hawley, his wife, were

1. Abiah, m. Samuel Stoughton, Windsor. 2. Lucia, m. Stephen Olmsted, Hartford. 3. William, b. July 21, 1711. 4. Martha, m. — Chapin, Springfield. 5. Ephraim.

The children of William, son of William, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Abigail Abbot, his wife, were

1. Eunice, b. Dec. 11, 1747. 2. Eunice, b. March 1, 1750. 3. Abigail, b. Dec. 25, 1751. 4. William, b. Feb. 10, 1753, m. Esther Stevens at Castleton. 5. Abigail, b. Feb. 8, 1755, m. Oliver Ellsworth, Esq. of Windsor. 6. Martha, b. April 23, 1757. 7. Abiel, b. Aug. 10, 1761.

The children of Ephraim, son of William, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Mary Kellogg, his wife, were

1. Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1760, m. Josiah Bissell, Windsor. 2. Ephraim, b. Feb. 25, 1762.

The children of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Sarah Drake, his wife, were

1. Roger, b. Sept. 14, 1701, d. Oct. 19, 1756. 2. Elisabeth, b. April 10, 1706, m. Roger Newberry, Windsor. 3. Alexander, b. Jan. 20, 1708, d. Oct. 18, 1711. 4. Samuel, b. Jan. 9, 1709, d. Dec. 27, 1717. 5. Alexander, b. Jan. 7, 1712. 6. — (still-born,) b. Dec. 10, 1712. 7. Sarah, b. Jan. 31, 1715, d. Jan. 5, 1735. 8. Hepsibah, b. June 23, 1717, m. John Strong, E. Windsor. 9. Josiah, b. Feb. 6, 1719. 10. Erastus,* b. Feb. 8, 1721, d. May 12, 1722. 11. Epaphras,* b. Feb. 8, 1721, d. April 3, 1733. 12. Erastus, b. Sept. 21, 1722. 13. Ursula, b. Oct. 30, 1724. m. Matthew Griswold, Esq., Lyme. 14. Oliver, b. Nov. 20, 1725, Governor of Connecticut, d. at Litchfield, Dec. 1, 1797. 15. Maryanna, b. Jan. 1, 1730, m. Thomas Williams, Esq., Brookline.

The children of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Mary Newberry, his wife, were

1. Roger, b. Sept. 18, 1729, d. Dec. 15, 1729. 2. Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1730, d. Aug. 15, 1737. 3. Roger, b. June 16, 1733, d. Nov. 1, 1736. 4. Sarah, b. June 7, 1735. m. Eliza Steel, Esq., of Tolland. 5. Roger, b. Nov. 10, 1737. 6. Epaphras, b. May 2, 1740. 7. Mary, b. April 4, 1742, m. John Goodale. 8. Emelia, b. Oct. 20, 1744, d. Feb. 25, 1745. 9. Parmenio, b. April 17, 1746. 10. Emelia, b. Oct. 27, 1750, m. Marvin Lord of Lyme. 11. Martha, b. April 23, 1753, d. May 9, 1753.

The children of Roger, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Dorcas Burnham, his wife, were

1. Martha, b. Oct. 29, 1777, (†) m. Samuel Treat, Windsor, d. April 27, 1781. 2. Roger, b. May 25, 1780. 3. Abner, b. March 12, 1762, d. May 11, 1762. 4. Jemima, b. May 14, 1763, m. James Steel. 5. Cornelius, b. July 12, 1765. 6. Hannah, b. Aug. 1, 1769, d. Dec. 31, 1769. 7. Abigail, b. Dec. 11, 1770. 8. Seth, b. Oct. 11, 1773. 9. Emelia, b. July 17, 1776, d. July 29, 1776. 10. Emelia, b. Feb. 2, 1779. 11. Oliver, b. March 6, 1780, d. April 24, 1781. 12. Rhoda, b. April 13, 1785.

The children of Roger, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Mary Steel, his wife, were

1. Maryann, b. Nov. 11, 1751. 2. Mehetabel, b. May 19, 1786, d. July 13, 1787. 3. Mehitable, b. March 20, 1788, d. April 30, 1788. 4. Oliver, b. May 25, 1789.

The children of Epaphras, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Mabel Burnham, his wife, were

1. Sarah, b. July 10, 1765. 2. James, b. April 19, 1767. 3. Mabel, b. March 17, 1771. 4. Mary, b. July 26, 1773.

The children of Parmenio, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Mary Ballard, his wife, were

1. Alfred, b. April 14, 1769. 2. Parmenio, b. Dec. 17, 1770. 3. Prudence, b. Aug. 21, 1772, d. Aug. 2, 1776. 4. Josiah, b. April 20, 1776. 5. Mary, b. Oct. 27, 1778. 6. Pruda, b. May 10, 1780.

The children of James, son of Epaphras, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Miriam Munsell were

1. Anson, b. April 9, 1787. 2. Epaphras, b. April 7, 1789.

The children of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, were, by Lydia Atwater, his wife,

1. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 14, 1733. 2. Alexander, b. 1735, d. 1756. 3. Lydia, b. 1737, m. Samuel Austin of New Haven;

by Mary Richards,

4. Esther, b. Sept. 16, 1746, d. Oct. 9, 1746. 5. Simon, b. Aug. 9, 1747. 6. Esther, b. July 17, 1749, m. Samuel Treat of E. Windsor. 7. George, b. May 23, 1751, d. Oct. 17, 1751. 8. George, b. Oct. 17, 1752. 9. Christopher, b. Oct. 1, 1751. 10. Mary, b. Aug.

7, 1756, m. Elishu Griswold of Windsor. 11. Alexander, b. Sept. 15, 1758. 12. Guy, b. Aug. 7, 1760. 13. Elisabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1763, m. Elizur Wolcott of E. Windsor.

The children of Jeremiah, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Sarah Goodsale, his wife, were

1. Martha, b. Aug. 18, 1762. 2. Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1764. 3. Sarah, b. May 7, 1767.

The children of Simon, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Lucy Rogers, his wife, were

1. Emelia. 2. ———. 3. ———. 4. Alexander. 5. Lucy. 6. Mary. 7. Lucy. 8. Martha. 9. Sophia. 10. Catharine. 11. Elisabeth.

The children of George, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by T—— Rowland were

1. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1777. 2. Lucy, b. Jan. 31, 1780. 3. Henry Rowland, b. March 22, 1783. 4. William Frederick, b. June 9, 1787. 5. Elisabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1790.

The children of Christopher, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Lucy Parsons, his wife, were

1. Laura, b. May 7, 1783. 2. Elisabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1784. 3. Christopher, b. June 20, 1786. 4. Laura, b. Oct. 3, 1789.

The children of Alexander, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Frances Burbanks, his wife, were

1. Frances, b. Aug. 9, 1789. 2. Henry, b. March 16, 1788. 3. Alexander, b. Feb. 14, 1790.

The children of Guy, son of Alexander, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Abigail Aliyn, his wife, were

1. Abigail. 2. Abigail, b. Oct., 1786. 3. Guy, b. Oct., 1788. 4. James, b. Nov., 1790.

The children of Erastus, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Jernsha Wolcott, his wife, were

1. Erastus, b. Dec. 24, 1747, d. Aug. 16, 1751. 2. Fluvia, b. May 27, 1750, d. Aug. 23, 1751. 3. Erastus, b. July 6, 1752. 4. Fluvia, b. Jan. 5, 1751, m. Roswell Grant of E. Windsor. 5. Jerusha, b. Nov. 29, 1755, m. Samuel Wolcott of E. Windsor. 6. Aiodi, b. Sept. 29, 1759. 7. Albert, b. Dec. 19, 1761.

The children of Erastus, son of Erastus, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Chloe Bissell, his wife, were

1. Erastus, b. Oct. 7, 1781. 2. Chloe, b. April 19, 1786. 3. Edward, b. Oct. 12, 1788.

The children of Albert, son of Erastus, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Hannah Loomis, his wife, were

1. Hannah, b. May 19, 1786. 2. Albert, b. Nov. 20, 1787. 3. Cynthia, b. Sept. 15, 1789.

The children of Oliver, son of Roger, son of Simon, son of Henry, by Lorana Collins, his wife, were

1. Oliver, b. Aug. 31, 1757, d. Sept. 13, 1787. 2. Oliver, b. Jan. 11, 1760, m. Elisabeth Stoughton, was Governor of Connecticut, died in New York City, June 1, 1833, and was interred in Litchfield, Ct., his native place. 3. Lorana, (or Laura,) b. Dec. 15, 1761, m. William Moseley, Esq. of Hartford. 4. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 15, 1766, m. Chaney Goodrich, Esq. of Hartford. 5. Frederick, b. Nov. 2, 1767, m. 1. Betsey Huntington of Norwich, b. Nov. 8, 1774, d. April 2, 1812; 2. Mrs. Sally W. Cook, b. Aug. 7, 1785, d. Sept. 14, 1842. By his first wife, he had six children: namely, 1. Mary Ann Goodrich, b. Aug. 9, 1801. 2. Hannah Huntington, b. Jan. 14, 1803. 3. Joshua Huntington, b. Aug. 29, 1804. 4. Elisabeth, b. March 6, 1806. 5. Frederick Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1808. 6. Laura Maria, b. Aug. 11, 1811. By his second wife, he had four children: namely, 7. Charles Moseley, b. Nov. 20, 1816. 8. Chauncey Goodrich, b. March 15, 1819. 9. Henry Griswold, b. Nov. 21, 1820. 10. Mary Frances, b. July 9, 1823.—He d. May 28, 1837.

[The above Family Genealogy was found among the papers of the late Hon. Frederick Wolcott of Litchfield, Ct., and was transmitted to us for publication, by George C. Woodruff, Esq.—We purpose to publish at some future time, a brief Memoir of the Wolcott Family, accompanied with an engraving of one of the Governor Wolcotts.]

THE MINOT FAMILY

BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK, ESQ.

(Concluded from page 17-.)

FIFTH GENERATION.

(23) V. George Minot [57—3] d. in Dorchester, Nov. 10, 1744, a. 41. He m. Abigail Fenno, Dec. 21, 1729. After his death she m. William Tucker of Milton. They had

- 133—1 John, bapt. Dec. 6, 1730, m. Martha Wild of Milton. (51)
 134—2 Jerusha, Jan. 13, 1733, m. Col. Lemuel Robinson of Dorchester.
 135—3 Abigail.
 136—4 Samuel, 1742.

(21) V. Dea. George Farrar m. Mary Barrett [61—1] and lived in Lincoln. He d. of the small-pox, May 28, 1777, a. 73. She d. Sept. 25, 1778, in her 73d year. The children were

- 137—1 George, b. Nov. 23, 1730, gr. H. C., 1751, d. Sept. 17, 1756. See notice of him in History of Concord, p. 217.
 138—2 Mary, b. July 6, 1732, m. Nathan Brown of Lincoln.
 139—3 Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1733, d. July 28, 1736.
 140—4 Sarah, b. Oct. 4, 1736.
 141—5 Elisabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1739, m. Stephen Hosmer, Jr., May 3, 1743.
 142—6 Humphrey, b. Feb. 28, 1740, m. Lucy Farrar, April 26, 1770. [195—6]
 143—7 Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1744, gr. H. C., 1767. See History of Concord, p. 314.
 144—8 Love, b. June 13, 1749, d. young.

(25) V. Oliver Barrett [61—4] lived in Bolton, where he d. April 4, 1788, a. 76. He m. Hannah Hunt of Concord, Dec. 8, 1738, who d. April 7, 1771, a. 57. They had

- 145—1 Rebecca, b. Jan. 1, 1739, m. David Nurse, June 3, 1762, a farmer who settled in Bolton, had 9 children, d. March 26, 1823.
 146—2 Hannah, b. Feb. 19, 1742, m. William Sawyer, Jan. 18, 1764, a farmer of Berlin, had a family, d. Feb., 1830.
 147—3 Bathsheba, April 2, 1744, m. Aholiab Sawyer, June 5, 1769, a farmer of Templeton, and had a family.
 148—4 Oliver, b. July 22, 1746, m. Sarah Whitcomb. Settled on his father's farm. Had 5 children. He d. May 11, 1817, a. 70. She d. Feb. 5, 1834, a. 80.
 149—5 Ruth, b. Dec. 24, 1749, m. Jonathan Nurse, Oct. 20, 1772, a farmer of Bolton, had 10 children, d. Dec. 16, 1811.
 150—6 Abigail, b. Aug. 8, 1752, m. Calvin Sawyer, a farmer of Bolton. She had 5 sons and 2 daughters, d. Nov. 21, 1830, a. 87.

(26) V. Capt. Humphrey Barrett [65—5] lived in Concord, where he d. March 24, 1783, in his 68th year. He m. his cousin, Elisabeth Adams, [56—2] Dec. 9, 1742. She d. June 5, 1791, in her 70th year. The children were

- 151—1 Elisabeth, b. April 10, 1745, m. Dea. Geo. Minot. (111—5.)
 152—2 Rebecca, b. Feb. 13, 1746, m. Reuben Hunt, Jan. 18, 1770.
 153—3 Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1748, m. Jonas Lee.
 154—4 Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1750, d. Aug. 11, 1751.
 155—5 Humphrey, b. May 23, 1752, m. Rebecca Heywood, July 6, 1750. He d. without issue, March 18, 1827, a. 74.
 156—6 Sarah, b. Feb. 16, 1754, m. Stephen Barrett, June 22, 1775. [187—7]
 157—7 Martha, b. May 21, 1756, m. Dea. Joshua Brooks, Feb. 27, 1780.
 158—8 Ruth, b. Dec. 25, 1760, m. Jonas Haywood, Esq., Feb. 3, 1786.
 159—9 Abel, b. Oct. 28, 1764, m. Lucy Minot, Dec. 1, 1796. (21—3) He was a merchant; d. in England. She d. Sept. 25, 1798, a. 28, leaving one son, I. Sept. 18, 1797, who d. Jan. 2, 1818, a. 20.

(27) V. Col. Charles Prescott m. Elisabeth Barrett, [66—6] and lived in Concord. He represented the town nine years, was Justice of the Peace and intrusted with many important offices. He d. Feb. 2, 1779, a. 68. She d. April 23, 1799, aged 82. They had 7 children ;

- 160—1 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 31, 1737, m. 1. Jesse Hosmer 2. Aaron Jones.
 161—2 Lucy, b. Dec. 21, 1738, d. single, Dec. 22, 1819, a. 81.
 162—3 Mary, b. Aug. 9, 1742, d. single, May 4, 1797, a. 55.
 163—4 Charles, b. Sept. 21, 1744, d. single, May 10, 1810, a. 65.
 164—5 Rebecca, b. Sept. 19, 1746, m. Joseph Hayward.
 165—6 John, b. Oct. 18, 1748, d. Sept. 12, 1753.
 166—7 Anne, b. June 7, 1760, m. Amos Baker of Lincoln.

(28) V. John Barrett [67—7] lived in the north part of Concord as a farmer. He m. Lois Brooks, Nov. 15, 1744, and had

- 167—1 Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1745, lived in Mason, N. H.
 168—2 John, b. Aug. 2, 1748, lived on his father's farm. He m. Experience Ball, Nov. 29, 1780, and was father to Rev. Joshua Barrett, who graduated at Dart. Coll. in 1810, and to Rev. John Barrett, who graduated at Williams Coll. in 1810.
 169—3 Lydia, b. m. 1. Silas Mann. 2. Dea. George Minot. [111—5]
 170—4 Rebecca, b. m. Samuel White.

Another daughter m. a Chamberlain, another m. a Boynton, and another d. single.

(29) V. Benjamin Barrett [61—1] lived in Concord, where he d. Oct. 23, 1738, having had three children, names given below. He m. Rebecca Jones, who, after Mr. Barrett's death, m. Jonas Prescott of Westford, Dec. 25, 1740.

- 171—1 Rebecca, b. Feb. 19, 1731, m. Nathaniel Boynton of Westford.
 172—2 Benjamin, b. Jan. 9, 1735, m. Sarah Miriam of Lexington.
 173—3 Jonas, b. Sept. 24, 1737, m.

The last two settled in Ashby.

(30) V. Dea Thomas Barrett [70—2] d. in Concord, June 20, 1779, a. 72, on the place where his father lived. He and his brother Col. James, did a large business and left a large estate. He m. Mary Jones. They had 7 children, as follows ;

- 174—1 Thomas, b. Nov. 17, 1731, m. Doreas Minot, [110—4] Jan. 15, 1761.
 175—2 Ruth, b. Oct. 19, 1734, m. Capt. Charles Miles.
 176—3 Charles, b. Jan. 13, 1740, m. Rebecca Minot, [112—6] and lived in New Ipswich, N. H.; had 2 sons and 2 daughters.
 177—4 Samuel, b. m. Sarah and lived at the mill east of the old place. He had one son, Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1773, d. Aug. 1, 1825; and 2 daughters.
 178—5 b. m. David Hubbard of Hanover, N. H.
 179—6 Amos, b. April 23, 1752, m. and lived where his father did, and had 2 sons and 4 daughters.
 180—7 Mary, b. Nov. 21, 1756.

(31) V. Col. James Barrett [71—3] was the distinguished commander of the Provincial troops in the battle of Concord, when the first forcible resistance was made to the British, at the commencement of hostilities in the American Revolution, on the 19th April, 1775. He died April 11, 1779, a. 68. The following epitaph is on his gravestone in Concord.

Here rests
 in hope the body of
 Col. James Barrett
 who departed this life
 April 11th, 1779, in the 69th year of his age

*Sudden the summons came and quick the flight ;
We trust to be with Christ in robes of light.*

In public and private life he was courteous, benevolent, and charitable. His fidelity, uprightness and ability in various offices and employments, justly procured him esteem. For many years he represented this Town in General Court. He early stepped forward in the contest with Britain and distinguished himself in the cause of America. His warm attachment to and careful practice of the religion of Christ completed his worth as a Christian and with his other virtues preserve his memory and keep it with that of the just which is blest.

He m. Rebecca Hubbard, Dec. 21, 1732. Her mother was Rebecca Bulkeley, a daughter of Capt. Joseph, granddaughter of Hon. Peter, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Peter Bulkeley the first minister of Concord. She d. Oct. 18, 1806, a. 90. They had the following children; namely,

- 181—1 James, b. Jan. 4, 1734, m. Melicent Estabrook, July 4, 1758.
 182—2 Nathan, b. Dec. 30, 1735, m. Miriam Hunt, May 22, 1761.
 183—3 Lydia, b. Jan. 6, 1738, m. Josiah Melvin.
 184—4 Rebecca, b. Nov. 19, 1741, m. Dea. George Minot. (111—5)
 185—5 Ephraim, b. March 3, 1744, d. single, March 3, 1761, a. 26.
 186—6 Pears, b. Sept. 25, 1747, m. Jonas Patten. She d. Sept. 5, 1781, a. 34, leaving one son and 4 daughters.
 187—7 Stephen, b. Jan. 29, 1759, m. Sarah Barrett. [156—6]
 188—8 Peter, b. April 16, 1754, m. Mary Prescott, July 8, 1779. [219—8]
 189—9 Lucy, b. July 20, 1761, m. Noah Ripley, April 8, 1783. He was brother of Rev. Dr. Ripley of Concord. She d. Dec. 19, 1787, a. 26, leaving 2 sons and one daughter.

(32) V. Dea. Samuel Farrar of Lincoln m. Lydia Barrett, [72—1] Jan. 12, 1732. He d. April 17, 1783, a. 75. She d. Children,

- 190—1 Lydia, b. Sept. 2, 1736, m. William Bond, March 6, 1755.
 191—2 Samuel b. Feb. 14, 1737, m. Mary Hoar, Feb. 10, 1772.
 192—3 Stephen, b. Sept. 8, 1738, m. Eunice Brown.
 193—4 James, b. July 21, 1741, d. in 1767, single, in New Ipswich.
 194—5 Rebecca, b. Aug. 13, 1743, m. Dr. John Preston, Nov. 29, 1764.
 195—6 Lucy, b. April 27, 1745, m. Humphrey Farrar, April 26, 1770. [142—6]
 196—7 Timothy, b. June 28, 1747, m. Nancy Baueroft.
 197—8 Mary, b. July 3, 1751, d. Sept. 2, 1756.

(33) V. Dr. Timothy Minot [77—1] gr. II C., 1747. He was a physician in Concord, where he d. July 25, 1801, a. 78. He m. Mary Martin, daughter of Rev. John Martin of Northborough. She d. Dec. 23, 1801. Children,

- 198—1 Timothy Martin, b. Aug. 16, 1757, m. Hannah Austin, Jan. 27, 1804. Lived in Boston. He d. Nov. 18, 1837. She d. March 17, 1820, aged 59.
 199—2 Mary, b. May 20, 1759, m. Ammi White, Aug. 12, 1788.
 200—3 Abigail, b. Aug. 20, 1761, d. Aug., 1830, unmarried.
 201—4 Stephen, b. Jan. 30, 1763, d. single, in Concord, April, 1821.
 202—5 Susannah, b. Aug. 4, 1765, m. Col. John Parker of Billerica.
 203—6 James, b. Jan. 28, 1767, d. single in Ohio.
 204—7 Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1769, m. Tilly Merrick, Esq.
 205—8 John, b. Sept. 26, 1771, m. Thomasine Elisabeth Bond.
 206—9 Beulah, b. June 28, 1773, m. May 17, 1807, Professor Ebenezer Adams of Dartmouth College.

(34) V. Tilly Merrick m. Mary Minot, [78—2] and settled in Concord. They had

- 207—1 Tilly, b. Jan. 29, 1755, m. Sarah Minot, his cousin.
 208—2 John, b. Feb. 7, 1761, d. single, Aug. 13, 1797, a. 36.

209—3 Stephen, b. Aug. 8, 1767.

210—4 Augustus, b. July 5, 1759.

(35) V. Maj. John Minot [80—1] m. Sarah Stow of Marlborough, Jan. 26, 1744, lived in Concord, where he d. July 31, 1802, a. 85. She d. Feb. 11, 1796, a. 75. They had

211—1 John, b. m. Hannah Hubbard.

(36) V. Benjamin Prescott, Esq., of Salem, who gr. II. C., 1736, m. Rebecca Minot, [81—2] Nov. 26, 1741. He d. Aug. 18, 1778, a. 61. She d. Oct. 8, 1761, a. 41. They had the following children;

212—1 Rebecca, b. May 20, 1742, m. Hon. Roger Sherman, May 12, 1763.

213—2 Martha, b. Nov. 23, 1744, m. Stephen Goodhue, Esq., of New Haven.

214—3 Benjamin, b. March 14, 1747, d. May 15, 1751.

215—4 James, b. March 16, 1749, m. Rebecca Barrett, Oct. 28, 1783, daughter of James Barrett, Jr. [181—1]

216—5 Elisabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1752, m. Henry Daggett, Esq., Nov. 26, 1771.

217—6 Mercy, b. Feb. 5, 1755, m. Henry Gibbs, Oct. 18, 1781.

218—7 Benjamin, b. Oct. 22, 1757, m. Hannah Blakely of New Haven.

219—8 Mary, b. May 9, 1760, m. Peter Barrett, July 8, 1779. [188—8]

(37) V. Capt. James Minot [82—3] m. for his 1st wife Rebecca Stow of Merrimac, and for his 2nd wife, a daughter of Col. Blanchard of Tyngsborough. He d. Aug. 2, 1773, a. 47. She d. Feb. 9, 1767, a. 37. They had the following children, of whom I have not been able to obtain many particulars.

220—1 Rebecca, m. Isaac Newton; 221—2 Rachel, m. — Anger and d. without issue; 222—3 Joseph, d. about 1776, a. 20; 223—4 James, d. about 1776, a. 18; 224—5 Sarah, m. — Upton; 225—6 Hannah, m. Daryl; 226—7 Elisabeth, m. Smith; 227—8 Martha, m. — Squiers.

(38) V. Rev. Josiah Sherman, minister of Woburn, m. Martha Minot, [83—1] Jan. 21, 1757. A biographical notice of Mr. Sherman is in the American Quarterly Register, Vol. XI, p. 188. They had the following children, born in Woburn, and perhaps others.

228—1 Roger Minot Sherman, b. Dec. 9, 1757, settled in Fairfield, Ct.

229—2 Martha, b. Dec. 8, 1758.

230—3 Elisabeth, b. March 26, 1761.

231—4 Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1763.

232—5 Susanna, b. April 7, 1765.

(39) V. Lt. Ephraim Minot, [81—5] d. in Concord, Sept. 30, 1794, a. 53. He was an officer, and was wounded in the battle of Princeton. He m. Abigail Prescott, who d. Feb. 27, 1825, a. 78. Their children were

233—1 Abel, b. July 10, 1765, m. Lydia Shed. He d. in Lincoln, Aug. 6, 1809, having had 6 children.

234—2 Abigail, b. Jan. 30, 1778, m. William Bowers, May 12, 1797.

235—3 Mary, b. Jan. 10, 1781.

236—4 George, b. Jan. 31, 1783.

237—5 Louisa, b. Feb. 10, 1787.

(40) V. Capt. Daniel Adams [85—1] removed from Lincoln, the place of his birth, to Townsend, where he d. Oct. 10, 1795, in his 75th year. He represented the town in General Court, and held many important civil and military offices. He was thrice married. 1. To Kessia Brooks, daughter of Benjamin Brooks of Townsend, previously of Concord, March 1, 1711. She d. in childbirth, Aug. 21, 1751, having had 6 children, 5 of whom survived her. 2. To Melitable Crosby of Town-

send, by whom he had 10 children. She d. April 4, 1783, a. 49. 3. Widow Sarah Phelps of Lancaster, Jan. 30, 1751. His children were as follows;

- 238—1 d. in infancy.
 239—2 Daniel, b. July 29, 1746, m. Lucy Taylor, May 21, 1772. He d. June 10, 1827, a. 80. She d. Sept. 12, 1836. He was father to Dr. Daniel Adams of Mont Vernon, author of several valuable school books.
 240—3 Abner, b. Oct. 22, 1718, m. 1. Mary Sawtell. 2. Sarah Sawtell.
 241—4 Rebecca, b. July 6, 1750, m. James Campbell, Dec. 21, 1769. He lived in Brookline, N. H. She d. at an advanced age, leaving several children.
 242—5 Benjamin, b. Oct. 15, 1752, m. Mary Stone of Ashly, July 16, 1778. He d. in Cavendish, Vt.; had 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters.
 243—6 Ephraim, b. Aug. 14, 1751, m. Lydia Knowlton, lived in Jaffrey, N. H. Had one child, who died without issue.
 244—7 Kesia, b. m. John Sherwin. She d. May 25, 1782, a. 23, a few days after her marriage.
 245—8 Elisabeth, b. d. unmarried, Jan. 9, 1782, a. 19.
 246—9 Mehetabel, b. m. John Smith; lived in Brookline and had 4 sons and 2 daughters.
 247—10 Mary, b. m. Dea. John Giles, May 6, 1789. He had been previously m.; and his first wife d. Oct. 17, 1788, a. 21, by whom he had 5 children. By his 2nd wife he had also 5 children. He d. Aug. 14, 1825, a. 62.
 248—11 James, d. young.
 249—12 Phebe, b. Dec. 18, 1770, m. Solomon Jewett, lived in Townsend and had 4 children: Solomon, Phebe, Kesia, and Rozella.
 250—13 James, b. April 15, 1773, m. Sybel Gasset, lived in Townsend, and had 3 daughters.
 251—14 Joseph, b. m. Polly Brooks.
 Two other children d. in infancy.

(41) V. Capt. Joseph Adams [87—3] d. in Lincoln, March 28, 1807, a. 83. He m. 1. Mary Eveleth of Stow, 1746. She d. July 10, 1791, a. 66, having had 11 children. He m. 2. Mrs. Priscilla Reed Martin, July 23, 1795. Children,

- 252—1 Mary, b. April 29, 1747, d. Jan. 4, 1748, a. 1 y., 1 m., 6 d.
 253—2 Joseph, b. Jan. 4, 1749, m. Love Lawrence, Sept. 4, 1770. He was a physician; d. in England, Feb. 2, 1807, a. 58. He had 12 children. [203—2]
 254—3 Charles, b. Nov. 8, 1750, was a physician, and loyalist, d. at Annapolis in Nova Scotia.
 255—4 Nathan, b. Nov. 11, 1752, d. Aug. 11, 1756, a. 3 y., 9 m.
 256—5 Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1751, d. Aug. 17, 1756, a. 1 y., 10 m., 6 d.
 257—6 Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1756, m. Robert Eames, Sudbury, Aug. 14, 1783.
 258—7 Mary, b. July 14, 1758, m. Elisha Wheeler, Sudbury, May 4, 1779.
 259—8 Nathan, b. March 1, 1760, m. Hannah McCarty, d. in Charlestown without issue, Sept. 25, 1830, a. 70.
 260—9 Martha, b. July 15, 1763, m. Dea. David Lawrence of Littleton, Dec. 23, 1790.
 261—10 Daniel, b. April 14, 1766, m. Sarah Goldthwait of Boston.
 262—11 Love, b. March 21, 1749, m. Henry Willard of Keene.

(42) V. Capt. Nathan Brown m. Rebecca Adams, [88—1] March 10, 1749. He d. in Lincoln, Oct. 13, 1781. She afterwards m. Solomon Foster, Nov. 15, 1790. She d. Dec. 21, 1811, a. 84. Children,

- 263—1 Mary, b. m. Benjamin Allen.
 264—2 Rebecca, b. April 8, 1751, d. unmarried, April 27, 1773.
 265—3 Elisabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1752, m. Dr. Richard Russell, Jan. 28, 1777.
 266—4 Nathan, b. April 16, 1755, m. Lucy Garfield, 1775. He was killed in Concord, by a load of wood passing over him, Dec. 12, 1811, a. 60.
 267—5 Daniel, b. Sept. 13, 1757, d. in the West Indies.
 268—6 Eunice, b. Feb. 13, 1761, m. William Lawrence of Lincoln, Nov., 1780.
 269—7 Lydia, b. Nov. 12, 1763, m. Daniel Weston of Lincoln, 1793.
 270—8 Kezia, b. Feb. 28, 1769, m. Solomon Foster of Lincoln.

(43) V. James Adams [89—5] m. 1. Kezia Conant, Jan. 15, 1756, by whom he had 3 children. She d. Aug. 22, 1765, in her 37th year.

He m. 2. Delia Adams, daughter of Edward Adams of Sudbury, June 5, 1766, by whom he had 12 children. She d. in Boston, Dec. 9, 1813, a. 70, and was buried in Lincoln. He d. in Lincoln, March 10, 1805, a. 71. His children were

- 271—1 Betsey, b. Jan. 22, 1757, m. Benjamin Adams of Sudbury, Nov. 20, 1777.
 272—2 James, b. Jan. 14, 1759, m. Nancy Tarbell of Lincoln, Nov. 15, 1796.
 273—3 Kezia, b. Nov. 6, 1762, d. March 30, 1769, a. 6 y., 4 m., 21 d.
 274—1 Delia, b. May 26, 1767, m. Ebenezer Woodward of Hanover, N. H., Feb. 26, 1795.
 275—5 Andrew, b. Oct. 9, 1768, m. Polly Hartwell of Lincoln, Sept. 10, 1795.
 276—6 Eli, b. March 11, 1770, m. Sarah Swift of Boston.
 277—7 Samuel, b. June 7, 1771, m. Margaret Austin of Charlestown, Sept. 15, 1797.
 278—8 Kezia, b. Feb. 19, 1773, m. Ephraim Jones of Boston, Dec. 6, 1827.
 279—9 Joseph, b. Nov. 7, 1774, d. July 7, 1775, a. 8 m.
 280—10 Rebecca, b. April 4, 1776, d. Sept. 23, 1780, a. 4 y., 3 m., 19 d.
 281—11 Joseph, b. June 17, 1778, d. Sept. 13, 1780, a. 2 y., 2 m., 26 d.
 282—12 John, b. Nov. 13, 1780, d. in Havana, Oct. 15, 1803, a. 29.
 283—13 Mary, b. July 9, 1782, m. Silas P. Tarbell of Boston, March 10, 1808.
 284—14 Joseph, b. May 6, 1784, m. 1. Betsey Archibald of Maine.
 285—15 Daniel, b. Feb. 20, 1789, d. Nov. 20, 1789.

(44) V. Abel Miles m. Lydia Adams, [90—6] Feb. 26, 1756. He removed from Concord to New Ipswich, N. H., where he d. Dec. 6, 1814, a. 81. She d. March 26, 1804, a. 68. He had the following children, all born in Concord;

- 286—1 Lydia, bapt. Feb. 20, 1757, m. David Rumloll, Feb. 20, 1800.
 287—2 Elisabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1758, m. John Shattuck, Dec. 11, 1783.
 288—3 Polly, b. July 8, 1760, d. unmarried in N. Ipswich, Nov. 14, 1804.
 289—4 Rebecca, b. Jan. 3, 1762, m. Levi Mansfield, Jan. 21, 1784.
 290—5 Abel, b. Oct. 17, 1768, m. Betsey Shipley, Nov. 10, 1794.

(45) V. John Adams [91—1] lived in Lincoln. He m. 1. Lucy Hubbard, Dec. 12, 1749, who d. Dec. 21, 1791, and 2. Beulah Baker, Feb. 20, 1791. He had the following children,

- 291—1 John, b. April 15, 1751; 292—2 Edward, b. March 27, 1753; 293—3 Abel, b. March 8, 1755, d. July 9, 1756; 294—4 Abel, b. Feb. 20, 1757; 295—5 Thomas, b. March 22, 1761; 296—6 Bulkeley, b. March 11, 1759, m. Peris Stone of Framingham, 1785; 297—7 Lucy, b. June 2, 1763; 298—8 Ephraim, b. Feb. 24, 1765, d. Dec. 24, 1765; 299—9 Rebecca, b. Feb. 28, 1767; 300—10 Ephraim, b. Aug. 16, 1769, m. Susanna Flagg, 1789; 301—11 James, b. June 8, 1772.

(46) Rev. William Lawrence, minister of Lincoln, m. Love Adams, [94—2.] He d. April 11, 1780, a. 56. She d. Jan. 3, 1820, a. 95. (See Hist. Concord, p. 301.) They had children,

- 302—1 William, b. April 10, 1752, m. Eunice Brown, Nov., 1780.
 303—2 Love, b. April 18, 1754, m. Dr. Joseph Adams, Sept. 4, 1770. [253—2]
 304—3 John Prescott, b. Dec. 24, 1755, m. Abby Kaine, d. Jan. 28, 1808.
 305—4 Susanna, b. Jan. 4, 1758, d. March 12, 1836, unmarried.
 306—5 Sarah, b. May 12, 1760, m. Samuel Bass, Esq., of Randolph, Oct. 29, 1783. She d. Oct. 12, 1822. He gr. H. C. 1782, d. Feb. 1, 1842.
 307—6 Phebe, b. Jan. 2, 1762, m. Rev. Edmund Foster of Littleton, Oct. 29, 1783.
 308—7 Anna, b. March 15, 1764, m. James De Wolf, d. Dec. 8, 1807.
 Mary, b. Nov. 1, 1767, m. Asa Brooks, d. Sept., 1812.
 309—8 Abel, b. Aug. 23, 1771, m. Mary Hodge. d. Sept. 1, 1800.

(47) Capt. Jonas Minot [108—2] m. 1. Mary Hall, daughter of Rev. Willard Hall of Westford. She was b. July 30, 1738, and d. Nov. 3, 1792, in her 49th year. He m. 2. Mrs. Mary Dunbar, widow of Rev. Asa Dunbar of Salem. She d. in Boston, Aug. 2, 1830, a. 82. He d. in Concord, March 20, 1813, a. 78. A great part of Wilmot, N. H., was granted to him.

- 310—1 Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1761, m. Rev. Laban Ainsworth of Jaffrey, Dec. 4, 1787.
 311—2 Sarah, b. Jan. 14, 1763, m. Josiah Melvin, Jan. 28, 1790.

- 312—3 Jonas, b. Feb. 13, 1765, m. Miriam Barrett, Nov. 18, 1790. She was the dau. of Col. Nathan Barrett. [152—2]
 313—4 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1767, m. Daniel Page, Jan. 25, 1791.
 314—5 Abigail, b. Sept. 3, 1769, m. John Stauyan, Oct., 1818.
 315—6 Martha, b. Oct. 17, 1771, m. Charles Barrett, Jr., of New Ipswich, Oct. 15, 1799. He was the son of Charles Barrett. [176—3]
 316—7 Samuel, b. April 1, 1774, m. Hannah Stow of Concord.
 317—8 Stephen, b. Sept. 28, 1776, m. Rebecca Trask, Nov. 9, 1809.
 318—9 James, b. July 4, 1779, m. Sally Wilson of Nelson, Feb. 8, 1809.

(18) Dea. George Minot [111—5] settled in the eastern part of Concord. He commanded a company in the Revolution, at Saratoga, (the taking of Burgoyne,) and in several other places; and was a highly meritorious officer. He was chosen deacon of the church, Aug. 3, 1779, and continued in office until his death, which took place April 13, 1808, a. 65. He m. 3 wives, all by the name of Barrett. His 1st wife was Rebecca, daughter of Col. James Barrett, [181—4] whom he m. Jan. 17, 1765, and who d. March 3, 1775, a. 33. His 2nd wife was Elisabeth, daughter of Humphrey Barrett, [151—1] whom he m. Dec. 12, 1776, and who d. April 10, 1789, a. 45; and his 3d wife was Lydia, daughter of John Barrett and widow of Silas Mann. [169—3.] He had the following children all by his first wife;

- 310—1 Rebecca, b. Feb. 4, 1768, m. William Heywood.
 320—2 Dorcas, b. April 19, 1769, m. James Barrett, a grandson of Col. James B. [181—1]
 321—3 Lucy, b. April 27, 1770, m. Abel Barrett [159—9.]

(19) V. Stephen Minot [115—1] m. Sarah Clark, only daughter of Jonas Clark, Esq., of Boston, June 10, 1736. He d. Sunday, Jan. 14, 1787, a. 75. He graduated H. C. 1730, and was a merchant of Boston. His wife d. June 10, 1783, in her 64th year. They had the following children;

- 322—1 Jonas Clark, b. Aug. 20, 1738, m. Hannah Speakman.
 323—2 Stephen, b. Feb. 11, 1740, merchant in Jamaica, d. single.
 324—3 William, b. Feb. 7, 1743, m. Mary Collson, July 1, 1773, one of the first settlers in Camden, Me., d. in Boston, Nov., 1773.
 325—4 John, b. Oct. 21, 1741, m. Mary De Rue of Boston; was master of a vessel in the West India and Surinam trade, d. of fever at sea, leaving one child, Stephen.
 326—5 Francis, b. Aug. 9, 1746, d. single in Marlborough, where he had been for his health. He was a merchant in Boston.
 327—6 Sarah, b. Nov. 7, 1749, m. Gilbert Warner Speakman, by whom she had 6 children. She d. Aug. 29, 1786.
 328—7 James, b. Dec. 5, 1751, m. Mary Deming of Boston.
 329—8 Christopher, b. March 8, 1751, m. Elisabeth Mayhew of Plymouth.
 330—9 George, b. Sept. 6, 1756, d. March 2, 1758.
 331—10 George Richards, b. Dec. 22, 1758. He grad. H. C. 1778, and was the historian of Massachusetts. He d. Jan. 2, 1802. He m. Mary Speakman.

(50) V. Jonathan Minot [130—1] lived in Westford, where he d. Feb. 7, 1806, a. 83. He married Esther Proctor of Chelmsford, who d. March 30, 1808, a. 83. They had

- 332—1 Esther, b. May 23, 1747, m. Samuel Wright of Westford.
 333—2 Jonathan, b. Aug. 23, 1749, m. Hannah Eastman, Sept. 3, 1771. He d. in Westminster, Ms.
 334—3 Joseph, b. Jan. 13, 1751. He was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.
 335—4 Oliver, b. Jan. 14, 1753, m. William Reed of Westford.
 336—5 Elisabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1755.
 337—6 John Marston, grad. H. C. 1767, lived in Castine, Me.
 338—7 Jesse, b. Nov. 5, 1759, m. Betsey Adams.
 339—8 Joash, b. m. ——— Hildreth of Westford.
 340—9 Patty, b. m. John Clark.

THE PARSONS FAMILY.*

As it respects the *origin* of the name of Parsons, some have supposed that it was derived from the word *parson*, a clerical title, given from the fact that a clergyman is the principal person in the church. Hence in law he is termed *ecclesie persona*, and has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. The *s* is added for euphony's sake, or from the fact that the individual was the parson's son.

Others have derived it from the word *parish*, as parish-son, meaning the son of some parish, one supported or educated by the parish.

And others again have supposed that the name is the same with *Person*, *Peerson*, *Pierston*, and *Pearson*, modified in the spelling.

Peirson or *Peerson* is derived, according to Camden, from *son of Peter* or *Peterson*, the former coming originally from the French word, *Pierre*.

It does not appear that there has ever been any attempt to collect even the materials for a history of the English family of Parsons, so far as has come to our knowledge, notwithstanding there have been many individuals among them of great distinction; as knights, baronets, and noblemen. Those of the name are, and have been for a long period, found in several counties; as Devonshire, Buckinghamshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, &c.

Prior to 1672, Andrew Parsons, gent., was of Somersetshire, and Philip Parsons, gent., of Worcestershire. But the earliest record we have noticed is in

1290. WALTER was then a resident of Mulso in Ireland. How long before this he or his ancestors went there we know not. The name is still extant there, and something above one hundred years ago, Bishop Gibson remarked, (in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*.) "The honorable family of Parsons have been advanced to the dignity of Viscounts, and more lately, Earls of Ross."

1451. SIR JOHN was Mayor of Hereford, who had for his armorial bearings, *Gules, a leopard's head between three crosses patee, fitché in the foot ar.* — Crest, *a halberd headed az. embued gules.*

1516. ROBERT, afterwards the noted jesuit, was born this year, and died April 18, 1610, a. 61. He appears to have been the first of note of his family. His father lived near Bridgewater, Eng., at a place called Netherstoway. Robert was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and was early distinguished for his abilities, but being accused of some irregularities he forsook his country and resided for a time at Antwerp, Louvain, Padua, Rome, Paris and Valladolid. Becoming a convert to the Romish faith, he propagated that doctrine with all his ability, and was no small instrument in stirring up the benighted vassals of Philip II. to attempt the conquest of his native country. The event of that attempt will always be viewed with an intensity of interest.

How much Father Parsons had to do in circulating the Pope's bulls and inflammatory tracts in England at the period of the Armada can never be known, but from his knowledge of the country, the people,

* This account of the antiquities and pedigree of the Parsons Family was prepared principally from manuscripts in the possession of Samuel H. Parsons, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., by the Corresponding Secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

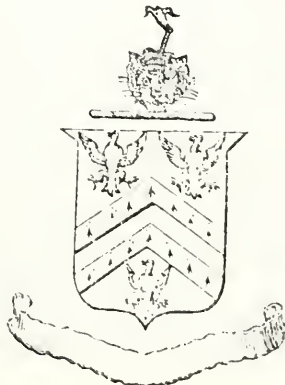
and their language, it is not unlikely that his agency was by no means inconsiderable. Fuller, in speaking of the fierceness of the battle between the fleets observes, that "bullets did not fly about so much at sea, as bastardly libels did by land; so fitly called, because none durst father them."

He established an English college at Rome and another at Valladolid, for such of his countrymen as might follow him, or come otherwise into exile. He published several works, but that by which he is best known is entitled "Leicester's Commonwealth," which, though abounding with misstatements, vague rumors, and base insinuations, was nevertheless a work of great ability. And although the pen of Sir Philip Sidney was exercised in its refutation, he is not considered to have completely effected his object. This most singular book of Father Robert was first printed in 1611, and in less than 70 years had become so rare that an edition of it was published, purporting to have been printed from a *newly discovered manuscript*, and passed current as such without detection, it is believed. To the original edition is appended a poem, entitled "Leycester's Ghost," a great literary curiosity. An extract from the poem is as follows:

Let no man think I exercis'd the Ghost
Of this great Peere that sleepeth in the dust, —
Or conjur'd up his spirit to his cost
To presse with dispraise or praise unjust,
I am not partiall but give him his due,
And to his soule I wish eternall health,
Ne do I thinke all written tales are true,
That are inserted in his Common-wealth;
What others wrot before I do survive,
But am not like to them incest with hate,
And as I plainly write, so do I strive
To write the truth, not wronging his estate,
Of whom it may bee said and censur'd well,
Hee both in vice and vertue did excell.

1556. FRANCIS was vicar of Rothwell in Nottinghamshire. There is a wood called Parsons' wood, in the hundred of Nassaburgh, in the same county.

1618. BARTHOLOMEW appears as the author of three sermons — "First Fruits of the Gentiles," 4to. In 1616, "Assize Sermon," 4to. 1631, "Doreas, or a Perfect Patterne of a True Disciple," Sermon, 4to. Oxford.



1631. About this year Thomas Parsons was knighted by Charles I. The foregoing engraving represents his arms, still retained in the family in the United States, and by his descendants in London, among whom were Sir John and Sir Humphrey; the former, Lord Mayor of that city in 1701, the latter, in 1731 and 1740. The same coat of arms is also retained by the branch of the Parsons family now long resident in Barbadoes.

Langley in Buckinghamshire was long a seat of a family of the name, but they seem to have abandoned it about the end of the 17th century for a residence in Nottinghamshire. The first of this family whose descendants we can trace appears to have been

RALPH, of Northampton, who had a son

JOHN, who lived at Boveney, Co. Bucks, who had by his wife, dau. of ——— Cutler, Esq.,

JOHN of Boveney and Langley, who m. Elisabeth, the sole heiress of Sir John Kidderminster, and had,

1. Charles, b. 1625, d. without issue.

2. William, and three daughters.

This WILLIAM, the only surviving son, m. Elisabeth, dau. and heiress of Sir Lawrence Parsons, by whom he had two sons: one a Colonel, d. without issue, and John, his successor. WILLIAM PARSONS (the father) was made a baronet by Charles II. for his adherence to the cause of his father, Charles I. He was somewhat conspicuous during the *interregnum*, as may be inferred from his granting a pass to one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, to proceed to Ireland. The gentleman, however, having been taken by the parliament officers, was, Carte says, put to the rack, "to make him confess." This circumstance is supposed to have given Butler the ground he has taken in these lines in his *Hudibras*:

"Rack 'em until they do confess,
Impeach of treason whom they please,
And most perfidiously condemn
Those that engaged their lives for them."

SIR THOMAS PARSONS of Great Milton in Oxfordshire, (before mentioned,) m. in 1611. Catharine, a dau. of Edward Radeliff of London, son of Alderman Radeliff, by whom he had ROBERT, THOMAS, RICHARD, ANTHONY, and six daughters. He was the son of THOMAS of the same place, by his first wife, Judith Garbrand of the city of Oxford, who also had a daughter Amy, m. to Richard Alworth of Turford, Buckinghamshire. His second wife was Sarah, dau. of Edmund Waller of Costell, by whom he had three sons, JOHN, EDMUND, FRANCIS, and two daughters, Elisabeth, m. Anthony Radeliff of Chalford, Co. Bucks, and Ann, wife of Richard Baldwin of Beaconsfield, in the same county.

The grandfather of SIR THOMAS was THOMAS of Great Milton, who m. Catharine, dau. of Hester Sydenham, by whom he had THOMAS, HUGH, and RICHARD.

RICHARD m. Miss ——— Pierpont, and had a son JOHN of London, who m. 1. a dau. of Joshua Whistler, by whom he had a daughter Catharine; he m. 2. Mary Gualter of London. Some of this family were among the early emigrants to America.

The first of the name we find in New England is JOSEPH, Springfield, 1636, where he appears as a witness to the deed from the Indians

of the lands of that place and vicinity to William Pyncheon and others on the fifteenth of July. There appear, however, soon after, at the same place, HUGH and BENJAMIN. And family tradition relates that JOSEPH and BENJAMIN were brothers, that they were born in Great Torrington, near Exeter, Devonshire, England, who, with other children, accompanied their father to New England, about the year 1630. It is probable that they came over with Mr. Pyncheon.

- (1) JOSEPH PARSONS,¹ as has been mentioned, was at Springfield in 1636, where he probably remained until 1655, in which year he removed to Northampton. On the records of the latter town is this entry: "Joseph Parsons did at a Court in Northampton, holden March, 1662, testifie that he was a witness to a deed of the lands at Springfield, and a bargain betweene the Indians and Mr. Pynchon, dated July 15, 1636, for 18 fathoms of wampom, 15 coates, 15 hatchets, 18 hoes, 18 knives."

As soon as the town was incorporated he was elected "Townsmen," (or selectman,) though he subsequently paid the town 20 shillings not to elect him to any office during the second year of its incorporation. After that we find him serving the town as "Townsmen" for seven years. He was a principal founder of Northampton, was extensively engaged in the fur trade, and acquired a large estate.

He m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Bliss of Hartford, (afterwards of Northampton,) Nov. 26, 1616. They resided in Northampton till 1679, in which year they returned to Springfield, where they both died. Among the records of deaths of that town we find, "Comet Joseph Parsons was sick and died, Oct. 9, 1683." She outlived him near 19 years, dying Jan. 29, 1712. Their children were,

- (2) I. Joseph,² b. 1617, m. Elisabeth, dau. of Elder John Strong, whose father was ancestor of the late Caleb Strong, Governor of Massachusetts. He d. Nov. 29, 1729. She was b. at Windsor, Ct., Feb. 21, 1618, d. at Northampton, May 11, 1736, a. 88.
- (3) II. John,² b. 1619, m. Sarah, dau. of Lieut. — Clarke, at Northampton, Dec. 23, 1675.
- (4) III. Samuel,² b. 1652, settled at Durham, Ct., 1706.
- (21)
- (5) IV. Ebenezer,² b. 1655, served against the Indians in Philip's war, and was killed fighting under Capt. Beers at Northfield, Sept. 8, 1675, with his commander and many more. He was the first white child born in Northampton.
- (6) V. Jonathan,² b. June 6, 1657, d. Oct. 19, 1681.
- (7) VI. David,² b. April 30, 1659.
- (8) VII. Mary,² b. June 27, 1661, m. 1. Joseph Ashley of Springfield, Oct. 15, 1685; 2. Joseph Williston, March 2, 1699.
- (9) VIII. Hannah,² b. 1663, m. Rev. Pelatiah Glover of Springfield, Jan. 6, 1687.
- (10) IX. Abigail,² b. Sept. 3, 1666, m. John Colton, Feb. 19, 1689, d. soon after, leaving a dau. who m. Francis Griswold of Windsor, Ct.

- (11) X. Hester,² b. 1672, m. Joseph Smith of Greenwich, Ct. Joseph,² (2) who m. Elisabeth Strong, had,
- (12) I. Joseph,³ b. June 25, 1671, graduated at H. C. 1697, being (26) the first of the name who had graduated there. He m. Elisabeth, dau. of Dr. Benjamin Thompson of Roxbury, Ms., (who was son of Rev. William Thompson of Braintree, Ms.) in 1701. He settled in the ministry, 1st, at Lebanon, Ct, 2nd, at Salisbury, Ms., in 1718, where he d. March 13, 1733, a. 69. His wife d. at Kensington, N. H.
- (13) II. John,³ b. Jan. 11, 1671.
- (14) III. Ebenezer,³ b. Dec. 11, 1675, m. Mercy Stebbins, Dec. 15, 1703, d. 1711.
- (15) IV. Elisabeth,³ b. Feb. 3, 1678.
- (16) V. David,³ b. Feb. 1, 1680, at Northampton, grad. H. C. 1705, minister of Malden, 1705, of Leicester, 1721, where he d. 1737, having been dismissed two years before. His son David⁴ graduated at Harvard College in 1729, and was ordained as the first pastor of the church in Amherst, Nov. 6, 1739. He m. Eunice Wells of Wethersfield, Ct., had 9 children, and d. 1781, a. 69. He was the father of the Rev. David⁵ Parsons, D. D., of Amherst, who was b. Jan. 28, 1719, H. C. 1771, settled Oct. 2, 1782, d. 1823, a. 71. Dr. Parsons had eleven children; namely, Ezekiel Williams,⁶ a physician in Colchester, Ct.; David⁶ of Amherst, an artisan; Prudence Stoddard,⁶ m. Rev. Marcus Smith,⁶ Reusselaerville, N. Y.; Thomas,⁶ a merchant, New York city, d. a. 41; Harriet,⁶ m. 1. Rev. Royal Washburn, and 2. Hon. David Mack of Amherst; Francis,⁶ an attorney at Hartford, Ct., and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Mary,⁶ m. Rev. William Williams, formerly a clergyman, but now a practising physician at Salem; Caroline,⁶ d. a. 22; Sophia,⁶ m. Rev. Silas Aiken of Boston; William,⁶ a physician of Canaan, Ct., d. a. 27; and James,⁶ a graduate and an instructor of youth at Savannah, Ga., d. a. 29.
- (17) VI. Josiah,³ b. Jan. 2, 1682, m. Sarah Sheldon, June 22, 1710, d. April 12, 1765, a. 86.
- (18) VII. Daniel,³ b. Aug., 1685, at Northampton, m. Abigail Cooley of Springfield, June 17, 1709, resided in Springfield.
- (19) VIII. Moses,³ b. Jan. 15, 1687, at Northampton, m. Abigail Ball of Springfield, Jan. 20, 1710, about which time he removed to Durham, Ct.
- (20) IX. Abigail,³ b. Jan. 1, 1690.
- (21) X. Noah,³ b. Aug. 15, 1692, left descendants. Samuel,² (4) who settled in Durham, Ct., had,
- (22) I. Timothy,³ b. 1691, d. Jan. 28, 1772.
- (23) II. Simeon,³ b. 1701, d. Jan. 6, 1781.
- (24) III. Phineas,³ b. 1703, d. May 6, 1721.
- (25) IV. Aaron,³
- (26) V. Ithamar,³ b. 1707, d. Jan. 21, 1786. He and probably all his brothers left male posterity. David⁴ and Nathan,⁴ sons of Ithamar, removed to Granville, Ms., about 1760. David⁴ of Granville, Ms., had a son Joel,⁵ who was father to the Hon. Judge Anson V.⁶ Parsons of Philadelphia.

Joseph,³ (12) who m. Elisabeth Thompson, had,

- (27) I. Joseph,⁴ b. in Salisbury, 1702, grad. H. C. 1720, ordained at Bradford, Ms., June 8, 1726, d. there May 4, 1765, a. 63. His wife was Frances, dau. of John Usher, Lieut. Gov. of New Hampshire, who was son of Hezekiah Usher, by Elisabeth, dau. of the Rev. Zachariah Symmes of Charlestown, Ms. His publications were an Election Sermon, an Ordination, and an Artillery Election Sermon, 1711. Their children were, 1. Frances,⁵ b. 1730, d. at Epping, N. H., Oct. 7, 1808, unmarried, a. 78. 2. Elisabeth,⁵ b. 1731, d. 1733. 3. Joseph,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1733, minister of Brookfield, Ms., d. Jan. 17, 1771, a. 38. His wife was Sarah, dau. of Rev. Warham Williams of Waltham, Ms., by Abigail, dau. of Col. George Leonard of Norton. Rev. Warham Williams was son of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, the "Redeemed Captive," and grandson of Deacon Samuel Williams of Roxbury and Rev. Eleazer Mather of Northampton, great-grandson of Robert Williams and Deacon William Park of Roxbury. 4. Thomas,⁵ b. 1735, who went to Parsonfield, Me. 5. Samuel,⁵ b. 1737, of Cornville, Me., d. 1807. 6. Dr. John,⁵ b. 1710, of S. Berwick, Me., d. 1775. 7. William,⁵ b. 1741, d. 1742. 8. William,⁵ of Alfred, Me., b. 1713, d. Aug. 4, 1826, a. 83. 9. Sarah,⁵ b. 1715, d. at Parsonfield, 1800. 10. Edward,⁵ b. 1717, went in the Revolutionary army, as Adjutant in Col. Poor's regiment, and d. 1776.

Rev. Joseph Parsons⁵ of Brookfield left an only dau., who m. Samuel Pitkin, Esq., of E. Hartford, Ct. William,⁵ who d. at Alfred, Me., had nine children, among whom was Usher,⁶ M. D., of Providence, R. I., a professor in Brown University, a surgeon in the war of 1812, and in Perry's fleet at the battle of Lake Erie. He m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., author of "American Annals." Dr. Parsons is himself author of several medical treatises of great merit.

Thomas⁵ was the proprietor of Parsonfield, Me., and left a numerous posterity — 19 children, by two wives. His first wife was Mary Poor.

- (28) II. Samuel,⁴ b. at Salisbury, Ms., 1707, grad. H. C. 1730, ordained at Rye, N. H., Nov. 3, 1736, m. Mary, only child of Samuel Jones, Esq., of Boston, Oct. 9, 1739, d. Jan. 4, 1789, a. 82, in the 53rd year of his ministry. The grandfather of Mary Jones was Capt. John Adams of Boston, grandson of Henry of Braintree, who was among the first settlers of Massachusetts, and from whom a numerous race of the name are descended, including two Presidents of the United States. Gov. Samuel Adams (the patriot) was cousin to Mary who m. Samuel Jones.

Rev. Samuel Parsons⁵ had four children; namely, 1. Mary, m. Rev. John Tucke of Epsom, whose dau. Love M. m. Simeon Drake, late of Concord, N. H. 2. Joseph, M. D., a captain in the Revolutionary army, who d. in Rye, N. H., in 1832, a. 86. 3. Hannah, d. unmarried. 4. Betsey, m. Lieut. Samuel Wallace of Rye, whose dau. m. the late Isaac Waldron, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H.

- (29) III. William,⁴ b. at Salisbury, April 21, 1716, grad. H. C. 1735, settled over the church in South Hampton, N. H., 1743, from which he was dismissed after a ministry of about twenty years. He m. Sarah Burnham of Durham, N. H., May 16, 1713. In 1763, he removed to Gilmanton with his family, that town being then a wilderness, though by the end of the year about twenty families had arrived and commenced settlements* Mr. Parsons was employed by the proprietors to preach to the inhabitants. He also instructed the youth of the place, and continued these services after his labors as a minister ceased. He d. Jan. 31, 1796, and his wife followed him to the grave, Feb. 28, 1797. His children were Sarah, William, Elisabeth, John, Joseph, and Ebenezer. Elisabeth m. Gen. Joseph Badger, Jr., who was the father of Hon. William Badger of Gilmanton, late Governor of New Hampshire.
- (30) IV. Elisabeth,¹ b. 1718, m. Rev. Jeremiah Fogg of Kensington, N. H. She d. March 5, 1779, a. 61. He d. Dec. 1, 1789, in the 78th year of his age, and the 52nd of his ministry. A descendant of Rev. Mr. Fogg is the consort of Rev. James Farnsworth of Boxboro', Ms.
- (31) V. John,⁴ b. Oct. 15, 1725, d. Sophomore in H. C., Oct. 28, 1740.

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- (1) BENJAMIN PARSONS,¹ younger brother of Cornet Joseph, whose descendants are above traced, was like him among the first settlers of Springfield, and a prominent citizen, a gentleman of exemplary moral character, of great worth and respectability. He was Deacon of the church, and a chief instrument in its formation in Springfield, as appears from his correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather. In the civil affairs of the town, no one held more responsible offices, or discharged them with greater fidelity.

Mr. Parsons m. 1st, Sarah, dau. of Richard Vore of Windsor, who was a member of the Rev. John Warham's church in Dorchester, and accompanied him to Windsor in 1635. She d. at Springfield, Jan. 1, 1676. He m. 2nd, Sarah, relict of John Leonard, Feb. 21, 1677. Her father having settled in Springfield in 1639. Deacon Parsons d. August 21, 1689, and his wife in 1690.

His children by his first marriage were,

- (2) I. Sarah,² b. at Springfield, (as were probably all his children,) Aug. 18, 1656, m. James Dorchester.
- (3) II. Benjamin,² b. Sept. 15, 1658, m. Sarah, dau. of John Keep of Springfield, Jan. 17, 1683. He d. at Enfield, Ct., Dec. 28, 1728, a. 60. She d. July 8, 1729. Her mother was Sarah, dau. of John Leonard of Springfield, and her father was killed by the Indians at Long Meadow, 1676; probably on the 26th of March; as on that day, six men were killed at Springfield, three of them near Peecowsick

* For minute and interesting particulars of this now important town, the reader is referred to the history of it by REV. DANIEL LEXINGTON. In that work the author has given pedigrees of many of the early settlers.

brook, as they were passing from Long Meadow to the town, with an escort under Capt Nixon. The circumstance was long perpetuated by the following distich, but with how much truth we pretend not to say. It is this:

"Seven Indians, and one without a gun,
Caused Captain Nixon and forty men to run."

- (4) III. Mary,² b. Dec. 10, 1660, at Springfield, Jan. 27, 1662.
 (5) IV. Abigail,² b. Jan. 6, 1662, m. I. John Mun, Dec. 23, 1680; 2. John Richards, Oct. 7, 1686.
 (6) V. Sannel,² b. Oct. 10, 1666, m. Hannah Hitchcock, March 18, 1683, d. in Enfield, Feb., 1736, a. 70.
 (7) VI. Ebenezer,² b. Nov. 17, 1668, m. Margaret, dau. of Samuel and Katherine Marshfield of Springfield, and granddaughter of Thomas Marshfield, who came from Exeter, England, with Rev. Mr. Warham, and settled in Windsor, Ct. Mr. Parsons d. at Springfield, Sept. 23, 1752, a. 84. His wife d. June 12, 1758, a. 87, as is to be seen on her tombstone in West Springfield, together with these lines:

The hope of life immortal
 bloom, Dispel y^e grave's
 most hideous gloom
 Christ on y^e Resurrection
 day his Saints with glory shall array.

Mr. Parsons was highly respected, was Deacon of the Congregational church in West Springfield *fifty-two* years, which terminated at his decease.

- (8) VII. Mary,² b. Dec. 17, 1670, m. Thomas Richards, Oct. 21, 1691.
 (9) VIII. Hezekiah,² b. Nov. 21, 1673, m. Hannah, dau. of Eliakim Cooley of Springfield, Feb. 20, 1701. [There is a curious entry on the Springfield records concerning this match.] They resided in Enfield and Suffield, Ct. He d. July 11, 1748.
 (10) IX. Joseph,² b. Dec., 1675, m. Abigail Phelps, Sept. 15, 1697. He resided in West Springfield.
 Benjamin,² (3) of Enfield, who m. Sarah Keep, had,
 (11) I. John,² b. in Enfield, Nov. 19, 1684, d. there May 9, 1717, a. 33.
 (12) II. Benjamin,² b. March 1, 1688, was of Enfield, Ct., where he d. unmarried, July 4, 1734, a. 46.
 (13) III. Christopher,³ b. Jan. 28, 1691, m. Mary Pease of Enfield, April 22, 1711, d. Sept. 10, 1747, a. 56. They had twelve children, born between March 1, 1715, and Dec. 23, 1740; eight sons and four daughters. The sons were John,⁴ Christopher,⁴ Benjamin,⁴ Joseph,⁴ Ebenezer,⁴ Benjamin,⁴ Jabez,⁴ Noah,⁴ John,⁴ m. Ann Colton at Enfield and had John,⁵ Ebenezer,⁵ Jabez,⁵ and Oliver,⁵ who d. at Peekskill in 1777, in the Revolutionary war.
 Christopher,⁴ m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Pease, and had among other children, Asahel⁵ and Christopher.⁵
 Benjamin,⁴ m. Sophia Pease, and had Simeon,⁵ Mary,⁵ and John.⁵ He lived at Enfield.
 Joseph,⁴ m. Rebecca Allen of Enfield, Ct., and had Joseph,⁵ and Jabez,⁵ and three daughters. Joseph⁵ had a large family in Enfield.

- (14) V. Sarah,³ of whom we have no account but of her death, July 8, 1729.
- Samuel² (6) of Enfield, who m. Hannah, dau. of Luke Hitchcock of Springfield, had,
- (15) I. John,³ b. July 23, 1693, m. Thankful Root of Enfield, June 20, 1716. They had seven children, among whom were John,⁴ Moses,⁴ and Thomas.⁴
- (16) II. Luke,³ b. Jan. 1, 1696, m. Sarah Osborn, Sept. 13, 1716, at Enfield. They had seven children, one of whom was a son, Luke,⁴ b. April 17, 1721.
- (17) III. Hezekiah,³ b. April 13, 1698, m. Rebecca Burt, Nov. 15, 1723, d. 1751. He had, besides other children, Hezekiah,⁴ David,⁴ Eldad,⁴ and Charles.⁴
- (18) IV. Hannah,³ b. Aug. 2, 1700, m. Nath'l Horton, March 3, 1720.
- (19) V. Nathaniel,³ b. Dec. 28, 1702, m. Mary Pease, Dec. 18, 1725. He had Nathaniel,⁴ Chadwell,⁴ who m. Ruth, dau. of Josiah Ward of Enfield, and Stephen.⁴
- (20) VI. Moses,³ b. June 10, 1707, m. Hannah, dau. of Samuel Stebbins of Springfield, Jan. 13, 1736, d. at Enfield, 1786. He had 8 children, 1 sons and 4 daughters. Warham⁴ m. Mary Pease, and had, besides other children, Martin,⁵ Warham,⁵ and Moses.⁵
- (21) VII. Miriam,³ b. April 9, 1710, m. Caleb Jones, Nov. 10, 1730.
- (22) VIII. Samuel,³ b. Nov. 23, 1690, (at Springfield) m. Abigail Randall, Dec. 4, 1713, and had sons, Samuel⁴ and Aaron.⁴
- (23) IX. Sarah,³ b. Nov. 10, 1701, m. Thomas Jones, June 10, 1712.
- (24) X. Daniel, of whom, as yet, nothing appears.
- Ebenezer,² (7) of West Springfield, who m. Margaret Marshfield, had,
- (25) I. Ebenezer,³ b. at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1691, m. Martha Ely, 1714, d. 1742, leaving 10 children; namely, Martha,⁴ m. John Taylor; Eunice,⁴ m. Daniel H. Phelps of Upper Housatonic; Margaret,⁴ m. Daniel Foot of Colchester; Mary,⁴ m. William Clark of Colchester; Diana,⁴; Ebenezer⁴; Naomi,⁴ m. Asaph Leonard; Stephen⁴; Abigail⁴; and Seth.⁴
- (26) II. Margaret,³ b. Sept. 19, 1693, m. Rev. Daniel Elmer of Newark, N. J.
- (27) III. Jonathan,³ b. July 15, 1695. Drowned, July 1, 1703.
- (28) IV. Benjamin,³ b. Dec. 15, 1696, m. Martha Bliss, Aug. 15, 1723; went to Kingston, thence to Palmer, Ms., d. at Swansey, in the house of his son, Aaron.⁴ His wife d. at Palmer, Ms., July 17, 1760, a. 56. They had 12 children. Eleanor,⁴ m. Elizur Fitch of Monson; David⁴ of Palmer, Ms.; Tabitha,⁴ m. Robert McMaster of Palmer, 1766; Moses,⁴ d. at the Havanna in the French war; Israel,⁴ d. in the same war, at Fort Mifflin; Aaron⁴ of Swansey; Jonathan,⁴ m. Mary, dau. Deacon Joseph Merriek of Springfield, d. at W. Springfield, May 2, 1810, a. 75. She d. March 15, 1817, a. 81. Joshua,⁴ m. Eleanor Allen, lived in Palmer, Ms. Abigail,⁴ m. Ebenezer Bliss of Belcher-town. Martha,⁴ m. Daniel Worthington, Vt.; Benjamin,⁴ d. in the French war.
- (29) V. Caleb,³ b. Dec. 27, 1699, m. Miriam Williston, Oct. 1, 1719. She d. at W. Springfield, July 24, 1760, a. 53, leaving one son, Caleb,⁴ b. 1755, d. 1760.

- (30) VI. Sarah,³ b. Feb. 4, 1703, m. Peletiah Hitchcock of Brookfield, Ms.
- (31) VII. Jonathan,³ b. at Springfield, Nov. 30, 1705, grad. at Y. C. 1729, studied theology with Rev. Elisha Williams, President of Y. C., and Rev. Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, ordained at Lyme, March 17, 1730, m. Phebe, dau. of John Griswold of Lyme, and sister of Gov. Matthew Griswold.
- In March, 1746, Rev. Mr. Parsons removed to Newburyport, Ms., where he preached until his decease. He d. July 19, 1776, a. 71, and was interred in a tomb under his pulpit, by the side of Rev. George Whitefield, who had died at his house not long before. His wife d. at Newburyport also, Dec. 26, 1770. He m. 2. Mrs. Lydia Clarkson, widow of Andrew Clarkson, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H. She survived him, and d. April 30, 1778.
- Mr. Parsons was author of several occasional and other sermons in pamphlet form, and two volumes of sixty sermons in 8vo., advertised as in press at Newburyport, in 1784, by J. Mycail. As extended memoirs have been published of him in several works, it is unnecessary to be more particular at this time.
- (32) VIII. Abigail,³ b. Oct. 21, 1708, m. Thomas Day of Springfield, March 19, 1735.
- (33) IX. Katherine,³ b. Oct. 16, 1715, m. Aaron Taylor of Upper Housatonic.
- Rev. Jonathan Parsons³ (31) of Newburyport had 13 children, 6 of whom d. in infancy. Those who married were,
- (34) I. Marshfield,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1733, lived at Lyme, Ct., d. there Jan. 13, 1813, a. 80. He m. 1. Lois, dau. of Richard Wait, Sen., of Lyme. He m. 2. Abigail Marvin, Nov. 20, 1766. She d. Aug. 22, 1782, a. 35. He m. 3. Abigail Waterman of Norwich, Jan. 15, 1783. She d. March 11, 1793, a. 53. He m. 4. Phebe Griffin, Oct. 10, 1793, widow, and dau. of Pardon Taber of Lyme. He had children only by his first wife. His son John⁵ m. Joanna, dau. of Joseph Mather of Lyme. By a second wife, Lois, dau. of Richard Wait, Jr., he had 12 children.
- (35) II. Jonathan,⁴ b. April 25, 1735, m. Hannah, dau. of Samuel Gyles of Salisbury, Aug. 26, 1756. They had 10 children, 4 of whom were sons, and all d. unmarried. Elisabeth⁵ m. 1. Samuel Chandler, 2. John Mycail. Hannah⁵ m. Abraham Jackson, and had Ellen⁶ and Isaac Rand⁶; the latter d. July 27, 1812, at Copenhagen, while U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, a. 37. He m. Louisa C. Carroll of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrolton, Md., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
- (36) III. Samuel Holden,⁴ b. May 11, 1737, at Lyme, Ct., grad. H. C. 1756; in 1781 he received an honorary degree from Y. C., studied law at Lyme in the office of his uncle, Gov. Matthew Griswold, admitted to the bar in New London county, 1759, settled at Lyme, was elected Representative to the General Assembly in 1762, and

successively for eighteen sessions, which brought him to the year 1771, when he received the appointment of King's Attorney, and removed to New London. In 1775 he was appointed Colonel of the sixth Connecticut regiment, and a Brigadier-General by Congress in 1776, Major-General in 1780. In 1779 he succeeded Gen. Putnam in the command of the Connecticut line of the Continental army, and served in the Revolutionary army as Major-General until the close of the war. He was an active member of the Convention of Connecticut in January, 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and was elected President of the "Society of Cincinnati" of Connecticut. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress a Commissioner to treat with the Indians at Miami. In 1788 he was appointed and commissioned by President Washington, first Judge of the North West Territory, which included the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; and while holding that office, was, in 1789, appointed by the State of Connecticut a Commissioner to hold a treaty with the Wyandots and other tribes of Indians on Lake Erie, for extinguishing the aboriginal title to the "Connecticut Western Reserve." While returning to his residence at Marietta from this service, he was drowned by the overturning of his boat in descending the rapids of the Big Beaver river, Nov. 17, 1789, a. 52.

Gen. Parsons m. Mehetabel, dau. of Richard Mather of Lyme, (a lineal descendant of Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester,) Sept. 10, 1764. She was b. in Lyme, March 7, 1713, d. Aug. 7, 1802, and was buried at Middletown, Ct. The children of Gen. Parsons were, 1. William Walter,⁵ b. July 5, 1762, m. Esther, dau. of Thompson Phillips of Middletown, d. Jan. 24, 1804, leaving children, Esther Phillips,⁶ m. to William Hammet of Bangor, and Thomas,⁶ who d. young. 2. Lucia,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1761, m. Hon. Stephen Titus Hosmer, Chief-Justice of Connecticut. They had 4 sons and 6 daughters. All the sons d. young, except Oliver Ellsworth,⁶ who m. Ann P. Hawes of N. York. 3. Thomas,⁵ who d. young. 4. Exocut,⁵ whose biography was given in the April number of this work. He was b. Nov. 5, 1769, m. 1. Mary Wyley Sullivan, May 19, 1795. She was dau. of John Sullivan of London, and b. in Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1772, d. at Middletown, July 2, 1807. He m. 2. Mrs. Sarah Rosserants, dau. of Nehemiah Hubbard of Middletown, by whom he had one son, Henry Ethelbert,⁶ who m. Abby C., dau. of John Welles of Ann Arbor, Michigan; and a dau., Mary Sullivan,⁶ m. James, son of Robert Dickson of London, Eng., d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1814. The next of the children of Gen. Parsons was, 5. Mehetabel,⁵ b. Dec. 24, 1772, m. William B. Hall, M. D., of Middletown, d. Nov. 1, 1823, a. 51, leaving, 1. William Brenton⁶; 2. Samuel Holden Parsons⁵ of Binghamton, N. Y. 6. Phebe,⁵ b. Jan. 25, 1775, at N. London, m. Samuel Tit-

- fen, had a dau.,⁶ m. to L. T. Clark of Philadelphia. 7. Samuel Holden,⁵ b. Dec. 31, 1777, m. Esther, dau. of Giles Page of Middletown, d. in the West Indies, leaving a dau., Mary Ann,⁶ m. to William C. Hammet of Howland, Me. 8. Margaret Ann,⁵ 9. Margaret,⁵ b. 1785, m. 1. Stephen Hubbard of Middletown, who settled at Champion, N. Y., where he d. 1812. 2. Alfred Lathrop⁹ of Champion and W. Carthage, N. Y.
- (37) IV. Thomas,⁴ b. April 28, 1739, m. 1. Mary Gibson, and had one son, Jonathan G.,⁵ who d. without issue. He m. 2. Sarah Sawyer of Newbury, and had, 1. Sarah,⁵ m. to Gorham Parsons, late a merchant of Boston, whose father was brother to the late JUDGE THEOPHILUS PARSONS of Boston, descended from that branch of the family settled at Gloucester, Ms., the ancestor of which was Jeffrey Parsons, whose pedigree we propose to trace hereafter; 2. Ann,⁵ m. Fitz-William Sargent of Gloucester, Ms.; 3. Mary,⁵ m. Ignatius Sargent; 4. ———,⁵ m. Samuel Torrey of Boston.
- (38) V. Phebe,⁴ b. at Newburyport, March 6, 1748, m. Capt. Ebenezer Lane of Boston, had no children, d. 1781.
- (39) VI. Lucia,⁴ b. at Newburyport, Dec. 23, 1752, m. Capt. Joseph Tappan of that place, d. there in 1815, a. 63, leaving 7 children; 1. Thomas P.⁵; 2. Phebe Griswold⁵; 3. Sarah⁵; 4. John Pike⁵; 5. Richard⁵; 6. Joseph⁵; and 7. Thomas Parsons.⁵
- (40) VII. Lydia,⁴ b. April 3, 1755, m. Moses, son of Hon. Jonathan Greencleaf of Newburyport, Sept. 17, 1776, and had children, 1. Moses,⁵ 2. Clarina Parsons,⁵ 3. Ebenezer,⁵ 4. Simon,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1783, the distinguished attorney and professor of law in H. C., 5. Jonathan,⁵ a clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and author of a memoir of Rev. Jonathan Parsons in the American Quarterly Register, also of Ecclesiastical Sketches of Maine.

HUGH PARSONS appears on the town records of Springfield, 27. 8. (27 Oct.) 1645. How long before that he was resident there does not appear, though it is quite probable he was among the first inhabitants. Whether HUGH were a brother of Benjamin and Joseph, or what relationship he may have borne to them, nothing has yet come to our knowledge to enable us to determine; yet he was probably the older brother of those, and so we shall consider him until we are otherwise assured. Mr. Parsons married *Mary Lewis* on the date above mentioned, by whom he had,

1. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 4, 1648, d. Oct. 4, 1649.

II. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 26, 1650, d. June 4, 1651.

About this point of time began the troubles and trials of this devoted family, and here, on the Springfield town records stands the following sad entry:

"*Joshua Parsons*, son of Hugh was killed by Mary Parsons his wife, 4. 1. 1651."

Singular as it may now seem, and notwithstanding the above entry, fair and legible at this day upon the records, an attempt was soon after made to throw the cause of the death of the son upon the father, and

that he had effected it by witchcraft! We will not now enlarge on this subject, as we propose to publish at some future time an article on witchcraft in our country, and its unhappy effects.

P. S. We originally intended to have given in this number the genealogy of the branch of the family of Parsons settled at Gloucester, but for want of room, and some materials, are obliged to defer it to a future one; meanwhile we hope the descendants of JERRY PARSONS, (the progenitor of this branch,) will forward us all the facts they possess concerning it, that it may be rendered as complete as possible. For the information of those concerned, it may be proper to state, that we have a copy of the pedigree which was in the possession of the late William Parsons, Esq., of Boston, which, though extensive as it respects the names of the descendants, is very defective in dates and names of places. In these particulars we especially want information.

ANCIENT BIBLE IN POSSESSION OF WIDOW LUCY WATERS OF
SHARON, MS.

It is said that this Bible was brought from England to America by the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed from the ship Mayflower, at Plymouth, Ms., December 22, A. D. 1620.

The title-page of the Testament* part of this Bible is in the following words, viz. —

NEW TESTAMENT

OF

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Confered diligently with the Greeke and best approved
translations, in divers Languages.

Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer
to the Queens most excellent Majesty.

A. D. 1592.

Cum gratia privilegio Regie Maiestatis.

* All the fly-leaves are gone from the beginning of the Old Testament, as well as the title-page.

Family Record in the Bible.

We Elisha Bradford and Bathshua Le-brocke, were married, September, y^e 7th, Anno Domini 1718. (?)

Account of the births, of all our children.

Our Daughter Hannah, was born April y ^e 10th	1719
Joseph was born December y ^e 7th day	1721
Silvanus was born July y ^e 6th day	1723
Nehemiah was born July y ^e 27th day	1724
Laurana was born March y ^e 26th day	1726
Mary was born August y ^e 1st day	1727
Elisha was born October y ^e 6th day	1729
Lois was born January y ^e 30th day	1730-31
Deborah* was born November y ^e 15th day	1732
Allis was born November y ^e 3d day	1734
Azenath was born September y ^e 15th day	1736
Carpenter was born February y ^e 7th day	1735-9
Abigail was born June y ^e 20th day	1741
Chloe was born sixth day of April	1743
Content was born twenty-first day of May	1745
Content dec ^r May 22	1715
Silvanus dec ^r the twelfth day of July	1723

The foregoing title-page and Family Register were transcribed for and at the request of Alden Bradford, Esq., Feb. 22, 1842,

By his humble servant,

WILLIAM ELLIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF PHYSICIANS IN ROCHESTER, N. H.

[For the account of the following medical gentlemen we are indebted to Dr. Samuel Pray.]

Dr. James Jackson was the first physician who settled in Rochester. He went from Connecticut, but in what year he went and how long he lived in the town, is not known.

Dr. James How was the son of Deacon How of Methuen, and brother of David How, Esq., of Haverhill, Ms. He went to Rochester about the year 1777, and practised in his profession till near the time of his death, in 1807. He was a Representative to the State Legislature several years, and was elected a member of the N. H. Medical Society in 1791, soon after the Charter was granted. He was also surgeon's mate in the army of the Revolution. He died at the age of 53.

Dr. Samuel Pray was born at South Berwick, Me., July 3, 1769. He received his preparatory education at Dummer Academy, Newbury, Ms., in the years 1784, '85, and '86, studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Kittredge of Dover, three years, and commenced the practice of

* This Deborah was the mother of the American Heroine, *Deborah Sampson*, who, under the name of *Robert Shurtleiff*, served about two years as soldier in the army of the Revolution, in Capt. Webb's Company, Col. Jackson's Regiment, and General Patterson's Brigade, and after an honorable discharge from the Continental army, returned home to her mother at Plumpton in the Old Colony; assumed her female habiliments, and was married to Benjamin Ganaet of Sharon, Ms., in 1784, where she died about ten years ago, and where three of her children reside at the present day.

his profession in September, 1792, at Rochester, where he has resided about fifty-five years. He united with a number of physicians in the old County of Strafford in 1811, who constituted the Strafford District of the N. H. Medical Society, of which he was Secretary several years. He was elected a Fellow of the N. H. M. Society in 1816, and has been one of the Censors for Strafford District. Dec. 11, 1821, he was elected an Honorary Member of the Medical Society at Dartmouth College.

Dr. Timothy F. Preston went to Rochester in the year 1807, and resided in town about a year, and then returned to New Ipswich, his native place.

Dr. John Perkins went to Rochester in 1807, and resided there till 1815, when he moved with his family to Jaffrey. It is not known where he received his education.

Dr. Asa Perkins went from Dover, his native place, to Rochester, in 1816, and resided there two years, and then returned to Dover, where he now resides. He is the son of William Perkins, who was a merchant in Dover, and who died several years since. The Doctor studied medicine with Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover. He was born April 5, 1793. Having abandoned his profession, he entered into mercantile business.

Dr. James Farrington went to Rochester in August, 1818, and has resided in town, to this time [1817]. He was born at Conway, October, 1791, and is the third son, now living, of Jeremiah Farrington, late of Conway, who emigrated when a young man from Concord, N. H., and with several others formed a settlement upon the banks of the Saco river, in that section of the country then called by the Indians Pequawket, now Conway and Fryeburg; and grandson of Stephen Farrington, who was one of the first settlers of Concord, and whose wife was a sister of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, who, with Obadiah Peters, John Bean, and John Lufkin, were massacred by the Indians, Aug. 11, 1716, between Concord and Hopkinton, and to whose memory a granite monument has been erected on the spot where the massacre was perpetrated, by their surviving relatives. He received an academic education at Fryeburg Academy, where in 1811 he was prepared to enter college. He commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Moses Chandler of Fryeburg, Me., February, 1815, and concluded his term of study under the instruction of Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover, in February, 1818. He was examined in the science of medicine and surgery by the Censors of the N. H. Medical Society, Drs. Crosby and Pray, July 18, 1818, and commenced practice in Rochester on the 9th of August following. He is a Fellow of the N. H. Medical Society, and has been Censor and a Counsellor of the Society, and for several years President of the Strafford District Society. He has been a Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and in 1837 was elected a member of the 25th Congress of the United States. In 1815 he was appointed by the Executive of the State one of the Trustees of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Farrington was married, in 1827, to Mary D., eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Hanson of Rochester, and has four children living; three sons and one daughter. Formerly he had students in medicine, among whom were Dr. Joseph H. Smith, now a successful practitioner in Dover, Dr. Timothy Upham, an eminent physician, late of Waterford, N. Y., and a son of the Hon. Nathaniel Upham, late of Rochester, also Dr. Alfred Upham, now a physician in the city of New York.

Dr. Farrington has had an extensive business in his profession for twenty-five years, and has performed many difficult surgical operations.

Dr. Calvin Cutter, Dr. Theobald Wells, and a Dr. Turner from Massachusetts, went to Rochester and tarried a short time in 1832 and 1833, and then returned to their native towns.

Dr. Rufus K. Pearl was born at Farmington, Feb. 6, 1815, attended Medical Lectures at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, and studied medicine with Dr. Wight of Gilmanton. He commenced practice in Rochester in 1840, and being out of health, he left the profession, and has gone into trade in the village of that place.

Dr. John W. Pray is the son of Dr. Samuel Pray of Rochester, with whom he studied medicine. He was born in Rochester, August, 1814, attended Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, commenced the practice of his profession in Farmington, in 1840, and continued at that place three years, when he returned to Rochester and went into practice with his father.

Dr. Richard Russell moved from Great Falls village to Rochester about the year 1811, and resided in town about three years, and then returned to Great Falls, in 1814. It is not known when he began the practice of his profession, nor what was his education.

Dr. Jeremiah Garland was born at Strafford, Sept. 23, 1815, and commenced the practice of his profession at Rochester, in 1844. He attended Medical Lectures at New York, in the old medical and surgical institution, and obtained the degree of M. D. at that institution. He studied medicine with Drs. Chadbourne and Haynes of Concord.

SKETCHES OF ALUMNI AT THE DIFFERENT COLLEGES IN NEW ENGLAND.

HON. NATHAN WESTON OF AUGUSTA, ME.

JOHN WESTON, from whom the subject of this memoir is the fourth in descent, came from Buckinghamshire in England to this country, in 1611, at the age of 13. After residing a few years in Salem, he purchased a tract of land in what is now South Reading, Ms., to which he removed, and where he spent the residue of his days. He died in 1723; being more than 90 years of age. It is noted on his gravestone, that he was one of the founders of the church in Reading. A part of his estate remained in the hands of his posterity for over one hundred years. Stephen, his son, was a pious, industrious, and respectable man. He had a farm in Reading, where he died in 1753, at the age of 88.

Stephen, his son, became the owner of a farm in Wilmington, Ms. He was a leading man there, distinguished for his piety, and was for many years Deacon of the church in that town, where he died in 1776, in his 81st year. Nathan, his fifth son, was born at Wilmington, in 1710. He married Elisabeth, the mother of the subject of this Memoir. She was the daughter of Samuel Bancroft, Esq., of Reading, who represented that town for many years in the General Court, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Bancroft of Worcester. He (Nathan) removed to that part of Hallowell which is now Augusta, in Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, in 1781. He was for several years in the State government of Massachusetts,

being, at different times, a member of the House, Senate, and Council of that Commonwealth. He died in 1832, at the advanced age of nearly 93 years.

NATHAN WESTON, his son and the subject of this Memoir, was born at Hallowell, now Augusta, July 27, 1782. He pursued his studies, preparatory to his entering college, at Hallowell Academy, under the direction of the late Preceptor Moody. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1803. He went immediately into the study of the law. After reading a few months with Benjamin Whitwell, Esq., of Augusta, he entered the office of George Blake, Esq., Attorney for the United States, for the Massachusetts District, at Boston, where he prosecuted his studies, until his admission to the bar, in the county of Suffolk, in July, 1805.

He soon after opened an office at Augusta, but in March, 1807, removed to New Gloucester, in the county of Cumberland, where he continued in full practice in his profession three years, representing that town in 1808, in the General Court of Massachusetts. In June, 1809, he married Paulina B., daughter of the Hon. Daniel Cony, and returned to Augusta, in March, 1810, where he now (1847) resides. He continued the practice of the law until the fall of 1811, when he was made Chief-Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Second Eastern Circuit of Massachusetts, in which he continued to officiate until the separation of Maine, in 1820. He then became one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, and in October, 1831, he was appointed Chief-Justice of that State, which office he held till October, 1841, when his term of office expired. In 1831, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him at Dartmouth College, and afterwards at Waterville and Bowdoin Colleges, Maine.

In February, 1825, at a general meeting of the members of both houses of the Legislature, then sitting in Portland, without distinction of party, he was with great unanimity nominated for the office of Governor, but preferring to remain on the bench, he declined the nomination.

Judge Weston has four sons; Nathan, Daniel Cony, who married Mary C. North, granddaughter of the late General William North of New York, George Melville, and Charles. The first three were educated at Bowdoin College, and are now in the practice of law; one in Augusta, one in Orono, and one in Vassalborough, in Maine. His third son, George Melville, is Attorney for the State for the county of Kennebec. Charles, his fourth son, has been a midshipman in the Navy of the United States. Of his daughters, Paulina Cony died in 1820, aged two years. Two survive, namely, Catharine Martin and Louisa Matilda.

Chief-Justice Weston is not known as the author of any published work, beyond an occasional oration or address, in his younger days; but the decisions of the Supreme Court of Maine, now extended to about twenty volumes, are filled with legal opinions drawn by him, which will remain a monument of his learning and industry.

HON. RICHARD LAW OF NEW LONDON, CT.

[This memoir was obtained through the instrumentality of Prof. Kingsley of Yale College.]

RICHARD LAW was a son of the Hon. Jonathan Law, Governor of Connecticut, and was born at Milford, on the 17th of March, 1733. He was educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1751, and where also he received the degree of LL. D. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of the law, in the office and under the instruction of that able jurist and accomplished lawyer, the Hon. Jared Ingersoll; and after a course of studies usual at that day, he was, soon after the age of 21, admitted to the bar, at New Haven; and immediately removed, and settled at New London, where he became highly distinguished in his profession. As an advocate at the bar, his style was pure and correct, but not copious and flowing. He was distinguished more as a learned lawyer, a close logician, a fair special pleader, than an eloquent orator. His talents were better adapted to a court than a jury. He possessed a discrimination, and power of seeing and seizing the great point in the case—the point on which it must turn: and by a course of special pleadings—by drawing on the "*heartstrings of the law*," he had a faculty of presenting his point, by forming an issue in law for the decision of the court, most favorably for his client; and on such issues, from the logical structure of his mind, he was powerful. He was thoroughly read in the ancient English law authorities; and few American lawyers or jurists, of his day and age, better understood the great principles of the English common law, or could better discriminate between such of those principles as were applicable to the genius of a republican government, and such as were not, than Judge Law. Those which he adopted formed, as it respected the common law, the polestar of his judicial decisions.

After a full and lucrative practice of several years, in consequence of ill health, he was induced to relinquish the bar, and accept a seat as Chief-Judge on the Bench of the County Court for the county of New London. This office he held until May, 1784, when he was appointed one of the Judges of the Superior Court.

In May, 1776, he was chosen an Assistant, a member of the Council or upper house of Assembly, which office he held by annual elections of the freemen, until May, 1786, when an act was passed excluding Judges from a seat in the Legislature.

In 1777, it is believed that at May session, he was appointed by the General Assembly a member of Congress; and continued with little, if any intermission, a member of that body until 1782.

On granting the charter to the city of New London, he was by the freemen in March, 1781, unanimously chosen Mayor; which office he held until his death—a period of nearly twenty-two years.

On the return of peace, after the Revolution, he was appointed with the Hon. Roger Sherman, to revise the code of Statute Laws of the State. This code had not been revised for thirty years, and had accumulated to a great size, from the great variety of statutes

enacted in the emergencies of the Revolution. In its subjects of correction, a work of great interest and importance, it required no small ability so to select and discriminate as to give universal satisfaction. In the discharge of which duty he discovered great knowledge of the science of legislation, and the true principles of national government.

In May, 1786, he was appointed Chief-Judge of the Superior Court; and continued in that office until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; when being by President Washington appointed District Judge of the District of Connecticut, in October, 1789, he resigned the former and accepted the latter, which he held until his death, which occurred at New London, Jan. 26, 1806, in the 73rd year of his age.

Judge Law lived in an eventful period of his country, and of the world; and the many and various important offices which he held and honorably sustained through the course of a long life, better bespeak, than language can express, the character, the worth, and merits of the man.

REV. NAPHTALI SHAW OF BRADFORD, VT.

NAPHTALI SHAW was born at Bridgewater, Ms., June 20, 1764, and was the fourth son of his parents. His father, who was by occupation a tanner and shoemaker, was William Shaw, who lived in Bridgewater, and married Hannah, daughter of Samuel West, who was a Deacon of the Congregational Church in that place, and lived to be more than eighty years of age. He had five sons and six daughters. At the age of fifteen the subject of this Memoir enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and went with others to take Rhode Island, which was in 1779 in possession of the British, but he did not continue long in the service, the object being accomplished. He prepared for college under the instructions of Dr. Crane, a physician of Titicut Parish, and the Rev. Dr. Reed of West Bridgewater. In 1786, he entered the Freshman Class of Dartmouth College, and graduated there in 1790. After receiving his bachelor's degree, he taught school at Easton, Ms., and at Boston, as an assistant of Mr. Caleb Bingham, an instructor of much celebrity. His theological course of study was pursued under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Sanger of Bridgewater, who was in the habit of educating young men for the ministry. He was approbated to preach the gospel, as it was then called, by the Plymouth Association of Ministers, Aug. 1, 1792. Jan. 30, 1793, he was ordained Pastor of the church in Kensington, N. H., where he remained till Jan. 13, 1813, when he was dismissed on account of ill health. His ministry was pacific and useful; peace and harmony were restored, and the cause of education, morals, and religion promoted. His health was such, that upon resignation, he retired from the ministry, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, having purchased a farm in the town of Bradford, Vt., where he still lives in the enjoyment of his bodily and mental powers, to a good degree, at the age of 84 years.

Mr. Shaw married, June 10, 1798, Mary Crafts, daughter of Dr. John Staples Crafts of Bridgewater, who was to him a great blessing. "The greatest blessing," said Martin Luther, "with which a man can be favored is a pious and amiable wife, who fears God and loves her family, with whom he may live in peace, and in whom he may repose confidence." The wife of Mr. Shaw died Jan. 14, 1840. Their children were four;— Thomas Crafts, living in Bradford, Vt., a farmer, and a deacon of the church in that place, who married Sarah Jenkins, by whom he has two daughters, Sarah Jane and Mary Ann; Eliza Park, who married Dea. Randell H. Wild of West Fairlee, who died in Bradford, Dec. 22, 1841, leaving two daughters, Elisabeth and Emily; Samuel West, who married Jerusha Bliss of Fairlee, and died March 12, 1832, leaving no child; Mary Ann, who died July 12, 1808, in childhood.

HON. NAHUM MITCHELL OF PLYMOUTH.

NAHUM MITCHELL was born in East Bridgewater, Feb. 12, 1769. His father was Cushing Mitchell, son of Col. Edward, grandson of Edward, and great-grandson of Experience, who was one of the Pilgrim forefathers, and arrived at Plymouth in the third ship, the *Ann*, in 1623. They all lived and died in East Bridgewater, on the spot which their descendants now occupy. His mother was Jennet, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Orr, from Loehwinioch, County of Renfrew, Scotland, who married Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bass of East Bridgewater, whose father was Dea. Samuel Bass of Braintree, whose father was John, who married Ruth, daughter of the Hon. John Alden, the Pilgrim; and John's father was Dea. Samuel Bass of Braintree, (now Quiney.) Capt. Jonathan Bass's wife was Susanna, daughter of Nicholas Byram of East Bridgewater, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Dea. Samuel Edson of West Bridgewater, and whose father, Nicholas Byram, married Susanna, daughter of Abraham Shaw of Dedham.

Cushing Mitchell's mother was Elisabeth, daughter of Elisha Cushing of Hingham, a descendant from Matthew Cushing, one of the first settlers in Hingham, and ancestor of all of the name in this part of the country, and whose father was Peter Cushing of Hingham in England. Matthew's wife was Nazareth, daughter of Henry Pitcher. Matthew's son Daniel married Lydia, daughter of Edward Gilman, ancestor of all the Gilmans in New England. Daniel's son Daniel, father of Elisha, married Elisabeth, daughter of Capt. John Thaxter of Hingham, son of Thomas, the ancestor of all the Thaxters in this vicinity. Capt. John Thaxter's wife was Elisabeth, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, or Jacobs, of Hingham.

Col. Edward Mitchell's mother was Alice, daughter of Maj. John Bradford of Kingston, son of William, Deputy-Governor, and grandson of William Bradford, the Governor. The Governor's wife was widow Alice Southworth, her maiden name Carpenter. William the Deputy's wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Richards of Weymouth. Maj. John's wife was Mercy, daughter of Joseph

Warren, son of Richard Warren, and his wife Elisabeth, from London. Joseph's wife was Priscilla, daughter of John, and sister of Eld. Thomas Faunce of Plymouth. Col. Edward Mitchell's mother, after the death of his father, married Dea. Joshua Hersey of Hingham.

The subject of this Memoir prepared for college with the Hon. Beza Hayward, in Bridgewater, and entered Harvard College, July, 1785, where he graduated in 1789. He kept school at Weston, while in college, and a few times after graduating, in Bridgewater and Plymouth; and was engaged in instructing part of the time while attending to his professional studies. He read law with the Hon. John Davis, Judge of the District Court of Massachusetts, lately deceased in Boston, but then living in Plymouth, his native place. He was admitted to the bar, Nov. 24, 1792, and settled in the practice of the law in East Bridgewater, his native place.

Judge Mitchell was Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas for the Southern Circuit, from 1811 to 1821, inclusive, being Chief-Justice during the last two years of that time. He was Representative to General Court from Bridgewater seven years between 1798 and 1812; Representative in Congress from Plymouth District two years, from 1803 to 1805; Senator from Plymouth County two years, 1813 and 1814; Counsellor from 1814 to 1820, inclusive; Treasurer of the Commonwealth five years, from 1822 to 1827; Representative to General Court from Boston, 1839 and 1840, in which place he then resided. He was appointed by the Governor one of the Commissioners for settling the boundary lines between Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and afterwards, for settling the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut; and was Chairman of the first Commissioners for exploring and surveying the country from Boston to Albany for a railroad route, 1827, and is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and has been Librarian and Treasurer of that institution. He was also several years President of the Bible Society in Plymouth county.

Judge Mitchell married, in 1794, Nabby, daughter of Gen. Silvanus Lazell of East Bridgewater, and has 5 children, Harriet, Silvanus L., Mary Orr, Elisabeth Cushing, James Henry. Harriet married the Hon. Nathaniel M. Davis, Esq., of Plymouth; Silvanus L. married Lucia, daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Whitman of Portland, Me., Chief-Justice of Court of Common Pleas; Mary O. married David Ames, Jr., Esq., of Springfield; Elisabeth C. married Nathan D. Hyde of East Bridgewater; James Henry married Harriet Lavinia, daughter of John Angier of Belfast, Me., and is a merchant in Philadelphia; Silvanus L. was graduated at H. C., 1817, and he and his brother-in-law, Hyde, went into business as merchants at East Bridgewater, and thence removed to Boston.

Judge Mitchell wrote a short History of Bridgewater, which was published in 1818, in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. VII., 2nd series. He has since published an enlarged History of the Early Settlement of that Town, with a particular Genealogy or Family Register of the Early Settlers.

ADVICE OF A DYING FATHER TO HIS SON.

Dated January 27, 1716.

[The following article was addressed by the Rev. William Brattle of Cambridge to William Brattle, his son and only child who lived to maturity, while he was preparing for college. The father was a man distinguished for "piety, wisdom, and charity;" and the son "was a man of extraordinary talents and character, acceptable as a preacher, eminent as a lawyer, celebrated as a physician." He was a Major-General in the militia, and much in public office. May it not be supposed that this paternal Advice from an affectionate father to a son of liberal affection and an obedient disposition, had great effect in making him what he was? For this and several other articles of an antiquarian nature we are indebted to Charles Lwer, Esq.]

1. Agreeably to what is written 1 Chron. xxviii, 9, My dear Son, know thou the God of thy father, & serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind. If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

2. Think often of thine own frailty, and of the uncertainty and emptiness of all Sublunary Enjoyments. Value not Self upon riches. Value not thy Self upon any worldly advancement whatsoever. Let faith and Goodness be thy treasure. Let no happiness content and Satisfie thee but what secures the favour and peace of God unto thee.

3. Remember thy baptism, acquaint thy Self well with the nature and obligations of that Ordinance. Publicly renew thy baptismal Covenant. Renew it Seasonably in thy early Days with humility and thirsty desires to enjoy Communion with God in the ordinance of the Lord's Supper and in all Approaches before God therein bringing faith and Love and a Self abasing Sense of thine own Emptiness and unworthyness.

4. Prize and Esteem the holy word of God infinitely before the finest of Gold. Reverence it with thy whole heart, read it constantly with seriousness, and great delight. Meditate much upon it, make it thy Guide in all thy wayes, fetch all thy Comforts from thence, and by a religious and holy walk, establish thine Interest in the blessed and glorious Promises therein contained.

5. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Reverence God's Sanctuary. In prayer, in Singing, in hearing God's word Read or preached, and in every public administration Wait upon God with outward Reverence and true devotion in thine heart, Remembering that holyness for ever becomes God's house. When in thy more private retirements, Still let it be thy Care to Sanctifie God's Sabbath. Be watchfull therefore over thine heart and over thy thoughts. Call to mind and run over what thou hast heard in God's house. Read Savoury books. Catechise thy Self, and others too when God gives Opportunity.

6. Take care of thy health, avoid all Excess in eating and in drinking, in taking thy pleasure, and in all innocent Recreations whatsoever. Let not immoderate heatt and Colds needlessly Expose thy body.

7. Beware of Passion. Let not Anger and Wrath infect thine heart, suffer wrong with Patience, Rather than to right thy Self by unchristian methods, or by suffering thy spirit to be out of frame.

8. Labour to establish thy Self and begg of God that he would Establish thee in the grace of Chastity, keep thine heart clean and Chast, keep thy Tongue clean and Chast, keep thine hands clean and Chast, keep thine Eyes clean and Chast. Never trust to thy Self to be thy keeper, avoid temptations to uncleanness of every nature, be

watchfull over thy Self night and day, but in the midst of all Let thine heart be with God, and be thou much in prayer, that God would be thy keeper. Let all the incentives to Lust as farr as may be, be avoided by thee.

9. Speak the Truth alwayes. Let not a Lye defile thy Lips, be content with Suffering rather than by telling the Least Lie to Save thy Self. Beware of Shuffling off by disimulation.

10. Let Pride be an abomination in thy Sight. Cloth thyself with humility. Let humility be thine under Garment. Let humility be thine upper Garment.

11. Despire no man, let the State of his Body or mind or other circumstances of his, be what they will, still reverence humanity, consider who made thee to differ.

12. Be just to all men; be thou courteous and affable to all men; render not Evil for Evil, but recompense evil with Good. Owe no man any thing but Love.

13. Be thou compassionate, tender hearted, and mercifull; do good to all men, be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; for with such sacrifices God is evermore well pleased.

14. Avoid sloth and idleness, give thy Self to thy Studys; converse with such Authors as may tend to make thee wise and good and to forward thy growth in true wisdom and goodness.

15. Acquaint thy Self with History; know something of the Mathematicks, and Physick; be able to keep Accounts Merchant like in some measure; but let Divinity be thy main Study. Accomplish thy Self for the worke of the Ministry, begg of God that he would incline thine heart therto, and accept thee therein, and if it shall please God thus to Smile upon thee, aspire not after great things; let the Providence of God chuse for thee, and let the Flock have the Love of thy heart; be Solicitous for their Spirituall good, and for the glory of God; and let thy Aims be this way in all thy private meditations, and public administrations, all the dayes of thy Life.

My dear Child, be of a Catholick Spirit.

RELATIONSHIP.

In old wills and other old documents the word *cousin* is sometimes used for *nephew*, and thus many errors may occur in tracing out genealogies. Many curious cases of relationship will be found to exist by those that investigate the descent of families, some of which cannot be described by the terms we now use to designate consanguinity. It is surprising, that among the many words that have been coined, some new terms have not come into use as substitutes for the awkward way we now have of naming some of our relatives; such as great-great-great grandfather, great-great-great-uncle, &c. The following curious case was taken from a newspaper; whether the account is correct or not, the reader may see that it may be true.

"A man can be his own grandfather."

"A widow and her daughter-in-law and a man and his son — the widow married the son, the daughter the father; the widow was mother to her husband's father and grandmother to her husband; they had a son to whom she was great-grandmother. Now as the son of a great-grandmother must be either a grandfather or great-uncle, the boy must be one or the other. This was the case of a boy in Connecticut."

DECEASE OF THE FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Chronologically arranged.

(Continued from p. 71.)

1618.

Oct. 11, Rev. Henry Green of Reading.

1649.

March 26, Gov. John Winthrop of Boston, b. Jan. 12, 1588, d., a. 61.

Aug. 25, Rev. Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, b. Nov. 5, 1605, d., a. 41.

1650.

Sept. 11, Atherton Hough of Boston, an Assistant.

1651.

Aug. —, William Thomas, an Assistant of Plymouth Colony, d., a. 77.

1652.

Aug. 21, Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, d., a. 33.

Sept. 14, Capt. Bozoun Allen of Boston, formerly of Hingham.

Dec. 23, Rev. John Cotton of Boston d., a. 67. (The old "Boston Book" says, Mr. Cotton d. 15th of 10th month.)

1653.

Jan. 18, Capt. William Tyng of Boston, Treasurer of the Colony.

July 31, Gov. Thomas Dudley of Roxbury d., a. 77.

Rev. Nathaniel Ward, first minister of Ipswich, d. in England, a. 83.

Nov. 8, Rev. John Lothrop of Barnstable.

Oct. 8, Hon. Thomas Flint of Concord.

1654.

Jan. —, John Glover of Dorchester, an Assistant.

Gov. John Haynes of Hartford, Ct.

July 23, William Hibbins, an Assistant, d. at Boston.

Dec. 9, Gen. Edward Gibbons of Boston.

1655.

May 8, Edward Winslow of Plymouth d. on board the Fleet, a. 61.

July 3, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich d., a. 57.

Rev. Daniel Maud of Dover, N. H. He had taught a school for some years in Boston before he went to Dover.

Henry Wolcott, the ancestor of the governors of Connecticut by this name, d., a. 78.

1656.

Capt. Miles Standish of Duxbury d., a. ab. 72.

Capt. Robert Bridges of Lynn, an Assistant.

1668? Rev. Peter Prudden of Milford, Ct., d., a. 56.

March 23, Capt. Robert Keaine, merchant in Boston.

Oct. 22, Rev. James Noyes of Newbury d., a. 48.

1657.

Jan. 7, Gov. Theophilus Eaton of Connecticut d., a. 66.

March —, Gov. Edward Hopkins d. in London, a. 57.

George Fenwick, the first settler of Saybrook, d. in England.

May 9, Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth, d., a. 69.

1658.

Rev. Ralph Partridge of Duxbury.

John Coggan of Boston.

1659.

Feb. 27, Rev. Henry Dunster of Scituate d., (buried at Cambridge.)

March 9, Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord d., a. 77.

April 10, Rev. Edward Norris of Salem d., a. ab. 70.

Sept. 29, John Johnson of Roxbury.

1660.

Oct. 16, Rev. Hugh Peters executed in England, a. 61.

1661.

Jan. 23, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers of Rowley, a. 70.

Sept. 17, Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton of Dorchester. He was killed by a fall from his horse on Boston Common, when on his return from a military review on the Common. Mr. Savage and the inscription on his tombstone say, that he died on the 16th, but other authority,* and incontrovertible, says, on the "17th at about 1 o'clock, after midnight."

Dec. 28, Rev. Timothy Dalton of Hampton d., a. ab. 84.

1662.

March 1, Rev. Ralph Smith d. at Boston.

March 30, Rev. Samuel Hough, minister of Reading, d. in Boston.

June 11, Sir Henry Vane executed in England, a. 50.

Oct. —, William Pynchon d. at Wraisbury, Bucks, a. 72.

1663.

—, Thomas Camoek, nephew of the Earl of Warwick, d. in Scarborough, Me. If he is the same who is named in the 2nd charter of Virginia, 1609, he was quite advanced in years.

Rev. Richard Denton of Stamford, Ct., [ab. 1663.]

April 5, Rev. John Norton of Boston, a. 57.

June 12, Rev. John Miller d. at Groton.

July 5, Rev. Samuel Newman of Rehoboth, a. 63.

July 20, Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford.

1665.

Jan. 9, Rev. Samuel Eaton of New Haven.

March 15, Gov. John Endecott of Boston, a. 77.

July 15, Capt. Richard Davenport, killed by lightning at Castle William, a. 59.

Rev. Adam Blackman of Stratford.

Dr. John Clark of Boston, a. 66.

* MS. Memorandum of Capt. John Hull, made at the time and preserved among the Sewall papers. The Boston Records also say Sept 17

NEW ENGLAND.

The following is an extract from "A NEW DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD, — London, printed for Hen. Rhodes, next door to the Swan Tavern, near Brides-Lane, in Fleet-Street, 1689."

NEW ENGLAND, an *English Colony* in America, is bounded on the North-East with *Novembegia*, on the Southwest with *Novum Belgium*; and on the other parts by the Woods and Sea coast; scituate in the middle of Temperate Zone, between the degrees of 41 and 41, equally distant from the Arctick Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*: which renders it very temperate and very agreeable to the Constitution of *English Bodies*, the Soil being alike Fruitful, if not in some places exceeding ours; all sorts of Grain and Fruit trees common with us growing kindly there; The Woods there are very great, wherein for the most part the Native *Indians* dwell Fortefying themselves as in Towns or places of defence, living upon Deer and such other Creatures, as those vast Wildemesses whose extents are unknown to the *English* abound with; there are in this Country store of Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Cranes, Swans, Partridges, and almost all sort of Fowl, and Cattle, common to us in *Old England*; together with Furs, Amber, Flax, Pitch, Cables, Mast, and in brief whatever may conduce to profit and pleasure; the Native *Indians*, in these parts are more tractable, if well used, than in any other; many of them though unconverted, often saying, that our God is a good God, but their *Tanto* evil, which *Tanto* is no other than the Devil, or a wicked Spirit that haunts them every Moon, which obliges them to Worship him for fear, though to those that are converted to Christianity he never appears.

This *English Colony* after many Attempts and bad Successes was firmly Established 1620, at what time *New Plymouth* was Built and Fortified; so that the *Indians* thereby being over-aw'd, suffered the Planters without controul to Build other Towns, the chief of which are *Bristol*, *Boston*, *Barnstaple*, and others, alluding to the Names of Sea Towns in *Old England*; and are accommodated with many curious Havens commodious for Shipping, and the Country watered with pleasant Rivers of extraordinary largeness; so abounding with Fish, that they are not taken for dainties; and for a long time they were all Governed at their own dispose, and Laws made by a Convocation of Planters, &c. but of late they have submitted to receive a Governor from *England*.

NOVUM BELGIUM, or the *New Neitherlands*, lies in this tract on the South of *New England*, extending from 38 to 41 degrees North Latitude; a place into which the *Hollanders* intruded themselves, considerable Woody; which Woods naturally abound with Nuts and wild Grapes, replenished with Deer, and such Creatures as yield them store of Furs, as the Rivers and Plains do Fish and Fowl; rich Pastures, and Trees of extraordinary bigness, with Flax, Hemp, and Herbage; the ground very kindly bearing the Product of *Europe*; and here the Natives, such as live in Huts and Woods, go clad in Beasts Skins, their Household goods consisting of a Wooden dish, a Tobacco Pipe, and a Hatchet made of a sharp Flint Stone, their Weapons Bows and Arrows; though the *Dutch* unfairly to their cost, out of a covetous Humor, traded with them for Guns, Swords, &c. shewing the use of them which the *Indians* turning upon their quondam Owners, found an opportunity to send 400 of their new Guests into the other World; and here the chief Town is *New Amsterdam*, commodiously Scituate for Trade, and the Reception of Shipping.

TIME OF THE ARRIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND OF THE
FOLLOWING MINISTERS.

1630.

Rev. John Maverick.
Rev. John Warham.
Rev. John Wilson.
Rev. George Phillips.

1631.

Rev. John Eliot.

1632.

Rev. Thomas Weld.
Rev. Thomas James.
Rev. Stephen Bachiler.

1633.

Rev. John Cotton.
Rev. Thomas Hooker.
Rev. Samuel Stone.
Rev. William Leveredge?

1634.

Rev. John Lathrop.
Rev. John Miller?
Rev. James Noyes.
Rev. Thomas Parker.
Rev. Zechariah Symmes.
Rev. Nathaniel Ward.

1635.

Rev. Peter Bulkley.
Rev. John Avery.
Rev. George Burdet?
Rev. Henry Flint.
Rev. Peter Hobart.
Rev. John Reyner?
Rev. Richard Mather.
Rev. Hugh Peters.
Rev. John Norton.
Rev. Thomas Shepard.
Rev. William Walton.
Rev. John Jones.

1636.

Rev. Ralph Partridge.

Rev. Samuel Whiting.
Rev. Nathaniel Rogers.
Rev. John Wheelwright.
Rev. Thomas Jenner.
Rev. Samuel Newman.

1637.

Rev. John Allin.
Rev. Edmund Brown.
Rev. Thomas Cobbet.
Rev. Timothy Dalton?
Rev. John Davenport.
Rev. John Fiske.
Rev. John Harvard.
Rev. George Moxon.
Rev. William Thompson.
Rev. John Prudden.
Rev. Samuel Eaton.

1638.

Rev. Ezekiel Rogers.
Rev. Robert Peck.
Rev. Edward Norris.
Rev. Charles Chauncy.
Rev. Thomas Allen.
Rev. Henry Phillips?
Rev. Marmaduke Matthews.

1639.

Rev. John Knowles.
Rev. Henry Whitfield.
Rev. Richard Denton?
Rev. Jonathan Burr.
Rev. Ephraim Hewett.
Rev. Henry Smith.
Rev. John Ward.
Rev. William Worcester.
Rev. Abraham Pierson?

1640.

Rev. Henry Dunster.

1641.

Rev. Richard Blinman?

GENEALOGIES AND THEIR MORAL.

We were carelessly looking over a genealogy of the "Minot Family," in the second number of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," when suddenly our eyes were suffused with tears, as they rested on the following sentence in the catalogue of the children of Capt. John Minot, who died in Dorchester, 1669 :

"Martha, born Sept. 22, 1657; died, single, Nov. 23, 1678, aged 21. She was engaged to be married, but died unmarried, leaving a will in which she directed that at her funeral her betrothed husband, 'John Morgan, Jr. be all over mourning, and follow next after me.'"

What a history is there in these few words about Martha Minot, who lived almost two centuries ago! The mind runs back in a moment to those times, when almost all New England was a wilderness — to those days of the old Indian wars, when no man could be a "captain" without being a man of some rank and consequence. Just after the close of King Philip's war, when the villages of New England were all in peace, Capt. John Minot's daughter Martha, twenty-one years of age, and having come into possession of her share of her father's estate, had plighted her troth to one she loved, and was expecting to be married too, when disease fastened upon her young frame, and would not be repelled. In the chill November air, when

"The melancholy days were come, the saddest of the year,"

she faded like a leaf. And at her burial there followed, nearer than brother or sister, nearest to the hearse, the one whom, of all the living, she loved most, from whom to part had been to her more painful than the death-pang, and who had been in her thoughts till "the love-light in her eye" was extinguished. That single item in her directions for her funeral, that "John Morgan, Jr., be all over mourning, and follow next after me," tells the whole story.

Nothing seems, at first sight, less interesting or less instructive, than a genealogical table, a mere register of names and dates. But such a passage as that which we have quoted — so picturesque, so suggestive, so touching, so dramatic — when it occurs in the midst of these dry records, throws out an electric light at every link in the chain of generations. Each of those names in the table is the memorial — perhaps the only memorial — of a human heart that once lived and loved; a heart that kept its steady pulsations through some certain period of time, and then ceased to beat and mouldered into dust. Each of those names is the memorial of an individual human life that had its joys and sorrows, its cares and burthens, its affections and hopes, its conflicts and achievements, its opportunities wasted or improved, and its hour of death. Each of those dates of "birth," "marriage," "death," — O how significant! What a day was each of those dates to some human family, or to some circle of loving human hearts!

To read a genealogy then may be, to a thinking mind, like walking in a cemetery, and reading the inscriptions on the gravestones. As we read, we may say with the poet —

"To a mysteriously-consorted pair,
This place is consecrate — to Death and Life."

The presence of death drives the mind to thoughts of immortality. Memorials of the dead are memorials not of death only, but of life. They lived, and therefore they died; and as the mind thinks of the dead gathered to their fathers, it cannot but think of the unseen worlds which they inhabit. All these names are memorials of human spirits that have passed from time into eternity. Ready or unprepared, in youth or in maturity, in childhood or in old age, they went into eternity, as we are going.

“The nursing, and the tottering little one
 Taken from air and sunshine when the rose
 Of infancy first blooms upon his cheek;
 The thinking, thoughtless schoolboy; the bold youth
 Of soul impetuous, and the bashful maid,
 Smitten when all the promises of life
 Are opening round her; those of middle age,
 Cast down while confident in strength they stand,
 Like pillars fixed more firmly, as might seem,
 And more secure, by very weight of all
 That for support rests on them; the decayed
 And burthensome; and lastly that poor few
 Whose light of reason is with age extinct;
 The hopeful and the hopeless, first and last,
 The earliest summoned and the longest spared,
 Are here deposited.”

The genealogical chapters in Genesis and Chronicles are commonly and very naturally regarded as being almost if not quite an exception to the testimony, “All Scripture is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.” But the story is told of a man who had long been irreligious and thoughtless, that in some vacant hour he happened to open his Bible, and began to read the catalogue of antediluvians, in the fifth chapter of Genesis. As he read that one lived so many years and he *died*, and another lived so many years and he died, the uniformity of the record arrested his attention, his mind was awakened to new thoughts of the significance of death and life, and thus he was led to realize the ends of his existence, and to dedicate himself, in penitence and trust, to a forgiving God. — *New York Evangelist*.

FIRST SETTLERS OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY THE LATE JOHN FARMER, ESQ.

Roger Williams,	Philip Sherman,	Edward Manton,
John Thockmorton,	John Walker,	Shadrach Manton,
William Arnold,	Richard Carder,	George Shepard,
William Harris,	William Baulston,	Edward Smith,
Stukeley Westcot,	Henry Bull,	Benjamin Smith,
Thomas Olney, Sen.	William Coddington,	John Smith, (the Mason.)
Thomas Olney, Jun.	John Clark,	John Smith, (Sen.)
John Greene,	Edward Cope,	John Smith, (Jun.)
Richard Waterman,	Chad. Brown,	John Smith, (Jamaica)
Thomas James,	Daniel Brown,	Epenetus Olney,
Robert Cole,	Henry Brown,	Lawrence Wilkinson,
William Carpenter,	John Brown,	Daniel Williams,
Francis Weston,	Samuel Bennett,	Christopher Ontiank,
Ezekiel Holleman,	Hugh Bewett,	Joshua Verin,
Robert Williams,	Adam Goodwin,	John Sayles,
John Smith,	Henry Fowler,	Richard Scott,
Hugh Bewitt,	Arthur Fenner,	Joan Tyler,
William Wickenden,	Henry Reddock,	Joshua Winsor,
John Field,	Thomas Sueclin,	Valentine Whitman,
Thomas Hopkins,	Christopher Smith,	George Way,
William Hawkins,	Richard Pray,	William White,
William Hutchinson,	Nicholas Power,	Thomas Walling,
Edward Hutchinson, Jun.	Stephen Northup,	John Warren,
John Coggeshall,	Edward Hart,	John Whipple,
William Aspinwall,	Benjamin Herenden,	Matthew Waller,
Samuel Wildbore,	Edward Inman,	Robert Williams,
John Porter,	John Jones,	Joseph Williams,
John Sandford,	James Matthewson,	William Wickenden,
Edward Hutchinson,	Henry Neale,	Robert R. West,
Thomas Savage,	William Man,	Pardon Tilliglast.
William Dye,	——— Jimekes,	
William Freeborn,	Roger Mawry,	

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

[Our authorities for most of our records of Marriages and Deaths are the newspapers. These may not always be correct.]

MARRIAGES.

- BATES, JOHN S., Esq., of Canandaigua, N. Y., to ANNIE M., daughter of Gen. Timothy Upham of Boston, late of Portsmouth, N. H., May 19.
- BIGLOW, H. J., M. D., to SUSAN, daughter of William Sturgis, Boston, May 8.
- BROWN, ABNER HARTWELL, M. D., of Lowell, Prof. of Chemistry in Wiloughby Medical College, O., to SUSAN AUGUSTA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Shurtleff, late Prof. in Dartmouth College, April 13.
- BURLINGAME, ANSON, Attorney, of Boston, to JANE CORNELIA, daughter of Hon. Isaac Livermore of Cambridge, June 3.
- COFFIN, REV. EZERIEL W., Minister of the Universalist Society in Attleboro', to MISS MARY ELIZA WEBBER of Boston, May 30.
- FOSTER, FORDYCE, M. D. to MISS ADELINE JANE TOWER, Cohasset, March 21.
- GILMAN, WOODLEY, M. D., to MISS C. W. HAYES, only daughter of Lewis Hayes, Esq., Kittery, Me.
- HARDING, SPENCER S., of Boston, to LOUISA T., daughter of Prof. Joseph Dana of Athens, O., April 6.
- JOHNSON, REV. JOHN, appointed missionary to China, to AEFHUSA ANNA, daughter of Abel Stevens, Esq., of Eastport, Me., May 30.
- LEMON, JOHN J., of Boston, to Miss EMMA L. BADGER of Philadelphia, daughter of the late George Dier Badger of Windham, Ct., March 20.
- RUSSELL, BRADFORD, Attorney, Groton, to MISS MARIA PROCTY of Sterling, March 25.
- SELGER, EDWIN, M. D., of Springfield, to ELIZABETH A., daughter of Hon. John H. White of Lancaster, N. H., May 31.
- SHATTUCK, JOEL, ESQ., of Pepperell, to Mrs. NANCY PARKER of Boston, April 11.
- STEARNS, REV. OAKHAM S., of Southbridge, to ANNA JUDSON, daughter of Rev. B. C. Grafton of Medford, June 8.
- TERRILL, CHARLES FREDERICK, to HANNAH WILLIAMS, daughter of W. Warland Clapp of Boston, Editor of the Evening Gazette, May 28.
- ams of Salem, and mother of Rev. N. Adams of Boston.
- AIREN, DANIEL, Wexford, Canada West, a. 120. He had contracted seven marriages, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren were 570 — 370 males and 200 females. — *New York Observer*.
- BLAKE, REV. CALER, Westford, May 11, a. 85. He gr. H. C. 1784, and was settled in Westford forty-five years.
- BRIMMER, HON. MARTIN, Boston, April 25, for some years Mayor. H. C. 1814.
- BURNHAM, BENJAMIN, Essex, April 14, a. 92, a soldier of the Revolution. Twelve persons have died in Essex since Jan. 12, whose united ages amount to 970 years.
- CARPENTER, REV. CHESTER W., Sinclairville, N. Y., April 17, a. 35. He died at Beaver, Pa., while returning home from Mobile. He gr. A. C., 1839.
- CARPENTER, MRS. HANNAH, Chichester, N. H., April 21, a. 80, wife of Rev. Josiah Carpenter.
- COTTON, JOHN, M. D., Marietta, O., April 2, a. 86. Dr. Cotton was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton of the first church, Boston, and was a man of literary and scientific attainments and deep piety.
- DYGETT, HON. TIMOTHY, Edgerton, April 26, a. 79.
- DAY, ORRIN, ESQ., Catskill, N. Y., Dec. 25, a. 80. He was one of those philanthropic men who formed the American Bible Society, was a corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M., and a patron of all good institutions.
- DUNBAR, ELIJAH, ESQ., Keene, N. H., May 18, a. 88. D. C. 1783. Attorney.
- ELLSWORTH, MRS. NANCY G., Lafayette, La., Jan. 15, a. 51. She was the wife of Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents, and dau. of Hon. Elizur Goodrich of New Haven, Ct.
- FISK, DEA. EBENEZER, Shelburne, Dec. 21, a. 62. He was a brother of the Rev. Pliny Fisk, Missionary to Palestine.
- FITCH, DEA. ELIJAH, Hopkinton, April 27, a. 68. He was a son of Rev. Elijah Fitch, second pastor of the church in that town.
- FULLER, ABRAHAM W., ESQ., Boston, April 6, a. 63. Counsellor at Law.
- GOULD, MRS. SALLY McCURDY, May 19, widow of the late Hon. James Gould of Litchfield, Ct.
- GRAY, REV. THOMAS, D. D., Pastor of the Congregational Church, Roxbury, (Jamaica Plains,) June 1, a. 75. H. C. 1790.
- HARVEY, REV. BENJAMIN, Frankfort, N.

DEATHS.

- ADAMS, MRS. MEDITABLE T., May 9, a. 79, widow of the late Dea. Nehemiah Ad-

- Y., March 18, a. 112. He was of the Baptist denomination, and had been a preacher more than seventy years.
- HODGDON, ALBERT E., Barnstead, N. H., May 20, a. 25. D. C. 1842. Attorney.
- HOLMAN, GEN. SILAS, Bolton, March 25, a. 86. He was connected with the State Legislature between 20 and 30 years, and was one of the Governor's Council during the administrations of Strong and Brooks.
- KELLOGG, MRS. SUSAN C., Williamstown, April 8, a. 48, widow of the late Prof. Kellogg.
- MEIGS, MRS. ELIZABETH, New Britain, Ct., March 5, a. 92, widow of the late Major John Meigs of the U. S. Army in the Revolution.
- MOORE, REV. GEORGE, Quincy, Ill., March 11, a. 35, H. C. 1834, minister of the Unitarian Society in that place.
- NEVERS, GEN. JOHN, Northfield, March 30, a. 74.
- PARKER, MRS. MARTHA L., Lancaster, April 30, a. 23, wife of Dr. J. O. Parker of Shirley, and daughter of Dr. C. Carter of Lancaster.
- PATTEN, JEAN, Bedford, N. H., Feb. 16, a. 78, daughter of Hon. Matthew Patten.
- PEARODY, REV. WILLIAM B. O., D. D., Springfield, May 28, a. 47. H. C. 1816.
- REVERE, JOHN, M. D., New York, April 29, a. 60. He gr. H. C. 1807, and was a Prof. in the Medical Department of N. Y. University.
- ROBINSON, REV. CHARLES, LENOX, March 3, a. 45. He was a missionary at Siam, and died on board the barque Draco, on his return home.
- SAFFORD, CHARLES G., M. D., Rutland, April 27, a. 42. He was a native of Exeter, N. H., gr. D. C. 1825, and Andover Theo. Sem'y, and was a minister in Gilmanton, N. H. Having lost his health, he gave up the ministry, studied medicine, and practised till his death.
- SANBORN, MRS. MARTHA, Reading, May 2, a. 59, wife of Rev. Peter Sanborn.
- SAVAGE, MRS. LUCY W., May 16, a. 57, wife of Rev. James Savage of Bedford, N. H.
- SOURTLEFF, BENJAMIN, M. D., Boston, April 12, a. 72, B. U. 1796, M. D. H. U. He was an honorary member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and a brief memoir of him may be expected in our next number.
- SMITH, REV. ELI, Hollis, N. H., May 11, a. 57, B. U. 1792. Minister in Hollis.
- STEWART, ENOS, Esq., Davenport, Iowa, formerly of Boston, a. 48. He was a native of Coleraine, H. C. 1820.
- STRONG, REV. CALLEB, Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church. He was a son of Hon. Lewis Strong, and grandson of Gov. Strong of Northampton. Y. C. 1835.
- TRAYER, DEA. SHADRACH, South Braintree, May 4, a. 71.
- THOMAS, REV. DANIEL, Abington, a. 67.
- TUCK, MRS. SARAH A., Exeter, N. H., Feb. 20, a. 36, wife of Amos Tuck, Esq., an attorney, and daughter of David Nudd, Esq., of Hampton, N. H.
- UPHAM, ALBERT G., M. D., Boston, June 16, a. 29, E. C. 1810. He was a member of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society. A brief memoir of him may be expected in our next number.
- WIGGLESWORTH, SAMUEL, M. D., Boston, April 7, a. 35. H. C. 1831.
- WORCESTER, DR. NOAH, Cincinnati, O., April 4, a. 36. H. C. 1832, M. D. at D. C. 1838, Prof. in Medical College, Cincinnati, O.
- WRIGHT, MRS. ELEANOR, Dec. 20, 1846, a. 85. She was the widow of the late Silas Wright of Weybridge, Vt., and mother of Gov. Wright of New York. Mr. Wright died in May, 1843, a. 84. This couple lived together as husband and wife 61 years.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Loyalists, or Biographical Sketches of Adherents to the British Crown in the War of the Revolution; alphabetically arranged; with a preliminary Historical Essay. By James Sabine. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. MDCCCXLVII.

Mr. Sabine, it is believed, is a merchant at Eastport, Me., but still has been in the habit of composing for the press. He has written articles for the North American Review, and is the author of the Memoir of Commodore Preble in Prof. Sparks's American Biography.

The subject of his present work is both novel and interesting, and one upon which we are too ignorant. The most intelligent and best informed among us have but little knowledge of the names and characters of the Loyalists, or Tories of the Revolution, (probably twenty thousand in number,) and of the reasons which influenced, of the hopes and fears which agitated, and of the rewards or miseries which awaited them. Separated from their homes and kindred, outlaws, wanderers, and exiles, they have

left but few memorials to their posterity. The difficult task of collecting and arranging fragmentary events and incidents relating to them, scattered here and there, we think the author has succeeded admirably in accomplishing. We find among the sketches, notices of many distinguished and influential men, and while some were notorious for their want of principle, there were many who, we cannot doubt, were true and honest in espousing the cause of the mother country. Then, though we cannot justify any, let us not censure all. "The winners in the Revolutionary strife are now twenty millions; and, strong, rich, and prosperous, can afford to speak of the losers in terms of moderation."

The Historical Essay, containing one hundred and fourteen pages, which precedes the "Biographical Sketches," indicates much acquaintance with the Revolution and its causes, and is very valuable and highly appropriate.

The work makes a handsome volume of 733 pages, and is well worthy of being perused, and of a place in the library of the historian.

A Genealogical and Biographical Sketch of the Name and Family of Stetson; from the year 1634 to the year 1847. By John Stetson Barry. "Virtus nobilitat omnia." Boston: Printed for the author by William A. Hall & Co. 1847.

The name of Stetson is spelt differently in old records; as Stitson, Sturts-on, Studson, Stedson, Stutson, and Stetson. The last is the usual method of spelling the name, though some families spell it Stutson. The first of the name and the ancestor of all in this country was Robert Stetson, commonly called *Cornet* Robert, because he was Cornet of the first horse company raised in Plymouth colony, Ms., in the year 1658 or '9. He settled in Scituate, Ms., in the year 1634, but it is not known satisfactorily whence he originated, though tradition says he came from the county of Kent, England.

Among his descendants are many who have held offices of trust and responsibility, and who have stood high in public esteem.

The pamphlet contains 116 pages, and gives a pretty full account of the Stetson family. We hope it will be an additional incentive to others to prepare memorials of their ancestors.

An Oration delivered before the New England Society in the city of New York, December 22, 1846. By Charles W. Upham. New York: Published by John S. Taylor, Brick Church Chapel, 151 Nassau Street. 1847.

This is an excellent address, written in a clear, graceful, and forcible manner. After describing the influences, both in the Old World and in the New, which were at work, and the combination of which resulted in the advent of our fathers to these desert shores, the orator remarks upon the Puritans, and the chief elements of their character and the result of their labors. The blessings of a free government and religious liberty are largely descanted upon, and the address closes as follows: "If the sons of New England rear the school-house and the church wherever they select their homes; if they preserve the reliance upon their own individual energies, the love of knowledge, the trust in Providence, the spirit of patriotic faith and hope, which made its most barren regions blossom and become fruitful around their fathers, then will the glorious vision of those fathers be realized, and the Continent rejoice, in all its latitudes and from sea to sea, in the blessings of freedom and education, of peace and prosperity, of virtue and religion."

A Sermon preached at Northwood, N. H., March 12, 1847, on the death of Dea. Simon Batchelder. By Elliot C. Cogswell, Pastor of the Congregational Church. Published by request. Concord: Printed by Morrill, Silsby, & Co. 1847.

The text on which this discourse is founded is contained in Acts viii: 2. "And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him." It is divided into six heads. When the good man dies the people of God lose, 1. His society. 2. His sympathy. 3. His counsels. 4. His prayers. 5. His cooperation. 6. His admonitions. The subject is well treated, and the language affectionate and appropriate. Dea. Batchelder was born, March 5, 1758. He was the son of Davis Batchelder of Northampton, who moved to Northwood about 1750; who married, 1. Mary Taylor of Hampton, by whom he had four children; 2. Ruth Palmer; and 3. a Widow Marston; by whom, (the last two wives,) he had fourteen children, four of whom survive. Dea. Batchelder at the age of eighteen enlisted in the war of the Revolution, in 1776, and served in Capt. Adams's company and Col. Poor's regiment at Winter Hill in Charles-

town, Newport, R. I., and Ticonderoga, N. Y. April 4, 1778, he married Rachel Johnson, daughter of Benjamin Johnson, with whom he lived about fifty-two years, she dying Jan. 5, 1830, aged 73. By her he had seven children, five of whom still survive. He died March 10, 1847, aged 89 years and 5 days.

A Discourse delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, on the evening of Wednesday, January 13, 1847. By Hon. Job Durfee, Chief-Justice of Rhode Island. Published at the request of the Society. Providence: Charles Burnett, Jr. 1847.

The subject of this discourse is "Rhode Island's Idea of Government." Judge Durfee speaks of the "origin of this idea — of the various forms which it took in its progress towards its realization in that state, in minds of much diversity of character and creed; and of that lively experiment, which it subsequently held forth, that a most flourishing civil state may stand, and be best maintained, with a full liberty in religious concerns" — a liberty which implied an emancipation of reason from the thralldom of arbitrary authority, and the full freedom of inquiry in all matters of speculative faith.

Though to the founders of Rhode Island, and particularly to Roger Williams, belong the fame and glory of having realized this idea in the form of a civil government, they were by no means the first to maintain it. Long before the Reformation it originated among the Waldenses in the valleys of Piedmont, and by means of the crusade against them by Innocent III, it was spread far and wide. The Reformation and the coming of the Puritans to America tended to confirm it, but never was it fully realized till Roger Williams and his followers came to "the forest-shaded banks of the Mooshaucic," and established a government on the principle that "the State has no right to interfere between conscience and God."

After dwelling largely on the early history and influence of Rhode Island, the author passes to the time of the Revolution. We find that this little state, though royally armed in her Charter, stood among the foremost in the great struggle for independence. She was the first to direct her officers to disregard the Stamp Act, and to assure them indemnity for so doing; the first to recommend the permanent establishment of a Continental Congress; the first to adopt the Articles of Confederation; the first to brave royalty in arms; the first to enact and declare independence; the first to establish a naval armament of her own; and the first to recommend to Congress the establishment of a Continental Navy. The oration closes with an eloquent appeal to preserve the history and early records of the State. Appended is a Poem by Sarah Helen Whitman, recited before the Rhode Island Historical Society, previous to the delivery of the address.

A Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1845. By Joshua Coffin, A. B. S. H. S.

"For out of the old fields, as men saithe,
Cometh the new corne from yere to yere,
And out of old bookes in good faith
Cometh this new science that men lere?"

Chaucer.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land!"

Scott.

Boston: Published by Samuel G. Drake, No 56 Cornhill. Printed by George Coolidge. 1845.

This is an exceedingly valuable and highly interesting work, and appears to have been written with great labor, and *con amore*. The author seems, as he says, "to have made a broad distinction between fact and tradition, and to have related nothing as fact, which he did not believe to be true." The representation of the character of the inhabitants of Newbury and their transactions, we think is accurately given, and seems to have been given "*sine ira, sine studio*." Copious extracts are made from the town records, and many from the church records, which latter exhibit more fully the peculiar traits of our ancestors.

The town of Newbury was originally one of the largest towns in the county, being about thirteen miles long, and about six miles broad in the widest place, and containing about thirty thousand acres, of which nearly two thousand were covered with water. In 1764 it was divided into two towns, Newbury and Newburyport, and in 1819 West Newbury was set off and incorporated as a separate town.

This volume is embellished with portraits of Dr. John Clarke, the physician in Newbury from 1637 to 1654, who died in Boston in 1661, aged 66, Chief Justice Sewall, Rev. Mr. Whitfield, and Rev. Dr. Parish, and also with a map of the town and engravings of the old-town meeting-house which stood one hundred and six years, from 1700 to 1806, and of a house which "was infested with demons" in 1679, and where, "before the devil was chained up, the *invisible* hand did begin to put forth an astonishing visibility!" The Appendix, containing among other things a List of Grantees, and Genealogies of the First Settlers from 1635 to 1700, is a very important part of the work. The conclusion, comprising about fifty pages, is also valuable.

Brookline Jubilee. A Discourse delivered in Brookline, at the request of its Inhabitants, on 15 March, 1847, the day which completed half a Century from his Ordination, by John Pierce, D. D., fifth minister of the first Congregational Church and Society in said town. Boston: James Munroe and Company. MDCCCXLVII.

The text on which this discourse is founded is in Psalm xxxvii: 25. "I have been young and now am old."

It is indeed pleasant in these "moving times," when ministers are not settled during even good behavior, but only so long as they please the fastidious taste of their people, to behold a pastor who has remained with his flock a long series of years, who stands among them, a relic of a former generation, to guide them by his counsels and guard them with his watchful care. It is alike honorable to the pastor and his people to meet in one common jubilee, to thank the bounteous Giver of all things for his mercies, and strengthen the ties which have so long bound them together. In the present case, however, not a church merely, but a whole town have united to honor one who may be regarded as their father, and whose name is identified with the town.

The sermon contains, as might be expected from Dr. Pierce, an immense amount of historical facts, some of them of a general, but most of them of a local character. The town of Brookline was incorporated Nov. 13, 1705, O. S., and the first Congregational church was gathered Oct. 26, 1717, O. S., of which Dr. Pierce is the fifth pastor. Since his settlement nearly all who were then around him have departed this life, while he, now enjoying a "green old age," stands almost alone. The discourse is very valuable for the history it contains, and is written in a candid and an affectionate manner. Appended is an exceedingly interesting account of the proceedings of the day, which was published in the *Christian Register*, and other papers in Boston. We regret that we have not room to insert extracts from it. Dr. Pierce will go down to the grave beloved and respected by all ministers and people who knew him, whether of his own or other denominations.

A Discourse on the Cambridge Church-Gathering in 1636; delivered in the First Church, on Sunday, February 22, 1846. By William Newell, Pastor of the First Church in Cambridge. Boston: James Munroe and Company. 1846.

The text is from Psalm xlv: 1—3. "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work thou didst in their days in the times of old. How thou didst drive out the heathen with thy hand, and plantedest them. . . . For they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them; but thy right hand, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hadst a favor unto them."

This discourse contains an account of the formation of the church in Cambridge, and of some of the events preceding it, and brief notices of the principal actors. It contains also many other valuable facts. There is an appendix containing nineteen pages of great value, embracing among other things a list of the members of the church, "taken and registered in the 11 month, 1655," and brief genealogical notices of one hundred and seventeen individuals. In giving this sermon to the public, Mr. Newell has rendered an important service.



Walsby



18th GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Fig^d for the Hon^{ble} Fig^d Hon^{ble} & General^l Register

NEW ENGLAND
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MEMOIR OF GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON.

This Article we introduce by giving a brief early account of the Hutchinson Family. Doing this will be in perfect accordance with the character and design of the Register, and will preserve from oblivion many important genealogical and other facts.

The name of Hutchinson is familiar to all who are versed in the early history of Massachusetts, not only from the services which the Historian of that name has rendered it, but also from the fact that different members of that family were prominent in the civil and military service, during our whole political connection with the parent country, a period of about a century and a half.

This family belonged to that numerous class of early settlers of Massachusetts Bay, possessed of property, education, and intelligence, who fled from the despotism of a tyrannical hierarchy in England, to enjoy the blessings of religious liberty in this wilderness.

In England they lived at Alford, a market town of Lincolnshire, and were there intimately acquainted with Mr. Coddington, and also with Mr. Cotton, the minister of Boston in their vicinity, and also Boston in New England, with whose religious opinions and persecutions they sympathized.

The family which emigrated to Massachusetts consisted of an aged widow, four sons already in middle life, and a married daughter, the wife of the Rev. John Wheelwright. Two of the sons, namely, William, the eldest, husband of the famous Ann, and Richard, had already adult families; Edward, who left no issue, so far as is known; and Samuel, who was unmarried. Edward, with his nephew of the same name, son of William, is believed

to have accompanied Mr. Cotton, who arrived at Boston, in the Griffin, in September, 1633, and the remainder of the family to have followed in the next voyage of the same ship, the year after. They immediately purchased lands at Boston, and also considerable tracts of territory of the Indians in different places, particularly at Mount Wollaston and Uncataquissit, (Quincy and Milton,) and were much engaged in the civilization and conversion of the Indians, a fact which probably accounts for the frequent employment of different members of this family in Indian affairs. The early career of this family in Massachusetts was greatly influenced by the well-known Antinomian controversy, and the extraordinary zeal and public ministrations in the cause, of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson,* the wife of William Hutchinson. William, the eldest son, was possessed of a larger share of property than the others, was admitted a freeman soon after his arrival, was chosen a delegate of Boston to the General Court, in 1635, and in the same year served on the committee of allotment of lands in Boston and vicinity. He also contributed to the establishment of the Grammar School. He with his two brothers, Richard and Edward, signed the remonstrance against the sentence of banishment of their brother-in-law, Rev. John Wheelwright.† In consequence of this act of the government, they all with many of the most prominent inhabitants of the Colony were ordered to surrender their arms to the public authorities, which indignity, added to the sentence against Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, gave rise to the emigration of the family to Rhode Island. They were accompanied by some of the most valuable inhabitants of Boston, and this movement caused the formation of a new body politic, which settled Rhode Island in 1638. William Hutchinson was chosen one of the first magistrates of Rhode Island, and continued to reside there until his death, in 1642. He left two sons, Edward and Francis, and four daughters, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Willis, and Mrs. Cole. His widow and many of his descendants, after his death, removed to the vicinity of the Hudson river, where nearly all of them were killed by Indians, in 1643.

Richard Hutchinson, who was disarmed on the occasion above alluded to, did not accompany his brothers to Rhode Island, but with his family embarked for England, leaving a considerable landed estate in Massachusetts not disposed of. He subsequently became a very wealthy merchant in London, and is represented to

* Maiden name Marbury.

† See an account of Mr. Wheelwright in No. 2, p. 151, of the Register.

have lost £60,000 in the great fire of London, in 1666. He was agent for the Massachusetts Colony in England for a long time. He left eight sons, the youngest of whom, Eliakim, returned to Boston, took possession of the family property, and died 1718, at the age of 77, having been many years a member of the Council. He left a handsome estate, and was a benefactor of Harvard College. A grandson of Richard Hutchinson settled in Ireland, and was the founder of the family of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

Samuel Hutchinson, the brother of William, lived in Boston, unmarried, until his death, 1667, and was accounted a scholar in his time, and published a work on the Millennium. Edward Hutchinson, brother of the preceding, accompanied the family of William to Newport, but soon returned to England, and is not known to have been again in America. His subsequent history is not known. His wife Sarah was admitted to the first church, Boston, 1633; and two sons, John and Ichabod, baptized.

Mrs. Wheelwright participated in the banishment of her husband, the Rev. John Wheelwright, went to Exeter, and afterwards to Wells in Maine, where her mother, Mrs. Susanna Hutchinson, the common ancestor of all the family, died about 1642. Col. Elisha Hutchinson, the great-grandson, visited Wells in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and erected a monument to the memory of his ancestor, which is still visible. Mrs. Wheelwright's descendants are very numerous throughout New England.

After the emigration to Rhode Island, and the return of a part of the family to England, they would have become extinct in Massachusetts, but for the fact that Edward, the eldest son of William, who accompanied his parents to Rhode Island, subsequently returned to Boston, and became the ancestor of many descendants. Eliakim, son of Richard, also left children.

Edward, (subsequently known as Capt. Hutchinson,) the son of William and Ann, was born in England about 1608, and was about twenty-five years of age when he arrived in Boston. He immediately interested himself in the affairs of the Colony, became a freeman in 1634, assisted in organizing a military system, and employed himself in examining and selecting such lands as might be valuable for settlement. Although he was much affected by the violent treatment his family had been subjected to, he remained only a short time with them in Rhode Island, but proceeded to England, and there, about 1640, married Miss Catherine Hamby, daughter of a respectable counsellor at Ipswich, and immediately

returned to Massachusetts, and took possession of the landed property acquired there by his family. He was joyfully received by the Massachusetts authorities, and immediately employed in connection with John Leverett on an important mission to the Narraganset Indians. He was soon elected a Representative of the town of Boston in the General Court, and on several occasions resisted publicly the spirit of intolerance so frequently manifested by the Colonial authorities of that period. In 1658, when the law regarding the Quakers was passed, Capt. Hutchinson and Major Thomas Clark, who were both Representatives of Boston, recorded their dissent to this law, and Hutchinson actually took charge of several Quakers who had subjected themselves to the penalty of the law, and removed them from this jurisdiction at his own expense. Again in 1665, he headed a petition in favor of the Baptists, who were the subjects of persecution, and obtained a cessation of hostilities towards them. He had on several occasions rendered service to the Colony in negotiating with the Indians, and on the breaking out of King Philip's War, in 1675, he was appointed to the command of a large corps of cavalry, sent to meet Philip near Brookfield, and was there shot in August, 1675, and died on his way home, at Marlboro', where he was buried. Capt. Hutchinson was twice married, and had children; namely, Elisabeth, (Mrs. Edward Winslow,) Elisha, Anne, (Mrs. Dyer of Newport,) Susanna, (Mrs. Coddington,) Catharine, (Mrs. Bartholomew,) Hannah, (Mrs. Walker,) and Edward, who died without issue. The last three were by a second wife, Mrs. Abigail Button.

Elisha Hutchinson, son of the preceding, was born in Boston, 1641, educated at the Grammar School, and then as a merchant. About 1665, he married Hannah Hawkins, and had children; namely, Thomas, Elisabeth, (Mrs. Richardson,) Hannah, (Mrs. Ruck,) Abigail, (Mrs. Craft,) and, by a second wife, Elisabeth, the widow Freake, and daughter of Major Thomas Clark, children, Edward and others. He was Colonel of the Suffolk regiment. No man enjoyed the public respect more than he did. He was early chosen to represent the town, and was elected Assistant under the first charter, in 1684. He was denounced by Randolph to the Lords in Council, as one of the factious members, who resisted the prerogative party, previous to the dissolution of the charter. After that event, in 1688, being in London with Increase Mather and Samuel Nowell, he remonstrated with the ministry against the despotic acts of Andros. He returned home, and, after William III., of Nassau, Prince of

Orange, was crowned king, in 1689, again acted as Assistant. While the French War was proceeding in Canada, in 1690, Col. Hutchinson was sent to negotiate with the Maine Indians, to induce them to secede, but it was without effect. Before the arrival of the charter in 1692, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces against the French and Indians then in arms in the Province of Maine. He was one of the first Council under the new charter, and continued to be annually elected for twenty-five years, and, during the whole period, acted as Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas Court. He was commander of the Castle, also, in 1702, when Gov. Dudley arrived; and, in consequence of his activity in the Andros revolution, was removed from that place by the new Executive. Col. Hutchinson died in 1717, much respected, having lived to see all his children respectably settled about him.

Thomas Hutchinson, the eldest son of Col. Elisha, was born in Boston, Jan. 30, 1674-5, and was bred to mercantile pursuits. In 1703, he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Col. John Foster, one of the wealthiest merchants, and most influential men, of his time. He was early a member of the Provincial Legislature, and thirty years a member of the Council. He was distinguished for independence of character in times of great party excitement, was much esteemed for his integrity, and for his liberal benevolence on all occasions when the public exigencies required his aid. Snow says, that he in 1713 built the Grammar School in Bennet Street, entirely at his own charge, and he was also a liberal contributor to Harvard College. He died in 1739, much lamented. His eldest son, Foster Hutchinson, who graduated at Harvard College in 1721, died early. He left two sons, Thomas, Governor of the State, and Foster, (the second son of the same name). His daughters were married to Rev. William Welsteed, Rev. Samuel Mather, Rev. Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Davenport.

Edward Hutchinson, the second son of Col. Elisha, was born 1678, bred a merchant, and was married in 1706 to Lydia, the second daughter of Col. Foster. He was much in the public business, serving as a Selectman of the town, Representative to the General Court, Colonel of the regiment, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, and thirty years Treasurer of Harvard College. He sustained himself with good reputation in all these situations, and died, at an advanced age, highly esteemed, in 1752. He left three children; namely, Edward, who graduated at Harvard, 1748, lived a great invalid many years,

and died unmarried; Sarah, who lived to old age, unmarried; and Elisabeth, who married in 1757 the Rev. Nathaniel Robbins of Milton, who was the father of the late Hon. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, who graduated at Harvard College in 1775, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, and also Lieut.-Governor. He was also much employed in other ways by the State in public business, as on important committees and boards of commissioners.

Judge Robbins married Elisabeth Murray, daughter of Hon. James Murray, merchant, of Boston. Their children, who are still living, are Eliza, Sarah Lydia, who married Judge Samuel Howe of Northampton, Anne Jean, who married Judge Joseph Lyman of Northampton also, Edward Hutchinson, M. D., of Boston, graduate of Harvard College, Mary, who married Joseph Warren Revere, merchant, of Boston, Hon. James Murray of Milton, and Catharine.

Lieut.-Governor Robbins was a man of undoubted native talents, good acquired abilities, fair moral character, and a faithful public functionary.*

* *Extract of a Letter from Gov. Hutchinson to the Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, at Palmerston, near Dublin, dated Feb. 11, 1772, giving some genealogical account of the family.*

"Give me leave, sir, now to thank you for so particular an account of Mrs. Hutchinson's family. I am unfortunate in one discovery. I am one remove farther from her than I expected. We had, however, a common ancestor in America. William was the name of my ancestor. He had three brothers, who were all in Boston about the year 1636, viz, Samuel, Edward and Richard. The mother of these four I find in a bible of my grandfather, [who] died at a town called York, in the Province of Maine, but now part of this Province. William, as you may see in the first Volume of the History, went to Rhode Island, and was there Governor at the beginning of the Colony, and died about 1641. Samuel lived till 1667, and died an old bachelor. He was accounted a scholar in those days. I kept a little [book] he had wrote upon the Millennium, and a curious pair of tobacco tongs, from a pious regard to his memory. The latter I lost when my house was destroyed. Edward I met with traces of in London after he had been in New England. Richard returned to England, was agent for the colony before and after the restoration, acquired great wealth in the iron monger way, I think in Cheapside, and lost £60,000 in the fire in London. He had eight sons as you observe. Edward I suppose to be the eldest, for I have of his hand writing of a very early date, and he appears to be about the same standing with another Edward who was the eldest son of William and my great grandfather. I trace no certainty of the other sons of Richard until Eliakim, the youngest, who was rather younger than a son of the last named Edward, whose name was Elisha and was my grandfather. This Eliakim died in Boston in the year 1718, was one of the counsel many years, and lived to be near 80. I remember his funeral, being then about six years old. He left an ingenious son, who died about three years after him, and left several children, yet living, the eldest named Eliakim about my age, and was, about 20 years ago, one of the counsel, and is now a judge of one of our county courts. He married a daughter of the late Lieut. General Shirley, and you may find the name of his eldest son, William Hutchinson, in the court register for 1771, as judge of the Admiralty in the Bahamas under his uncle, the present Gov. Shirley. These are all the posterity of Richard in New England, and they have the honor of being one degree nearer to you than I am.

"Now let me give you William's posterity. He left many children, sons and daughters. The latter married, and have very numerous posterity scattered throughout New England; but there is no posterity of any son except the Edward I have mentioned. He married a Catherine Hamby, daughter of a noted counsellor at law in Ipswich, in England, and in the year 1675, being the principal officer of the horse in the colony, was killed in a skirmish with the Indians. His eldest and only son, who has left posterity, was Elisha, who made a figure for many years in the colony in every part, civil and military, in succession, except that of commander-in-chief of the Province. He died in 1717 about the age of Richard's son Eliakim, and left two sons, the eldest of which, Thomas, was my father, who, for thirty years was of the Massachusetts Council, and died in 1739 at the age of 65, and deserved the *utique vitæ* as much, as any man I ever knew. So far the family has done worthily. I hope, therefore, and

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Governor of Massachusetts Bay under the second charter, and the more particular subject of this memoir, was the son of the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, and was born at Boston, 1711. He was admitted into Harvard College, when only 12 years of age. His progress in study was a subject of particular notice and applause. In 1727, he received his bachelor's degree; but, instead of pursuing his studies and entering one of the learned professions, as it was expected he would, he engaged in mercantile business. In this, however, he did not succeed. He then applied himself to the study of the common law of England, and the principles of the British constitution, with reference to employment in public life. His townsmen, regarding him for his probity, honor, and capability, elected him, in 1738, a Selectman. His prudence and fidelity were such that, even at this early period of his life, he was appointed by the town their agent to transact very important business in Great Britain, which he undertook and settled to their satisfaction. When he returned from London, he was chosen a Representative to General Court, and was annually elected for ten years succeeding, three of which, commencing with 1747, he was Speaker. In the House of Representatives, he acquired great reputation, as possessing the charms of oratory beyond any man in the Assembly. There was with him equal fluency and pathos. He could argue as well as declaim. He was active, diligent, plausible, and always seemed to be influenced by a patriotic spirit.

At this period the country was much embarrassed by the public debt. This amounted to about £2,000,000, old tenor. All classes of the community suffered beyond description, especially clergymen and widows. All complained of the evil, but no one could suggest a remedy, until Mr. Hutchinson presented a plan of relief. Through his plan and influence £1,792,236, old tenor, were redeemed, the rest of the debt not being called for at that time. This paper money at that time passed at the rate of ten to one, yet the Provincial authorities redeemed the debt at seven and a half to one. It required for redeeming the last amount a fraction over £238,964,

I think I shall demonstrate that the information you had of our relation to the regicide was not well founded. It is certain that neither of us descended from him. We have traced Mrs. Hutchinson's ancestor back to Richard, and in me back to William, his brother. John, the regicide, could not possibly be their father, for their mother died in New England, a widow, before the year 1610. If he was of the family it is most likely he was the son of Edward, the brother of William and Richard, who I have reason to think had divers children. If he had been one of the sons of Richard it would appear from his papers, of which I have been informed there are many still remaining, in the hands of his great grandson, the Eliakim I have just now mentioned."

in hard money, at 20 shillings per pound. This sum of money was paid by the British government to Massachusetts, to cancel their charge for assisting to capture and retain Louisburg.*

Mr. Hutchinson first proposed this plan to Gov. Shirley, who approved of it. He then offered the same to the members of the House, who were unable to comprehend it. From respect to the Speaker they appointed a committee to examine it; but their report was not satisfactory to him. The plan, however, which their most experienced members were disposed to reject; which the most politic thought unwise; and which to commercial men seemed impracticable, was at last, by his exertions, adopted, and found upon trial to be wise and judicious. The bill passed in 1749.

Many are the documents in the Massachusetts Archives, written by Mr. Hutchinson, while a member of the Legislature. These show that he was not only on the most important committees, but was, also, the one generally selected to make their reports.

At the succeeding election, Mr. Hutchinson was chosen a member of his Majesty's council, and was continued in that office till 1766.

When his uncle Edward Hutchinson died, in 1752, he succeeded him as Judge of Probate. His conduct in this office endeared him to many. He was tender and compassionate, had a generous sympathy for the children of affliction, and often wiped the tear from the eye of the widow and the orphan. This trait of character was exhibited in the benevolent and active interest he took in the welfare of the French Neutrals, who were expelled from Nova Scotia, in 1756, and sent to the British Provinces; especially of those who came to Massachusetts.

In 1758 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor, and this appointment was gratifying to all classes of people; but in 1760, when he received the commission of Chief-Justice, in the place of Judge Sewall, who had deceased, great offence was given to some leading individuals in the state, and for a time the measure operated unfavorably to him.

This year Gov. Pownall left the Province, and Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson presided as Chief Magistrate. At one time he held the offices of Judge of Probate, Councillor, Chief-Justice, and Lieut.-Governor. The salaries of these offices, with the income of his own property, enabled him to live in a handsome and gentlemanly

* See Felt's Massachusetts Currency.

manner. High life has its attractions, and he seemed greatly to desire wealth, that he might give a splendor and charm to his station. This may in some measure account for certain peculiarities in his conduct, characterized by profusion and parsimony.

While Mr. Hutchinson officiated as Judge of the Supreme Court, he performed his duties so well that soon opposition to him ceased. His respect for religious institutions, his sympathy with the distressed, his affability, his integrity, industry, and talents procured in a very high degree, public confidence. He was so much a favorite of the Legislature in the year 1763, that they appointed him agent to the court of Great Britain, by a vote almost unanimous. The state of civil affairs in the country at that period was very critical, and seemed to demand special attention. But by the advice of Gov. Bernard, he was persuaded to remain at home until he should obtain permission to leave the Province, he being at that time Lieut.-Governor. He wrote to Lord Halifax respecting this subject, who gave him permission to visit England. But when this communication was received, the tide of his influence was ebbing, the popular gale had changed, and the General Court rescinded their vote, and concluded not to send an Agent. At this, he was greatly disappointed; but his friends could not relieve him, and his enemies rejoiced at his discomfiture. They had exerted themselves, *totis viribus*, to persuade the General Court that he was a man of arbitrary views, and would seek his own aggrandizement rather than the interests of the State.

As he sympathized with the mother country in her attempts to raise a revenue from the colonies, he of course became extremely obnoxious to the people. The first measure adopted for this purpose by the British parliament was the Stamp Act, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary Oliver, was appointed distributor of stamps. The law was to go into effect Nov. 1, 1765. Just before that time had arrived, Jared Ingersoll, the distributor of stamps for Connecticut, arrived in Boston from London. When he left town, Mr. Oliver accompanied him a short distance, in consequence of which a mob hung him in effigy on the "Great Tree," or "Liberty Tree," which stood at what was then called South Boston, near the corner of Washington and Essex streets, about opposite Boylston Market. The mob moreover destroyed a building which he had erected, supposed to be designed for a stamp office, and also destroyed the furniture of his house. Mr. Oliver immediately resigned his office. In the evening the mob thanked

him, and made a bonfire on Fort Hill near his house. The next evening the house of Mr. Hutchinson was attacked, a report being circulated that he had written letters in favor of the Stamp Act, but the chief damage was the breaking of the windows. In a few evenings after there was a more formidable assault. The merchants being displeased with the officers of the customs and of the admiralty, a mob was collected in the evening of Aug. 26, 1765, in King street; and, having first plundered the cellar of the comptroller of the customs, of the wines and spirits deposited there, proceeded with intoxicated rage to the house of Mr. Hutchinson, and, splitting the doors to pieces, destroyed or cast into the streets every thing which was in the house, and kept possession of it until daylight. Mr. Hutchinson was that night at the Castle. The damage was estimated at £2,500, besides the loss of a great collection of public and private papers.* He received a grant of £3,194 17s 6d for his losses, and other sufferers received in the same proportion. The town, the next day, voted their abhorrence of the riot; but the public feeling was such that no person was punished. Even six or eight persons who were imprisoned for this offence were released by a company, who by threats obtained the keys of the prison from the prison keeper.

The political controversy continued during the remainder of Gov. Bernard's administration, from 1765 to 1770; and Mr. Hutchinson, by taking his seat in the Council, in 1767, merely on the ground of being Lieut.-Governor, excited a prejudice and clamor against himself. His seat, however, was voluntarily abandoned, though he thought that the early practice sanctioned his claim. By the present constitution of Massachusetts, the Lieut.-Governor is *ex officio* a member of the Council. The claim of Mr. Hutchinson, therefore, does not appear to have been very preposterous. In a few days after this occurrence, he was appointed by the Legislature to the important post of a commissioner for settling the boundary with New York.

In 1768, the arrival of the troops at Boston increased the popular excitement against Mr. Hutchinson. At the request of the Governor, (Bernard,) he accompanied the sheriff to the manufactory house, to advise the occupants to leave it, as it belonged to the State, and

* Referring to this occurrence, Gov. Hutchinson in one of his private papers preserved at the State House, says, "When I had proceeded as far as the year 1730, [in my History] I was dispossessed of all my papers of every kind by an enraged, deluded mob. My manuscript history which had been scattered about the streets was all recovered, except about half a score sheets, when the greatest part of the materials from which it was composed and of my other papers were destroyed. I am prevented publishing in the appendix some papers which were curious and well worth preserving."

was at the disposal of the Governor, who had appropriated it to the use of the troops; but the occupants, encouraged by "the first rate sons of liberty," maintained their ground.

When Gov. Bernard left the Province, in 1769, the administration devolved upon Mr. Hutchinson, the Lient.-Governor. In the following year the Boston Massacre, as it was called, occurred, and inflamed the public mind. He had also a long controversy with the Assembly, on proroguing that body to Cambridge by order of the King. The Council, also, was opposed to him. At this time, in meditating upon his future course, he concluded that it would be prudent for him to retain the office of Chief-Justice alone, and to pass his days in peace; and his wishes he communicated to the British government. But in the mean time, [March, 1771,] his commission as Governor was received, Andrew Oliver being nominated Lient.-Governor, and Thomas Flucker, Secretary, in his stead. Unhappily for himself, he accepted the appointment, for, from this time till his departure for England, in 1774, he was in constant dispute with the Assembly and Council. Among the subjects of controversy were the provision made for his support by the crown, and also the provision made in the same way, for the support of the Judges. His speech, Jan. 6, 1773, asserting the supreme authority of Parliament, provoked a discussion by the Council and House, which it would have been wiser not to have elicited.

In 1772, Dr. Franklin procured some confidential letters of Gov. Hutchinson and others, and sent them in the autumn to Samuel Cooper, with an injunction, that they should not be copied nor published. Mr. Cooper put them into the hands of the Speaker of the House, with permission to show them to five persons. Thus they were kept for some months. In June, 1773, they were communicated to the Legislature in secret session. These letters were written to Thomas Whately, who had been a member of Parliament, but he never communicated them to the ministry. In the letters, however, there was no sentiment, which the Governor had not openly expressed in his addresses to the Legislature. The Council, indeed, reproached him for saying, "there must be an abridgment of what are called English liberties;" but this was no more than what had been said openly in his speeches. The whole paragraph on this subject runs thus: "I never think of the measures necessary for the peace and good order of the Colonies without pain: there must be an abridgment of what are called English

liberties. I doubt whether it is possible to project a system of government in which a colony 3,000 miles distant shall enjoy all the liberty of the parent state." Some of these letters were from Andrew Oliver, Charles Paxton, Thomas Moffatt, Robert Auchmuty, Nathaniel Rogers, and George Rome. For the part Dr. Franklin and Mr. Temple took in obtaining and transmitting these letters, they were removed from office.

The last public difficulty which occurred was the affair of the tea. A part of it had been consigned to two sons of the Governor, a part to Richard Clark & Sons, and a part to Benjamin Faneuil and Josiah Winslow. On the arrival of the first ship with tea, a "body meeting" of the town and neighborhood was called at Old South Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, and it was resolved, that the tea should be sent back; Mr. Rotch, the owner, being forbidden to enter the tea, and Capt. Hall, the master, to land it. By order of the town the ship was brought from below the Castle to a wharf, and a watch of 25 men was appointed for securing the ship. The Governor sent a sheriff, who read a proclamation for the dispersion of the multitude, but a general hiss followed, and it was unanimously voted to proceed in defiance of the Governor, and compel the owner and master to send the tea back in the same vessel. When two other vessels arrived, the committee of safety required them to be brought to the same wharf. There was a difficulty in returning the ships, for no clearance could be obtained from the custom house, and no pass by the Castle from the Governor. As there were several men-of-war in the harbor, an attempt to get to sea without a pass would be ineffectual. It was apprehended, too, that the collector would demand the duties, and seize the ship and goods in the proper discharge of his office. Another "body meeting" was, therefore, summoned Dec. 14, 1773, of the people of Boston and the adjacent towns, when the owner of the ship was pressed to apply for a clearance and a pass, which were refused. As soon as the Governor's answer was returned to the "body meeting," they dissolved the assembly and repaired to the wharf, as a guard to the destroyers of the tea. About 50 men, covered with blankets and appearing like Indians, had previously marched by the Old South Church, and gone on board the vessel. On the arrival of the "body," the "Indians" in two or three hours hoisted out of the holds of the ships, three hundred and forty-two chests of tea, and emptied them into the sea.

The Governor was much blamed in England for not granting a

pass; but he could not have done it, without violating his oath, for the laws of the custom house must be observed. Nor could he secure the tea in the town without bringing the regiment from the Castle, or the marines from the men-of-war. This would have brought on a contest. In fact, the "sons of liberty," as they were called, had annihilated all the powers of government. There was not a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, who would venture to withstand the inflamed, determined people. Feb. 24, 1774, the Governor informed the Legislature by message that he had obtained his Majesty's permission to visit England, and that he should soon avail himself of it. Gen. Gage arrived May 13th, and Mr. Hutchinson was assured of the King's intention to reinstate him in office, when Gen. Gage's services should be elsewhere required, and that he should not suffer by the loss of his commission. He sailed for England the first of June.

After the publication of the letters, in 1773, the Council and House voted an address for the removal of the Governor. The privy council having heard the case, decided in favor of "the honor, integrity, and conduct" of the Governor, and this decision was approved by the King. Jonathan Sewall ably defended him in public, under the signature of Philalethes. He was deprived of all his offices in America, but received a pension for life from the British government.

In respect to the question of war with America, the opinion of Gov. Hutchinson differed from many others. He said that the people would not with their armies resist the authority and power of Great Britain; "that a few troops would be sufficient to quell them, if they did make opposition." Gen. Carlton remarked "that America might easily be conquered, but they would want a considerable army for this purpose; that he would not pretend to march to New York or Boston without 10,000 men." Gov. Tryon said, "it would take large armies and much time, to bring America to their feet. The power of Great Britain was equal to any thing; but all that power must be exerted, before they put the monster in chains."

Governor Hutchinson was a man of good character, unwearied industry, and of highly respectable talents. As a judge, he was irreproachable, and evinced great ability. But it was his fortune to live at the time of the Revolution, and in the very centre of the popular excitement. His political views he candidly and manfully explained to the Legislature, in many speeches and messages, which display his learning, disposition, and abilities. But he was on the

wrong side in the Revolutionary contest, and while acting in great fidelity to the British government which he served, he fell a martyr to the cause in which he was engaged.

If any person deserved the gratitude of the British government, it was Gov. Hutchinson. Though a baronetcy was offered him, which he declined for private reasons, still he was greatly neglected. Had the "rebellion" been put down the first year, he would have been deemed worthy of the highest honors, so much does the estimation of men depend on success. Massachusetts, amidst all the vituperations against him for encouraging the ministers in their measures to keep the colonies in a state of dependence, has cause to remember him with gratitude; for when the commissioners, Brattle, Hawley, and Hancock, met those of New York at Hartford, May 12, 1773, it was his advice alone which prevented them from abandoning the claim of Massachusetts to the western territory of New York, which was retained and sold for a large sum. He deserves great honor, also, for his labors in regard to historical works. He published a "Brief State of the Claim of the Colonies," in 1764; the "History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from the first settlement thereof in 1628 until the year 1750," in 2 vols. 8vo: the first in 1760, and the second in 1767; and a "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," 8vo, in 1769. These works are held in high estimation by those who would obtain a knowledge of the History of this country. A third volume, 8vo, of the "History of Massachusetts from 1749 to 1774," was published in London, in 1828, by his grandson, the Rev. John Hutchinson. In addition, it may be stated, that among the many unpublished papers, containing the thoughts of Governor Hutchinson, now in the State House, is a long and able dialogue between an European and an American on the political relations between this country and England. This production indicates much talent as well as extensive learning, and much acquaintance with the science of government.

Governor Hutchinson lived retired at Brompton, till June 3, 1780, when he deceased, and on the 9th, was buried at Croyden. A daughter of the Governor died Sept. 21, 1771, and his son William, Feb. 20, 1780; his son Thomas died at Heavitree, near Exeter, in 1811, aged 71, and his son Elisha, at Blurton Parsonage, Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1824, aged 80.

[For the facts in the above Memoir we are indebted to Hutchinson's History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Hon. James M. Robbins of Milton, Rev. Joseph B. Felt and Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston, the Biographical Dictionaries of Drs. Eliot, Allen, and Blake, and Gov. Hutchinson's private papers.]

COL. CARRIGAIN'S LETTER RESPECTING THE ENDECOTT ROCK.

To JOHN FARMER, ESQUIRE, Corresponding Secretary of New Hampshire Historical Society.

SIR,

At the place called the *Weares*, where, our beautiful Winnipisiogee first discharges its crystal waters, the following letters have been found sculptured on a rock, and about in the position, and at the relative distances here represented.

EI

SW

WP

IOHN

ENDICVT

GOV

The Rock, which may be called hereafter the ENDECOTT Rock, lies nigher the Meredith than Gilford side of the strait; a short distance above the bridge, and at the head of the outlet, and appears to be deeply imbedded in the gravel, with its surface but little above the water, about 20 feet in circumference, and though uneven, more plane than that of those around it; and may have been the spot where the observations to ascertain the lat. (herein stated) were taken, and on these accounts selected for the inscription.

The discovery was made in consequence of a dam having been constructed across the head of the *Weares* by Stephen C. Lyford, Esq. to facilitate an excavation and clearance of the channel, for the passage of the new and elegant Steam Boat, *Bellnap*, to a winter harbor at the young and rising village, five miles below; of which Mr. Lyford and Nathan Batchelder, Esq. are the founders.

I believe that Daniel Tucker, Esq. President, and Mr. John T. Coffin,* Cashier of the Winnipisiogee Bank, were the first discoverers: and receiving the account from them a few days after, I immediately hastened to the place, and was highly gratified to find a real monument; and of undoubted antiquity.

When, and by whom were these letters made? and for what, or for whom, were part of them intended? were the questions that arose at the first view.

And there seems no difficulty in solving a part of those queries.

In the year 1652, during the union of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the General Court of Massachusetts, ordered a survey, to

* Mr. Coffin, at first thought the second letter had rather more the appearance of a P, than an I, but on a second view, coincided with those, who think it intended for an I. Mr. Sawyer, a respectable Attorney at Meredith Bridge, and among, or soon after, the first, who discovered the inscription, thinks the mark might pass for either letter, but I believe, considers it most like an I. It may well be supposed, that the letters are more legible, at some times, than at others. It was an extremely stormy day when I visited the rock, and some pencil minutes which I took, were lost, during a long journey I was then making to the northward: to collect materials for the new edition of my Map of N. H. But I trust the preceding description, is in all the particulars, substantially correct.

ascertain the northern bound of the Colony, an object long contemplated; and then deemed necessary, to settle a legal question that had arisen, in relation to the jurisdiction of that State; which by virtue of the union, had extended over New Hampshire; and appointed Captains Edward Johnson and Simon Willard, Commissioners for that purpose. The illustrious historian of New Hampshire in page 56 of your invaluable edition; says "A Committee of the General Court attended by Jonathan Ince, and John Sherman, Surveyors, and several Indian guides, went up the river Merrimack to find the most northerly part thereof; which the Indians told them was Aquedoctan, the outlet of the Lake Winnipisiogee."

John Sherman belonged to Watertown, and was then a Sergeant, and afterwards a Captain and a Representative of that town, in the General Court; he was also the ancestor of the famous Roger Sherman of Connecticut.

Jonathan Ince, was then a resident graduate of Harvard College. And here follows (literatim) their report to these Commissioners of the General Court, held at Boston, May 27th (1652,) as erroneously printed in the note under the page just mentioned: it should have been (1653) concerning the lat. of the Northernmost part of Merrimack River.

"Whereas wee John Sherman and Jonathan Ince, were procured by the aforesaid Commissioners to take the latitude of the place above named. Our Answer is, that at Aquedahean, the name of the head of the Merrimack, where it issues out of the Lake called Winnapusseakit, upon the first of August, one thousand, six hundred, and fifty two, wee observed and by observation found that the Latitude of the place was forty three degrees, forty minutes, and twelve seconds, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for the three miles more North weh. run into the Lake. In wittesse whereof, wee have subscribed our names this nineteenth of October, one thousand, six hundred, and fifty two.

JOHN SHERMAN.

JONATHAN INCE.

"Jur. coram me, JOH. ENDECOTT Gubr."

The following account exhibits a part of the expenses of this survey, and is copied (also literatim) from a note referring thereto, in Rev. Mr. Bonton's excellent Centennial Sermon, delivered at Concord, November, 1830.

Account of disbursments about Journey to the head of the Merrimack.

	£	s.	d.
Ipr. for making the Bote & Ores, with all the Boards & Stuff	-	-	03 01 00
for one man for the Journey & and his work in preparing levall	-	-	03 03 00
for 5 pound of powder, 4 pond of shott match and Indian floues, [?]	-	-	00 12 00
for 3 yooke of oxen and a horse	-	-	00 11 00
It. to James Prentise for the Journey,	-	-	03 00 00
			<hr/> 10 07 00
Reasaved in part of this Accountt,			
Ipr. for the Sayles, pieces of Rope & two Blocks			
the Bote and some Ruff, &c. that were left	-	-	02 17 00
Remaynes to me still on this Accountt	-	-	07 10 00
Due to Good. Bull for carting	-	-	00 16 00
			<hr/> 08 09 00
Sum total due to Capt. Johnson	-	-	08 09 00
The Deputies consent this bill should be satisfied to Captain Johnson,			

DANIEL DENISON.

The Deputies consent that Capt. Johnson be
paid for his Journey, - - - - - 13 06 08

DANIEL DENISON.

The Magists. consent hereto, EDWARD RAWSON, *Secretary.*
Consented to by the deputies, WM. TORREY, *Cleric.*

The whole expense, was £84 00, and the expedition occupied nineteen days in July and August.

These historical records prove beyond any question that the Letters were cut on the Rock, on, or about the first of August, A. D. 1652: nearly two hundred years ago, seventy-three years before the memorable and disastrous battle of Lovewell, with the Indians, at Pequawket: and during the Government of the Commonwealth in England; while John Endecott was Governor of Massachusetts, in 1644, during the reign of Charles I.

But the names represented by these letters, cannot be given with equal confidence, although they may be conjectured with great probability.

The EI are the initials of EDWARD JOHNSON, who was the commander of the whole concern; and one of the Commissioners; and SW are those of SIMON WILLARD, the other.

And as the letters WP are on the same line and immediately precede IOHIN ENDICVT, it is not improbable that they stand for Worshipful; a title in those puritanical times often given to the Governor and Magistrates.

And if the first two letters represent the name Edward Johnson, the second initials on the same line do without doubt, Simon Willard; and the inscription was intended to designate the then Governor, of Massachusetts; and the two Commissioners who superintended the survey: for if the person who made these sculptures had no intention to honor or commemorate in this way, but three characters; he most probably selected the two former, as those the most distinguished in the expedition; with the name of the Governor, under whose administration it was executed. And it is not unlikely that Johnson directed the cutting of these letters, as in his History, the name of the Governor is always spelled *Endicut*, the same as it appears on the Rock; for the *u* and *v* in the final syllable was often used the one for the other. But WP instead of standing for Worshipful, it is possible, though hardly probable, may mean William Parks, who may have cooperated in this survey. He was about this time, a Representative of Roxbury, and was also a Deacon of Roxbury Church, an office in those days, of the highest trust, and importance. He and Johnson were great friends; and were together in the General Court for twenty years.

Johnson in his History of New-England, says of Deacon Parks (what I wish could justly be said of more of the Statesmen of this generation) "*he was a man of pregnant understanding and useful in his place.*" He died at an advanced age in 1685.

Simon Willard, was then a Member of the General Court, from Concord, Massachusetts;—a Captain of the Militia, and afterwards a Commander of part of the Massachusetts forces, in the Indian War of 1675, called Philip's war.

Capt. Johnson calls him in his history "a Kentish Souldier," and he probably came from the same County as Johnson. He was the ancestor of Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707, and also of Joseph Willard, who was President of the same Institution from 1781 to 1801.

Capt. Edward Johnson came from Herne Hill, a parish in Kent in England, in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. Some years after, he was one of the Committee for erecting a new town, and Church, in the place, now called Woburn, before called Charlestown Village. In 1643, he went with Capt. Cook, and forty men to Rhode Island, to take Samuel Gorton who had become obnoxious to the Massachusetts Government. In the same year, he was chosen Representative, and was re-elected with but a single exception for twenty-eight years. He was speaker of the House, a short time in 1655, and in the year 1665, he was appointed on the Committee, with Bradford, Danforth, and others, to meet the Commissioners Nichols, Carr, &c. who had been sent from England by Charles II. After the incorporation of Woburn, he was the Town Recorder, till about a year before his death; which was in 1672.

He was the Author of a history of Massachusetts from 1628, to 1652; interspersed with short pieces of poetry, and the whole written in the peculiar, quaint style, of the times. The work is entitled "*a History of New England, from the English planting in 1628, till 1652; or Wonder-working PROVIDENCE of SIGNS SAVIOUR.*" It was published in London by Nath. Brooke, in 1654.

Those desirous of preserving, and perpetuating all the reminiscences and records, of *olden time*, that relate to our Granite State, will require no apology for the length, or minuteness of this communication; but I cannot close it without expressing my acknowledgements for the kind assistance you have rendered me on this subject, and others, contemplated (though with faint hopes) to appear hereafter.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

yours, &c. truly,

PHILIP CARRIGAIN.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NORWICH, CT.

The town of Norwich is holden by purchase from the Indian Sachems of Mohegan, viz: of Uncas, the grand sachem of the tribe of that name, and his two sons, Oneco and Altawanhood, calling themselves sachems by their deed, in due form, to the inhabitants of said Norwich, the consideration of £70. Said township contains nine miles square of land, &c.; which land, according to the bounds and description mentioned in said deed, was by the General Assembly of this colony, in the year 1671, granted and confirmed to said Norwich.

Norwich was settled in the spring of the year 1660. The purchase of the town was made in the month of June, 1659, by thirty-five men, who first settled said town. The greater part of said settlers were from Saybrook; four or five of them were from the towns of New-London and Groton, then one town. Two of said settlers were from the towns of Plymouth and Marshfield, in the Massachusetts province.

Most of them came from England, settled near Boston, and were of the first settlers of Connecticut, at Hartford and Windsor, before they moved to Saybrook.

In the year 1660, the Rev. James Fitch, the pastor of the church of Saybrook, with the greater part of his church, moved from Saybrook to Norwich. Said Mr. Fitch continued to be pastor of said church, at Norwich, until by reason of his age and infirmity he resigned his said office about the year 1696, and in 1702, removed to the town of Lebanon, and soon after died in a good old age.

The Rev. Mr. John Woodward succeeded Mr. Fitch as pastor of said church, and continued in his office, until some difficulty arising between him and said church, respecting church discipline, he was dismissed and removed to the town of New Haven, and died there.

Upon the dismissal of Mr. Woodward, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Lord succeeded, and was ordained pastor of said church, (there being then but one church and congregation in said town.) The Rev. Henry Willes, from Windsor, was ordained pastor of the West Society, Oct. 8, 1718. The Rev. Daniel Kirtland, from Saybrook, was ordained at Newent, Dec. 10, 1723. The Rev. Jabez Wight, from Dedham, was ordained pastor over the church in the East Society, Oct. 27, 1726.

NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NORWICH, IN 1660.

Majr John Mason.
*Rev. James Fitch.
*Lt. Thos. Lellingwell.
Lt. Thos. Tracy.
*John Reynolds.
Thomas Bliss.
Stephen Backus.
John Ormstead.
*Thomas Adgate.
Christopher Huntington.
Samuel Hide.
*John Post.

John Birchard.
Robert Wade.
*Morgan Bowers.
John Gager.
*Thomas Post.
Thomas Howard.
Nehemiah Smith.
Richard Egerton.
Hugh Calkins.
John Calkins.
Francis Griswold.
*William Backus.

John Elderkin.
John Bradford.
*Simon Huntington.
Thomas Waterman.
Thomas Bingham.
William Hide.
Robert Allen.
Jon^a. Royce.
John Baldwin.
John Tracy.
John Pearce.

Uncas Monument.

PATENT

OF THE TOWN OF NORWICH, A. D. 1685.

Whereas the General Court of Connecticut have forever granted unto the proprietors and Inhabitants of the Towne of Norwich all those lands, both meadows and uplands within these abuttments (viz.) from the mouth of Tradeingeove Brooke the line to run as the Brooke to the head of the Brooke to a white oake marked N: and from thence west northwesterly to a great pond to a black oake marked N: which stands neere the mouth of the great Brooke that runs out of the pond to Norwich river, which is about seven miles from the said Tradeing Cove; and from thence the line runs North norcast nine miles to a Black oake standing by the river side on the south of it, a little above

* These individuals were surviving in January, 1700.

maumeagway, and from thence the line runs south southeasterly nine miles to a white oake standing by a brooke marked N: and then the line runs south southwesterly nine miles to a white oake neere Robert Allyn and Thomas Rose's Dwelling houses, which tree is marked N: and from thence westerly as New London Bounds runs to Mohegen river, the whole being nine miles square, the said land having been by purchase or otherwise lawfully obtayned of the Indian natives proprietors. — And whereas, the said Inhabitants and proprietors of the s^d Norwich in the Colony of Conecticut have made application to the Governo^r and Company of the s^d Colony of Conecticut assembled in Court May 25th, 1655, that they may have a patent for the confirmation of the afore^d land, so purchased and granted to them as aforesaid, and which they have stood seized, and quietly possessed of for many years late past, without interruption. Now for a more full confirmation of the aforesd unto the present proprietors of the s^d Township of Norwich in their possession and enjoyment of the premises, know yea that the s^d Governour and Company assembled in Generall Court according to the Commission Granted to them by his magestie's charter, have given and granted and by these presents doe give, grant Rattifie and confirme unto Mr. James Fitch sen^r, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamine Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Tho. Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Birchard and Mr. John Post, and the rest of the said present proprietors of the township of Norwich, their heirs, suckcessors and assigns forever; the aforesaid parcell of land as it is Butted and Bounded, together with all the woods, meadows, pastures, ponds, waters, rivers, islands, fishings, huntings, fowleings, mines, mineralls, quarries, and precious stones, upon or within the said tract of land, and all other proffits and comodities thereunto belonging, or in any wayes appertaining; and Doe also grant unto the aforesd Mr. James Fitch sen^r, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamin Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Thos. Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Birchard, and Mr. John Post, and the rest of the proprietors, Inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors and assigns forever, that the fores^d tract of land shall be forever hereafter deemed, reputed and be an intire townshipp of itself — to have and to hold the said tract of land and premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, together with the priviledges and immunities and franchises herein given and granted unto the say^d Mr. James Fitch sen^r, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamine Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Birchard and Mr. John Post, and other the present proprietors, Inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs successors, and assigns for ever, and to the only proper use and behoofe of the sayd Mr. James Fitch sen^r, Capt. James Fitch, Mr. Benjamine Brewster, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell, Mr. Christopher Huntington, Mr. Simon Huntington, Ensign Wm. Backus, Mr. Thomas Waterman, Mr. John Birchard and Mr. John Post, and other proprietors, inhabitants of Norwich, their heirs, successors, and assigns for ever, according to the Tenor of East Greenwich in Kent, in free and common soccage and not in capitto, nor are they capable according to the custom of the country, yielding, rendering, and paieing therefore to our sovereign Lord the king, his heires and

successors, his dues according to Charter. In witness whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed this twenty-first of May, 1685, in the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord James the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith.

ROBERT TREAT, Governor.

{ SEAL. } March 30th, 1687, pr order of the Gov.^r and Compony of
the Colony of Conecticut.
Signed pr

JOHN ALLYN, Secretary.

Entered in the pub. records, Lib. D : fo. 138, 139, Nov^r 27th, 1685 : pr

JOHN ALLYN, Secretary.

LETTER OF LIEUT.-GOV. WILLIAM STOUGHTON OF MASSACHUSETTS TO GOV. SAMUEL ALLEN OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hon^{ble} Sr :

Upon the late Submission made by the Eastern Indians, which its hoped, will settle all things in a present quiet, I have thought fit with the advice and consent of his Ma^{ty}s Council, here to emit a Proclamation (copy whereof is inclosed) to promote the regular Settlement of the Eastern parts of this Province, and for regulating of Trade with the Indians, the better to secure and preserve his Ma^{ty}s Interests and the future peace and tranquility of his Subjects, that no just provocation may be given to the Indians, or any abuse or injustice done them therein — the terms whereof the Government here expect an exact compliance with and conformity unto. And judge it necessary for his Ma^{ty}s Service that your honour be acquainted therewith to the end his Ma^{ty}s Subjects within your Government may be notified thereof in such way as you shall think most advisable, that neither the good intent of the s^d Proclamation be defeated, nor they suffer any loss or damage by acting any thing contrary thereunto within the parts of this his Ma^{ty}s Government. Assuring my selfe nothing will be wanting on your honors part to prevent the mischiefs that may ensue upon neglect of the due observance thereof, I am with much respect

Boston

Sr

February 16th 1698.

Your very humble Servant

W^m STOUGHTON.

[Superscription.]

On His Ma^{ty}s Service.

To the Hon^{ble} Samuel Allen Esq^r
Governour of his Ma^{ty}s Provincie
of New Hampshire.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF BOSTON OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FROM 1630 TO 1842, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SETTLEMENT.

BY JAMES C. ODIORNE, M. A.

(Concluded from page 213.)

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denomination.	Churches.	Graduated.	Settled.	Died or Resigned.
204	Joseph A. Merrill	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. June, 1826	Left 1828
205	John Foster	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. June, 1826	Left 1827
206	Alonzo Potter, D. D.	Epis.	St. Paul's	Union, 1818	Induct. Aug. 29, 1826	Dism. Aug. 27, 1831
207	William Jenks, D. D.	Cong.	Green St.	Harv. 1797	Inst. Oct. 25, 1826	Dism. Oct. 1, 1845
208	George Ripley	Cong.	Harrison Avenue	Harv. 1823	Ord. Nov. 8, 1826	Dism. March 28, 1841
209	Edward Beecher, D. D.	Cong.	Park St.	Yale, 1822	Ord. Dec. 27, 1826	Dism. April 30, 1830
210	Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor	Bapt.	1st Bapt.	Dart. 1818	Inst. Jan. 23, 1827	Dism. Sept. 24, 1830
211	Daniel Webb	Meth.	3rd Meth.	—	App. June, 1827	Left 1828
212	John Newland Maffitt	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. June, 1827	Left 1831
213	Lemuel Capen	Cong.	Hawes Place	Harv. 1810	Inst. Oct. 31, 1827	Dism. 1839
214	Joy Hamlet Fairchild	Cong.	Phillips Chh.	Yale, 1813	Inst. Nov. 23, 1827	Dism. May 16, 1842
215	James Felton, Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	App. Dec. 23, 1827	Left July 30, 1830
216	William Wiley, Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	App. Dec. 23, 1827	Left Sept. 19, 1831
217	Justin Edwards, D. D.	Cong.	Salem St.	Wins. 1810.	Inst. Jan. 1, 1828	Dism. Aug. 20, 1829
218	Howard Malcom, D. D.	Bapt.	Rowe St.	—	Inst. Jan. 9, 1828	Dism. Sept. 1835
219	George Washington Doane, D. D., LL. D.	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	Union, 1818	Induct. April 7, 1828	Dism. Dec. 25, 1832
220	Thomas H. Skinner, D. D.	Cong.	Pine St.	Coll. N. J., 1809	Inst. April 10, 1828	Dism. Aug. 27, 1828
221	Mellish Irving Motte	Cong.	South Cong. Chh.	Harv. 1821	Inst. May 21, 1828	Dism. May, 1842
222	Stephen Martindale	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. June, 1828	Left 1830
223	Ephraim Wiley	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. June, 1828	Left 1830
224	Thomas Worcester	N. Jerus.	New Jerusalem	Harv. 1818	Inst. Aug. 17, 1828	Left 1829
225	Isaac C. Goff	Christ.	1st Christian	—	Com. Sept. 1828	Left 1831
226	John Brown, D. D.	Cong.	Pine St.	Dart. 1809	Inst. March 4, 1829	Dism. Feb. 6, 1831
227	Ralph Waldo Emerson	Cong.	2nd Chh.	Harv. 1821	Ord. March 11, 1829	Dism. Oct. 28, 1832
228	William Tyler, D. D., Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	App. May 3, 1829	Left April, 1844
229	James Sabine	Epis.	Grace Chh.	England,	Induct. June, 1829	Dism. 1830
230	Edward T. Taylor	Meth.	Bethel Chh.	—	App. June, 1829	—

231	William Croswell	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Yale, 1822	Induct. June 24, 1829	Dism. June, 1840
232	Michael Healy, Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	App. July 10, 1829	Left
233	Thomas J. O'Flaherty, D. D., Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	—	App. Sept. 6, 1829	Left
234	Benjamin Whittemore	Univ.	South Boston	—	Com. July, 1830	Dism. April, 1834
235	Isaac Bonney	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. —	Left
236	John Newland Maffitt	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. —	Left
237	Joshua Vaughan Himes	Christ.	1st Christian	—	Com. Aug. 1830	Left Jan. 1, 1837
238	George Foxcroft Haskins	Epis.	Grace Chh.	Harv. 1826	Induct. Oct. 15, 1830	Left Oct. 15, 1831
239	George Washington Blagden	Cong.	Salem St.	Yale, 1823	Inst. Nov. 3, 1830	Dism. Sept. 5, 1836
240	William Hagne	Bapt.	1st Bapt.	Ham. 1825	Inst. Feb. 4, 1831	Left June, 1837
241	John Henry Hopkins, D. D., Assistant	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	—	Induct. Feb. 1831	Dism. Nov. 1832
242	Abraham Dow Merrill	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. June, 1831	Left
243	John Seeley Stone, D. D.	Epis.	St. Paul's	Union, 1823	Induct. June 19, 1831	Dism. June 7, 1841
244	Jacob Sanborn	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. June, 1832	Left
245	Shipley W. Willson	Meth.	3rd Meth.	—	App. June, 1832	Left
246	John Lindsey	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. June, 1832	Left
247	Samuel McBurney	Epis.	Grace Chh.	Harv. 1830	Com. July 19, 1832	Dism. 1833
248	Amos Augustus Phelps	Cong.	Pine St.	Yale, 1825	Inst. Sept. 13, 1832	Dism. March 20, 1834
249	Hubbard Winslow	Cong.	Bowdoin St.	Yale, 1825	Inst. Sept. 26, 1832	Dism. March, 1841
250	Thomas Ritchie	Bapt.	African Bapt.	—	Rec. as Pas. Oct. 1832	Left Nov. 1833
251	Baron Stow, D. D.	Bapt.	2nd Bapt.	Columb. N. Y. 1826	Inst. Nov. 15, 1832	—
252	Joel Harvey Linsley, D. D.	Cong.	Park St.	Mid. 1811	Inst. Dec. 5, 1832	Dism. Sept. 28, 1835
253	Zachariah Mead	Epis.	Grace Chh.	Yale, 1825	Induct. Sept. 8, 1833	Dism. Jan. 1836
254	Rollin Heber Neale	Bapt.	South Bapt.	Columb. D. C.	Ord. Sept. 15, 1833	Dism. March 19, 1834
255	Samuel Gooch	Bapt.	African Bapt.	—	Ord. Nov. 1833	Left May, 1835
256	Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D. D.	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	Harv. 1812	Induct. Nov. 24, 1833	Left Feb. 1838
257	Chandler Robbins	Cong.	2nd Chh.	Harv. 1829	Ord. Dec. 4, 1833	—
258	Nehemiah Adams	Cong.	Essex St.	—	Inst. March 26, 1834	—
259	Samuel Horace Stearns	Cong.	Old South	Harv. 1823	Ord. April 16, 1834	Dism. March 8, 1835
260	Timothy Robinson Cressy	Bapt.	South Bapt. Chh.	Ann. 1828	Ord. May 25, 1834	Dism. June 22, 1835
261	Daniel Filmore	Meth.	1st Meth.	—	App. June, 1834	Left
262	Abel Stevens	Meth.	Meth.	—	App. June, 1834	Left
263	Samuel Kirkland Lathrop	Cong.	Brattle St.	Harv. 1825	Inst. June 18, 1834	—
264	Artemas Botes	Cong.	Pine St.	Wms. 1816	Inst. Dec. 10, 1834	Dism. Nov. 9, 1840
265	John Given	Bapt.	African Bapt.	—	Rec. as Pas. May, 1835	Left
266	Jefferson Hamilton	Meth.	2nd Meth.	—	App. June, 1835	Left
267	Horace Lorenzo Conolly	Epis.	St. Matthews	Trin. Coll., 1832	Induct. July 29, 1835	Left April, 1838

Order of Settlement.	Names of Ministers.	Denomination.	Churches.	Graduated.	Settled.	Died or Resigned.
268	William Matticks Rogers	Cong.	Central Chh.	Harv. 1837	Inst. Aug. 5, 1835	
269	Daniel Miner Lord	Cong.	1st Mariners	Amh. 1830	Inst. Nov. 11, 1835	
270	George B. Ide	Bapt.	Rowe St.	Mid. 1830	Dec. 30, 1835	Dism. Dec. 1837
271	Henry Immanuel Smith	Ev. Prot.	Germ. E. P. Chh.		May 13, 1836	Left
272	Charles Fitch	Cong.	Free Cong. Chh.	Wms. 1818	May 24, 1836	Dism. Sept. 3, 1838
273	James Conway, Assistant	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross		App. 1836	Left
274	John Mahoney	Cath.	St. Augustine's		App. 1836	Left
275	John Lee Watson, Assistant	Epis.	Trinity Chh.	Harv. 1815	Induct. June 1, 1836	Left
276	Frederick P. Tracy	Meth.	5th Meth.		App. June, 1836	Left
277	Jotham Horton	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. June, 1836	Left
278	Thomas March Clark	Epis.	Grace Chh.		App. June, 1836	Left
279	Thomas Lynch	Cath.	St. Patrick's	Yale, 1831	Induct. Nov. 13, 1836	Dism. Oct. 31, 1843
280	Simon Clough	Christ.	1st Christian		App. Dec. 11, 1836	
281	Joshua Vaughan Himes	Christ.	2nd Christian		Rec. as Pas. Jan. 1, 1837	Left Oct. 1839
282	Otis Ainsworth Skinner	Univ.	Warren St.		Rec. as Pas. Jan. 1, 1837	Left Aug. 1842
283	Armstrong Archer	Bapt.	African Bapt.		Jan. 16, 1837	Left April, 1846
284	Cyrus Augustus Bartol	Cong.	Park St.		Feb. 1837	Dism. 1837
285	Silas Aiken	Cong.		Bowd. 1832	March 1, 1837	
286	Patrick O'Beirne	Cath.	West Chh.	Dart. 1835	March 22, 1837	
287	Orin R. Howard	Meth.	St. Mary's		App. 1837	Left Feb. 1842
288	Edward Otheman	Meth.	5th Meth.		App. June, 1837	Left 1838
289	Aaron D. Sargent	Meth.	3rd Meth.	Pro. 1831	June, 1837	Left 1838
290	Moses L. Scudder	Meth.	1st Meth.		June, 1837	Left 1838
291	Joseph Hardy Towne	Cong.	4th Meth.		App. June, 1837	Left 1839
292	William Whiting Newell	Cong.	Salem St.	Yale, 1827	June 2, 1837	Dism. Dec. 27, 1843
293	Rollin Heber Neale	Bapt.	Maverick Chh.	Yale, 1830	Inst. July 19, 1837	Dism. 1841
294	John Turner Sargent	Cong.	1st Bapt.	Columb., D. C., 1832	Sept. 17, 1837	
295	Thomas C. Peirce	Meth.	Suffolk St.	Harv. 1827	Oct. 30, 1837	Left Dec. 31, 1844
296	James Porter	Meth.	1st Meth.		App. June, 1838	Left 1841
297	Joshua Wells Downing	Meth.	3rd Meth.		App. June, 1838	Left 1841
298	Jehiel Chapel Beman	Meth.	2nd Meth.	Bro. 1834	App. June, 1838	Left 1839
299	Joseph H. Clinch	Epis.	Zion Meth. Chh.		App. June 14, 1838	
300	George M. Merz	Luth.	St. Matthew's		Induct. Sept. 23, 1838	Left Nov. 14, 1840
301	Thomas Driver	Bapt.	Ger. Evan. Luth.	Germany	R. as Pas. Oct. 28, 1838	Dism. April, 1843
			South Bapt.		Inst. Nov. 1, 1838	

302	George H. Black	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	African Bapt.	-	-	Nov. 22, 1838	1841
303	Handel Gershorn	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	Rowe St.	-	-	Inst. May 23, 1839	1840
304	Jefferson Hascall	-	-	-	-	Meth.	4th Meth.	Yale, 1823	-	App. June, 1839	1841
305	James Mudge, Jr.	-	-	-	-	Meth.	5th Meth.	-	-	App. June, 1839	1840
306	John F. Adams	-	-	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	-	-	App. June, 1839	1840
307	Jonas Welsh Holman	-	-	-	-	F. W. Bapt.	1st F. W. Bapt.	-	-	Rec. as Pas. July, 1839	1840
308	Amos Augustus Phelps	-	-	-	-	Cong.	Free Cong. Chh.	Yale, 1826	-	Inst. July 24, 1839	3, 1840
309	Robert Turnbull	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	Harvard St.	Scotland	-	Inst. Aug. 25, 1839	1845
310	Nathaniel Colver	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	Tremont Temple	-	-	Rec. as Pas. Oct. 1839	1840
311	Edwin Burnham	-	-	-	-	Christ.	1st Christ. Chh.	-	-	Inst. Nov. 26, 1839	1840
312	Frederick Turrell Gray	-	-	-	-	Cong.	Bulfinch St.	-	-	Rec. as Pas. Jan. 1840	1840
313	George Julius Kempe	-	-	-	-	Evang. Prot.	German. E. P. Chh.	Barmen, Pruss.	-	App. June, 1840	1842
314	Stephen Lovell	-	-	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	-	-	App. June, 1840	1840
315	Ziba B. C. Dunham	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	5th Meth.	Harv. 1826	-	Inst. Sept. 1840	1840
316	William Hague	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	Rowe St.	-	-	Induct. Nov. 1, 1840	1840
317	John Woart	-	-	-	-	Epis.	Christ Chh.	Paris, France	-	App. Nov. 2, 1840	1840
318	John Bernard Fitzpatrick, D. D.	-	-	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	-	-	App. Nov. 1840	1840
319	William Fennelly, Assistant	-	-	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	-	-	Dec. 21, 1840	1840
320	Adolphus Williamson	-	-	-	-	Cath.	St. Augustine's	-	-	Rec. as Pas. Jan. 1841	1841
321	Terence Fitzsimmons	-	-	-	-	Cath.	Chh. Holy Cross	-	-	App. Jan. 1841	1841
322	Jonathan S. Thompson	-	-	-	-	Christ.	1st Christ. Chh.	-	-	Ord. May 19, 1841	1841
323	Thomas J. O'Flaherty, D. D.	-	-	-	-	Cath.	St. Mary's	-	-	App. June, 1841	1841
324	Charles Chauncy Shackford	-	-	-	-	Cong.	Hawes Place	Harv., 1835	-	App. June, 1841	1841
325	Isaac A. Savage	-	-	-	-	Meth.	5th Meth.	Harv., 1832	-	App. June, 1841	1841
326	Charles Kittridge True	-	-	-	-	Meth.	4th Meth.	-	-	Inst. July 8, 1841	1841
327	J. B. Husted	-	-	-	-	Meth.	2nd Meth.	Columb., D. C., 1825	-	Inst. July 8, 1841	1841
328	Robert W. Cushman	-	-	-	-	Bapt.	Bowdoin Square	-	-	App. June, 1841	1841
329	William Rogers Chapman	-	-	-	-	Cong.	Garden St.	Dart., 1837	-	Ord. Sept. 8, 1841	1841
330	George Henry Brandau	-	-	-	-	Luth.	Ger. Evang. Luth.	Germany	-	R. as Pas. Oct. 22, 1841	1843
											United with Green St. Chh. July 23, 1844.
											Disin. Nov. 1843

COMPLETE LIST OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FROM ITS SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME; TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON THE MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

BY JOSEPH DOW, M. A., OF HAMPTON.

(Continued from page 350.)

Towns.	Ministers.	Native Place.	Born.	Graduated.	Settled.	Dismissed or died.
Hampton	Stephen Bachlor*	England	about 1561		1638 dism.	1641
	Timothy Dalton	England	about 1577	Camb., Eng., 1613	1639	Dec. 28, 1661
	John Whelewright †	England		Camb., Eng., 1614	1647	about 1657
	Seaborn Cotton	Atlantic Ocean			1660	April 19, 1686
	John Cotton	Hampton	Aug. 12, 1633	Harv., 1651	Nov. 19, 1696	March 27, 1710
	Nathaniel Gookin	Cambridge, Ms.	May 8, 1658	Harv., 1678	Nov. 26, 1710	Aug. 25, 1734
	Ward Cotton	Sandwich, Ms.	April 15, 1687	Harv., 1703	June 19, 1731	dis. Nov. 12, 1765
	Ebenezer Thayer	Braintree, Ms.	July 16, 1711	Harv., 1729	Sept. 17, 1766	Sept. 6, 1792
	William Pidgin ‡	Newbury	Nov. 17, 1772	Dart., 1794	Jan. 27, 1796	July, 1807
	Jesse Appleton	New Ipswich	Jan. 16, 1772	Dart., 1792	Feb. 22, 1797	dism. Nov., 1807
	Josiah Webster	Chester	Mar. 10, 1804	Dart., 1798	June 8, 1808	March 27, 1837
	Erasmus D. Eldredge	Dunstable, Ms.		Mar. 10, 1804	Amb., 1829	April 4, 1838

* This is the way in which he wrote his name. Others have written it *Bachlor* and *Batchlor*. The name is now usually spelled *Batchelder*. For many of the facts in regard to this gentleman, I am indebted to Winthrop's History of New England.

† In all the autographs that we have seen of this gentleman, his name is uniformly spelled as above.

‡ Though Mr. Pidgin was a Presbyterian, and settled over a Presbyterian church, yet, as his church was a secession from the Congregational church and ultimately became united with it again, and the two constitute the present Congregational church, his name is here inserted.

NOTES.

HAMPTON. The Indian name of this place was *Winnicomet*. The church here has existed more than two hundred years, and is the oldest in the State. Sometime during the year of its organization, a church was formed at Exeter, but it was soon broken up, and neither of the present churches in that town was formed till several years afterwards.

At a still earlier period, a settlement had been made at Dover, and another near the mouth of the Piscataqua; but as they were formed for the purpose of fishing and trading, some years elapsed before any church was gathered at either place. The church at Dover was formed soon after that at Hampton.

Hampton was settled under the authority of Massachusetts, and was granted by the General Court Oct. 7, 1638,* (answering to Oct. 17, 1638, N. S.) and the settlement was commenced the same year. The grant made at that time embraced much more territory than the present town of Hampton, as the towns of North Hampton, Hampton Falls, and Kensington, a large part of Seabrook and South Hampton, and a part of East Kingston, and Rye.

The exact date of the formation of the church is not known; but the tradition in regard to it is that it was organized before the settlement of the town was commenced. The same may be inferred from the record of the grant, which was made to several persons, "who were some of them united together by church government." The church is said to have been formed at Newbury, where some of the first settlers remained a short time before they removed to Hampton.

The first settlers of this town were *Puritans*; many of them from the county of Norfolk, in England, one of the strong-holds of Puritanism. The motives by which they were influenced in coming to this country, were similar to those which influenced the Pilgrims who came over in the *Mayflower*. Entertaining such views, they regarded it of the first importance to their new settlement to establish and maintain the institutions of religion.

Having an organized church, and a pastor to break to them the bread of life, they erected, without delay, a meeting-house, where they might assemble for the worship of God. The building was indeed rude in its construction, being, like the first dwelling-houses, built of logs. Still it was a sacred place—"none other but the house of God." There they were accustomed to meet for religious worship, at the ringing of the bell, "on Lord's days and other days;" for from the first they had a bell, which was presented to them by their pastor.†

Rev. Stephen Bachiler was the first pastor of the church, and was placed over it at the time when it was organized. He was born in England about the year 1561, and consequently was not far from seventy-seven years old when the church was formed. In relation to his early life we have no knowledge. He was in the ministry in his native country, where he "suffered much at the hands of the bishops." He came to this country in 1632, and arrived at Boston on the 5th of June. The next year he was settled at Lynn. Difficulties soon arose between him and a portion of his church, whereupon he asked a dismission for himself and six or seven other persons, who had come with him from England, and had formed part of the church at Lynn. His request having been granted, he and his companions renewed their former covenant, intending to form a new church in the same town; but this design having been frustrated, and a plantation which they afterwards commenced at Mattakeese, since called Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, having failed, they came to Hampton in the autumn of 1638. The next year Rev. Timothy Dalton was associated with Mr. Bachiler, in the ministerial office.

Mr. Bachiler's ministry here was very brief, and far from being satisfactory to a majority of the church. For aught that appears, he was orthodox in his sentiments, and, till he was far advanced in life, correct in his deportment; but

* In the Notes on Hampton, the dates previous to Sept., 1752, are in Old Style, and may easily be reduced to New Style by adding *ten days* to those prior to the year 1700, and *eleven* to those between 1700 and 1752.

† Hampton Records.

at length his reputation was tarnished, however fair it had previously been. At the age of fourscore, a charge of misbehavior was preferred against him, which led to his removal from the pastoral office in 1641.

Mr. Bachiler continued to reside at Hampton several years after he was removed from the pastoral office. It is not known with certainty, when he left Hampton; but he appears to have been gone from the town early in 1647, and it is said that he resided at Portsmouth from that year till 1650, and that he returned to England in 1655 or 1656, where he died five or six years afterwards, at the great age of about one hundred years.

Mr. Bachiler had several children, some of whom settled at Hampton, and his descendants there and in other parts of New Hampshire are very numerous.

Rev. *Timothy Dalton* was associated with Mr. Bachiler in 1639, the latter being styled *pastor*, and the former, *teacher*.* In the early history of New England, it was not unusual for ministers to be thus associated. Some writers have defined the respective duties of these officers, making a distinction which does not appear to have been regarded in all cases. In many respects, the two ministers seem to have been connected like colleague pastors of the present day. Though their duties were, perhaps, to some extent, different, yet each, by virtue of his office, was authorized to perform all the duties, that were usually performed by the other.

Thus in some churches the pastor preached in the forenoon of the Sabbath, and the teacher, in the afternoon. In one part of the day, the pastor offered the prayer that preceded the sermon, and the teacher, the closing prayer; and in the other part, the order was reversed. The teacher pronounced the benediction at the close of the morning service, and the pastor at the close of the evening. At the celebration of the Lord's supper, "one of the ministers performed the first part of the service, and the other the last,—the order in which they officiated, being reversed at each communion." The ordinance of baptism was likewise administered either by the pastor or the teacher.†

Mr. Dalton was ordained and officiated as a minister in England. As he could not conscientiously conform to all the rites and ceremonies, and subscribe to all the articles of the Episcopal church, as required by some arbitrary civil enactments, he, like many other ministers in similar circumstances, was deprived of his living, and virtually deposed from his office as a Christian minister. Like many of his fellow-sufferers, he left his native land, and sought in the wilds of New England, an asylum, where he might be permitted to worship God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience. Soon after arriving at Boston, he went to Dedham, from which place he removed to Hampton in 1639.

About that time there were disturbances at Dover, which the magistrates at Boston thought it necessary to quell. They accordingly sent thither for that purpose, Mr. Simon Bradstreet, afterward Governor of Massachusetts, Rev. Hugh Peters, a man well known in English history, and Rev. Mr. Dalton.‡ This fact shows that Mr. Dalton was a man of a good reputation, for it can hardly be supposed that any other would be employed for such a purpose. He was also highly esteemed by the people to whom he ministered.

Mr. Dalton's ministry terminated with his life, Dec. 28, 1661, when he was about eighty-four years of age. The appellation of *teacher*, which was given him at his settlement, he seems to have retained through life. The same title is appended to his name in the record of his death, where it is also stated that he was "a faithful and painful laborer in God's vineyard." §

Mr. Dalton, at his death, left no children. When he was settled, he had a son, bearing his own name, who was then, probably, an adult, as not long after a farm was granted to him by the town. He died within a few years, and the farm was then confirmed to his father. *Ruth*, the wife of Rev. Mr. Dalton, survived her husband, and died May 12, 1666, aged 88 years.

There are now living in this vicinity several families of the name of Dalton, and it is supposed by some, that Rev. Mr. Dalton was their ancestor; but he

* Hampton Records.

† Bacon's Historical Discourses, pp. 45, 46.

‡ Belknap's History of New Hampshire.

§ Town Records.

was not. They are descended from his brother Philemon, who died June 4, 1662.

Rev. John Whelewright was probably settled as the *pastor*, while Mr. Dalton remained the *teacher*, of the church. A contract between the church and town, on the one part, and Mr. Whelewright, on the other part, was made April 12, 1647, accompanied by a preamble, from which the following is extracted, as showing the reason for the settlement of Mr. Whelewright.

"The church of Jesus Christ at Hampton having seriously considered the great pains and labours that the reverente and well-beloued Mr. Tymothy Dalton haue taken among them in the worke of the ministry, euen beyond his abilitie or strenght of nater. And haueing upon sollemne seeking of God, settled their thoughts upon the reverente and well-beloued Mr. John Whelewright of Wells as a helpe in the worke of the Lord with the sayd Mr. Dalton, our present and faithfull Teacher. And haue given the said Mr. Whelewright a call to that end with the consent of the hole towne: The which the said Mr. Whelewright doe except according unto God, &c.:"*

Soon after Mr. Whelewright's ministry closed he went to England, whence he wrote a letter to the church at Hampton, dated April 20, 1658. In this letter he mentions an interview with Cromwell, "with whom," he writes, "I had discourse in private about the space of an hour. All his speeches seemed to me very orthodox and gracious."† On the accession of Charles II. to the throne, Mr. Whelewright returned to this country, and preached at Salisbury, Ms., where he died, Nov. 15, 1679, aged about eighty-five years.

[For further information in regard to Mr. Whelewright, see p. 151.]

Rev. Seaborn Cotton was the eldest son of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, one of the most distinguished of the early New England divines. During his voyage to America, his wife gave birth to a son, Aug. 12, 1633, which was an occasion of great joy, for this child was their first-born. Sept. 6, two days after their arrival at Boston, they dedicated their infant to God in baptism, and, in view of the circumstances of his birth, gave him the name of SEABORN.‡

Mr. Cotton graduated at the age of eighteen. When he began to preach, is uncertain, and where he preached before going to Hampton is also uncertain.

He commenced preaching there as early as 1657, not long after Mr. Whelewright's removal. A committee was chosen, May 2, 1657, to treat with Mr. Bradstreet, the father-in-law of Mr. Cotton, "and with the elders in the Bay, to order the calling of Mr. Cotton according to former agreement." On the 24th of Nov., 1658, Mr. Cotton gave a receipt to the town for £65, for maintenance the past year. During that year, he seems to have had some connection with the church at Windsor, Ct.*

Mr. Cotton continued to perform the duties of a Christian minister till his labors were suddenly terminated by death, which occurred April 19, 1686, when he was in the fifty-third year of his age.*

Dr. Cotton Mather says of him that he was "esteemed a thorough scholar and an able preacher;" and that "none of the lately revived heresies were more abominable to him than that of his namesake *Pelagius*." Mather also says that he was the author of a *Catechism*; but what the character of the work was, or whether any copies are extant, we know not. In 1673, he preached the Artillery Election Sermon, but it was not printed. A volume of his sermons in manuscript is deposited in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society.‡

At a meeting held March 25, 1664, "The town voted and agreed y^t those y^t are willing to have their children called forth to be catechised, shall give in their names to Mr. Cotton for that end, between this and the second day of the next month."*

In 1667, it was unanimously agreed at a church meeting, that the church should proceed with "adult church children as with other members, for scandals, or clear breaches of the moral law." By adult church children, they intended those who had been baptized, and who had arrived at the age of twenty years.||

* Town Records.

† Hutchinson's History.

‡ Mather's Magnalia.

§ American Quarterly Register.

|| Church Records.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Cotton and his people lived together harmoniously during the long period of his ministry. In one instance he was obliged to suspend his labors a few Sabbaths. This interruption was occasioned by a message from Cranfield, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, that "when he had prepared his soul, he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth." Mr. Cotton, being unwilling to administer the Sacrament to an unsuitable person, or according to the "liturgy of the Church of England," and wishing to avoid a controversy with the Governor, withdrew to Boston. After an absence of a few weeks, he returned and resumed his labors among his own people.*

Previous to that time, Rev. Mr. Moody of Portsmouth had been imprisoned for refusing to administer the Sacrament to Gov. Cranfield, as he had required; and in reference to that transaction, Mr. Cotton, while in Boston, preached a sermon from Acts xiii: 5. "Peter therefore was kept in prison; but prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." This sermon gave considerable offence to Cranfield and his adherents, but it does not appear that Mr. Cotton was ever molested on account of it.†

A new meeting-house was built in the summer of 1675, and placed near the old one, which was not taken down till five years afterward. All the male inhabitants, of more than twenty years of age, were required to attend and assist in raising the house, under a penalty of twelve pence for neglect. Fourteen years afterward, some of the people of the town built a *fortification* around this house in order "to secure themselves and their families from the violence of the heathen." In 1692, the town voted to extend the fortification so as to enclose more space, and liberty was given "to build houses in it according to custom in other forts." At the same time it was voted to build a house within the fort for the use of the minister, and, when not occupied by him, to be used as a school-house.‡ To such straits were our forefathers driven by the hostility of the Indians.

Mr. Cotton was twice married. His first wife was Dorothy Bradstreet, daughter of Gov. Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts and his wife Ann, who was a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and was highly esteemed for her poetical talents. This marriage took place June 14, 1654. The fruits of it were one son and eight daughters; namely,

- Dorothy, b. Nov. 11, 1656, m. Col. Joseph Smith of Hampton.
- John, b. May 8, 1658, grad. H. C. 1678, minister at Hampton.
- Sarah, b. Feb. 22, 1660, d. in infancy.
- Anne, b. Aug. 22, 1661, m. Mr. Johnson.
- Sarah, b. July 2, 1663, m. Richard Peirce.
- Elisabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1665, m. Rev. William Williams of Hatfield.
- Mercy, b. Nov. 3, 1666, m. Capt. Peter Tufts of Medford.
- Abiah, b. April 5, 1669.
- Mariah, b. April 22, 1670, m. 1. Mr. Atwater—2. Samuel Partridge.

Mrs. Cotton died Feb. 26, 1672. Mr. Cotton's second wife, to whom he was married July 9, 1673, was Mrs. Prudence Crosby, widow of Dr. Anthony Crosby of Rowley, Ms., and daughter of Mr. Jonathan Wade of Ipswich. His children by this wife were two sons; namely,

- Rowland, b. Aug. 29, 1674, grad. H. C. 1696, became a physician.
- Wade, b. Oct. 6, 1676, d. in infancy.§

Rev. John Cotton was invited to preach at Hampton soon after the death of his father. As early as Nov. 28, 1687, a committee was chosen to treat with him in relation to a settlement as pastor of the church. For some reason, he declined becoming the pastor, both at that time and on several occasions after-

* Belknap's History.

† American Quarterly Register.

‡ Town Records.

§ Town Records.—American Quarterly Register.—MS of Rev. Mr. Cotton.

ward, when invitations were extended to him. He, however, preached here a considerable portion of the time that elapsed previous to his ordination.*

For several months in the years 1690 and 1691, Mr. Cotton was absent from Hampton, and *Rev. John Pike*, pastor of the church at Dover, being driven from that place by the ravages of the Indians, preached in his place, and received an invitation to become pastor of the church. He gave some encouragement that he would accept the invitation, but ultimately declined, as he was soon after enabled to return to his pastoral charge at Dover, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1710.†

About the same time that Mr. Pike was at Hampton, Mr. Cotton preached a few months at Portsmouth, and was invited to be settled there, but declined the call.‡ In 1696, after repeated invitations, he was again requested by the church and people of Hampton, to be ordained as their pastor. After much solicitation, he complied with the request, and was ordained, Nov. 19, 1696. *Rev. Joshua Moody* of Portsmouth gave the charge, and *Rev. William Hubbard* of Ipswich the right-hand of fellowship.

At the time of his ordination, there were only *ten* male, and *fifteen* female members in full communion with the church. Mr. Cotton appears to have been a very worthy man, and during his ministry of some more than thirteen years, two hundred and twenty persons were admitted into full communion.§ His connection with the church was closed by his sudden death, March 27, 1710, at the age of fifty-two years.

Mr. Cotton was married Aug. 17, 1686, to *Anne Lake*, daughter of *Capt. Thomas Lake* of Boston, who was killed by the Indians.

They had eight children; namely,

John, b. Sept. 5, 1687, d. Sept. 8, 1689.

Mary, b. Nov. 5, 1689, m. Mr. Whiting.

Dorothy, b. July 16, 1693, m. *Rev. Nathaniel Gookin* of Hampton.

Thomas, b. Oct. 28, 1695.

Anna, b. Nov. 13, 1697, d. at Boston, Aug. 7, 1745.

Simon, b. Dec. 21, 1701, d. Jan. 2, 1713.

Samuel, b. Oct. 12, 1703, d. in infancy.

Lydia, b. Jan. 14, 1705, d. in infancy.||

After the death of Mr. Cotton, his widow married *Dr. Increase Mather*, and died at Brookline, Ms., March 29, 1737, a. 74 years.

Rev. Nathaniel Gookin. "At a town meeting, June 19, 1710, it was voted to give a call to Mr. Gookin." As a compensation for his services, the town proposed to give him £70 to be paid in *produce* at stipulated prices, but allowing any man to pay his part in money if he chose. A quarterly contribution was also to be taken, and the town to furnish him with twenty cords of wood yearly, and to give him the use of the parsonage;—provided that Mr. Gookin should preach a lecture monthly, while he had the use of the parsonage. After a month's deliberation, Mr. Gookin expressed himself dissatisfied with the terms proposed. On the fourteenth of August, 1710, two persons were sent to Mr. Gookin, by the town, to ascertain on what condition he would consent to be ordained. The committee having reported, it was voted, the same day, that one half of the seventy pounds previously offered should be paid in money; and that, when Mr. Gookin had a family, he should "have his seventy pounds made eighty."¶ His ordination was Nov. 15, 1710. *Rev. Nathaniel Rogers* of Portsmouth gave the charge, and *Rev. John Emerson* of New Castle, the right hand of fellowship.§

In 1719, a new meeting-house was built for the first church. This was the fourth house of worship, designed for that church, and was placed where the

* Town Records.—MS. of Henry Dow.

† Town Records.—Pike's Journal.—Belknap's History.

‡ Annals of Portsmouth.

§ Church Records.

|| Town Records.—MS. of Rev. J. Cotton.

¶ Town Records.

former ones had stood, near the present site of the Academy. This house was not taken down till 1808. It had two galleries, one above the other, but was at first finished with *only one pew*, and that for the minister's family. Other pews were afterwards added.*

At that time, and from the first settlement of the town, it was customary for seats in the meeting-house to be assigned to particular persons, either by a committee appointed for the purpose, or by a special vote of the town. For instance, on one occasion, it was ordered that certain individuals should occupy "the foremost seat;" and certain others, "the second seat," &c. On another occasion, there was "a committee of meett men appointed by the town to rectify the sitting of men and women in the meeting-house."*

During the ministry of Mr. Gookin, occurred the second great *earthquake* after the settlement of New England. This happened on Sabbath evening, Oct. 29, 1727. In the afternoon of that day, he preached a sermon from Ezekiel vii: 7. "The day of trouble is near." He seemed to have a presentiment that something unusual was about to occur, and, in the course of his sermon, he used expressions, that many of his people regarded as prophetic, though he himself disclaimed the gift of prophecy. He remarked as follows: "I do not pretend to a gift of foretelling future things, but the impression that these words have made upon my mind in the week past, so that I could not bend my thoughts to prepare a discourse on any other subject, saving that on which I discoursed in the forenoon, which was something of the same nature; I say, it being thus, I know not but there may be a particular warning designed by God, of some day of trouble near, perhaps to me, perhaps to you, perhaps to all of us."†

This sermon, in connection with the earthquake, which occurred only a few hours afterward, and with the subsequent labors of Mr. Gookin, produced a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the people. Many became hopefully pious, and large additions were made to the church.‡

Mr. Gookin died of a slow fever, Aug. 25, 1734, aged 48 years. During his ministry of about twenty-four years, 320 persons were admitted to full communion with the church.

Mr. Gookin was a son of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin of Cambridge, Ms., and grandson of Gen. Daniel Gookin of the same place. Rev. Mr. Gookin of Cambridge was born Oct. 22, 1656, and married Hannah Savage of Boston. Mr. Gookin of Hampton graduated at Harvard College when only a few months over sixteen years of age. He married Dorothy Cotton, the second daughter of Rev. John Cotton, his predecessor in the pastoral office, Dec. 21, 1710, and had thirteen children; namely, John, b. Sept. 18, 1711, d. May 19, 1730; Nathaniel, b. Feb. 6, 1713, pastor of the church at North Hampton; William, b. May 10, 1714, d. Oct. 27, 1723; Thomas, b. June 23, 1717, d. in infancy; Simon, b. Aug. 15, 1718; Daniel, b. May 31, 1720, d. Jan. 2, 1752; Dorothy, b. April 2, 1722, m. Rev. Peter Coffin of Kingston; Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1724; a son, b. Nov. 8, 1725, d. in infancy; Abijah, b. Jan. 14, 1727, d. of throat distemper, March 30, 1736; Samuel, b. May 19, 1729; Anne, b. Oct. 29, 1731; John Cotton, b. Aug. 10, 1734, d. of throat distemper, April 5, 1736.§

While Mr. Gookin lived, he was beloved and esteemed by his people, and his memory was fondly cherished, long after his decease. There was an unaffected dignity in his manners, which commanded the respect of all who knew him. He was learned, prudent, and pious, sustaining a high rank, both as a preacher and a divine.*

Soon after his death, the town built a house and barn for the use of his widow, and engaged to give her £80 a year during her life, besides furnishing her with wood for fuel, and rendering her considerable other assistance. This was cheerfully done, not only as a memento of affection for her deceased husband, but from a regard to her own excellent character. She died May 12, 1748, aged nearly 55 years.¶

Rev. Ward Cotton. Mr. Cotton's first sermon in Hampton was delivered in July, 1731.¶ At his ordination, his brother, Rev. John Cotton of Newton, Ms.,

* Town Records.

† Mr. Gookin's Sermons.

‡ Church Records.

§ Town Records.— Rev. Mr. Gookin's MS.

¶ Town and Church Records.

¶ MS. of Dea. S. Dow.

preached; Rev. Caleb Cushing of Salisbury, Ms., gave the charge, and Rev. Jabez Fitch of Portsmouth, the right hand of fellowship. The church then consisted of 253 members, of whom 84 were males. During his ministry, 427 were admitted to full communion, and about 1200 were baptized.*

Mr. Cotton was a great-grandson of Rev. John Cotton of Boston, and was born at Sandwich, Ms., 1712. His father was Rev. Roland Cotton, who grad. H. C. 1685. His grandfather was Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, Ms., who gr. H. C. 1657, a brother of Rev. Seaborn Cotton of Hampton, and son of Rev. John Cotton of Boston. Mr. Ward Cotton gr. H. C. 1729. Three of his brothers also gr. H. C.: John, 1710, more than forty years pastor of a church at Newton, Ms., Nathaniel, 1717, pastor of a church at Bristol, R. I., and Josiah, 1722, pastor of a church in Providence, R. I., nearly twenty years, in Woburn, Ms., nearly ten years, and afterwards of the church in Sandown.

Rev. Ward Cotton married Joanna Rand of Boston. Their children, as far as we have ascertained, were, Isabella, b. 1735, d. July 31, 1752; Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1737, m. Dr. Ebenezer Fiske of Epping; Sarah Cotta, b. Oct. 19, 1739.

After Mr. Cotton's dismissal he removed to Plymouth, Ms., where he d. Nov. 27, 1768, a. 57 years. Mrs. Cotton survived him, and was married to Mr. Jonathan Gilman of Exeter.

Rev. Ebenezer Thayer. The sermon at the ordination of Mr. Thayer was preached by his maternal uncle, Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., of Boston, from 2 Timothy, ii: 15; Rev. Nathaniel Appleton of Cambridge gave the charge; and Rev. John Lowell of Newburyport, the right hand of fellowship.*

Mr. Thayer was a descendant, of the fourth generation, from Richard Thayer, who was probably the first of the name in New England, and who was admitted freeman in 1640, and resided at Braintree, Ms., where he died, Aug. 27, 1695. He had a son Nathaniel, whose son Cornelius was father of Nathaniel, the father of Ebenezer of Hampton, who was born in July, 1734. His mother's name was Ruth. She was a sister of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D., of Boston.†

Mr. Thayer was a tutor in Harvard College six years. His relation to the church continued through life. The day previous to his death, which was the Sabbath, he preached two sermons. His text in the forenoon was John xiv: 6. In the afternoon his text was Matt. xxii: 11—14. At his funeral, Rev. Mr. Webster of Salisbury, Ms., preached from Ps. xii: 1.‡

Mr. Thayer married Martha Cotton, daughter of Rev. John Cotton of Newton, Ms., and niece of Rev. Ward Cotton of Hampton. He had six children, who were all living at the time of his decease; namely,

Ebenezer, b. July 15, 1767; Nathaniel, b. July 11, 1769, settled in the ministry at Lancaster, Ms.; Martha, b. April 21, 1771; John, b. July 14, 1773; Catharine, b. Sept. 28, 1779, m. Rev. Jacob Abbot of Hampton Falls; and Andrew Eliot, b. Nov. 4, 1783.

Mrs. Thayer died at Boston in 1809, leaving that "good name, which is better than precious ointment.‡

Rev. William Pidgin was ordained, Jan. 27, 1796, as a Presbyterian minister over a minority of the church, which had formally become Presbyterian, and had been taken under the care of the Londonderry Presbytery. The Rev. William Morrison preached the sermon on the occasion. Mr. Pidgin was afterwards settled at Minot, Me., Feb., 1811, and dismissed, Aug. 14, 1819. He now lives, it is believed, at Portland, Me.

Rev. Jesse Appleton. A Congregational society was formed in connection with the church, and Mr. Appleton, to whom a call had been given by the church and society, was ordained Feb. 22, 1797.* The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Macclintock, D. D., from Acts ii: 22; Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D., of Hampton Falls, gave the charge; and Rev. Nathaniel Thurston of North Hampton, the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Appleton was a descendant of Samuel Appleton, who came to America in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Ms. His father was Francis Appleton of New Ipswich, N. H., where the son was born, Nov. 17, 1772. He fitted for college

* Church Records.

† Thayer's Family Memorial.

‡ MS. of Dea. S. Dow.

§ Town Records.—Family Memorial.

in the academy of his native town, and entered at the age of sixteen Dartmouth College, in 1778, where he graduated in 1792. The next two years he spent in teaching at Dover and at Amherst. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, Ms., and commenced preaching in the summer of 1795. He was invited to settle in the ministry at Leicester, Ms., but declined this call in favor of the one he received from Hampton not far from the same time.

While at Hampton, Mr. Appleton was a trustee of Phillips Academy at Exeter. In 1803, he was one of the most prominent candidates for the chair of theology at Harvard College, to which Dr. Ware was chosen. In 1807, at the death of Rev. Dr. McKean, President of Bowdoin College, Mr. Appleton was chosen his successor, and accepted the office.

Mr. Appleton's ministerial connection subsisted a little more than ten years, during which there was uninterrupted harmony between the pastor and his people. Never, perhaps, was a pastor more endeared to his flock than in this instance. The whole course of his conduct had been such as to gain their affections. But the limits assigned to these notes will not allow me to mention the many virtues which adorned the character of Mr. Appleton; nor is it necessary, for his "praise is in all the churches."

He was inaugurated as President of the College in December, 1807, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and during his connection with the College, the friends of the institution had no reason to regret the confidence reposed in him. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Dartmouth College, and also from Harvard University. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He continued to discharge the duties of President till 1819, when his health failed so far that he was obliged to lay aside his labors. He died in the evening of Nov. 24, 1819, aged 47 years. A sermon was preached at his funeral by the Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr. Gillett of Hallowell.

Dr. Appleton preached and published quite a number of occasional sermons; and after his decease, in 1837, there were published in two large octavo volumes, "The Works of President Appleton, embracing his Course of Theological Lectures, his Academic Addresses, and a Selection from his Sermons, with a Memoir of his Life and Character, by Prof. Packard."†

Dr. Appleton was married, April 25, 1800, to Elisabeth Means, daughter of Hon. Robert Means of Amherst.‡ They had six children. The three daughters were born at Hampton; namely, Mary Means, b. Oct. 29, 1801, m. John Aiken, Esq., of Lowell, D. C., 1819; Elisabeth Frances, b. April 22, 1804, m. Prof. Alpheus S. Packard of Bowdoin College; Jane Means, b. March 12, 1806, m. Gen. Franklin Pierce of Concord, N. H., now of the U. S. Army in Mexico, B. C., 1824; and the three sons were born at Brunswick, Me.; namely, William, b. Nov. 7, 1808, B. C. 1826, Attorney at Cincinnati, where he died; Robert, b. Dec. 14, 1810, a merchant in Boston; John, b. Aug. 14, 1814, d. young.

Mrs. Appleton d. Oct. 29, 1844, aged 64 years, at the house of Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, who married her youngest sister that survives.

* The date of Mr. Appleton's ordination has been stated incorrectly in several works where it is mentioned. The true date, as appears from the Church Records, and from the sermon preached at the ordination, was *February 22, 1797*.

† For further particulars of Dr. Appleton, see *American Quarterly Register*, Vol. XI.

‡ Col. Means was one of the most respectable merchants in New Hampshire. He died Jan. 21, 1823, aged 80. He was born in the province of Ulster, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1742. He came to this country in 1766, and acquired a large property. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. David McGregore of Londonderry. They had sons, Thomas, David McGregore, and Robert; and daughters, Mary, wife of Hon. Jeremiah Mason of Boston, Elisabeth, wife of Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., Nancy, wife of Hon. Caleb Ellis of Claremont, and after his death, of Amos Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, Jane and Mary Ann, who died in 1804 and 1824. — *Coll. N. H. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. V., p. 103.

Rev. Josiah Webster. The Presbyterian and Congregational churches united, and, thus constituted, agreed to give a call to the person who should come to them recommended by Rev. Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth, and Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport. Mr. Webster came thus recommended, and was soon invited to become their pastor. He accepted the invitation, and was installed June 8, 1808. Rev. Samuel Worcester of Salem, Ms., preached on the occasion; Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson gave the charge; and Rev. Jacob Abbot of Hampton Falls, the right hand of fellowship. He was pastor of the church nearly twenty-nine years. He died March 27, 1837, aged 65. Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport preached his funeral sermon.

Mr. Webster was a son of Nathan Webster of Chester and Elisabeth Clifford his wife, and was born Jan. 16, 1772. His preparatory studies were under the direction of Rev. Mr. Remington of Candia, the Rev. Dr. Thayer of Kingston, and Hon. Stephen P. Webster, then preceptor of Atkinson Academy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1798, and immediately commenced the study of theology with the Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson. In November, 1799, he was ordained pastor of the church in the second parish in Ipswich, Ms., then called Chebacco parish, now constituting the town of Essex, where he continued till 1806. Mr. Webster used to say that while at Ipswich he greatly profited by the advice and varied instructions appertaining to the ministry, which he received from Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem.

The following is a list of the sermons of Mr. Webster which have been published. The *Mystery of Godliness*: a Sermon delivered at Thomaston, Me., June 15, 1809, at the Installation of Rev. John Lord to the pastoral office in that place; Text, 1 Tim. iii: 16; a Sermon preached July 10, 1811, at the ordination of the Rev. Joseph W. Dow to the pastoral care of the First Congregational Church and Society in Tyringham, Ms.; to which is added the Charge by Rev. Jacob Catlin of New Marlborough, and the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D., of Lee; Text, Ezek. xxxvii: 1—4, 10; a Sermon, delivered at Newburyport, Nov. 26, 1812, on the evening of public Thanksgiving in Massachusetts; Text, Ps. ii: 11; Christ on his way to enlarge his Kingdom, and to Judge the World: a Sermon delivered before the General Association of New Hampshire at their Annual Meeting in Haverhill, Sept. 21, 1819; Text, 2 Peter iii: 4; The Church Triumphant: a Sermon delivered at the North Church, Newburyport, at the Ordination of Rev. John Calvin Webster as Seamen's Chaplain at Cronstadt, the Port of St. Petersburg, Russia, March 15, 1837; to which is added the Charge, the Fellowship of the Churches, and the Special Instructions given on the occasion; Text, Daniel vii: 27; Published by the Newburyport Seaman's Friend Society. This sermon was his last, and was delivered only twelve days before his death.

Mr. Webster married Elisabeth Knight, daughter of Maj. Eliphalet Knight and Martha Webster, his wife, of Atkinson. They had seven children, five sons, who are still living, and two daughters, who died in infancy. The sons are Eliphalet Knight, a physician at Boseawen; Josiah, resident at Blackstone; John Calvin, pastor of a church at Hopkinton, Ms.; Joseph Dana, a U. S. topographical engineer; Claudius Buchanan, a physician now living at Norwich, Ct. The four sons who obtained a public education, received their degrees at Dartmouth College. Mrs. Webster is still living, and resides with one of her sons.

The following inscription, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport, is found upon the monument which marks the place of his burial.

Sacred to the Memory
of the
Rev. Josiah Webster, A. M.
an exemplary Christian,
an impressive and distinguishing Preacher,
a faithful and affectionate Pastor,
a devoted and efficient Friend
to the Cause of sound Learning,
to the Interests of the Church of God,
to the Welfare of his Country and Mankind.

"I heard a voice saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Mr. Webster was born at
Chester, Jan. 16, 1772;
was graduated at Dart. College,
Aug. 1798; ordained at
Essex, Mass. Nov. 1799;
Installed at Hampton
June, 1808; died March 27,
1837, Aged 65.

Rev. Erasmus Darwin Eldredge was ordained as successor to Rev. Mr. Webster. He was born at Dunstable, Ms., March 10, 1804, and is a son of Dr. Micah and Mrs. Sally Eldredge of Nashua, and a brother of Dr. Hezekiah Eldredge of Amesbury, Ms. His grandfather was Hezekiah Eldredge of Ashford, Ct., and his great-grandfather, Dea. Mulford Eldredge, who, at an early period, removed from Cape Cod to Mansfield, Ct. Mr. Eldredge graduated at Amherst College, 1829.

He married Isabella T. Hill, daughter of Dea. John B. Hill of Portsmouth, now of Belleville, N. J. They have had three children, John B. H., b. April 1, 1838, d. in infancy; Mary Ann Odiorne, b. April, 1840, and Henry Warren, b. April, 1845. Mr. Eldredge continues the faithful and affectionate Pastor of the church.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Huguenot is an appellation which was given to the Protestant Calvinists of France, and designated the same description of Christians in France that *Puritan* designated in England. In public documents the Huguenots were styled *Ceux de la religion pretendue reformée*, or *Religionnaires*. The principles of Luther and Zuinglius obtained an entrance into France, during the reign of Francis I., (1515-47,) and those who abandoned the Romish religion were called Lutherans. From this circumstance many have inferred that they were all believers in the doctrines of Luther, and averse to those of the Swiss. But they seem rather to have been a mixed company of different descriptions of persons. Geneva, which was the literary and ecclesiastical metropolis of the French reformed people, Lausanne and other cities which embraced the Calvinistic system of doctrines and discipline, and the zeal of Calvin, Farel, Beza, and others, in fostering and multiplying the opposers of the Romish see in France, induced them all, before the middle of the century arrived, to profess themselves the friends and brethren of the Genevans. By their enemies they were nicknamed, or contemptuously denominated *Huguenots*, as early as 1560.

As to the origin of this appellation, there are various opinions, and which one is correct is not known with certainty. It originated, probably, in an erroneous pronunciation by the French of the Ger-

man word *Eidgenossen*, which signifies confederates. This had been the name of that part of the inhabitants of Geneva, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons in order to maintain their liberties against the tyrannical attempts of Charles III., Duke of Savoy. These valiant confederates were called Eignots, from which Huguenot seems to be derived.

The persecution which the Huguenots endured has scarcely a parallel in history. During the reign of Charles IX., Aug. 24, 1572, the massacre of Saint Bartholomew occurred, when 70,000 were martyred under circumstances of aggravated cruelty. In 1598, Henry IV. passed the famous edict of Nantes, which secured to the Protestants religious freedom. This edict was revoked by Louis XIV. Then, the churches of the Huguenots were destroyed, their persons were insulted by the soldiery, and, after the loss of the lives of multitudes, fifty thousand were driven into exile. In Holland they erected several places of worship, and enjoyed the labors of some very distinguished preachers, among whom was the eloquent Saurin. In one of his printed sermons, he has the following apostrophe to the tyrant, Louis XIV., by whom they were driven into exile: "And thou, dreadful prince, whom I once honored as my king, and whom yet I respect as a scourge in the hand of Almighty God, thou also shalt have a part in my good wishes! These provinces, which thou threatenest, but which the arm of the Lord protects; this country which thou fillest with refugees, but fugitives animated with love; those walls which contain a thousand martyrs of thy making, but whom religion makes victorious,—all these yet resound benedictions in thy favor. God grant the fatal bandage that hides the truth from thine eyes, may fall off! May God forget the rivers of blood with which thou hast deluged the earth, and which thy reign hath caused to be shed! May God blot out of his book the injuries which thou hast done us; and while he rewards the sufferers, may he pardon those who exposed us to suffer! O, may God who hath made thee to us and to the whole church, a minister of his judgments, make thee a dispenser of his favors, an administrator of his mercy!"

The Puritans who fled from civil and religious oppression in England to this country settled principally in the New England States, and the Huguenots who left France for the same reason located themselves principally in the Middle and Southern States. A few of them came to New England. They came also at a much later period than the Puritans did.

ON GENEALOGY.

Genealogy is derived from the Greek words *γενεά*, a family or generation, and *λόγος*, an account or description—meaning an account of a family or of individuals in a series of descendants, or a succession of families; or it is the systematic account of the origin, descent, and relations of families. Genealogical knowledge is a branch of historical science, and is important not only in this light, but also in a personal and legal view, when by law personal or family claims are to be established. Genealogy is founded on the idea of a lineage or family. Persons descended from a common father constitute a family. Under the idea of degree is denoted the nearness or remoteness of relationship, in which one person stands with respect to another. A series of several persons, descended from a common progenitor, is called a line or lineage. A line is either direct or collateral. The direct line is divided into the ascending or descending line. As far as the seventh degree, particular names are given by the civil law in Latin;—to the ascendants, as *pater*, *avus*, *proavus*, *abavus*, *atavus*, *trivus*, *protrivus*; and to the descendants, as *filius*, *nepos*, *pronepos*, *abnepos*, *trinepos*, *protrinepos*. The other ascendants are in general, called *majores*, (ancestors,) and the other descendants, *posterii*, (posterity.) Collateral lines comprehend the several lines, which unite in a common progenitor. They are equal or unequal, according as the number of degrees in the lines is the same or different. The collateral relations on the father's side are termed *agnati*, and on the mother's, *cognati*. Children are connected with each other in the relation of full blood, or half blood, according as they are descended from the same parents or have only one parent in common. Cousin-german is a cousin of full blood.

For illustrating descent and relationship, genealogical tables are constructed, the order of which depends on the end in view. In tables, the object of which is to show all the individuals embraced in a family, it is usual to begin with the oldest progenitor, and to place all the persons of the male or female sex in descending, and then in collateral, lines. Other tables exhibit the ancestors of a particular person in ascending lines, both on the father's and mother's side.

Synchronical tables consist of the genealogies of several families placed together, in order to compare, with facility, relationships, marriages, and divisions of inheritance.

Historic genealogical tables differ from mere genealogical tables, as biographical notices are connected with the individuals named.

The common form of genealogical tables places the common stock at the head, and shows the degree of each descendant by lines.

Genealogica Arbor, or tree of consanguinity, signifies a genealogy or lineage drawn out under the figure of a tree with its roots, stock, and branches. The genealogical degrees are usually represented in circles, ranged over, under, and aside each other.

GENEALOGIES.

THE ENDICOTT FAMILY.

BY CHARLES M. ENDICOTT, ESQ., OF SALEM.

It is the general impression that all having this name in this country are descended from Governor Endecott. This is a mistake. There were families of "Indicotts," distinct from his, residing in Boston and its vicinity, some time previous to 1700. The two names probably had the same origin, though so different in orthography. Of these there was a "John Indicott," warden of King's Chapel, and a man of some consequence in 1691; "Gilbert Indicott," yeoman, of Dorchester, born in 1658; and a "William Indicott." They appear to have been brothers, and contemporaries of Gov. Endecott's grandchildren, but could not have been derived from him. Gilbert and William left many descendants, who now reside in Dedham, Canton, and the south part of Massachusetts, and also in Connecticut, as well as some other portions of the country. Some still retain the same orthography as their ancestors, while others have changed it to "Endicott," which has led to the prevailing error. What connection, if any, existed between their ancestor or ancestors, and Gov. Endecott, is uncertain. It is not, however, improbable that they emigrated to this country under his patronage, and that they were in some way connected with him. The Governor, and his descendants to the third generation, (1724,) spelt their names Endecott; since then an *i* has been substituted for the *e* in the second syllable. For explanation of the following plan of genealogy, see page 171.

FIRST GENERATION.

(1) I. Gov. JOHN ENDECOTT, born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, in 1588; m. Anna Gouer, who accompanied him to New England in 1628. She died in 1629, leaving no children. He married again, Aug. 17, 1630, Elisabeth Gibson of Cambridge, England. He died March 15th, 1665. He left children,

- 1—1 John, b. ab. 1632. (2)
2—2 Zerubbabel, b. in 1635. (3)

SECOND GENERATION.

(2) II. JOHN ENDECOTT [1—1] was m. in 1653 to Elisabeth Howchins, dau. of Jeremiah Howchins; d. 1667, leaving no children; resided in Boston. His will is dated Jan. 27, 1667. His widow m. Rev. James Allen, a pastor of the First Church in Boston.

(3) II. ZERUEBABEL ENDECOTT [2—2], m. in 1654 to Mary ——. She d. in 1677; m. for his second wife Elisabeth, dau. of Gov. Winthrop, and widow of the Rev. Antipas Newman. He was a physician, and lived in Salem; d. in spring of 1684. His will is dated Nov. 1683. He left children,

- 3—1 John, b. 1657. (4)
4—2 Samuel, b. 1659. (5)
5—3 Zerubbabel, b. Feb. 14, 1664. (6)
6—4 Benjamin, b. 1665. (7)
7—5 Mary, b. 1667, m. Isaac Wilhams of Salem, Aug. 2, 1685.
8—6 Joseph, b. 1672. (8)
9—7 Sarah, b. 1673, m. ——— Brown?

- 10—8 Elisabeth, b. 1675, m. Nathaniel Gilbert of Boston.
 11—9 Hannah, b. 1676, m. Edward Gaskill.
 12—10 Mehetable, b. 1677, d. 1698, never married, left by will her property to her sister Elisabeth.

THIRD GENERATION.

(4) III. JOHN ENDECOTT [3—1], m. in London, Anna ——. He was a physician, and resided some time in England, and d. ab. 1694. After his death his widow and children came over to this country. Children,

- 13—1 Robert Edwards. (9)
 14—2 Anna —, b. 1693, m. her cousin, Samuel Endecott, Dec. 20, 1711.

(5) III. SAMUEL ENDECOTT [4—2], christened at the First Church, Salem, Sept. 19, 1666. Lived upon the "Orchard Farm," m. Hannah Felton, d. ab. 1694. His widow m. Thorndike Proctor, Dec. 15, 1697. Children,

- 15—1 John, b. Oct. 18, 1695, d. before his father.
 16—2 Samuel, b. Aug. 30, 1687. (10)
 17—3 Ruth, b. 1689, m. July 17, 1710, Martin Herrick.
 18—4 Hannah, b. 1691, m. April 3, 1712, Benjamin Porter.

(6) III. ZERUBBABEL ENDECOTT [5—3], m. Grace ——. Lived in Topsfield; christened at First Church, Salem, Sept. 19, 1666; d. in 1706, a. 42 years, and left the following children:—

- 19—1 Zerubbabel, m. widow of his cousin Robert, May 1, 1723.
 20—2 Grace, m. Samuel Killum of Wilmington.
 21—3 Mehetable, m. John Hart of Lynn.
 22—4 Elisabeth, m. John Perkins of Ipswich.
 23—5 Phebe, m. Ebenezer Jones.
 24—6 Hannah, was never married.

(7) III. BENJAMIN ENDECOTT [6—4], christened at First Church, Aug. 21, 1667. Lived in Topsfield; m. Elisabeth —; d. in 1735, left no children. His brother Joseph and his nephew Zerubbabel inherited his farm, in accordance with a provision in his father's will.

(8) III. JOSEPH ENDECOTT [8—6], christened at First Church, Salem, July 17, 1672. He moved to North Hampton, in the county of Burlington in New Jersey, in 1698; married Hannah —, and died in May 1747, a. 75 years, left children,

- 25—1 John, (12)
 26—2 Joseph. No memorial of him, probably never married.
 27—3 Ann, m. — Gillam.
 28—4 Elisabeth, m. — Deloraine.

FOURTH GENERATION.

(9) IV. ROBERT EDWARDS ENDECOTT [13—1], b. in London. Owned part of the "Orchard Farm." He came to this country on the death of his father; m. Elisabeth Phillips, Nov. 24, 1720, and d. shortly after. Administration on his estate was granted April 24, 1721. Inventory rendered was £1397. 15. 0. His widow married his cousin Zerubbabel. He left no children.

(10) IV. SAMUEL ENDECOTT [16—2], christened in adult age, at South Danvers, Sept. 30, 1716; m. his cousin Anna Endecott, Dec. 20, 1711. She d. May, 1723. Married again Feb. 11, 1724, Margaret Foster, a widow, whose maiden name was Pratt. He d. May, 1766, a. 79 years, and was buried in the family burying-ground, Danvers.

Children by Anna,

- 29—1 John, b. April 29, 1713. (13)
 30—2 Sarah, b. Sept. 19, 1715; d. previous to 1719.
 31—3 Samuel, b. March 12, 1717. (14)
 32—4 Sarah, b. 1719, m. Doct. Benjamin Jones.
 33—5 Robert, b. 1721. Drowned when a boy.

Children by Margaret,

- 34—6 Margaret, b. Dec. 1724, m. Hobart Clark, June 30, 1743.
 35—7 Hannah, } twins, m. Francis Nourse, Sept. 10, 1769.
 36—8 Ann, } b. Nov. 1727, m. Thomas Andrew, Dec 1, 1761.
 37—9 Elias, b. Dec. 1729. (15)
 38—10 Joseph, b. Feb. 1731. (16)
 39—11 Lydia, b. 1734, m. Peter Putnam.
 40—12 Ruth, b. 1739, m. Joseph Dole, Dec. 19, 1765; d. in 1828, a. 89 years.

(11) IV. ZERUBBABEL ENDECOTT [19—1] lived in Topsfield; m. May 1, 1723, Elisabeth, widow of his cousin Robert Edwards Endecott (9); d. in 1738; left no children. His sisters inherited his property, and thus all the land left by the Governor, and his son the doctor, in Topsfield, went out of the name of Endecott. His wife died before him. On the death of Zerubbabel, there were living in New England only Samuel and his family (10), descendants of Governor Endecott.

(12) IV. JOHN ENDECOTT [25—1] lived in New Jersey; m. —, left children,

- 41—1 Samuel.
 42—2 Zerubbabel.
 43—3 Benjamin. (17)
 44—4 Jacob.
 45—5 Mary, m. — Matlock.
 46—6 Sarah, m. — Hancock.

FIFTH GENERATION.

(13) V. JOHN ENDICOTT [28—1], christened at South Church, Danvers, by Rev. Mr. Prescott, June 9, 1717. Owned and lived upon the "Orchard Farm" proper, containing the Governor's homestead. He m. Elisabeth Jacobs, May 18, 1738, and d. in 1783, a. 70. His widow d. August, 1809, a. nearly 91. She was a woman of great energy of character. It is related of her, on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, that Col. Timothy Pickering halted his company for a few minutes near the South Meeting House, Danvers, and such was her impatience at this delay, that she walked up to the commander and said, "Why on earth don't you march; don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?" He had children.

- 47—1 John, b. 1739. (18)
 48—2 Elisabeth, b. 1741; never married, died young.
 49—3 William, b. 1742, died before his father. (19)
 50—4 Robert, b. Oct. 29, 1756. (20)

(14) V. SAMUEL ENDICOTT [30—3], christened at South Church, Danvers, by Rev. Mr. Prescott, June 9, 1717. Lived in Danvers, m. Mary Putnam, Feb. 27, 1752; she was sister of Deacon Gideon Putnam, and aunt to Judge Samuel Putnam, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He d. Dec. 10, 1773, a. 56 years, buried in the family burying-ground, Danvers. He had children,

- 51—1 Sarah, b. 1753, bap. Oct. 7, 1753; m. Francis Yates.
 52—2 Samuel, b. 1751, bap. Dec. 14, 1751. (21)
 53—3 Solomon, b. 1757, d. young.
 54—4 Mary, b. 1758, bap. Nov. 26, 1758; m. Edward Dodge.

55—5 Anna, b. 1762, bap. Jan. 17, 1762; d. April 17, 1786; never married.
56—6 Deborah, b. 1767, bap. March 17, 1767; m. Ebenezer Shillaber.

(15) V. ELIAS ENDICOTT [36—9], christened at South Church, Danvers, Dec. 28, 1729. Lived in Danvers, on land left him by his father; m. Eunice Andrews; d. Oct. 1777, a. 49 years. He was buried in a tomb in the burying-ground near the "Plains," Danvers. Children,

57—1 Elias, b. Sept. 1, 1767, still living (1817).
58—2 Israel, b. Dec. 8, 1769, still living (1817).
59—3 Mary, m. Zerubbabel Porter.
60—4 Margaret, m. Peter Putnam.
61—5 Nancy, m. Israel Putnam.

(16) V. JOSEPH ENDICOTT [37—10], christened at South Church, Danvers, Oct. 17, 1731. His first wife was a Putnam, who had no children. He m. for his second wife, Oct. 6, 1768, Sarah Hathorne; d. Dec. 19, 1806, a. 75.

62—1 Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1769, m. Francis Proctor, in 1797.
63—2 Daniel, b. Nov. 2, 1771, d. 1796, never married.
64—3 Mary, b. Jan. 2, 1775, d. June 12, 1811, never married.
65—4 Samuel, b. June 21, 1777, d. 1796, never married.
66—5 Aaron, b. Sept. 12, 1779, still living (1817).

(17) V. BENJAMIN ENDICOTT [42—3], lived in New Jersey; uncertain when b.; was twice married. He suffered much from imprisonment and deterioration of his property, during the Revolutionary war. It laid on the line of march of the British troops. He d. in 1792.

67—1 John, b. in 1772.
68—2 William.
69—3 Jacob.
70—4 Nicholas.
71—5 Joseph.
72—6 Sylvia, m. Matthew Colliers.
73—7 Mary, m. Eli Higbee.

This is as far as our information extends, with regard to the New Jersey branch of the family; and here we must therefore leave it. The above sons are living, and with families.

SIXTH GENERATION.

(18) VI. JOHN ENDICOTT [46—1], christened at South Church, Danvers, June 7, 1741. Owned and lived upon the "Orchard Farm." He m. Martha Putnam, daughter of Samuel Putnam; and d. March, 1816. Children,

74—1 Samuel, b. June, 1763. (25)
75—2 John, b. Jan. 13, 1765. (26)
76—3 Moses, b. Mar. 19, 1767. (27)
77—4 Ann, b. Jan. 1769, m. Solomon Giddings of Beverly.
78—5 Elisabeth, b. Aug. 1771, m. James Gray of Salem.
79—6 Jacob, b. July 9, 1773. (28)
80—7 Martha, } twins, m. Jeremiah Page of Danvers.
81—8 Nathan, } b. Sept. 1775, d. young.
82—9 Sarah, b. Sept. 1778, d. young, was never married.
83—10 Rebecca, b. May 20, 1750, m. Daniel Hardy.
84—11 William, b. 1782, d. in 1806, was never married.
85—12 Timothy, b. July 27, 1785, m. Harriet Martin of Sterling, Ms., and had no children.

The widow of John died in Sept., 1821. She was a woman of great purity of character, of blameless life and conversation.

(19) VI. WILLIAM ENDICOTT [48—3], christened at South Church, Danvers, Dec. 19, 1742. He m. Nov. 5, 1767, Damaris Osborn, and

d. in the West Indies. His widow m. his cousin, Samuel Endicott [49—2]. They had one child,

86—1 William, b. 1769. (29)

(20) VI. ROBERT ENDICOTT [49—1], m. Mary Holt, dan. of the Rev. Nathan Holt of Danvers, Nov. 1, 1781; lived in Beverly, Ms.; d. March 6, 1819, a. 62 years. His widow is still living (1847), at a very advanced age. Children,

87—1 Mary, b. July 9, 1782, m. John Ellingwood, d. 1813.

88—2 Robert, b. May 5, 1785, d. Aug. 1813, never married.

89—3 Nathan Holt, b. July 31, 1788, d. July, 1816, never married.

90—4 Samuel, b. July 18, 1793. (30)

91—5 William, b. Mch. 11, 1799. (31)

(21) VI. SAMUEL ENDICOTT [51—2], christened at North Danvers, Dec. 14, 1751. Lived first in Danvers, then in Newport, N. H.; and was a surgeon's mate in the army of the Revolution. He was married twice; his first wife was Sarah Putnam, his second was Damaris Osborn, widow of his cousin, William Endecott. He d. April, 1840, a. 86. Children by Sarah,

92—1 Sarah, who m. Andrew Bryant.

By Damaris,

93—2 Timothy Leach, b. Dec. 26, 1755. (32)

94—3 Nancy, m. B. Herrick of Topsfield.

(22) VI. ELIAS ENDICOTT [56—1], christened at South Church, Danvers, according to the records, March 6, 1767; m. — Creesy; lived in Danvers. Children,

95—1 Clara, m. Alfred Porter, a cousin.

96—2 Nancy, was not married.

97—3 Mary, was not married.

(23) VI. ISRAEL ENDICOTT [57—2], christened at South Church, Danvers, by Rev. Mr. Holt, Dec. 24, 1769; m. — Ray of Topsfield. Lived in Danvers. His children were,

98—1 Israel, b. Nov. 20, 1799.

99—2 William, b. July 7, 1809. (33)

Beside the above there was a dau., b. 1795, d. 1796.

(24) VI. AARON ENDICOTT [65—5], b. Sept. 12, 1779; m. July 11, 1813, Hannah Osgood of Salem; lived in Salem. His children were,

100—1 Mary, b. Aug. 19, 1814, m. George West, and d. soon after.

101—2 Joseph, b. Jan. 29, 1817, d. April 7, 1840. He was a very worthy young man.

102—3 Elisabeth Osgood, b. Dec. 23, 1818, d. without having been married.

103—4 Horatio, b. Oct. 4, 1821, d. Dec. 21, 1828.

104—5 Charles, b. Jan. 17, 1823.

105—6 Aaron, b. Sept. 14, 1826.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

(25) VII. SAMUEL ENDICOTT [73—1], christened at South Church, Danvers, Nov. 1, 1767. The early part of his life was spent upon the ocean. He retired from seafaring life in 1805, and followed mercantile pursuits, as a ship owner and merchant. He was frequently one of the selectmen of the town of Salem, where he resided, and represented it also in the Legislature. He m. May, 1794, Elisabeth Putnam, dau. of William Putnam of Sterling, Ms. He owned with his brothers, John and Moses, the "Orchard Farm," the homestead of his ancestor, which continued in the family at the time of his death. He d. May 1, 1828,

a. 65 years. His widow d. Nov. 1841, and was buried in the family burying-ground, Danvers. His children were,

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 106—1 Samuel, | b. March, 1795, d. May, 1828; was never married. |
| 107—2 Eliza, | m. Augustus Perry, Jan. 7, 1838. |
| 108—3 Martha, | m. Francis Peabody of Salem, July, 1823. |
| 109—4 William Putnam, | b. March 5, 1803. (31) |
| 110—5 Clara, | m. George Peabody of Salem, Sept. 1827. |

(26) VII. JOHN ENDICOTT [74—2], christened at South Church, Danvers, Nov. 1, 1767. Lived in Danvers. Most of his life was spent in the East India trade. He represented the town of Danvers in the Legislature several times. He was twice married; his first wife was Mary Putnam, his second was Fidelia Kettelle, whose maiden name was Bridges. He d. Nov. 29, 1834, and was buried in the family burying-ground, Danvers. His children were, by Mary,

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 111—1 John, | b. Nov. 1791, d. in April, 1803. |
| 112—2 Samuel, | b. Oct. 26, 1793. (35) |
| 113—3 Maria Cecelia, | b. Jan. 20, 1798, m. John Gardner of Rio Janeiro, Aug. 1822. |
| 114—4 Geo. Washington, | b. Jan. 15, 1800. |
| 115—5 Martha, | b. Jan. 17, 1803, d. Nov. 1816. |
| 116—6 John, | b. May 19, 1805. (36) |

By Fidelia,

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 117—7 Sarah Emily, | b. Aug. 8, 1814, d. in infancy. |
| 118—8 James, | b. Aug. 6, 1815. |
| 119—9 Henry Bridges, | b. Aug. 6, 1817, d. in 1837. |
| 120—10 William, | b. Mar. 18, 1823. |

(27) VII. MOSES ENDICOTT [75—3], b. March 19, 1767; christened at South Church in Danvers, Nov. 1, 1767; lived in Danvers; was a ship-master; m. Anna Towne in 1788, and d. at Havana, March 5, 1807. The following obituary was at the time published in the Salem Gazette: "At Havana, the 5th of March last, Capt. Moses Endicott of Danvers, aged 40, late master of the ship Augustus of this port. He was an able and approved ship-master and factor. A wife and five children lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father. Numerous connections feel the loss of a sincere friend, and, in many instances, a benefactor. By his acquaintances he is regretted—mostly by those who knew him best." His hand was ever opened to the needy and distressed, and he valued money only as a means of doing good. The blessings of the poor followed him alway. His children were,

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 121—1 Nancy, | b. Aug. 31, 1788, m. Doctor George Osgood. |
| 122—2 Nathan, | b. Sept. 19, 1790. (37) |
| 123—3 Charles M., | b. Dec. 6, 1793. (38) |
| 124—4 Lewis Repillet, | b. Feb. 24, 1796, d. Oct. 8, 1796. |
| 125—5 Sarah, | b. April 4, 1798, d. Aug. 18, 1801. |
| 126—6 Augusta, | b. July 25, 1803, m. Rev. B. B. Drane, D. D., Episcopal minister, May, 1828. She died July 7, 1847, leaving two sons. |
| 127—7 Lewis, | b. July 27, 1805. (39) |

(28) VII. JACOB ENDICOTT [78—6], b. July 9, 1773; christened July 18, 1773; lived mostly in Salem. He m. Ruth Hawkes of Boston; d. in Charlestown, Ms., June, 1816, a. 43 years. His children were,

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 128—1 Julia, b. | 1805, d. in childhood. |
| 129—2 Jacob, b. | 1808, d. in Calcutta, 1833; never married. |
| 130—3 Isaac Hull, | d. in infancy. |
| 131—4 Julia Ann, | d. in infancy. |
| 132—5 Jane, b. | Oct. 1815, m. Sam'l S. How; lived in Cambridge, Ms. |

(29) VII. WILLIAM ENDICOTT [85—1], b. 1769; christened at South Church, Danvers, Sept. 10, 1769, lived the earlier part of his life in



Boston, whence he removed to Cambridge. He was twice married; his first wife was Eliza Cheever, a widow, whose maiden name was Emerson; his second, was ———, a widow. He d. in July, 1816, a. 77 years. The following obituary was published of him. "In Cambridge, Mr. William Endicott, formerly of Boston, aged 77. He was born in Danvers, upon the "old Orchard farm," and a descendant of its original proprietor in the sixth [seventh] generation. He resided for many years in Boston, where he is remembered as a very worthy and upright man, fulfilling all the duties of life with scrupulous exactness, and exemplary fidelity." His children are,

By Eliza,

- 133—1 William.
- 134—2 John, d. Dec. 1810.
- 135—3 Eliza, m.——.
- 136—4 Eunice, m.——.

By his second wife,

- 137—5 A daughter.

(30) VII. SAMUEL ENDICOTT [89—4], b. July 18, 1793; lived in Beverly. He was m. twice. His first wife was Hannah Holt, who d. March 14, 1825. He m. for his second wife Sarah Farnham Holt, sister of the former, and both daughters of the Rev. Peter Holt of Epping, N. H. His children by Sarah, are,

- 138—1 Samuel Augustus, b. Oct. 27, 1829.
- 139—2 Sarah Louisa, b. June 18, 1832.
- 140—3 George, b. Feb. 21, 1836.
- 141—4 Mary, b. April 10, 1839.

(31) VII. WILLIAM ENDICOTT [90—5], b. March 11, 1799; lived in Beverly, Ms., m. Joanna Lovett Rantoul, daughter of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, senr. His children are,

- 142—1 William, b. Jan. 4, 1826.
- 143—2 Mary Elisabeth, b. July 21, 1828.
- 144—3 Robert Rantoul, b. Oct. 21, 1830, d. Feb. 19, 1833.
- 145—4 Robert Rantoul, b. March 28, 1833.
- 146—5 Charles, b. Oct. 10, 1835.
- 147—6 Augusta Rantoul, b. Nov. 13, 1837.
- 148—7 Henry, b. Feb. 25, 1840.

(32) VII. TIMOTHY LEACH ENDICOTT [92—2], b. Dec. 26, 1785; m. April 5, 1812, Mary Trask, of Beverly, resided at Newport, N. H. His children are,

- 149—1 William, b. Aug. 20, 1813. (40)
- 150—2 Mary, b. May 8, 1815.
- 151—3 Lydia, b. Feb. 17, 1817.
- 152—1 John, b. Sept. 9, 1821.
- 153—5 Jacob, b. April 20, 1823.

(33) VII. WILLIAM ENDICOTT [98—2], b. July 7, 1809; m. Lydia Woodbury. Lived in Danvers. His children are,

- 154—1 William Franklin, b. June 13, 1835.
- 155—2 Lydia Adelaide, b. April 15, 1837, d. June 27, 1842.
- 156—3 Lydia Marion, b. July 1, 1841.
- 157—1 Israel Otis, b. Feb. 6, 1846.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

(34) VIII. WILLIAM PUTNAM ENDICOTT [108—1], b. March 5, 1803; christened at North Church, Salem, March 13, 1803. Grad. H. C. 1822; m. Feb. 1826, Mary Crowninshield, dau. of Hon. Jacob Crown-

inshield. She d. March, 1838. He m. again Dec., 1844, Mrs. Harriet F. Peabody, whose maiden name was French. Children by Mary,

- 158—1 William Crowninshield, b. Nov. 19, 1826.
 159—2 Mary Crowninshield, b. Feb. 4, 1830, d. Feb. 16, 1833.
 160—3 George Frederic, b. Sept. 11, 1832, d. Jan. 11, 1833.
 161—4 Sarah Rogers, b. March 3, 1838.

(35) VIII. SAMUEL ENDICOTT [111—2], b. Oct. 26, 1793; received a mercantile education, was afterwards supercargo in the India trade. He m. Caroline Collins, of Salem, and d. suddenly, May, 1828. His children are,

- 162—1 Henry Collins, b. Jan., 1821.
 163—2 Rebecca Hovey.
 164—3 George.
 165—4 Charles Upham, b. 1827.

(36) VIII. JOHN ENDICOTT [115—6], b. May 18, 1805; m. Martha T. Mansfield, dau. of Daniel Hopkins Mansfield, March, 1832. She d. in New York, May 20, 1845. His children are,

- 166—1 John, b. Feb. 1, 1833.
 167—2 Martha Mansfield, b. July 3, 1834.
 168—3 Adeline Story, b. Nov. 16, 1838, d. Nov. 26, 1842.
 169—4 Susan Lawrence, b. Feb. 23, 1840.
 170—5 Maria, b. May 5, 1841.
 171—6 Mary, b. July 20, 1843.

(37) VIII. NATHAN ENDICOTT [121—2], b. Sept. 19, 1790; lived in Salem; m. Nov., 1816, Margaret Oliver Hicks of Boston. Children,

- 172—1 Helen Maria, b. Aug. 25, 1818, m. Henry French, May, 1843.
 173—2 Frederic Gustavus, b. Jan. 1, 1823, d. April, 1840.
 174—3 Margaret Josephine, b. July 20, 1825.
 175—4 Mary Coolidge, b. Aug. 21, 1830.

(38) VIII. CHARLES M. ENDICOTT [122—3], b. Dec. 6, 1793. Received a mercantile education, was supercargo in the East India trade, and is now President of the East India Marine Society. He m. Sarah Rolland Blythe, June 8, 1818; lives in Salem and is cashier of Salem Bank. His children are,

- 176—1 Charles Edward, b. July 7, 1832.
 177—2 Ingersoll Bowditch, b. May 17, 1835.

(39) VIII. LEWIS ENDICOTT [126—7], b. July 27, 1805, lives in Salem, and m. Dec., 1828, Mary Fitch Lynde Oliver Fettyplace, dau. of William Fettyplace, Esq. His children are,

- 178—1 Lewis, b. Sept. 23, 1829.
 179—2 Harriet Story, b. May 6, 1831.
 180—3 William Fettyplace, b. June 29, 1835.
 181—4 Edward, b. July 18, 1840.

(40) VIII. WILLIAM ENDICOTT [148—1], b. Aug. 20, 1813, m. April 9, 1839, Lydia Goodwin of Tunbridge, Vt. He lives in New Hampshire. His children are,

- 182—1 George, b. Nov. 19, 1840.
 183—2 Henry, b. Jan. 10, 1845.

[In giving an account of Genealogies, according to the plan adopted in this work, the first person mentioned is considered as of the First Generation. His children, who are, consequently, of the Second Generation, or of the First Generation *from him*, are, for the sake of clearness, first named in connection with the generation of their parent; and, afterwards, particularly noticed under the Second Generation, to which they numerically belong. The same method is observed throughout the whole series of generations.]

NOTICE OF THE HUNTINGTON FAMILY.

Albany, N. Y., July 10, 1847.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D.,

Editor of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register :

SIR, — Being related to the HUNTINGTON family on the maternal side, and having found a manuscript letter from Joseph Huntington to Roger Huntington, dated Coventry, Ct., March 25, 1793, giving an account of the early ancestors of the family, I send you the following *extract* from it in order to furnish some of the facts which may be wanted in making out a sketch for publication.

As this family has been considerably prominent, and highly respectable in this country, I have taken it for granted, that you will give it a place in your Register.

“Near the close of the reign of Charles the first, (1648,) the original stock of our family in America, who was a citizen of Norwich in England, and a Religious Puritan under persecution, with his wife and three sons, embarked for America. His name was Simon. He was nearly fifty years of age; his wife was some years younger. Their three sons who were in the bloom of youth, were named Christopher, Simon, and Samuel.

They made their course for the mouth of Connecticut river, but our progenitor being seized with a violent fever and dysentary, died within sight of the shore, whither he was brought, and now lies buried in Saybrook or Lyme, as both towns were but one at first. I have in vain enquired for his grave when I have been there, as no monument has been erected to his memory.

His widow who was a lady of a good family, piety and virtue, and had a valuable fortune left her in money; not long after his death, was married to a gentleman in Windsor, named Stoughton, and there she finished her life in affluence and comfort.

The three sons settled first at Saybrook: but soon after, the youngest, namely, Samuel, removed to New Jersey and settled in Newark.

About the time that Samuel removed to New Jersey, the other two brothers, namely, Christopher and Simon, came to Norwich, and there lived in honor and piety to a good old age.

The sons of Christopher, were Christopher, Thomas and John; the sons of Christopher last mentioned, were Christopher, Isaac, Jabez, Matthew, Hezekiah, John and Jeremiah; the sons of Thomas, were Thomas, Jedediah, Christopher, Eleazer, William and Simon; John left but one son, bearing his own name.

The branch of Simon, the son of Simon: — His sons were Simon, Joseph, Samuel, Daniel and James; the sons of the last mentioned Simon, were Simon, Eleazer and Joshua; the sons of Joseph were Nathaniel, Jonathan, David and Solomon; the sons of Samuel were Samuel, Caleb, John and Simon; the sons of Daniel were Daniel, Jonathan and Benjamin; the sons of James were James, Peter and Nathaniel.

Samuel who removed to New Jersey, left one son, Samuel, who had three sons, Thomas, Simon and Samuel.

At the time of the emigration of Simon, a brother of his, whose name was Samuel, was Captain of the king's life guard, and much in his favor.”

Yours,

FRED. S. PEASE.

GENEALOGY OF HENRI GACHET.

About the year 1700, two Frenchmen, brothers, and Huguenots, named Henri and David Gachet, emigrated from Rochelle in France, and settled in Bristol county, Massachusetts. The descendants of the two have Anglicized the name in different ways, those of the elder brother writing it *Gassett*, and those of the younger, *Gushée*. Most of them reside in Massachusetts, in Bristol county, where the descendants of *both* are numerous, and but few, if any of them, live out of New England. They do not, however, retain the name of their progenitors to a very great extent, owing to the large proportion of females in the families.

The descendants from HENRI are as follow :

First Generation. Henri married Sarah Hoskins, a native of England, not many years after her arrival in America. To them were born two sons, Daniel and Isaac, and seven daughters, who were married to Messrs. Jones, Pitts, Tisdale, Smith, Crossman, and two brothers by the name of Perry. Isaac died a. 19.

Second Generation. Daniel married Hannah Walker of Dighton. Their children in the order of birth were, Isaac, Hannah, Henry, Seth, Sarah, Mary, Levi, John, Phebe, Simeon, Benjamin, and Reuben. He moved with his family to Hopkinton, Ms., Oct. 26, 1746.

Third Generation. Henry married Persis Howe of Marlborough, August, 1757. Their children were Daniel, Persis, Phebe, Mary Winslow, Joel, Zilpah, Henry, Finis, and Catherine. The parents lived and died in Northborough, each aged about 82 years, where their remains and those of most of their children are entombed.

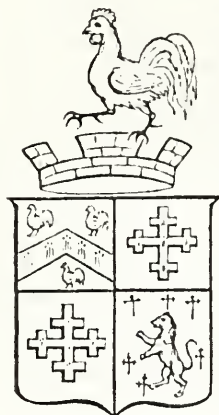
Fourth Generation. Of the third generation from Henri, the Huguenot, Henry is the only survivor, now aged 73, and an inhabitant of the city of Boston, where until his retirement from business, he has been a merchant over forty years. He married Lucy Wood of Northborough, the native place of both, Feb. 17, 1812. Their children were Henry, Oscar, Albert, Lucy Wood, Catherine, Edward, Eleanor, Francis, and Walter, of whom three, Albert, Lucy Wood, and Walter are deceased. Mr. Gassett graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1795, where three of his sons have graduated; namely, Henry, 1834, Edward, 1843, and Francis, 1847. He has in his possession a letter from the mother, then a widow, of these two emigrants, Henri and David, dated "A la Rochelle le 1^r de Mars 1711," and directed thus, "La presente qu'il donne à Maitre Henry Gachet, charpentier de navire a Baston."

Some of Mr. Gassett's reminiscences, as he relates them occasionally, are, the day of snow-shoes, an article now seldom named and scarcely known; the dark day which pervaded New England; the deep snow, thus called, so deep and so crusted, that ox-teams and horses and sleighs could pass anywhere, without obstacles from rivers or fences. He, though only about four years old at the time, remembers Burgoyne's army when marching through Northborough to embark at Boston for their own country. This town was the limits of the day's march, and his father's premises happened to be a central position of the encampment for the night of Nov. 2, 1777. His house, barn, out buildings, &c., were entirely filled and occupied by the American escort and the prisoners. The late Hon. Israel Bartlett of Haverhill, Ms., had the chief command, and this historical event, as well as its date, is found in his diary, now in possession of his son, Enoch Bartlett, Esq., of Dorchester, Ms.

THE GOOKIN FAMILY.

BY J. WINGATE THORNTON, ESQ., OF BOSTON.

In an extensive research among the county and other local histories of England, the name of Gookin has been nowhere found but in connection with the family of the County of Kent. The following pedigree is a literal copy, taken for the writer* from the original "visitation" in the *Herald's College* in London, and is the *only one* of the name on the records of that Institution.



ARMS — Quarterly. 1st, *gules, a chevron ermine between 3 cocks or, 2 in chief, 1 in base.* Gookin. 2nd and 3rd, *sable, a cross crosslet, ermine.* 4th, *or, a lion rampant, gules between 6 crosses fitchée.* CREST — On a mural crown, *gules, a cock or, beaked and legged azure, combed and wattled gu.*†

ARNOLDUS GOKIN, =
de Com. Cantii.

Tho. Gokin de Bekes, = . . . filia et haeres
borne in Com. Cantii. | de Durant.

Johes Gokin de = Katherina filia
Ripple Court in G. mi. Den.
Com. Cantii. de Kingstone (†)

Elizabetha nupta
Tho. Long Alder-
manus Cantii.

Vincent Gokin,
fil: 4th dux: filiam
..... Wood.

Daniel Gokin filius tertius
duxit Mariam filiam Rici
Birde, Sacre Theolog.
Co. Ess^e.

Johannes Gokin = Anna, filia
fil. 2^{us} juris pe- Johes Brett.
ritus.

Thomas Gokin de = Jana filia Richardi
Ripple Cort. fil. et Thurston de Chal-
haeres. lock.

Thomas, fil-
ius secundus.

Johes Gookin, fil.
et haeres de Ripple.

Richard Gookin
of Ripple, living
1699.

Catharina nupt.
Gms. Warren de
Ripple predict.

Maria.

Anna.

Elizab.

Margareta.

The omission in the pedigree of the descendants of *Daniel* and *Vincent*, the third and fourth sons of "*John Gokin of Ripple Court*," who were both married in England, may be accounted for by the probable

* By Mr. H. G. Somerby. This pedigree is published in *Berry's Kent Genealogies*, p. 191.

† These arms were borne by Gov. Gookin, with no essential difference.

‡ She was of the 12th generation from "*Sir Alured Denne*, Knt., Seneschal of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, and Escheator of the County of Kent, 12th Henry III., 1231, son of William Denne of East Kent, living in the time of King John, gr. son of Ralph de Dene, 20th William the Conqueror, Lord of Buckhurst, Sussex; grandson of ROBERT DE DEN, or DE DENE, who held large estates in Sussex, Kent, and Normandy, in the time of Edward the Confessor." See *Berry's Kent Genealogies*.

ARMS. — Quarterly. 1st and 4th azure, three leopards' heads, (affronté), couped at the neck, or. 2nd and 3rd, ar. two branches sa. each charged with a leopard's head or.

CREST. — On a mount vert, a stag, lodged, ermine, attired or, resting the dexter fore foot upon a fleur-de-lis, erect, or.

The mother of Catharine Denne, who married Gokin, was Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Tufton, of Sussex, ancestor of the first Earl of Thanet, and died 1552, at Beaksbourne, Kent.

removal of *Vincent* and *Daniel* to the county of Cork in Ireland, and of *Daniel* from thence to Virginia, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, (the period when the pedigree closes,) of which there is the following evidence.

William Penn in a letter to his Colony, dated at London, 28th 7th mo., 1708, said, "Now, my dear friends, as to outward things I have sent a new Governor [Col. Charles Gookin] of years and experience; of a quiet easy temper, that I hope will give offence to none, nor too easily put up with any if offered him, without hope of amendment, &c. He is sober, understandeth to command and obey, and of what they call a good family, his grand father Sir Vincent Gookin, having been an early great planter in Ireland in King James the first and the first Charles' days."*

In 1655-6, Henry Cromwell wrote to Secretary Thurloe. "I heare my Lord Broghill, William Johnson, *Vin. Gookin*, are chosen for Corke County and townes therein" — "for the parliament of this nation." Several letters from Sir Vincent to the Protector, and to Secretary Thurloe are preserved in "Thurloe's State Papers," some of them written in cipher.†

"*Master Daniel Gookin*" was the tenth in a list of 26 Patentees, to whom patents were granted in 1620, [18 James 1st] and who had "Undertaken to transport great multitudes of people and cattle to Virginia."‡ The famous Capt. John Smith has chronicled Gookin's arrival in Virginia, and preserved his memory in the pages of his "Generall Historie."§

GOCKING'S PLANTATION.

In "1621 — The 22d of November arrived Master Gookin out of Ireland, with fiftie men of his owne and thirtie Passengers, exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of Provision and cattle and planted himself at Nupors-Newes, [Newport's-News, Virginia.] The cotten in a yeere grew so thick as one's arme, and so high as a man: here anything that is planted doth prosper so well as in no place better."

On the twenty-second of March, in the year following, the general massacre by the Savages, took place, when three hundred and forty-seven whites were slain in various parts of the Colony — the entire population at that time being about four thousand. Then, says Captain Smith,

"This lamentable and so unexpected disaster, . . . drave them all to their wit's end. It was twenty or thirty daies ere they could resolve what to doe: but at last it was concluded all the petty Plantations should be abandoned, and drawne only to make good five or six places. Now for want of boats, it was impossible on such a sudden to

* The whole letter is printed in "Proud's Hist. of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, note on pages 4th and 5th. "His Majesty in Council, of the 8th of January, 1719-20, ordered" the petition of "Captain Charles Gookin, late Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania," "setting forth his many years faithful service in the army, wherein he lost his rank, on account of being preferred to the Government of Penna. and for supporting the dignity whereof," &c. &c., praying for a grant of "Islands lying waste and uninhabited in the midst of Delaware River," &c., to be considered by the "Lords of Trade," who made a favorable Report at "Whitehall, Sept. 1721." It is singular that Penn should appoint an officer of the British Army, to be Governor of his Quaker Colony.

† See Vol. VI. pp. 19, 37, 327, 616.

‡ Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. IV., p. 1755.

§ "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles, from 1584 to 1626, by Capt. John Smith." London. 1627, folio, pp. 110, 150.

bring also their Cattle and many other things, which they had then in possession, all which for the most part at their departure, was burnt, ruined, and destroyed by the Salvages. Only *Master Gookins* at *Nuport's*-news would not obey the Commissioners' command in that, though he scarce had five and thirty of all sorts with him, yet he thought himself sufficient against what could happen, and so did, to his great credit, and the content of his Adventurers."

"*Master Gookins* at *Nuports*-Newes, hauing thirtie five of all sorts with him refused that order and made good his part against the *Sauvages*.*"

This indication of Gookin's character renders it probable that he was one of those referred to by Sir William Keith, who having their own private gain more in view than any regular settlement of the Colony, went over and carried Stock and Servants along with them, separate from those of the Company, each designing to take land for himself as Capt. Newport had done, and others again who grasped not only at large Grants of Land, but even royalties and *particular Immunities within their own Manors which were truly inconsistent with, as well as independent of the Civil Power*, and consequently very destructive of that equality of Right and Good Order, that ought to be maintained in such a settlement.†

Among the records of the General Court of Virginia is an indenture made the 16th of November, A. D. 1626, "between John Thurlby merchant, Thomas Coe and William Streets, mariners, in the behalf of Daniel Gookinge of Carygoline in the county of Corke within the kingdom of Ireland esq^r of the one part and Richard Griffen late servant to the said Daniell Gooking, resident at Elizabeth City in Virginia, yeoman, of the other part," whereby the parties of the first part, "in the behalf of the said Daniel Gooking, as well for and in consideracon of the good and honest service the said Daniel Gooking and his assignes have had and reced from the said Richard Griffen, as also for and in consideracon of the yearly rent and other conditions hereafter mentioned and expressed," "doe give, grant, assigne and confirme unto the said Rich^d Griffen his heires and assignes one hundred acres of land, being part of the land belonging to the lordshipp of the said Daniel Gooking, scituate and lyeth above Newport Newes at the place now called *Maries Mount*."

Among the records of the said General Court, there is also an indenture made the first day of February, A. D. 1630, "between Daniell Gooking of Newport Newes in Virginia, gent. of the one part and Thomas Addison late servant to the said Daniell his father of the other part," whereby "the said Daniell Gooking younger, in the behalfe of his father, as well for and in consideracon of the good and honest service the said Daniel Gooking and his assignes have had and received from the said Thomas Addison, as alsoe for and in consideration of the yearly rent and other conditions hereafter mentioned and expressed, doe give, grant, assigne and confirme unto the s^d Thomas Addison his heires one fifty acres of land, being part of the land belonging to the lordshipp of the said Daniel Gooking, is scituate and leyeth above Newport Newes at a place there now called *Maries Mount*."

The following are extracts from the order book of the General Court of Virginia :

* Purchas' Pilgrims, Vol. IV., p. 1792.

† Keith's History of Virginia. London, 1725, 4to, p. 140.

"At a court holden at James City the nyne and twentyeth of June 1642. Present S^r William Berkeley kn^t Governo^r &c. Capt. John West M^r Rich. Kemp Capt. William Brocas Capt. Christ. Wormley Capt. Hum. Higginson. The comicon for the monethly court of Upp. Norfolk to be renewed and the com^{rs} to be as followeth: Capt. Daniell Gookin comander. M^r Francis Hough Capt. Tho. Burbage M^r John Hill Mr. Olliver Spry, Mr. Thomas Dew M^r Randall Crew M^r Robert Bennett Mr. Philip Bennett. The Cpts. of trayned Bands to be as followeth: Capt. Daniell Gookin, Capt. Thomas Burbage."

"At a Quarter Court holden at James City the 22th of November 1642. Present S^r William Berkeley knight" &c. "Whereas Capt. John Gookin hath represented to the Board certayne Outrages and Robberyes comitted by the Indians belonging to Nanzemond in the county of the Lower Norfolk, The Court hath therefore ordered according to the request of the said Capt. John Gooking, That Authority be given to the Comander of the Upp. Norfolk either by Lre or Commicon to send to the Indian King of Nansimond that those Indians who have comitted the Outrages may be sent in to receive such condigne punishm^t as the nature of the offence may justly merritt, as alsoe to restore the goods stollen, which if he shall refuse to pforme that then the said Comander shall have power to apprehend any of the Indians they can and to keepe them in hold untill satisfacon and restitucon be accordingly made."

There is also an order of court made the 20th of January, 1644, upon the petition of dame Elizabeth Harvey, substituting Richard Kemp, Esq., and Capt. William Peirce, as trustees in the place of "Capt. Samuell Mathews esq. George Ludlow esq. Capt. Daniell Gookin and Capt. Thomas Bernard," the former trustees under a feoffment made by the said dame Elizabeth for the use of Samuel Stevens, gent., her son by a former marriage.*

"A grant of 2500 acres in the Upper County of Norfolk, upon the North West of Nansemond River, issued to Daniel Gookins Esq. 29 Dec^r 1637: also a grant of 1400 acres on Rappahannock River, about thirty five miles upon the North side, issued to Capt. Daniel Gookin, 4th of November, 1642." †

It is probable that the Master Gookin mentioned in Smith's History of Virginia was the father of the Daniel Gooking who made the deed of February, 1630, to Thomas Addison; that at the date of that deed the elder Daniel Gookin had returned to Ireland; and that the "Captain Daniel Gooking" mentioned in the various orders of the General Court was Daniel Gooking the younger. Capt. John Gookin may have been a brother to Daniel, Jr., and named for John Gokin of Ripple Court, his grandfather. Several grants of land were issued to John Gookin.

In 1642, our Puritan Colonists sent Missionaries to Episcopalian Virginia, which soon excited opposition there, and in the next year, 1643, the Assembly passed an Act, which not only forbade the New England Clergy "to teach or preach publicly or privately," but ordered also that "the Governor and Council do take care that ALL *Non-conformists* . . . shall be *compelled* to depart the Colonie with all conveniencie," ‡ so that

* The above extracts are certified by N. P. Howard, Esq., Clerk of the General Court of Virginia, Sept. 7, 1847.

† Letter from William W. Parker, Esq., first Clerk of "Virginia Land Office."

‡ "Hening's Statutes at Large," Vol. I., p. 227, communicated by the Rev. Henry Gookin, Storer of Scarboro', Me., late of Virginia, a grandson of the late Hon. Daniel Gookin of North Hampton, N. H.

the removal to New England of some of the converts of the Missionaries may have been compulsory rather than from choice. Cotton Mather in his biography of Thompson, one of the Missionaries, recording his success there, says :

" A constellation of Great Converts there
Shone round him, and his Heavenly Glory were,
GOOKINS was one of these ; By Thompson's pains,
CHRIST and NEW ENGLAND, a dear GOOKINS gains."*

Daniel Gookin here referred to is distinguished in the Annals of the Colony of Massachusetts. He came with his family probably, in the Ship which arrived at Boston, May 10th, 1614, and on " y^e 26th day of y^e 3d moneth," 1614, Captaine Daniell Gookin " was admitted to the 1st chh. in Boston, and on the 29th was honored with the freedom of the Colony, favors rarely conferred on persons of so short a residence, only six and nine days after his arrival, and probably intended as an acknowledgment of his kindness to the missionaries in Virginia,† and his distinction in that Colony.

About five months after, on the motion of Thomas Leverett, on the 12th, 8th, 1614, " Mrs. Mary Gookin, o^r brother Captaine Gookin's wife " was also admitted to the same church, of which John Cotton was pastor.‡

Gov. Winthrop in a letter written at Boston " 14. (3) [16] 47 " says, " there came in this morning, a ship from Virginia with Capt. Gookin and some others. She was bought by him [o^f] the Governor there.— She came out ten days since."§ From this it appears that Gookin was a man of property, and perhaps engaged in commercial transactions, and it is not improbable that he may have engaged in other voyages to Virginia.— In an old paper, dated " March 28th, 1618," he is mentioned as " late of Virginia, Gent." and reference is made to a record " in Nansamond in Virginia."|| In 1618, Captain Gookin removed to Cambridge, and from this time appears to have resided permanently in New England. " The 3d Day of y^e 7th Month 1618, our brother Captaine Gookin and o^r Sister Mrs. Mary Gookin his wife, were according to their owne Desires wth y^e Consent of y^e Church by their silence dismissed to y^e church at Cambridge and to have tres accordingly " from Mr. Cotton's church in Boston.‡ There, various offices of trust were conferred upon him. In 1619 and 1651, he was elected a representative of Cambridge, and in the last year was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1652 he was elected an Assistant, and re-elected continuously to 1686, a space of thirty-five years. In November, 1655, Cromwell had a favorite project of colonizing Jamaica, which England had recently acquired from Spain, by capture, with people from New England, and had " sent Commissioners and Instructions into New England to try what people might be drawn thence." " Long correspondences about it, and details, from assiduous Mr. Gookin, Chief of those Commissioners," are preserved in Thurloe.¶ The

* Magnalia, Book III, Ch. 17.

† Savage's Winthrop, Vol. II., p. 165, and First Church Records in Boston.

‡ First Church Records, Boston.

§ Savage's Winthrop, Vol. II., p. 353.

|| Middlesex Court Records.

¶ " Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, by Thomas Carlyle "— Letter CXLIII, and note ¶—" Thurloe's State Papers," Vol. IV., pp. 6, 110, 149, Vol. V., p. 509, Vol. VI., p. 362.

scheme was unsuccessful, from "the unhealthfulness of the Island," and strong fears of continual invasions and disquiet from the Spaniards. Mr. Gookin in his letter, written at Boston, Jan. 21, 1655, informed Secretary Thurloe "that it pleased the Lord, two days since to land him safe in New England after ten weekes of an exercising passage from the Isle of Wight;" and that "it cannot yet be collected upon any grounds of certainty what will be the issue of my employ." Govs. Endecott and Bellingham, in a letter to Cromwell of date Oct. 23^d, 1656, acknowledged the receipt "by Capt. Gookin of his highness proposals for the removal of some of ours to Jamaica." The late date of this letter may indicate that Gookin had again been to England, after January, the date of his first letter. In 1656, he was appointed by the "General Court" superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the Government of Massachusetts; but he still faithfully urged Cromwell's plan, which he did not abandon as utterly hopeless until the summer of 1657, when he addressed a letter at "Cambridge in New England, June 20th, 1657," to Secretary Thurloe, which concludes as follows: "And now, right honourable, since my service for his highness in this place seems fully ended at present, I hope it may be no offense if I return for England by the next shipp, respecting some particular ocasions of my owne left undone at my coming away; and also to tender myself ready, (if called thereunto), with my poor mite to serve his renowned highness in the Lord, unto whome my hart stands firmly bent and devoted, as to him, whome the God of heaven hath eminently designed to doe great things for the honour of his great name, inlargement of the Kingdome of his Christ, and good of his poore church; which the good Lord strengthen him and his helpers unto every day more and more; and when their work is finished receive him and them into the third heaven, to triumph in glory through eternitie — so he humbly and earnestly desires to pray, who is

His highnesse's
and your honour's servant,

Daniel Gookin

To prevent contentions and heresies, laws were passed abridging the liberty of the press, and for a time no printing was allowed in any town within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts except Cambridge. In 1662, Gen. Daniel Gookin and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell were appointed the first licensers of the printing press.*

Mr. Gookin's office of Indian Commissioner, enabled him to obtain a thorough knowledge of the Indian nations, and as the result of eighteen years of official observation, in 1674, Dec. 7th, "he dedicated his Historical Collections of the Indians in New England, of their several nations, numbers, customs, manners, religion and government, before the English planted there," to King Charles II.† In the work he says of his active and earnest associate, the Apostle Eliot, "the truth is, Mr. Eliot engaged in this great work of preaching unto the Indians upon a very pure and sincere account; for I being his neighbor and intimate friend, at the

* Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay, pp. 257, 'S. — Thomas' History of Printing in the United States, Vol. I, p. 207.

† First volume of the Massachusetts Historical Collections.

time when he first attempted the enterprise, he was pleased to communicate unto me his design and the motives that induced him thereunto.* In 1677, Dec. 15th, he dedicated to the Hon. Robert Boyle his "Historical Account of the doings and sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England, in the years 1675-6-7."†

King Philip's war had excited extreme jealousy toward the friendly Indians, and Gookin and Eliot, convinced of their innocence, by their unwavering friendship and fidelity to them, became very unpopular. Gookin was afraid to walk the streets.‡ Eliot records, in "1676, 2 month, 4th," Election Day, that "the people in their distemper left out Capt. Gookins, and put him off the Bench.§

The following incident also related by Eliot, exhibits the popular feeling. "1676, on the 7th day of the 2^d month, Capt. Gookins, Mr. Danforth,|| Mr. Stoughton,¶ w^r sent by the council to order matters at Long Island, for the Indians planting there — y^r called me wth y^m — in o^r way thither, a great boat of about 14 tun, meeting us, turned hard upon us, (wheth^r wilfully or by negligence, God, he knoweth.)

"yⁿ run the stern of o^r boat w^r we sat under water, o^r boat's saile, or something tangled wth the great boat and by God's mercy kept to it, my Cosin Jakob and Cosin Perrie, being forward in o^r boat quickly got up into the great Boat — I so sunk I drank in salt water twice and could not help it. God assisted my two cosins to deliver us all, and help us into the great boat, w^{ch} w^s not far from the Castle, where we went ashore, dried and refreshed, and yⁿ went to the Island, p^rformed o^r work, returned, praised be the Lord. Some thanked God, and some wished we had been drowned — Soone after [he] y^r wished we had been drowned, was himself drowned about the same place w^r we w^r so wonderfully delivered" — "day 12th the Indians came off the Island — Capt. Gookins cars for them at Cambridge."***

"Gookin was a very Moses in those pious efforts on behalf of the Indians of which Eliot was the Aaron."†† — His friend Eliot in a letter to Robert Boyle calls him "a pillar in our Indian work."‡‡

Gookin by his inflexible integrity and earnest action, gradually regained the popular confidence, particularly by his bold and strong support of the charter against the machinations of the infamous Randolph, the evil genius of New England "who exhibited to the Lords of the Council, articles of high misdemeanor against him and others." He drew up a remonstrance against sending an agent to England, and as the paper is an important document, it may be published in a future number.

Gookin in "his old age" wrote "The History of New England," in eight Books, which he left in manuscript, and which is now supposed to be lost. In the close of the 3rd Book he gave "a brief account of the author's life, and the reasons inducing him to remove himself and family into New England."§§

* Chap. V.

† Second volume of the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society.

‡ Baylies' "Memoir of Plymouth," Vol. II., Part 3, p. 64.

§ First Church Records, Roxbury. — Bliss's History of Rehoboth, pp. 101, '2.

|| Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts, President of Maine, &c. &c.

¶ Chief-Justice of the Province, Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c.

** First Chh. Records, Roxbury.

†† MS. of the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington, Ms.

‡‡ Birch's Life of Boyle, p. 437.

§§ Massachusetts Historical Collections, Vol. I., pp. 224, '5

In 1681, when about 70 years of age, he was appointed Major General of the Colony.*

Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, in his journal of March 18, 1687, says, "I go to Charlestown Lecture, and yⁿ wth Capt. Hutchinson to see dying Major Gookin: He speaks to us, March 19, Saturday ab^t 5 or 6 in y^e Morn. Major Daniel Gookin dies, a right good man — Tuesday, March 22, 1686-7, Major Gookin buried."

His resting-place, in the south-east corner of the old Cambridge burying-ground, is beneath a brick monument covered with a stone slab, bearing this inscription, thus:

Here lyeth intered
y^e body of MAJOR GEN^{EL}
DANIEL GOOKINGS, aged
75 yeares, who
departed this life
y^e 19th of March,
1686-7

Johnson, who was from the County of Kent, and who knew Gookin, terms him "a Kentish Soldier;" † and the following evidence from the correspondence of Gov. Charles Gookin, the grandson of Sir Vincent Gookin, with a grandson of Gen. Gookin, confirms the presumption of the General's descent from Daniel, the brother of Sir Vincent.

"Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1709. I assure you that the account you gave me of that part of our family settled in America, was extremely satisfactory. . . The Spring will be a time of some leisure with me; I mean from the beginning of March to the last of April. I purpose, God willing, to pass one part of that time with you and others, our relations at Boston." And in another letter, dated "9^{br}. 22d. 1710:" "By letters from Ireland I am informed two of our relatives are lately dead, viz. Robert Gookin, son of my uncle Robert, and Augustine Gookin, eldest son of my uncle Charles." "By the packet I have letters from the Proprietors, &c.

D^r Cossⁿ y^r very affect^{ed} Kinsman
and Serv^t

CHARLES GOOKIN. ‡

(To be continued.)

THE FOSTER FAMILY.

I. REGINALD FOSTER was the venerable patriarch of the family in America. He was descended from an ancient and respectable family settled in the west of England, connected with those of the name in the north of England, who wrote their name *Forster*, and were distinguished for their exploits against the Scots mentioned in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and in "Marmion." He came from England at the time so many emigrated to Massachusetts, in 1638, and with his family was on board one of the vessels embargoed by King Charles I. He settled at Ipswich in the county of Essex, with his *wife, five sons*, and

* Hutchinson's History, pp. 331, 335.

† "Wonder Working Providence," Ch. 26.

‡ MS. and p. 113 of the Register.

two daughters; where he lived to extreme old age, with as much peace and happiness as was compatible with his circumstances in the settlement of a new country. The names of his *five* sons who came with him from England, were 1. *Abraham*; 2. *Reginald*; 3. *William*; 4. *Isaac*; and 5. *Jacob*, (ancestor of the Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey Fosters.) One of the daughters who came with him from England married first a *Wood*, and after his death she married a *Peabody*. His other daughter married a *Story*, ancestor of Dr. Story, formerly of Boston, and of the late Judge Story. It is remarkable of this family, that they all lived to extreme old age, all married, and all had large families from whom are descended a very numerous progeny settled in various parts of the United States.

II. ABRAHAM FOSTER, (son of Reginald,) was born at Exeter in England, in the year 1622, and at sixteen years of age came with his father and settled in Ipswich, where he married and had children as follows: 1. *Ephraim*, b. Oct. 9, 1657; 2. *Abraham*, b. Oct. 16, 1659; 3. *Benjamin*, b. 1670; 4. *Ebenezer*, born July 15, 1672; 5. *Mehctabel*, b. Oct. 12, 1675; 6. *Caleb*, b. Nov. 9, 1677. He lived to old age, dying Jan. 25, 1711, a. 89 years.

III. EPHRAIM FOSTER, (son of Abraham and grandson of Reginald,) b. at Ipswich, Oct. 9, 1657, m. *Hannah Eames* and settled in Andover, Ms., where he had the following children: 1. *Rose*, b. May 9, 1678, d. 1692; 2. *Hannah*, b. May 28, 1682, d. young; 3. *Hannah*, b. May 15, 1684, m. *Timothy Styles* of Boxford, and had a very numerous progeny living in 1777; 4. *Jemima*, b. Feb. 25, 1686, m. *Ezekiel Ladd*; 5. *Ephraim*, b. March 12, 1687, m. Jan. 11, 1716, to *Abigail Poor* of Newbury, and settled at Andover; 6. *John*, b. March 26, 1690, m. Jan. 17, 1715, to *Rebecca Rowland*; 7. *Gideon*, b. May 13, 1692; 8. *David*, b. April 18, 1691; 9. *Moses*, b. Sept. 27, 1696; 10. *Aaron*, b. April 21, 1699; 11. *Joshua*, b. March 13, 1702.

IV. EPHRAIM FOSTER, (son of Ephraim,) b. in Andover, March 12, 1687. He was a blacksmith and settled at Andover, where he d. April 8, 1738, in the 52nd year of his age. His wife was Abigail Poor of Newbury. They had six children, of whom only one arrived at years of maturity; namely, *Jedediah*, b. Oct. 10, 1726. The widow Abigail Foster m. Capt. Fry, and d. Aug. 28, 1747.

V. JEDEDIAH FOSTER, (son of Ephraim,) b. at Andover, Oct. 10, 1726, graduated at H. C. 1741. He soon after went to Brookfield in the county of Worcester, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with Brigadier-General Joseph Dwight, whose daughter *Dorothy* he m. May 18, 1749. He was a man very much trusted and respected. He sustained various offices; was a Deacon of the church in the first parish; Major in the militia; Judge of Probate for the County; Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; a member of the Legislature several times, and of the Convention for framing a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He died, Oct. 17, 1779, aged 53. A sermon was preached on the occasion of his death, by Nathan Fiske, D. D., in which he gave him a high character for usefulness in church and state. His children were 1. *Pamela*, b. Aug. 12, 1750, d. Jan. 19, 1751; 2. *Theodore*, b. April 29, 1752, O. S., graduated at the College in Rhode Island, (now Brown University,) 1770, (ad eundem, Dartmouth, 1786.) m. 1. Lydia Fenner, daughter of Gov. Fenner; 2. Esther Bowen Millard. He was a lawyer of distinction; was Senator in Congress from Rhode Island thirteen years; was a lover of the

study of antiquities, particularly American; and made considerable collections toward a history of Rhode Island, which he planned, but from habits of procrastination never executed. In the preface to his *Life of Roger Williams*, Knowles used what he found advantageous to his purpose among Mr. Foster's papers. Mr. Foster died in Providence, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Tillinghast, 183-; 3. *Theophilus*, b. March 16, 1751, d. in Wilmington, Vt., about nine years since, a farmer; 4. *Abigail*, b. Jan. 10, 1756, d. July 25, 1779, never married; 5. *Dwight*, b. Dec. 7, 1757, d. April 23, 1823; 6. *Peregrine*, b. Dec. 28, 1759, m. a Mrs. Bradshaw, settled in Marietta, Ohio, where he d. in 1805, having been a man of great energy. He left a number of children, two of whom are now living in Ohio; 7. *Ruth*, m. Hon. Thomas Ives, a lawyer and extensive farmer in Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

VI. DWIGHT FOSTER, (son of Jedediah,) b. at Brookfield, Ms., Dec. 7, 1757, graduated at the College in Rhode Island, 1774, (M. A. ad eundem, Harvard;) taught school at several places, studied law partly with his brother Theodore at Providence and partly with the celebrated Major Joseph Hawley at Northampton, commenced the practice of law at Providence, R. I., but, immediately upon the death of his father, Oct. 17, 1779, removed to Brookfield, and was chosen to supply the vacancy from Brookfield in the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, created by his father's death. He m. Rebecca Faulkner, May 7, 1783. She was the eldest daughter of Col. Francis Faulkner of Acton, and had two brothers, graduates at Harvard College, namely, Luther, 1802, William Emerson, 1797. Mr. Foster was a lawyer of extensive practice, and sustained many offices of trust and honor, having been High-Sheriff of the County, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, Elector of President, Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Worcester, and member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts. He was a man of very considerable acquirements, of great dignity and suavity of manners, and of unbending integrity. He died in Brookfield, April 23, 1823, having been for some years laid aside from active usefulness, by disease. His children were 1. *Pamela*, b. March 4, 1781, d. unmarried, Sept. 16, 1807; 2. *Algernon Sidney*, b. Nov. 22, 1785, d. at Brookfield, July 25, 1823, never married; 3. *Sophia Dwight*, b. July 30, 1787, m. Samuel M. Burnside, Esq., an attorney of Worcester, Oct. 1816, where she now lives; 4. *Alfred Dwight*, b. July 26, 1800.

VII. ALFRED DWIGHT, (son of Dwight Foster,) was born at Brookfield, July 26, 1800, received his preparatory education by private instruction and at Leicester Academy, graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and studied law at Worcester with Samuel M. Burnside, Esq. He resides at Worcester, and has represented that town in General Court, and been a member of the Governor's Council. He is a Trustee of Leicester Academy and of Amherst College, has been a Trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital, and its Treasurer ever since its establishment.

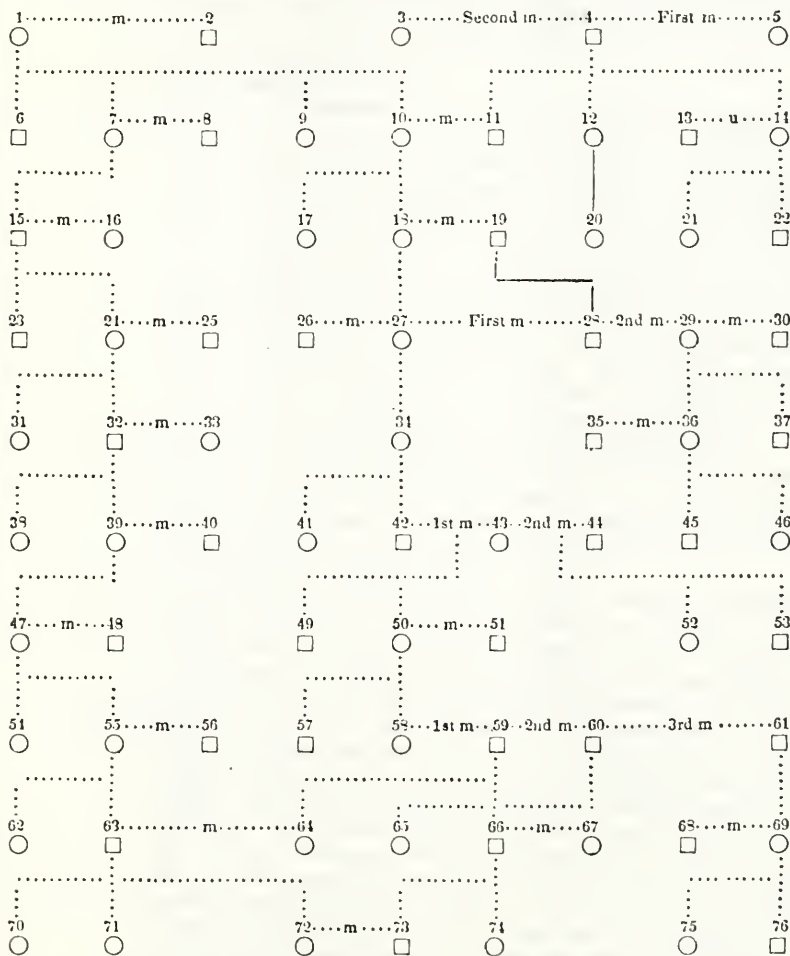
He married Lydia Stiles, daughter of John W. Stiles, Esq., of Worcester, Feb., 1828, and has three children; *Dwight*, b. Dec. 13, 1828; *Mary Stiles*, b. May 23, 1830; and *Rebecca Faulkner*, b. April 1, 1832. They are all living, and Dwight is a member of the Senior Class in Yale College.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GENEALOGY.

BY LEMUEL SHATTUCK, ESQ.

NAMES AND DEFINITIONS OF THE DIFFERENT DEGREES OF KINDRED.

The terms used to designate the different degrees of consanguinity and relationship are often indefinitely or erroneously used. For the purpose of defining them accurately, and introducing a more correct use of them, this article, embracing the following diagram, is prepared.*



1. *Husband and Wife.* A man married to a woman, is the husband of that woman; as in the diagram, the first circle, numbered 1,

* In the diagram, the circles represent males, and the squares represent females. The dotted lines connect blood and marriage relations, and solid lines connect relations by adoption. M signifies married and U unmarried.

represents the husband of square 2, which represents the wife; and circles 3 and 5, are husbands of square 4; and such a woman is the *wife* of such a man; as 2 is the wife of 1, and 4 is the wife of 3 and 5.

2. *Father and Mother.* When a child results from the union or marriage of a husband and wife, such husband is the lawful *father*, and such wife is the lawful *mother* of such lawful child; as 6, 7, 9, and 10, are the lawful children of 1 and 2. The term *parent* is synonymous with father and mother. So *papa* and *mamma*, in a familiar sense, are used for father and mother.
3. *Father-in-law and Mother-in-law.* A father is *father-in-law* to the person whom his child marries; and a mother is *mother-in-law* to the same person; as 7 marries 8, therefore 1 is father-in-law, and 2 mother-in-law, to 8.
4. *Step-father and Step-mother.* A man who marries a woman, having children by another man, is *step-father* to such children; and a woman who marries a man having children by another woman, is *step-mother* to such children. As the man 3, marrying 4, a widow having three children, 11, 12, and 14, by her former husband 5, is step-father to those children. The woman 28, married two husbands, 27 and 29, both of whom had been married before, and had children, (the former had had by his first wife 26, 34; and the latter had had 36 and 37, by his first wife 30,) and she is step-mother to 31, and 36, and 37. Some define father-in-law and step-father, as synonymous. This definition seems to be erroneous. Mistakes are also made in defining step-father as the *father of an orphan*. It may or may not be so; as will appear from the following definitions and illustrations.
5. *Step-father-in-law and Step-mother-in-law.* A man, whose step-child marries, is step-father-in-law to the person whom such child marries; and the woman, under the same connections, is step-mother-in-law to such child. As 28 is step-mother-in-law to 35, and 3 is step-father-in-law to 10.
6. *Natural father and Natural mother.* The father and mother of a child who were not married are called the *natural parents* of such a child; as 13 and 14 not married had 21 and 22, and are the *natural father* and *natural mother* of those children.
7. *Putative father.* One who is reported, or supposed to be the father.
8. *Adoptive father and Adoptive mother.* A man who adopts the children of another, as his own, and makes them heirs with his other children, if he has any, is the *adoptive father*, and the woman who does the same thing is the *adoptive mother* of such children. As illustrated by the diagram on the preceding page, the woman 19 adopted 28 as her own child, and thus became her adoptive mother; and the man 12 adopted the orphan 20, and became his adoptive father. A person who takes a child to bring up merely, should not be considered as the adoptive father or mother of such child. In this connection we observe that *Foster-father* is a term which designates one who takes the place of a father in providing for and educating a child, yet not adopted as his own; and *Foster-mother* is one who acts as a mother in nursing and educating a child, which is not her own nor adopted as such. From these definitions the meaning of Foster son or daughter, brother or sister, may be ascertained.

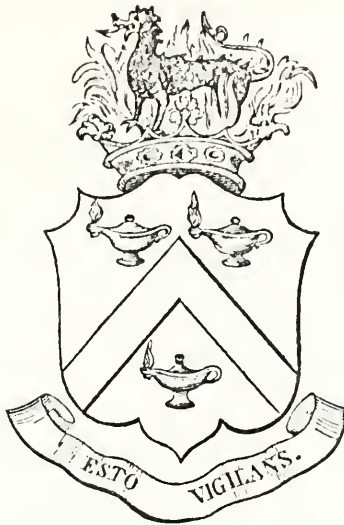
9. *Son and Daughter.* The male child of a father or mother is called the *son*, and the female child is called the *daughter* of such father or mother; as 7 is the son, and 6 is the daughter of 1.
10. *Son-in-law and daughter-in-law.* The husband of a daughter is her father's or mother's *son-in-law*; and the wife of a son is his father's or mother's *daughter-in-law*; as 10, the husband of 11, is the son-in-law of 4 and 5; and 8, the wife of 7, is the daughter-in-law of 1 and 2.
11. *Step-sons and Step-daughters.* The sons or daughters of one and the same parent, (the other being dead,) who marries another man or woman, are *step-sons* or *step-daughters* to such man or woman. They are not sons or daughters-in-law; they are not always, though they sometimes may be, orphans. As 12 and 14 are the step-sons, and 11 the step-daughter, of 3. (See 4.)
12. *Step-son-in-law and Step-daughter-in-law.* A man who marries a step-child is the *step-son-in-law* of such child's step-father or mother; and the woman who marries a step-child is *step-daughter-in-law* to such child's step-father or mother; as 10 is step-son-in-law of 3, and 35 is step-daughter-in-law of 28.
13. *Natural son and Natural daughter.* Sons or daughters born of parents not married are called *natural sons* or *natural daughters*, *illegitimate sons* or *illegitimate daughters*, or *bastards*; as 21 is the natural son, and 22 the natural daughter, of 14.
14. *Posthumous son or Posthumous daughter.* A son or daughter born after the death of the father, is technically called a *posthumous son* or *daughter* of such deceased parent. If single, may be called a posthumous child, and if twins, posthumous children. There is another class of children; namely, *exsecti vel editi*, not technically, *nati*. These are children taken from the mother, by a surgical operation.
15. *Adopted sons and Adopted daughters.* The sons or daughters, who are taken by persons not their parents as their own children, are *adopted sons*, or *adopted daughters*. As the male 20 is the adopted son of 12, and the female 23 is the adopted daughter of 19. (See 8.)
16. *Brother and Sister.* The male children of one parent, or the same parents, are *brothers*, and the female children are *sisters*; as 7, 9, and 10 are brothers, and 6 a sister, being all children of 1.
17. *Half-brothers and Half-sisters.* Male children having the same father, but a different mother, or the same mother but a different father, are *half-brothers*, and female children having like parents are *half-sisters*; as 49 and 50, children by the first marriage of 43 with 42, are half-brother and sister of 52 and 53, the children of the second marriage of 43 with 41.
18. *Brother-in-law and Sister-in-law.* The man who marries a woman is a *brother-in-law* to her brother or sister, and the woman who marries a man is a *sister-in-law* to his brother or sister; as 43 is brother-in-law of 41 because he marries his sister 42, and 8 is sister-in-law of 6, 9, and 10, because she marries their brother, 7. The man who marries a sister of one's wife, or husband, is not, strictly speaking, a brother-in-law, but the wife's or husband's brother-in-law; and the woman who marries a brother of one's wife or husband is not, strictly speaking, a sister-in-law,

- but the wife's or husband's sister-in-law, though these terms are not unfrequently thus loosely used.
19. *Step-brother and Step-sister.* The male children by one marriage, if one parent dies, and the surviving parent marries again to a widow or widower having children, are *step-brothers* to the children of such widow or widower, and the female children, having like parents, are *step-sisters*; as 58, a man, married 59, a widow, for his first wife, with one child, 64; and for his second wife 60, a widow with two children, 65, a son, and 66, a daughter. The last two are step-brother and sister of 64.
 20. *Cousins.* The children of one brother or sister are cousins to the children of another brother or sister, and are called first cousins or cousins-german; as 15 is a cousin to 17 and 18, being children of two brothers, 7 and 10. Cousin was sometimes used in ancient wills and other legal instruments as synonymous with nephew and niece, and in a loose sense for any relation more remote than brother or sister. The term *kinsman* is often found also in ancient wills and other legal instruments, and it is sometimes used as synonymous with cousin, nephew, or niece; but its meaning is not sufficiently definite to designate any particular relationship. It is used indiscriminately for various relationships, but generally for those of remote degree.
 21. *Half-cousins.* The children of a half-brother or half-sister are *half-cousins* to each other; as 57 and 58, being children of 50, a half-brother of 52 and 53, would be half-cousin of the children of 52 and 53, if they had any, though none are put down in the diagram.
 22. *Second Cousins.* The children of cousins are *second cousins*; as 23 and 24 are second cousins of 27, or great-grandchildren of 1 and 2, and 4 and 5. It is erroneous to say that the children of first cousins are second cousins to first cousins. (See 25.)
 23. *Third Cousins.* The children of a second cousin, or the great-grandchildren of a brother or sister, are *third cousins*; as 31 and 32 are third cousins of 34.
The remarks will apply to 4th, 5th, 6th, and more remote cousins, as the children of the next degree of descent may be designated. As 72 marries 73, his eighth cousin, being lineal descendants of the ninth degree from 1 and 2.
 24. *Nephew and Niece.* The male children of a brother or sister are *nephews*, and the female children of a brother or sister are *nieces* to such brother or sister; as 17 and 18 are nephews, and 15 is a niece, of 6 and 9. The same descendants of half-brothers and half-sisters are *half-nephews* and *half-nieces*; as 53 is a half-nephew and 57 is a half-niece of 52 and 53.
 25. *Cousin-nephew and Cousin-niece.* The male children of cousins are *cousin-nephews*, and the female children of cousins are *cousin-nieces* to such cousins. They are sometimes called cousins' sons and cousins' daughters. The same children are grand-nephews or grand-nieces to brothers or sisters; or half-cousin-nephews, or half-cousin-nieces, half-grand-nephews, or half-grand-nieces, as the case may be; as 27, a son of 18, and 23, a daughter of 15, the 27 is a cousin-nephew of 15, and 23 is a cousin-niece of 18, or grand-nephew to 6, or grand-niece to 10.

26. *Second-cousin-nephews and Second-cousin-nieces.* The male children of second cousins are *second-cousin-nephews*, and the female children are *second-cousin-nieces* to such second cousins; or the same children are great-grand-nephews or great-grand-nieces to brothers and sisters, or half of each, as the case may be; as 31 and 32, a son and a daughter of 24, who is second cousin of 27, are second-cousin-nephew and niece to 27; or grand-cousin-nephew or niece to 18, or great-grand-nephew and niece to 10. The same may be said in respect to more remote degrees of kindred.
27. *Grandfather and Grandmother.* The father of one's father is his *grandfather*, and the mother of one's father is his *grandmother*. The father and mother of one's mother are also his grandfather and grandmother. The father of one's grandfather is called his great-grandfather, and so of his grandmother, and so on, the word *great* being added to each preceding generation. One is called the *paternal ancestor*, and the other is called the *maternal ancestor*. As 1 is called the grandfather and 2 the grandmother of 15, 17, and 18. They are great-grandparents to 23, 24, and 27, and an additional *great* to each generation will express the degree of kindred. There may also be a step-grandfather and a step-grandmother.
28. *Uncle and Aunt.* The brother of the father or mother of a child is the *uncle* of that child, and the sister of such father or mother is its *aunt*; or half-uncle or half-aunt, or step-uncle or step-aunt, as the case may be; as 9 and 10 are the uncles and 6 the aunt, of 15.
29. *Great-uncle and Great-aunt.* The brother of the grandfather or grandmother of a child is the *great-uncle* of that child, and the sister of such grandfather or grandmother is its *great-aunt*; or half-great-uncle or half-great-aunt, or step-great-uncle or step-great-aunt. As 9 and 10 are the great-uncles of 23 and 24, and 6 is the great-aunt of 27. So on in more remote degrees of kindred, by adding *great* to each preceding degree.
- The nephews and nieces of uncles and aunts are cousins to each other, or second cousins, third cousins, &c., as the degree of kindred may be.
30. *Great-uncle-nephew and Great-uncle-niece.* The children of one's great-uncles and great-aunts are great-uncle-nephews or great-uncle-nieces, or great-aunt-nephews or great-aunt-nieces to such one; or the same individuals are cousins to his father or mother.
31. *Grandson and Granddaughter.* The children of sons or daughters are grandsons or granddaughters; and the children of grand-children are great-grandchildren, and in more remote generations the degree of kindred is expressed by the word *great* repeated for each generation, or by a number prefixed to the generation which is indicative of the kindred.

These terms might be extended to more remote degrees of kindred; but those already given are deemed sufficient for the purpose in view, and will suggest the others.

ARMS OF THE FARMER FAMILY.



Arms of the Farmer Family, as described in the Appendix to the Genealogical Memoir, page 33.

Since Mr. Farmer prepared his Genealogical Account of the Farmer Family, new works on Arms and Pedigrees have been published, which throw light on these subjects. Mr. Farmer supposes that the names of Farmer and Fermor were originally the same; we will here add what the Messrs. Burke say on this subject.

"FARMER, or FERMOR, (formerly of Mount Hovel, Co. Cork, and Dunsinane, Co. Wexford, now [1846] borne by HUGH HOVEL BASKERVILLE FARMER, Esq.) Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three lions' heads erased gu.; the same as the Earls of Pomfret. Robert Fermor, third son of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, Co. Northampton, and Mary Curzon, his wife, went to Ireland *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, where he obtained for his services from the crown grants of land, chiefly in the counties of Cork and Tipperary, and was the founder of this branch of the FERMOR family. Crest—A lion's head erased gu. Motto—Fortis et fidelis."

Besides the families mentioned in the Genealogical Memoir of the Farmer Family, there are many others enumerated in the new Heraldic Dictionary of the authors above named, but all of them appear to have originated from two, perhaps from one ancestor.

In the Burkes's Peerage and Baronetage there is a pedigree of that branch of the family to which the above named H. H. Baskerville Farmer belongs, and in the "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," (by the same authors,) there is another pedigree, of the FERMORS of Welches. In the latter, they say, "The family came originally out of France in the reign of Edward III., and branches of it continued to a recent period in Picardy, where probably the name may yet be found."

DEATH AND AGE OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE SCRIPTURES, ACCORDING TO THE HEBREW CHRONOLOGY.

Name.	Died.	Aged.	Name.	Died.	Aged.
Adam	d. 3074,	a. 930.	Salah	d. 1878,	a. 433.
Enoch	d. 3017,	a. 365.	Shem	d. 1846,	a. 600.
Seth	d. 2962,	a. 912.	Abraham	d. 1821,	a. 175.
Cainan	d. 2769,	a. 910.	Heber	d. 1817,	a. 464.
Mahakaleel	d. 2714,	a. 895.	Ishmael	d. 1773,	a. 137.
Jared	d. 2582,	a. 962.	Isaac	d. 1716,	a. 180.
Lamech	d. 2353,	a. 777.	Jacob	d. 1689,	a. 147.
Methuselah	d. 2349,	a. 969.	Joseph	d. 1635,	a. 110.
Peleg	d. 2038,	a. 239.	Levi	d. 1619,	a. 137.
Nahor	d. 2007,	a. 148.	Cohath	d. 1578,	a. 133.
Noah	d. 1998,	a. 950.	Amram	d. 1514,	a. 137.
Reu	d. 1978,	a. 239.	Aaron	d. 1452,	a. 123.
Serug	d. 1955,	a. 230.	Moses	d. 1451,	a. 110.
Terah	d. 1921,	a. 205.	Joshua	d. 1426,	a. 110.
Arphaxad	d. 1908,	a. 438.	Eli	d. 1117,	a. 98.

MEMOIR OF REV. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D., PRESIDENT
OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

BY HON. EMORY WASHBURN OF WORCESTER.

The name of Dr. Moore is associated in the mind of the writer with scenes of childhood and impressions which leave the most indelible traces upon the memory.

The old church in which he preached stands before me with its square pews, its "body seats," its high box of a pulpit, surrounded by a formidable "sounding board," and the soft earnest tones of the preacher's voice as he pressed home the truths which he uttered to a listening congregation, still linger on the ear, though time has left scarce a trace to the outward eye, as they then appeared, of either preacher, or church, or congregation.

The preacher has long been gathered to his fathers, his corporeal frame with its fine form and stately proportions has long since mingled with the dust, but the impressions of respect with which the mind of childhood regarded him as great among the wise and good men of the land, and which were in no degree weakened by the sure test of our intimate knowledge of the character of his mind and heart in the familiar intercourse of maturer life, are still as vivid as ever.

At the time at which this sketch begins, Dr. Moore was minister of the then only Congregational Church and Society in Leicester, Ms. He was settled there Jan. 10, 1795, upon a salary of \$100, and remained the pastor of that church until Oct. 25, 1811, when he removed to Dartmouth College, to assume the duties of the Professorship of Languages in that important institution, to which he had been appointed.

As this was the only society to which he ever held that relation, it may be the most proper place in which to speak of his ministerial character.

Few men have stood higher in the estimate of those who knew him best. He had few striking brilliant points of character, yet he had so many of the best qualifications of a parish minister, and these so happily blended, that his influence was far more extensively and deeply felt than that of many whose reputation for eloquence has been the most distinguished.

In every thing that related to his parochial duties he was well nigh faultless. There was a dignity and urbanity of manner that won the esteem, while it commanded the respect of young and old. In his social intercourse with his people, he was a welcome and most interesting companion, and upon the young, both in the schools and in casual interviews, when occasionally thrown in his way, he always left the impression of being a kind and instructive guide, which gained their confidence and affection.

He was a man of such systematic economy of time, that, although he left none of the multifarious duties of his situation undischarged, he was able to pursue a constant and unwearied course of study, by which, in addition to his attainments as a preacher, he was able to hold a respectable if not a high rank as a scholar.

His sermons were models of purity of style and clearness of thought. There was nothing loose, careless or slovenly about any of his pulpit exercises. In his mode of delivering them, he had little of impassioned

eloquence or action. His voice, though not loud, was uncommonly clear and pleasant in its tones, and though he never attempted to carry away his audience by striking metaphors or stirring appeals, he rarely, if ever, fell below the point at which he aimed.

Not only was he able to accomplish the duties of a minister of the gospel in the manner already described, but was from 1795 to 1812 an active member of the Board of Trustees of Leicester Academy, one of the oldest and most respectable literary institutions in Massachusetts, and, upon Mr. Adams (afterwards Prof. Adams of Dartmouth College,) resigning the place of Principal of that Academy, in 1806, he filled that office for the term of one year with ability and entire success.

During his connection with his people in Leicester, there was a uniform state of harmony prevailing between him and the society, which is rarely witnessed in this day of superior light and freedom! It was not deemed the duty of every minister then to become the convert of every new *isnu* that happened to be broached, nor was it thought the true way to win souls, to carry on a crusade against national sins at the expense of domestic duties.

And when, at last, the connection between him and his society was severed, there was but one feeling, and that of deep regret, that they were to lose a pastor whom they esteemed, and a friend whom they loved. The whole parish assembled when he left town, to give him their parting good wishes, and many of them attended him several miles on his way, as a mark of the respect which they all felt.

Soon after his settlement in Leicester, he married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Drury, Esq., of Ward, (now Auburn.) in whom he found a helpmate and a companion suited to his taste, and to whom he was greatly indebted for the orderly arrangement of his family affairs, by which he was enabled to devote so much of his time to his study and his people. Though in the receipt only of the humble salary which has been mentioned, his table was always plentifully spread, his house was the pattern of neatness and order, and all who shared its hospitalities felt how much of a minister's ability to wring out of a scanty salary the means of being liberal, depends upon her who has the charge of his household.

The rank which Dr. Moore attained in life has much in it to encourage young men in their struggles to rise by their own exertions and win success by their own merits. He had neither the aid of wealth nor family influence to sustain him in the outset. His father was a farmer, by no means affluent, who removed from Palmer in this State, where the subject of this notice was born, Nov. 20, 1770, to Wilmington, Vt., when he was about seven or eight years of age. He there labored upon his father's farm till about eighteen years of age, and although he always possessed an inquiring mind and a decided taste for scientific investigation, he found but few opportunities for cultivating it, as the means of education at that time enjoyed in that part of Vermont were exceedingly limited.

At that age, having resolved to obtain an education, he went through a course of preparatory studies at Bennington Academy, and the following year entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1793. He there was a most industrious and devoted student, rising, a considerable portion of the year, some hours before light, and justly sustained a high rank in his class; and at the time of his graduation delivered the Philosophical Oration, then one of the highest honors among the commencement exercises at that college.

After leaving college he was engaged a year as Principal of the Londonderry Academy in New Hampshire, after which he commenced the study of theology under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Charles Backus of Somers, Ct., and was licensed to preach, Feb. 3, 1796. As this was before the day of theological seminaries, students in divinity were obliged to content themselves with private tuition, and the number of those who, from time to time, resorted to Dr. Backus for this purpose, is a strong proof of the estimation in which he was held as a profound scholar and divine.

Dr. Moore filled the place of Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College with great acceptance, till the commencement of 1815, when, having been elected President of Williams College, he resigned and removed to Williamstown. There he remained until he became the first President of Amherst College, (then Collegiate Institution,) in 1821. He remained at the head of that institution till his death, which took place after a brief sickness, on the 29th of June, 1823, in the 53rd year of his age.

Although justly held in high estimation as a minister, it was in his character as a college officer that he shone most conspicuously. His tastes and habits of thought and application fitted him peculiarly for that place. His learning, though for obvious reasons not very profound, was nevertheless accurate, and his mind so firmly disciplined that it could readily be brought into use whenever occasion called for it. No man however was further from every thing like pedantry or display. He delighted in exciting a love of knowledge in the minds of the young, and was always ready to aid them in its pursuit by ready and varied illustrations, drawn from the rich storehouse of his own mind. No one ever sat at his table or spent a half-hour in his study, or travelled with him in a stage-coach, without feeling that he was made wiser, if not better by it.

Although called upon to meet heavy responsibilities and encounter difficulties and embarrassments in the offices which he held, he never, for a moment, shrunk from meeting and sustaining them. Though diffident and even self-distrustful, he never seemed to know the emotion of fear in the course of duty. With all his blandness of manner and uniform equanimity of temper, his firmness was rarely if ever shaken. He was connected with Dartmouth College during some of its dark hours; but he never wavered in his faithfulness to his trust.

When he took the office of President of Williams College, the institution was in a low and feeble condition. Many doubted if, in its present location, it would ever rise to the rank it ought to hold, and it was thought the public good required its removal to a more central and accessible point in the Commonwealth. Of this number was Dr. Moore, and he consequently took an active part in promoting such a measure. Great opposition to this was made by many friends of the College, and much dissatisfaction was felt by some that the President should have lent his influence in favor of such a removal. Yet, although the measure failed, no one ever thought of charging Dr. Moore with neglecting his duties to the College, or of being actuated by any thing but a proper regard for the institution under his charge.

He was, however, willing to take charge of an institution which might be located near the place to which he would have removed Williams College, and consequently, upon the invitation of the Trustees of the Collegiate Institution at Amherst, became its first President,

in the autumn of 1821, and devoted the whole energies of his mind to raise and establish it in an honorable rank among the colleges of New England.

It was in this field, while engaged in this struggle, that he fell with his armor upon him, in the midst of his strength and usefulness. He was mourned as a public loss to the cause of learning, of education, and of the church, and his memory will long be cherished wherever he was known.

If there was any point in which Dr. Moore particularly excelled as a college officer, it was in the matter of government. In this he was unsurpassed. Though rarely, if ever, betrayed into a harsh or hasty expression, and even though when most tried he was able to command that uniform blandness of manner that went far towards healing the pain he inflicted, yet that student must be hardened or obtuse indeed, who could stand before his rebuke, or fail to yield to the requirements he imposed. He had, withal, the love and esteem of his pupils, who looked up to him as a counsellor and friend as well as a teacher.

We have alluded to the family of Dr. Moore, and are able to add only a brief trace of his genealogy.

His father's name was Judah, who was born in Worcester, May 24, 1730. His mother's name originally was Mary Swift, the daughter of Zephaniah Swift. She was born at Sandwich. Her mother was Lydia, the daughter of — Chipman. They were married May 23, 1753. The father of Judah was Jonathan, and his mother, Mary. They had five children; Eliphalet, b. March 31, 1722; Asabel, b. Oct. 3, 1723; Francis, b. July 25, 1726; Mary, b. Aug. 13, 1728; and Judah. Jonathan was born in Sudbury, and was one of seven brothers. Their father was a native of Lancashire, England. Jonathan removed to Worcester about 1722, and died there in the early part of 1732. His wife was the daughter of the Hon. Francis Fullam, for many years Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Middlesex. He held the office of Judge of that court from 1719 to 1755, besides other important places, such as Colonel in the Militia, Member of the Council, &c. He at one time resided in Sudbury, and became a member of the church in Weston at the "Farms," so called, at its organization in 1709. He died in Weston, Jan. 18, 1758, at the age of 87.

The father of Dr. Moore had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the sons settled as a farmer in Wilmington, Vt., and had a family of children. One sister married — Warriner, the ancestor of the very respectable families of that name in Springfield, Ms. The other married the Rev. Winslow Packard, who was born in Bridgewater in 1751, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1777, settled over a church and society in Wilmington, Vt., July, 1781, and died Oct. 12, 1784. She afterwards married Rev. Edmund Mills, who was born in Kent, Ct., in 1752, was graduated at Yale College in 1775, settled over the church and society in Sutton, Ms., June 29, 1790, and died at the age of 71, Nov. 7, 1825. After his decease she married the late eminent Rev. Dr. Emmons of Franklin.

Dr. Moore left no children. His widow still survives, the respected relief of one whose interests and success in life she did so much to advance by her counsel and her aid.

MEMOIR OF ALBERT G. UPHAM, M. D., OF BOSTON.

We named, in our last number, the decease of Dr. Albert G. Upham of this city, with the remark that we should insert a brief notice of him in the present number.

Dr. Upham was one of the original members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and from his interest in its objects and his worth of character is entitled to more than a passing notice. He was born at Rochester, N. H., on the 10th of July, 1819, and was the youngest child of Hon. Nathaniel Upham, who was a member of Congress from New Hampshire for the 15th, 16th, and 17th Congresses, from 1817 to 1823. His grandfather was Rev. Timothy Upham, who graduated at Harvard University, 1768, and was the first settled minister of Deerfield, N. H., where he officiated for 39 years — until his decease in 1811.

The mother of Dr. Upham was Judith, only daughter of Hon. Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanton, N. H., who was a descendant of John Cogswell, who emigrated to this country and settled in Ipswich in Massachusetts, in 1635.*

Dr. Upham was early deprived of the advice and guidance of his father, and became the object of the tender solicitude of a mother, to whom he was enthusiastically devoted, and of brothers and sisters, whose care and kindness were amply repaid in the affection and worth of the deceased.

From his youth he was an admirer of the works of nature, and an ardent investigator of her mysteries. He commenced early making collections in Botany, Ornithology, Mineralogy, and Geology, and ultimately became deeply versed in these departments of knowledge. Instead of spending his time in the ordinary amusements of youth, his leisure hours were devoted to these pursuits. He was often absent on solitary journeys to the sea-shore, or to the retired scenery of the interior, with his rifle in hand, and never failed to bring home some trophy or treasure for his cabinet. On a slight acquaintance with him, Audubon, the distinguished naturalist, became so interested in his early attainments in his favorite science, as to present him a copy of his works, as a mark of his respect and esteem.

From young Upham's love of nature and desire to witness her works in all their exhibitions, may be traced a peculiar passion for the sea. It became an early subject of his contemplation, and of his day and night dreams. This passion it was thought desirable he should indulge, and at the age of thirteen he was placed under the care of an experienced ship-master at Kennebunkport, Me., with whom he sailed for New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool. He always spoke with delight of his early acquaintance with the ocean, and of the careering of its wild waves.

* From a brief work, published by Dr. Upham, on his family history, which we would recommend as a model for such investigations, we abstract the following notice of his early ancestry. His great-grandfather was Timothy Upham of Malden, Ms., who was the son of Phineas Upham, third, of that place, who was the eldest son of Dea. Phineas Upham, who was eldest son of Lieut. Phineas Upham, who died of wounds received in the capture of the Indian fort at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1675.

Lieut. Phineas Upham was the son of John Upham, the original ancestor of the family in this country, who was born in England in 1597, and emigrated to this country in 1615, and was one of the first settlers in Weymouth in the Massachusetts Colony, whence he removed to Malden, in 1618. He died at the advanced age of 84, and his tombstone is still remaining near the centre of the old churchyard in Malden.

Upon his return, he entered on his studies with ardor. He was admitted to the Freshman Class in Bowdoin College, in 1836, and graduated in 1840, with the high esteem of his classmates and instructors, and distinguished for his various attainments.

Dr. Upham was destined to die young. It is gratifying to say, that he was taught early to look from Nature up to Nature's God. While in college he became interested in the subject of religion. It was a time of no particular religious excitement, but he appreciated the importance of the subject, and devoted his attention to the Scriptures, with a sincere desire to learn for himself his duty. The result was a heartfelt conviction of his sinfulness by nature, the necessity of an atonement, and of penitence, and faith in Christ. He became an open and ardent professor of religion, was united with the church in his native town, in 1838, and was through life a consistent and conscientious Christian.

On leaving college, he placed himself under the charge of his brother, the late lamented Dr. Timothy Upham of Waterford, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine, to which he was led from its immediate connection with his favorite pursuits. He had an enthusiastic opinion of the importance of this study. This was manifest from the wide and commanding position from which he viewed its relation to man, and from the deep and ardent devotedness with which he sought to perfect himself in every branch of knowledge connected with the study.

Writing from Paris, in October, 1843, he says, "lately four or five American gentlemen have, by some means or other, found their way to me, and have sought, through me, to obtain the advice of our most distinguished men. One poor fellow, wealthy, and in good business, and perfectly unconcerned in regard to life, consulted, through me, Rosten. This medical oracle returned for answer that speedy death was inevitable, that no power under heaven could avert it. Another, whose friends were exceedingly frightened for him, as he was also for himself, having me for interpreter, consulted Louis, who has distinguished himself for his works on Phthisis. Louis told him to be of good cheer, he was perfectly free from disease, and that he might yet live to a good old age. He went away like a man who, under sentence of death, has been unexpectedly reprieved. And this is medicine! the voice of fate and doom to some, to others, the bow of joy and promise. In other words, it is the herald which announces to man the decrees of Divinity, which time is commissioned to execute. There is something exceedingly noble in this view of the learned and skilful physician. He has obtained the acme of human desires; he has grasped what escaped the hands both of the astrologer and the alchemist; he reads the destiny of men, which the one vainly sought to do, and he pours out the elixir of life, for which the other perished in the pursuit."

Dr. Upham attended the courses of Medical Lectures at Albany and Castleton, and, at the close of the course in Castleton, was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in that Institution. His name appears as Professor in the Catalogue of 1842. In the fall of that year he embarked for Europe, to continue the further prosecution of his studies at Paris. Soon after his arrival he writes from Paris as follows. "Feeling deeply on my arrival in France my own ignorance, and the value of my time, I solemnly resolved not to lose a moment,

but to proceed at once to my business. In accordance with this determination, the first thing which I learned in this great city was the way to the dissecting-room; the next, the way to the hospital. Could you have looked down upon me, on the second day of my arrival, you would have seen me in the "Ecole de Medecine," knife in hand, bending over the cold and lifeless remains of humanity, or in the "Hotel Dieu," walking among the hundreds who were suffering under the different diseases which flesh is heir to. Thus you will perceive that neither time nor money was lost in sight-seeing or idleness. After finding myself fully established in Paris, I found the course of my daily life to run thus. Arose at 6 o'clock in the morning, and closed not my eyes till 12 at night. Of this time two hours were spent in the hospital; four or five in the dissecting room; I took two lessons in French a day, and the remaining hours were spent in the study of Medicine." Similar perseverance in habits of study and investigation he continued during his short life.

During his residence in Paris, notwithstanding his strict attention to his professional pursuits, he gratified his love for the Fine Arts by a weekly visit to the Louvre, that he might be enabled the better to appreciate the works of the great masters in Painting and Statuary, in his contemplated visit to the South of Europe. He also became acquainted with men distinguished in various branches of science, and with members of his profession visiting Europe from this country, among others with Dr. Sewall of Washington, D. C., who transmitted to him, on his return, the appointment of Corresponding Member of the National Institute. He remained at Paris in close attention to his studies, till the spring of 1844, when he left for a short tour in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and returned by England to this country, in September following.

His absence abroad seems to have drawn closer the ties of home, and he became desirous of settling in the vicinity of his friends. He had strong attachments to Boston, as a place of permanent abode, in preference to other cities, and determined to take up his residence here, to the exclusion of all other engagements. He, therefore, after some correspondence with his friends at Castleton as to his wishes and views, resigned his situation at that Institution, and commenced the practice of medicine in this city.

Quiet and unassuming in his manners, he sought no course to excite factitious attention, but devoted himself assiduously to his studies, and such calls as were made upon him for professional assistance. He was gradually obtaining a valuable acquaintance, and his merit was beginning to be appreciated, when disease, contracted in the discharge of his duty, suddenly seized him. He was attacked with the malignant typhus fever, communicated from a patient whose life he was instrumental in preserving, and died after a brief but violent illness, which no medical skill could relieve, on the 16th of June, 1847, aged 25. So severe was the pressure of disease upon him, he could only manifest his Christian spirit in his quiet resignation under its unmitigating grasp, whose deadly power he well knew. If he had any desire to live, it was not for himself, but for his friends, and mankind. Overcome by his disease, he sank, at last, quietly and peaceably to his final rest, as an infant to his slumbers. His remains were transferred to the quiet retirement of his native village, and repose near the friends he loved so well.

Leading the life of a student, and dying at his early age, it can hardly be expected that he should leave lasting memorials of his memory. There are various subjects, however, in medical science, on which he has left valuable memoranda, and also a work on "New classification in Anatomy," which he had to a considerable degree perfected, and which is believed would have proved a valuable acquisition to that science. Some of these labors, imperfect as they are, may perhaps yet be preserved to the public.

Dr. Upham was distinguished for his high aims through life, for the enthusiasm that marks the man of genius, for his simplicity of character and confiding affection, for his strength of intellect, sound judgment, and indomitable perseverance. He was six feet in stature, of commanding appearance, with an ingenuous countenance, and a heart strung with the finest chords of sympathy and benevolence. Each year of his life gave assurance of a man constantly advancing in knowledge and maturing in excellence, to whom nothing within the range of his efforts seemed unattainable. As we stand by his grave, and mark the poignant grief of friends, and the blasting of such promise, the providence seems inscrutable. It is only as we look upwards, that the eye of faith discerns gleams of hope, shining from another world, hid from us only by the effluence of the Divine glory, as stars by the sunlight. He is not dead, but transferred to brighter realms, where his pure mind may exult in a deeper love, and soar to sublimer heights. — To those unacquainted with him, our words of eulogy may seem strange, but it has rarely entered into the heart of a stranger to conceive of such a man. In the depth of our affliction words are powerless, the tongue becomes mute, the currents of the heart pause, speaking, in their lushed agony, our only consolation, the voice alike of inspiration and nature, "Be still, and know that I am God."

ON THE WEARING OF THE HAIR.

[The following are extracts taken from sermons supposed to have been preached by Rev. Michael Wigglesworth of Malden. They were furnished us by Charles Ewer, Esq., who has in his possession many of the papers of Mr. Wigglesworth. A brief notice of this clergyman, here inserted, may not be uninteresting.

Mr. Wigglesworth was born probably in England, about 1631, and seems to have been a son of Edward Wigglesworth, who died at New Haven, Ct., in 1654, and was called by President Siles, "ancestor of the Professor." He graduated at Harvard University, in 1651, settled in the ministry at Malden, 1654, died, June 10, 1705, about 74 years of age. He was accounted a learned and pious minister; and for his skill in medicine, he was much employed as a Physician in Malden, and in the neighboring towns. He preached the Election Sermon in 1686, and the Artillery Election Sermon in 1696. He was the author of the Poem entitled, "The Day of Doom," printed in both Englands. The last edition of this work was published at Boston, in 1828, "from the sixth edition, 1715." Mr. Wigglesworth published also "Meat out of the eater, or a meditation concerning the necessity and end of afflictions unto God's children," of which there was a fifth edition in 1718. He was the father of the *first*, and grandfather of the *second*, Professor of Theology in Harvard College.]

The text on which the Sermons are founded, from which the extracts are taken, is Isaiah III. : 16 — 26.

We come now to speak of hair, and pride therein, but before we begin, remember these two general Rules formerly layd down. First that the Scriptures hath not set down every particular form and fashion of apparrel, but hath left us General Rules, from which we are to make application to this and that particular. It sets you down the general Rules to walk by, and those are sufficient to direct our conscience in y^e practise of particulars. 2ly The Scriptures do not condemn every particular unlawful or unseemly Fashion in Apparrel, or manner of wearing the hair: but there are General rules given by which such are to be Censured. Therof: when we are reprov'd for such & such fashions, let no man say, I pray tel me what rule in Scripture condemn such apparrel or such length of hair. There be severall rules, which you may be guilty of breaking.

In this point of long hair many things may be said. Some lay this down for a position, that it is not lawfull to make an ornament of an excrement, and that it is absurd as well as to affect long nayles, such as Nebuchadnezzar is said to have had. Dan. 4. 33. But this is certain, that a man is not to disfigure himself either in hair or apparrel. Consider these following 5 Propositions.

1 Prop. That length of hair, which either the special appointment of God, or nature allows, is not unlawfull. The Nazarite of old might let his hair grow, for by Gods special appointment no Rassar was to come upon his head. Numb. 6. 5. — So also that which nature allows is lawfull. That length of hair which either the ornament, of nature, or the necessity & comfort of nature alloweth, is lawfull. First for the ornament of nature. Hair is given a man to preserve him from the deformity of baldness, therefore so much hair as may preserve his head from baldness is for y^e ornament of nature, and therefore lawfull. 2ly That which the comfort of nature calls for w^{ch} may be for y^e warmth of the head and of those parts which be contiguous to it, so much hair as may attain this end is not unlawfull. No man can justly condemn such a length of hair as is worn for this end and use, and as may attain this end, provided that the circumstances of place, person & season of y^e year be also observed herein. For to weare thus much hair, when there is need off it for y^e preservation & comfort of life can no more be condemned, then to wear an Artificiall covering.

Now then this followeth. If any shall under pretence of preserving the health and comfort of their heads & lives wear their hair over their necks or bands (or doublet collar) it is an unseemly thing, and hath not any foot hold that I know of in Gods word. Hence for young men and such as are of healthfull constitutions, whose heels can bear cold (and especially in warm weather when there is no need of it) for such to wear it at this length is justly offensive to the people of God. And if a man once go beyond those bounds of Gods speciall appointmēt, & what nature alloweth or calls for, I know not where he will stay. If ye affect to go any whit beyond this I know not where ye will stop untill ye grow like the veriest Russian in y^e world.

Be not offended with persons that are weak or in y^e winter time find a need of it, if they wear it so as may be a help to them, as a little below their ears.

2 Proposit:

That length of hair which is womanish and savors of effeminacy, is unlawfull. The scpt gives you an express rule for this I Cor. 11 14. 15. It is against the nature of a man. Every length of hair that is a badge of it, when it tends to make man womanlike, or unmanlike, is unlawfull. Nature hath given to man the natural temper hotter than the woman, and therefore short hair is given to the man as a naturall sign of his rule. So that it is a sin against nature to affect or wear womanish hair, it is unseemly & against the light of nature, against naturall decency. And though diverse of y^e Heathen did wear long hair, yet they did it rather out of a neglect of themselves, then for ornament; yea many of them accounted it their greatest ornament to wear short hair. Seneca in one of his Epistles stands and wonders why men should nourish their hair, for if they wear it for ornament saith hee, there are many horses have greater mains, then thou hast an head of hair. And many of them say, that there are few that wear long hair inclining to a womanish length but they are either soft and womanish spirits, or else filthy and full of vice. The womans hair is given her for a covering: Hence when men shall wear their hair so as may be for a covering, that is so as may be tyed up on the top of their head, or be turned back and tyed behind in their necks, it is a most effeminate thing. 1 Tim. 2. 9. It argues much wantonness when men shall affect a kind of bravery as now adaves they do by curling or frizing of their hair, and parting it with a seam in y^e midst, it argues much effeminacy. The Lord abhors such vanity in women, but for men to do it is a most loathsome thing, and a fashion altogether unbecoming a christian.

3 Propos:

That length of hair which is an effect or a badge of pride and vanity, though in it self it be nothing, yet it is unlawfull for thee, although it might be lawfull for another man. Suppose it were lawfull to weare longer hair then is usuall, yet if it be a badge of pride in thy heart it is unlawful to thee; and if thy right eye cause thee to offend or

thy right hand, pluck out the one, cut off thee other and cast it from thee. If it nourish pride in thy heart, away with it: else thou makest provision for the flesh and lusts thereof in keeping it to be a snare unto thee.

obj: oh but it is comfortable and needful. Ans. I say that unnecessary length of hair which nourisheth pride in you, away with that.

obj: But such a good man wears his hair as long, and why may not I?

Ans. That which is one mans meat may be another mans poison. It may be he wears it so out of a neglect of himself, whereas it would nourish pride in thy heart. Or he may have a need of it or some other reason for it, which thou hast not.

4 Proposition.

That length of Hair which exceeds the ordinary length worn by persons that are most godly and gracious in y^e country where you live, & y^e Relation wherein you stand, that length is unlawful, you are bound to imitate the generality of the best: unless this Age of good men be degenerated from former examples without cause. I know examples are not to be any mans rule, but the word is to be my Rule and the word gives me this Rule, what soever things are honest, what soever things are lovely & of good report &c. think of these things Phil. 4. 8; 9 what soever you have learned & received, heard and seen in me, do v. 9: So that, though no mans example be my rule, yet in y^e Application of my conscience to y^e Rule I look to y^e examples of the best & most grave and sober y^e we live amongst. And why should any one affect the fashion of a Ruffian, before the fashion of a godly grave person? or why the examples of degenerate later times be followed rather then the better examples of former times? what the Apostle speaks of Apparel I Pet. 3: 3. 4. 5. may be applyd to this of hair. And in the I Cor. 11. 16. If any man seem to be contentious we have no such custom with the churches of God. It hath been a loathsome thing to all y^e Godly in former ages to wear long hair. It hath not been their manner amongst civil nations to wear long hair. It was a dishonour in former times for a man that had any love to Religion to wear a lock.

5 Prop. That length of hair which is offensive unto the weak is unlawfull. obj: But they take offense where there is none given. Ans. There may be weakness in taking offense, yet in some cases we ought not to offend the weak, though it be their weakness to be offended. Rom. 14, 15. 20. we must not offend our Brother with our meat. I Cor. 8: last. I will eat no flesh for ever rather then offend my Brother. Q. when ought we to tender our Brothers weakness and to avoyd that which grieves him, & when ought we not to regard it?

Ans. If it be a duty for you to do this or that, then if others be offended at it, it is no matter. Wo to the world becaus of offenses. In this case you must not forbear a duty becaus others will be offended. Christ himself was an offence to many in this case.

But 2ly If it may be as wel forborn as done, then I am not to be an offence to others in an indifferēt thing. As y^e Apostle I: Corinth: 8. ult. I wil rather never eat flesh then offend my Brother (that is some kind of flesh that the Jews scrupled) for in offending my Brother thus I should sin, & offend God. So for your hair; It may be in winter time you may need it longer to keep you warm, but in sumer you need it not, therefore it is then a sin to offend others in wearing it. 3ly If a Broth be offended and he gives his reason, though it be a weak reason, yet I am to abstain from that which may offend him, so as it be indifferent. 4ly when the case is so, that there is no other offended if I forbear such a fashion or such length of hair, & many are offended that I use it; I ought in this case to forbear it. Or if in some things offence will be taken on both sides by some, a man is at his liberty: but yet be sure to chuse that which shall give least offence. Now I do not think that y^e consciences of any wil be offended at your short hair, unless you should shamefully disfigure your selves, w^{ch} were a vanity & sin to do.

Thus you have had the Rules that God giveth us about the wearing of hair and apparel: and for excess in these things the wrath of God is so great, that he brings y^e sword upon a land to destroy it, as you see in the text. It is such an incurable evil, that men and women wil never leave it, til the Lord take it away by force and violence. Consider then, can you wear long hair without offence to some, or without pride and vanity in your own heart. 2ly If you could wear it wth out offence or pride, why wil you do it in this country, where most of y^e people of God wear short hair. No man thinks you the better for y^e long hair. For us to follow fashions and to wear long hair, it doth not become us, & the humility and meanness of that condition that God sets us in; especially for scholars and such as should be most exemplary.

3ly Why should we wear it at such a time as this when every one useth it, the very basest sort of persons, every Ruffian, every wild-Irish, every hang-man, every varlet and vagabond shall affect long hair, shall men of place and honour esteem it an honour unto them?

4ly Why wil you come so near to the brink of an evil. He that sathan can per-

swade to wear his hair an inch too long, he will be brought to wear it much longer. Take 3 considerations with you.

1. God calls every christian to walk not onely sincerely but exactly. Is this exactness to go neer the brink of ye pit? 2ly walk safely. If there be a sin in long hair it is certain it is no sin to wear short hair; chuse that which is most safe. 3ly Consid. what an evil it will be when God awakens thy conscience. You may wallow in all sins now, but the least sin when God casts it into ye eye of conscience will trouble you.

Brief notes of another Sermon out of

Isai. 3. 16. 17. 18. &c to ye end of ye chapter.

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty. The pride of their women shall be a cause of Ruin to the nation. They were hard to be convinced that they were proud, & when they were convinced they could not believe this to be such a great sin. Therefore the prophet first discovers their pride. 2ly shews the wrath of God against them for it.

Now the pride of women discovers it self first in their gestures, 2ly in their eyes and countenances, 3ly in their garbe. 2ly He tells them God will plague them for it. 1. He will strip them of their ornaments. V. 18. 21. 2ly He wil punish them with positive judgem^t. Smite with a scab ye crown of ye head of the daughters of Zion & discover their secret parts v. 17. Their men sh. fall by ye sword. v. 25. &c.

D. 1. Gods eyes are much upon women, and they have a great hand either in bringing safety or destruction to a place.

D. 2. The special sin of women is pride and haughtiness, and that becaus they are generally more ignorant, & worthless being the weaker vessel.

D. 3. The pride of women vents itself in their gesture, hair, behaviour and apparel. God abhors all pride, especially pride in base things, and takes the more notice of it becaus we take less notice of it.

D. 4. The pride of women in their gesture, hair, behavior, and apparel, especially in ye daughters of Zion, greatly provokes ye wrath of God 1. against themselves 2ly Against their husbands. 3ly Against the land which they inhabit.

Our forefathers were, strictly speaking, not only Puritans, but also decided Protestants. They scrupulously adhered to what they believed the Scriptures taught in faith and practice. Hence some of their principles and conduct would in the present day of latitudinarian sentiments be deemed rigid and severe, perhaps, in some instances, Pharisaiical. Two centuries ago, the subject of wearing long hair was much discussed in this country and in England. Sept. 3, 1634, the General Court of Massachusetts attempted to pass an Act forbidding the wearing of long hair by men, but the Deputies would not concur. In England in 1611, those in the Parliament who favored the wearing of short hair were called Round Heads.* The Rev. Ezekiel Rogers of Rowley, when preaching before the Synod and the General Court, June 9, 1646, took strong ground against the practice of wearing long hair. May 10, 1649, the Governor, Deputy, and Assistants also condemned the practice and called upon the Elders to exert themselves in preventing long hair from being worn by the members of the churches. This regulation was considered by them as a matter of importance.

THE BURIAL-PLACE AT "OLD TOWN," NEWBURY, MS.

BY ELIAS NASON, M. A., OF NEWBURYPORT.

"Omnes eodem cogimur." — Hor.

We know not when we have spent an hour more agreeably, if not more profitably, than in a recent stroll to the graveyard at "Old Town."

We are among those who love to turn an eye occasionally to the past, and to summon up the forms, the features, and the feelings of those who have moved before us to the "pale realms of shade." An

* Felt's Annals of Salem, page 151.

ancient burial-ground, with its moss-grown and mouldering monuments, is a place most fitting for the exercise of sober thoughts. The rude headstones that surround us are almost the only visible links that bind us to our ancestry, and they compel us, as it were, to stop at times along our pathway to the tomb, and contemplate the "world that was."

The cemetery at "Old-Town" is a sacred spot. The relics of Puritans are slumbering there. Those that were among the founders of a mighty nation, the "avant-couriers" of liberty, repose around,

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap."

The sod that covers men like these is "consecrated ground," and there shall honor come,

"a pilgrim grave,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

In our ramble to this hallowed spot, we took pains to transcribe some of the more quaint and characteristic epitaphs, which we think may not be uninteresting to the readers of this journal.

And here we would remark "en passant," that "Time's effacing finger" is rapidly obliterating most of the older inscriptions, and unless some "Old Mortality" shall happen soon to come this way, they will ere long pass into complete oblivion.

One stone, we observed, had been retouched. It bears the following historical inscription.

"Mr. Henry Sewall (sent by Mr. Henry Sewall, his father in ye ship Elizabeth and Doreas, Capt. Watts commander) arrived at Boston 1634, wintered at Ipswich, helped begin this plantation, 1635 furnishing English servants, neat cattle, and provisions, Married Mrs Jane Dummer march ye 25, 1645, died may ye 16 1700 Æt 65.

"His fruitful vine,
Being thus disjoined,
Fell to ye ground
January ye 13th following
Æt. 74. Psal. 27—10."

On the tablet of one of the early ministers of Newbury we find the following quaint, but significant epitaph;

"A resurrection to immortality is here expected, for what was mortal of the Reverend Mr. John Richardson (once fellow of Harvard College, afterwards teacher to the church of Newbury) putt off Apr. 27. 1696 in the fiftieth year of his age."

"When preachers dy, the Rules the pulpit gave to Live well, are still preached from the grave. The Faith and Life which your dead Pastor taught in One Grave now with him, sy^{rs}, bury not,"

"Abi Viator
A Mortuo disce vivere ut moriturus
E terris disce cogitare de calis."

That poetry was not particularly cultivated in "Old Town" in early times is sufficiently apparent; but then it is to be remembered that the men of those days had some occasional fighting to do with the Indians; and that the ladies spun and wove their own garments. The tablets of the graveyard show, however, that the village always had its poet, and that he at least possessed the merit of originality.

The headstone of Mr. Benj. Pierce, who died in 1711, bears the following stanza;

" Pillar i' th' State he was
 Bid fair still
 At greater things,
 To all yt knew him well,
 Pattern of vertue,
 Kind to all was he
 Loned by his friends
 Feard of his enemy,
 Embalmd in tears
 Enuey itselfe stood dumb
 Snatcht from ye world
 In times most troublesome."

The following, bearing date of 1714, is doubtless from the same pen.

" For this departed soul and
 All ye rest
 Yt Christ hath purchased
 They shall be blest."

The next, on the headstone of Mrs. Judith Coffin, who lived to see 177 of her children and grandchildren, and died at the age of 80, in 1705, is somewhat better.

" Grave, sober, faithful, Fruitfull vine was she
 A rare example of true piety,
 Widow'd awhile, she wayted wisht-for rest
 With her dear husband in her Savior's best."

The epitaph of this "dear husband" follows :

" To the memory of Tristram Coffin Esq, who having served the church of Christ in the office of a deacon 20 years died Feb. 4th 1703-4 aged 72 years.

" On earth he pur-chas-ed a good degree,
 Great boldness in the faith and liberty
 And now possesses immortality."

On the stone of Mr. Robert Adams, who died in 1773, a. 71, we find the following lines, which the rude engraver has taken pains to *space out*, as below, in order to make them pass for poetry.

" For — near — 12 — years
 This man an asthma had
 Above — ten — years
 He was not in a bed,
 He — to — murmur
 Was never heard by won
 But waited patient
 Till his change did come."

On a young man who died in 1796 we find the ensuing elegiac lines. If we recollect right, this was just previous to the publication of Lindley Murray's Grammar, and of course the author is excusable.

" This youthful bloom was took away
 To the cold grave and there to stay,
 Till Jesus comes to summons all
 That ever died since Adam's fall."

On the headstone of Mr. Daniel Pierce, we found an epitaph which, if taken literally, would seem to militate against the doctrine of the soul's immortality, than which, we presume, nothing could have been further from the poet's intention.

"Here lies interred a soul indeed
Whom few or none excelled.
In grace if any him exceed
He'll be unparalleled!"

Another on Mr. Timothy Noyes, who died in 1718, runs as follows :

"Good Timothy in
His youthfull days,
He lived much
Unto God's prays
When age came one
He and his wife
Thay lived a holy
& a pious life
Therof for you children
Whos nams are Noyes
Make Jesus Christ
Your only Choyse."

As an offset to these "uncouth rhymes," we subjoin the following beautiful epitaph on the first wife of the present worthy pastor of the parish. She died April 1, 1826.

"How softly on her head the mantle fell
Of death — her eye, her smiling cheek could tell,
No sinful murmurings curbed religion's power;
No groans of anguish shook the dying hour;
Not even parting could her peace remove;
She mixed the Christian's with the mother's love,
And all must own, who saw her spirit go,
Here sleeps the saint whose heaven begun below."

"She was a Christian,"

is the simple, and yet significant inscription on the headstone of Mrs. Sarah Coffin, who died in 1798. This brief sentence is in fact one of the finest eulogies ever penned. She was a Christian! Then she was a loving mother; an affectionate wife; a sincere friend; a kind neighbor; in short, an honor and a blessing to mankind.

The following, on Mrs. Lois Stone, who died in 1828, is a very good one.

"How sweet she shone in social life,
As sister, mother, friend and wife,
And dying, cast the eye of hope
Beyond this sad world's narrow scope."

The next is very beautiful. It is upon Mr. Edmund Coffin, who died in 1838.

"Let us hope if the banners of light are unfurled
In the regions of bliss to the penitent tear,
That the peace which was never yet found in this world
Is found by the spirit whose relics are here."

The one below must be from the pen of some theological speculator, and may interest the curious in such matters.

"Here lies in a state of perfect oblivion, John Adams who died Sept 2nd 1811 aet 79.
"Death hath decomposed him, and at the general resurrection, Christ will re-compose him, when perception and thought shall resume their several functions and he shall become identically the same person which Deity composed him, and shall be happy or miserable according to his disposition."

The uncertainty, (so rare a thing upon gravestones,) expressed in

the last line in regard to the final destiny of this man, is worthy of *all* praise.

We transcribe the following for the sake of its orthography.

"Here lyes buried the body of ensign Joseph Knight who died January ye 29 1722 & in his 70 foist year of his age."

The following, upon a very humble stone, reminds us that slavery was not altogether unknown amongst us "in times gone by."

"Here lies Nancy, Dau^r to Daniel and Mimboo sarvents to M^o Joanna Cottle who de^t Janry ye 31-1771 aged 1 year 3 mo.

Among the inscriptions in the admonitory style, we noted down the following as the most peculiar.

"Here lyes ye body of Mr Daniel Noyes who died March ye 15th 1716 aged 42 years 4 monthes and 16 days.

"As you are, so was I,
God did call and I did dy.
Now children all whose name is Noyes
Make Jesus Christ
Your only choice."

Another is,

"Reader pass on, reflect and know
That God will judge the living too."

The following bears date of 1790 ;

"Behold thyself by me
Such once was I as thou
And thou in time shall be
Even dust as I am now."

Another is,

"The kindest tears that friendship here can pay
Is sorrow weeping all her sins away."

A stone over the graves of two infants has the following distich ;

"Sure what two lovelier gems than they
Reflect the sun of endless day ?"

But lest our readers should be weary of all this, we will close our quotations by the following characteristic epitaph on Henry Evans, a sailor, who died in 1817, aged 23.

"Though Neptune's waves and Boreas' blast
Have tossed me to and fro,
Now well escaped from all their rage
I'm anchored here below,
Safely I ride in triumph here
With many of our fleet,
Till signals call to weigh again,
Our admiral Christ to meet.
Oh may all those I've left behind
Be washed in Jesus' blood,
And when they leave this world behind,
Be ever with the Lord."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION,

Copied from the stone at Berwick, Me., by Elias Nason, Esq., of Newburyport, May 25, 1817.

Here are buried the bodies of John Sullivan and Margery his wife. He was born in Limeric in Ireland in the year 1692 and died in the year 1796.

She was born in Cork in Ireland in the year 1714 and died in 1801.

This marble is placed to their memory by their son James Sullivan.

 EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here lies one who for medicines would not give
 A little gold, and so his life was lost;
 I fancy now he'd wish to live,
 Could he but guess how much his funeral cost.

Low's Almanac, 1794.

 ANCIENT RELICS.

Two gravestones were dug up on Thursday morning, April 21, 1817, by some workmen engaged in laying down water-pipes in Salem street, Boston. On one of them was the following inscription;

Here lies ye
 Body of Mrs. Hannah Palfrey,
 wife to Mr. Richard Palfrey,
 Aged 46 years.
 Dec'd Jan'y 2, 1727.

On the other was the following;

Eliz'th Dau't to
 Isaac and Rebecca Doubt,
 aged 5 Mo, died
 Jan'y ye 28, 1724.

 PROLIFIC FAMILY.

MR. EDITOR:

In the second number of the Register you give an account of an exceedingly prolific family in Nova Scotia, which you think can scarcely be paralleled in history. The following, copied from Allen's American Biographical Dictionary, surpasses it.

"Ephraim Pratt, remarkable for longevity, the grandson of John Pratt who settled in Plymouth, 1620, was born at East Sudbury, Nov. 1st, 1687. At the age of 21 he married Martha Wheelright, and before his death he could number among his descendants about 1500 persons. In the year 1801 four of his sons were living, the eldest of whom was 90 years of age, and the youngest 82. Michael Pratt, his son, died at Sudbury in Dec., 1826, aged 103. He was always remarkable for temperance. For the last sixty years he had tasted no wine nor any distilled spirits and he was never intoxicated in his life.

His drink was water, small beer, and cider. Living mostly on bread and milk, for forty years before his death he did not eat any animal food. Such was his uniform health that before 1801 he never consulted a physician, and it is not known that he consulted one afterwards."

Supposing all the descendants of Ephraim Pratt to have been as prolific as himself for several generations, the numbers that might claim descent from him would have astonished Malthus, he being familiar with such calculations, and alarmed him lest the world should soon become overpopulated.

Those persons that cavil at the Bible profess to doubt the Scriptural account of the increase of the children of Israel during their sojourn in the land of Egypt.

The Patriarch with his children and his children's children exclusive of his sons' wives numbered seventy persons. His descendants after sojourning there four hundred and thirty years went out of Egypt for the land of promise only 600,000 men besides children. Now if the posterity of Jacob had increased as rapidly as did that of Ephraim Pratt during his lifetime, the world itself would scarcely have contained them.

NOTE.—Mr. Farmer says that Ephraim Pratt was the grandson of Joshua Pratt of Plymouth.

[The above with some other pieces of a similar or historical character have been furnished us by Mr. William H. Monague of this city.]

POPULATION OF THE COLONIES IN THIS COUNTRY IN 1700.

At the close of the 17th century, the British settlements in North America contained a population of more than 300,000 persons. From a comparison of the calculations of various writers, each of whom almost invariably contradicts all the others, and not unfrequently contradicts himself, I am inclined to think the following estimate of the population of the colonies at this period, nearly, if not entirely, correct, Virginia 60,000, Massachusetts, (to which Maine was then attached,) between 70,000 and 80,000, Connecticut 30,000, Rhode Island 10,000, New Hampshire 10,000, Maryland 30,000, North and South Carolina 10,000, New York 30,000, New Jersey 15,000, Pennsylvania 35,000. Even writers as accurate and sagacious as Dwight and Holmes have been led to under-rate the early population of North America, by relying too far on the estimates which the Provincial Government furnished to the British Ministry, for the ascertainment of the numbers of men whom they were to be required to supply for the purposes of naval and military expeditions.—*Graham's History of the United States.*

SCOTCH PRISONERS SENT TO MASSACHUSETTS IN 1652, BY ORDER OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

London, this 11th of November 1651:

M^r. Tho: KEMBLE

Wee whose names are vnder written, freighters of the sh[ipp] John & Sara whereof is Comaander John Greene Doe Consigne the said shipp & servants to be disposed of by you for our best Advantage & account & the whole proceed of the Servants & vojage Retourne in a joiet stocke without any Division in such goods as you conceive will turne best to acco^{nt} in the Barbadoes & consign[e] them to M^r. Charles Rich for the aforesajd acco^{nt} & w^t other pay you meete with fit for this place send hither & take the Advise & Assistance of Cap^t Ju^o Greene in disposall of the Servants Dispatch of the shipp or w^t else may any wajes concerne the vojage thus wishing the shipp a safe vojage & God's blessing on the same not doubting of your best care & dilligence, Remajne:

Signatum et Recognitum in p^{re}sen-
tia Jo: Nottock notarius publ:

your loving friends Jo: Beex
Rob^t Rich

William Greene

Entred & Recorded at the Instant Request of the said M^r. Tho: Kemble.
J^r Edw. Rawson Recorder 13th May 1652.

London this 11th: of November, 1651:

CAPT. JN^o: GREENE

Wee whose names are vnder written freighters of your shipe the John & Sarah doe Order you forthwith as winde & weather shall permit to sett saile for Boston in New England & there deliver our Orders and Servants to Tho: Kemble of Charles Toune to be disposed of by him according to order's wee have sent him in that behalfe & wee desire you to Advise with the said Kemble about all that may concerne that whole Intended vojage vsing your Indeauro's with the said Kemble for the speediest lading your shipp from New Eng: to the barbaodes with provisions & such other things as are in N. E. fit for the West Indjes where you are to deliuer them to M^r Charles Rich to be disposed of by him for the Joint acco^m of the freighters & so to be Retourned home in a stocke vndevide thus desiring your Care & industrie in Dispatch and speed of the vojage wishing you a happy & safe Retourne wee remaine your loving freinds

Signatum et Recognitum

in pncia: Jo: Nottock: notar Publ:

13 May 1652.

Entered & Recorded Ɔ Edward Rawson Recorder

John Beex

Rob^t Rich

Will. Greene

A list of the passengers aboard the John and Sarah of London John Greene m^r bound for New Englan[d]

Donald Roye
James Moore
Walter Jackson
Michaell flossern
Daniell Simson
John Rosse
Sander Milleson
Daniell Monlow
Henry Brounell
James farfason
Alester lowe
Daniell Hogg
Hugh Mackey
Daniell Mackannell
John Croome
John Macklude
Dan: Mackwell
*** Mackunnell
John Hudson
John Mackholme
John Beme
*** More
John Craig
Robert Monrow
Hill Mackie
John Mackdonell
Allester Macknester
John Edmunsteire
W^m Banes
Patrick Jones
Andrew Wilson
Daniell Monwilliam
John Mackenthow
John Jamnell
David Mackhome
Murtle Macklude
Salamon Sinelare
John Gardin
W^m Macken
John Cragon
John Graunt
Alester Mackrore
Daniell Mackendoeke
Gellust Mackwilliam

James Milward
W^m Dell
James Miek nab
Glester Macktomas
Almister Mackalinsten
John Coelhon
Robert Jenler
Edward Dulen
John Hogg
James Mackell
John Mackalester
Daniell Macknell
Patrick Jimson
John Hanoman
Andrew Jerris
James Jackson
Patricke Tower
W^m Mackannell
Dani** Mackajue
Senly Mackonne
James English
Dan** Mackennell
John Micky
Danniell Gunn
James Ross
John Wilson
David Jeller
George Quenne
John Jenler
John Woodell
George Perry
John Monrow
W^m Clowston
Daniell Mackhan
Alester Mackliene
Alester Simson
Richard Jackson
James Camell
Dan: Mautju
John Hogg
John Robinson
John Rosse
John Rosse
Hugh Monrow

Thomas Bereere
Simon Russell
John Morre
Edward Punn
Sander Morrot
W^m fressell
John Boye
John Buckanen
Patricke Morton
Dan|jell Makalester
James Michell
Sander Mackdo[n]ell
James Gurner
W^m Teller
Origlais Mackfarson
Nicholas Wallis
John Murrow
Robert Higen
John Mackhellin
Allester *****
Dan: Mackhellin

Charles Lesten
W^m Stewart
John Morre
Edward fressell
David Hinne ?
Daniell blacke
Daniell Sessor
Patricke Mackthatherne
Alexander Tompson
Danell Kemper
Daniell How
John Brow

Henry Mack***
John Robinson
Daniell *****
Patricke *****
Patricke *****
P*****

***** [Mac]kfarson
***** Macklyne

***** Monrow	James Mackhell	W ^m Carmackhell
***ster Macknell	John Curmickhell	James Mackneile
Daniell Robinson	David Hume	Samuell Mackajne
[J]ames Shone	Patrick Macktreth	Dan: Graunt
John Anderson	David Anderson	Cha: Stewart
James Graunt	W ^m Beames	Neile Stewart
Patricke Crosshone	David Monwilljam	David Macketh
John Grant	John Sterling	David Jameson
John Scott	John Mann	Dan Simson
Dan: Gordon	W ^m Dengell	George Hame
Dan: Ross	Daniell Mann	James Crockford
John Hogg	Sander Mackcunnell	David Kallender
Patrick Mann	Cana Mackeurnall	David Patterson
Ansell Sherron	Patricke Mackane	Alester Anderson
James Ross	Ansel Sotherland	Patricke Smison
David Hamilton	Sander Miller	Rob ^t Boy
Patricke Mackneile	James Pattison	John Wilson
David Rosse	Alexander Graunt	Patricke Jaeson
Amos Querne	Thomas Graunt	W ^m Mackajne
Alestre Hume	Neile Carter	Dan: Mackhoe
Neile Johnson	Dan: Mackneile	Dan: Mackajne
Alester Rallendra	John Shenne	Alester Ross
Rory Hamilton	Rob ^t Mackajne	Neile Muckstore
James Robinson	Dan: Hudson	W ^m Mackandra
David Bulkanon	Neile Murrow	John Boye
David Sterling	John Cannell	W ^m Graunt
Daniell Macknith	Evan Tiler	James Graunt
Rob ^t Mackfarson	Jonas Murrow	Henry Smith
W ^m Muckrell	Alester Mackhele	W ^m Hldrecke
Neile Camell	Edward Denge	Cana Macktentha
Semell Mackneth	James Kallender	Niele Hogg
John Mackane	Jonas Ross	Rob ^t Mackhane
Dan Shuron	Neile Mackhone	Rob ^t Stewart
Rory Machy	James Graunt	David Simson
Patrick Graunt	David Tenler	Laughleth Gordon
Patricke Harron	James Mackally	Neile Jameson
James Rowe	W ^m Mackajne	Patrick English
Sander Simson	Alester Tooth	James Bennie
James Gorden	Austin Stewart	David Milward
Charles Robinson	Laughlell Montrosse	W ^m Anderson
Alester Robinson	W ^m Mackontoss	Sander Mackey
Patricke Robertson	Neile Mackajne	Patrick Sotherland
Alester graunt	James Mackreith	Daniel Oneale
Neile Macketh	John Mackfosen	John Woodall
Patricke Macknith	James Hamilton	Christopher Wil-son
Daniell Macknith	Jo ^m Graunt	John Murrow
James hedericke	James Murrow	

The persons afore named passed from hence in the ship afore mentioned and are according to order Registered here.

Dat. Search office, Grauesend 8th. Nouember, 1651.

GILES BARROW }
EDW: PELLING } Searchers.
JOHN MORRIS }

In the Ju^o & Sara of London John Greene m^r for New England: | Rob^t Rich m^r Ironworke household stuffe & other p^ovisions for Plante's and scotch p^risone's free by ordnaunce of Parliament dat 20th of October 1651.

S

G R No 1 two trusses of goods for plante's shipt the viiith of Nouember 1651 m^rkt & nombred as in the magent.

JOHN BRADLEY Sr wth y^e Armes of y^e Comonwealth.

Entred & Recorded at the Request of m^r Thomas Kemble. 14 May 1652

J. EDWARD RAWSON Recorder.

The following is from Governor Hutchinson's Collection of Original Papers and may furnish some light in respect to the above mentioned prisoners sent to this country and sold for slaves, no doubt, by order of the English Government, as a sort of banishment for their rebellion. It is probable that some of them were sent to Barbadoes, as all their names do not seem to appear in any other way in this country, except on this list.

Extract from a Letter written by Rev. John Cotton to the Lord General Cromwell, dated at "Boston in N. E. 28. of 5th 1651," respecting some prisoners of the same class of persons included in the above list sent over before these arrived. They all probably were taken at the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650, when Cromwell was victorious and four thousand were slain and ten thousand made prisoners.

"The Scots, whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvey or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgery. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 years, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every four an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring 3 dayes in the weeke to worke for him (by turnes) and 4 dayes for them themselves, and promiseth, as soone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty."

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

ALGER, REV. WILLIAM ROUNCEVILLE, Pastor of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, Roxbury, to ANNE LANGDON, daughter of Mr. Giles Lodge, Boston.

ARNOLD, HON. L. H., member of Congress and ex-Governor of Rhode Island, to MISS CATHERINE SHONNARD, Washington, D. C., June 22.

BRONSON, REV. S. J., of Milbury, to MARY L., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chaplin, Hamilton, N. Y., July 14.

CARPENTER, AMOS B., Esq., Waterford, Vt., to C. B., daughter of Ezra Barker, Esq., Littleton, N. H., June 21.

CUSHING, REV. CHRISTOPHER, Scituate, to MARY FRANCES, daughter of William Choate, Esq., Derry, N. H.

ELTON, REV. ROMEO, D. D., late Professor in Brown University, to Miss PROTHESIA S. GOSS of London, Paris, April 30.

HEADLEY, JOHN C., Esq., Lancaster, to CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Rev. Daniel Kimball, Needham, Aug. 25.

HENDERSON, JOHN, JR., Esq., St. Louis, Mo., to CATHARINE, daughter of Hon. Sherman Leland, Roxbury, June 30.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, Esq., New York, to ELISABETH K., daughter of Chief-Justice Shaw, Boston, Aug. 4.

MILLET, REV. DANIEL C., New York, to LUCY MARIA HOLBROOK, Boston, Aug. 24.

MILNE, GEORGE, Esq., Cincinnati, O., to HELEN E., eldest daughter of Hon. George Nichol, Greenfield, Sept. 6.

MULOCK, CHARLES, Esq., Attorney, New York City, to MARIA LOUISA F., only daughter of Lucius Hotchkiss, Esq., New Haven, Ct., Sept. 15.

PALMER, EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN, M. D., Boston, to CECILIA LOUISA GALE, Somerville, Sept. 6.

PORTER, REV. CHARLES S., Plymouth, to LOUISE, daughter of Col. Samuel Adams, Derry, N. H., July 7.

RYMES, GEN. WILLIAM, to SUSAN E. KENNARD of Portsmouth, N. H.

SARGENT, L. M., JR., Esq., to LETITIA, daughter of Jonathan Amory, Esq., Roxbury, Sept. 22.

SHAPLEIGH, MOSES W., Esq., Lebanon, Me., to ABBA JANE, eldest daughter of Stephen Drew, M. D., Milton, N. H., Sept. 15.

TAYLOR, REV. TOWNSEND E., Lagrange, N. Y., Seaman's Chaplain for the Port of Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, to PERSIS GOODALE, Brookline, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Asa Thurston of the Sandwich Island Mission, who was a native of Fitchburg, Ms., Aug. 12.

TUCKERMAN, DR. FRANCIS J., U. S. N., to LUCY S., daughter of the late Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Salem, June 30.

WEBSTER, COL. WILLIAM, a. 67, to MARTHA WINSLOW, Kingston, N. H., a. 19. The bridegroom married his sister's granddaughter, which makes the bride a wife to her great-uncle, sister-in-law to her grandfather and grandmother, aunt to her father and mother, and great-aunt to her brothers and sisters. She is also step-mother to five children, fourteen grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

WOOD, REV. CHARLES W., of Ashby, to MRS. CATHERINE S. LEMIST, daughter of Jonathan Clarke, Esq., of Gilmanton, N. H., June 27.

DEATHS.

- ANDREWS, DAVID A., Esq., Hingham, Sept. 1, a. 90.
- BADGER, CAPT. GEORGE W., New Orleans, Aug. 3, a. 22. He was master of bark Apphia Maria of Portsmouth, N. H., and son of Samuel Badger, Esq., of Kittery, Me.
- BILLINGS, JESSE LEEDS, Esq., Whitehall, N. Y., April 4, a. 66. D. C. 1803. Attorney.
- BREWSTER, MR. SEABURY, Norwich, Ct., July 29, a. 92. Mr. Brewster was a descendant of the venerable Elder William Brewster, one of that memorable band who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620.
- BRYANT, MRS. SARAH, Princeton, Ill., May 6, widow of the late Dr. Peter Bryant of Cummington, Ms., sister of the Rev. Dr. Snell of Brookfield, and mother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet.
- BUNKER, CAPT. E. S., New York city, Aug. 4, a. 75. He was many years since commander of the Steamer Fulton, the first that ever made trips between New York and Providence.
- BUTRICK, MRS. ELISABETH, Dwight Mission, Cherokee Nation, Aug. 3, a. 61. She was the wife of Rev. S. D. Butrick, and a native of Ipswich, Ms.
- CHANNING, LUCY BRADSTREET, Milton, Aug. 2, a. 24. She was a daughter of Walter Channing, M. D., of Boston.
- CLARKE, REV. SAMUEL WALLACE, Greenland, N. H., Aug. 17, a. 52. Pastor of the Congregational Church.
- COLBY, MRS. ANNE, New London, N. H., Aug. 24, a. 85, widow of Joseph Colby, Esq., and mother of ex-Governor Colby.
- COLLAMORE, DR. ANTHONY, Pembroke, Sept. 21, H. C. 1806.
- CONDIT, REV. JOSEPH D., South Hadley, Sept. 19, a. 43. Pastor of the Congregational Church. C. N. J. 1826.
- CUSHING, FREDERICK, M. D., Montreal, Canada. Dr. Cushing was of Durham, N. H., and M. D. H. C. 1817.
- DIMOND, MRS. ABIGAIL, Danville, N. H., Aug. 22, a. 90.
- DINSMORE, COL. SILAS, Bellevue, Boone Co., Ky., June 17, a. 81. D. C. 1791. He held the office of Indian Agent of the United States, and also other offices under the general Government.
- DURFEE, HON. JOB, Tiverton, R. I., a. 57, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. B. U. 1813.
- EASTMAN, MRS. ANSRIS B., Farmington, N. H., Sept. 10, a. 52. She was the wife of Hon. Nehemiah Eastman and sister of Hon. Levi Woodbury.
- EDWARDS, HON. HENRY W., New Haven, Ct., July 22, a. 68, for several years Governor of Connecticut. C. N. J. 1797.
- FISKE, REV. NATHAN WELBY, Jerusalem, Palestine, May 27. D. C. 1817. Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College.
- GILBERT, MRS. SARAH, Boston, Sept. 20, a. 79, wife of Hon. Benjamin J. Gilbert, who formerly resided in Hanover, N. H.
- GLENWORTH, DR. HORATIO N., New York, Aug. 16. He was a Surgeon in the United States Navy. His remains were sent to Portsmouth, N. H.
- GREEN, DR. EZRA, Dover, N. H., June 25, a. 101 years and 28 days. He graduated at Harvard University in 1765. In June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, he joined the American army. In October, 1777, he was appointed a surgeon on board the Ranger, a sloop of war of 18 guns, under command of John Paul Jones, and continued connected with the Navy until 1781.
- GROVES, MISS ELISABETH, Boston, Sept. 21. Matron of the House of Reformation.
- HALE, DR. EBENEZER, JR., Newbury, Aug. 2, a. 38, late of this city. M. D. at D. C.
- HAVEN, HON. SAMUEL, Roxbury, Sept. 1, a. 76. Judge Haven formerly resided in Dedham, and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Register of Probate. He was a son of Rev. Jason Haven, and a maternal grandson of Rev. Samuel Dexter, both of Dedham. H. C. 1789.
- HOLT, REV. JACOB, Merrimack, N. H., March 30, a. 66. D. C. 1803.
- IDE, NATHANIEL, EMMONS, Boston, a. 26, son of Rev. Dr. Ide of Medway, and grandson of Rev. Dr. Emmons of Franklin.
- INGALLS, DR. JEREMIAH, Durham, N. H., Aug. 1, a. 79. H. C. 1792.
- JACKSON, PATRICK T., Esq., Boston, Sept. 12, a. 67, a brother of Dr. James Jackson and Hon. Charles Jackson, Boston.
- KITTHEDGE, DR. JOSEPH, Andover, Sept. 13, a. 64. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Kittredge of that place. D. C. 1806.
- KNAPP, REV. ISAAC, Westfield, July 6, a. 72, fifth Pastor of the Congregational church in that town. W. C. 1800.
- LELAND, DEA. MICAH, Sherburne, Sept. 12, a. 68.
- MATTOCKS, HON. JOHN, Peacham, Vt., Aug. 21, a. 71. He had been a Representative in Congress and Governor of the State.
- MERRILL, BENJAMIN, LL. D., Salem, July 30, a. 63. He was a native of Conway, N. H. H. C. 1801.
- PAGE, COL. WILLIAM, Atkinson, N. H., Sept. 13, a. 83 years and 10 months.
- PARRIS, HON. SAMUEL, Washington, D. C., at the residence of his son, the Hon. Albion K. Parris, Sept. 10, a. 92. He was a native of Pembroke, Ms., and an officer in the Revolutionary War. He

- settled in Hebron, Me., and was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and an Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.
- PERRY, MRS. ELISABETH A., Somerville, Aug. 3, a. 31, wife of Lieut. Oliver H. Perry, U. S. N., and was the daughter of Hon. R. K. Randolph of Newport, R. I.
- PHELPS, REV. AMOS A., Roxbury, July 30, a. 43. Y. C. 1826. He had been settled in Boston as a clergyman, and had been employed in various ways as an Agent in behalf of the anti-slavery cause.
- RICE, REV. BENJAMIN, Winchendon, July 12, a. 63. B. U. 1808.
- SPRAGUE, HON. SETH, SENIOR, Duxbury, July 9, father of Judge Sprague of this city.
- STORY, MRS. MEHETABEL, Boston, Aug. 9, a. 69, widow of the late Dr. Elisha Story of Marblehead, and mother of the late Judge Story of Cambridge.
- STREETER, MRS. NANCY, Swanzy, N. H., July 23, a. 90, mother of Rev. Mr. Street-er of this city.
- TAPPAN, ENOCH SAWYER, M. D., Augusta, Me., a. 65. H. C. 1801. He was a son of Prof. David Tappan, D. D., of Harvard College, and a brother of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D. D.
- TAYLOR, REV. SAMUEL A., Worcester, Aug. 31, a. 29.
- WARREN, ISAAC, merchant, Framingham, June 26, a. 72. He was born in Medford, and lived 60 years in F.
- WEST, BENJAMIN, ESQ., Rochester, Ill., June 23, a. 35. D. C. 1833. Attorney.
- WHITE, HON. PHINEAS, Putney, Vt., July 6, a. 77. D. C. 1797. Attorney, Mem. Cong.
- WILBUR, REV. ASA, Augusta, Me., Aug. 8, a. 87, a soldier in the Revolution.
- WINSHIP, CAPT. JONATHAN, Brighton, Aug. 6, a. 67, (?) proprietor of the well-known flower-gardens, and a man of great skill and taste as a horticulturist.
- WRIGHT, HON. SILEAS, Canton, N. Y., Aug. 27, a. 53, ex-Governor of New York, and ex-Senator in Congress. He was a native of Weybridge, Vt. M. C. 1815.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams, edited from the Papers of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury. By George Gibbs. "Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri." In two volumes. New York: Printed for the Subscribers. 1846. pp. 1130, 8vo.

The first and chief design of this work originally was to present a Memoir of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, and to do this principally from a view of his services in political life. To effect this object, there was a necessity in publishing some of his correspondence and papers. In doing this a cursory notice of the Administrations of Washington and the elder Adams, while Mr. Wolcott officiated in the Treasury department, became unavoidable. In consequence of this, the work was modified until it assumed its present title.

The selection of papers has been made from about twenty volumes of manuscripts, including correspondence, drafts of official papers, and miscellaneous documents, extending through nearly fifty years, all carefully arranged by Mr. Wolcott himself. An estimate of the value of the correspondence may in a good degree be formed by the consideration that it consists of letters from such men as Hamilton, Cabot, Ames, Griswold, and King, respecting the science of government, the political state of the times, and the course to be pursued in the civil administrations of our own country.

From the biographical notice, we learn that the above named Oliver Wolcott, who was ten years Governor of Connecticut, was the eldest son of Oliver, who also was Governor of the State and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and was the youngest son of Roger, who too had been Governor and was the youngest son of Simon, who was a farmer and was the son of Henry, who emigrated from the mother country to this in 1630, to escape the religious persecutions of the day, and settled at Dorchester, Ms., where he continued till 1636, when he with four others removed to Windsor, Ct., and commenced a settlement. He was one of the first Magistrates or Assistants of the Colony.

This work is a timely production, and "will be in the eyes of every student a mine of political history."

History of the Town of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, from its settlement in 1717 to 1829, with other matters relating thereto not before published, including an extensive Family Register. By Andrew H Ward, Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. "He who forgets not the place of his birth, and the trees whose fruit he plucked, and under whose shade he gambolled in the days of his youth, is not a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart." Boston: Published by Samuel G. Drake, 56 Cornhill. J. Howe, Printer, 39 Merchants' Row. 1847. pp. 508, 8vo.

Mr. Ward is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1805, and is, by profession, an Attorney. From his work it appears that he is the son of Sheriff Thomas W. Ward of Shrewsbury and the grandson of Artemas Ward, who was appointed the first Major-General in the army of the Revolution, and was long in public life,—a man characterized by firmness of mind and integrity of purpose,—a lover of his country and his God. The first two hundred pages of the book are occupied in giving an account of the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town and various miscellaneous matters; and the other three hundred pages comprise a Family Register and Genealogical Table, embracing every family in the town from its settlement to 1829, and in some cases, still later. It contains an account of 266 families of different surnames, and 1080 families in the whole. Perhaps nothing of the kind has ever been presented to the public, so full and perfect. The labor must have been great and it has been performed *con amore*, and without fee or reward, except the consciousness and satisfaction of having done an important service for the present and future generations. Every family in Shrewsbury at least should purchase and possess a copy of this valuable work.

History of the Episcopal Church, in Narragansett, Rhode-Island; including a History of other Episcopal Churches in the State; With an Appendix containing a reprint of a work now extremely rare, entitled "America Dissected," By the Rev. J. McSparran, D. D. With notes containing Genealogical and Biographical Accounts of distinguished men, families, etc. By Wilkins Uplike. New York: Henry M. Onderdonk, 10 John Street. 1847. pp. 533, 8vo.

We have just perused the above work with much interest. From the title one would suppose it to be merely a history of the Episcopal Churches in Narragansett and Rhode-Island, with genealogical and biographical notices of some eminent laymen; but it contains much more. As a history of Episcopal churches, Episcopals will highly prize it; as a work on history, biography, and genealogy, individuals of all denominations will be interested in it. In preparing the history, the records of St. Paul's Church in Narragansett and of other churches, abstracts from the doings of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," established in 1701, and tradition, have been consulted. It is a work of great labor, as will be seen, by the consideration that it contains in addition to other matter a biographical and genealogical account of more than *three hundred* families in Narragansett. In giving this History to the public Mr. Uplike has performed a laborious and important service for the community. The work is embellished with portraits of Dr. and Mrs. McSparran.

Biography of Self-Taught Men. "Per angusta ad angusta." "They do most by books who could do much without them; and he that chiefly owes himself unto himself is the substantial man."—SIR THOMAS BROWNE. Vol. II. Boston: Benjamin Perkins & Co. 1847. pp. 324. 12mo.

To revive the memory of the great and good is always a pleasing task; and especially so is it when we behold them struggling through adversity and toils till they have become an honor to themselves and a blessing to their fellow men. A work with this object in view, aside from the interest it excites, is highly useful and instructive, particularly to the young. It teaches them that no difficulties are too great to be overcome, and encourages them when ready to faint in despair. "*Verre est iter per exempla*"

The volume before us contains the memoirs of Nathaniel Bowditch, James Cook, William Falconer, John Hunter, Nathan Smith, James Ferguson, James Watt, Eli Whitney, John Leyden, Robert Stephens, Henry Stephens, Benjamin West, Peter Hörberg, Alexander Wilson, Robert Bloomfield, Isaxe Milner, Sir William Jones, and Patrick Henry. In these sketches the author, (who is understood to be Prof Brown of Dartmouth College,) has relieved the dullness of mere narration by interspersing

through them his own choice and beautiful thoughts, on the various subjects to which they refer. The work is written in a graceful, expressive, and suitable style, and is embellished with a likeness of Dr. Bowditch.

The Life of John Eliot: with an account of the early missionary efforts among the Indians of New England. By Nehemiah Adams, Pastor of Essex Street Church, Boston. Written for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, and approved by the Committee of Publication. Boston: Massachusetts Sabbath School Society Depository; No. 3 Cornhill. 1847. pp. 12mo.

This is a neat, entertaining, and useful little work, written with that beauty of thought and chasteness of expression so characteristic of its author. The introductory chapter relates to the objects of the Pilgrims in coming to this country, a prominent one of which was to preach the Gospel to the Indians. This is evident from the original seal of the Massachusetts Colony, having the impression of an Indian on it, with these words proceeding from his mouth, "Come over and help us," and from the charter which they received. Educated at the University of Cambridge, England, distinguished for his love of, and proficiency in, the ancient languages, indatigable in his exertions, and filled with holy zeal, and a desire for the promotion of Christ's cause, John Eliot was of all men the best adapted to the execution of this design. The habits and labors of this great and good man are faithfully recorded, as well as numerous anecdotes exhibiting his peculiar traits of character. Appended are several rare and curious documents respecting the natives and the settlement of New England. We wish that this Memoir of Eliot by Dr. Adams might be in every Sabbath School Library in the Country.

Report of the Committee appointed by the National Medical Convention, held in Philadelphia, May, 1847, "to prepare a nomenclature of diseases, adapted to the United States, having reference to a general registration of deaths."

No subject is more intimately connected with the prosperity and happiness of a people than the degree of their public health, and none should claim the attention more, than the obtaining of a knowledge of the prevalent diseases and their probable causes. The Committee in bringing this matter before the public, have adopted a uniform and systematic plan of registration and classification, which we think highly commendable. It is designed to show "when, where, in what form and under what circumstances, sickness and mortality take place; and whether they are unifornord is similar in different places, or in the same place in different seasons and under different circumstances." Wherever this knowledge is acquired, remedies or preventives may be applied with great hope of success. It is high time that men should "know themselves," and the dangers to which they are daily exposed, and we think if the method proposed by the Committee were adopted, this would in a great measure be accomplished. Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., of Boston, one of the above named committee, has paid very great attention to this subject, especially the plan of registration.

Two Sermons delivered on the Second Centennial Anniversary of the organization of the First Church, and the settlement of the first minister in Wenham. By Daniel Munshfield, Pastor. Published by request of the Church. Andover: Printed by Allen, Morrill and Wardwell. 1845.

The text on which these sermons are founded is contained in Deuteronomy xxxii: 7. "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."

These are very excellent discourses, possessing much valuable and interesting historical matter. They contain a particular account of the church and its ministers. In addition there is an appendix of about twenty pages, containing many curious and valuable facts.

The following persons have died in Wenham at or above the age of 90 years; namely, 1786, Widow Eliot in her 96th year; 1795, Barbary Waters, formerly of Salem, 90; Widow Cue, 96; Widow Batchelder, 95; 1810, Abraham Wyatt, 90; 1812, Margaret Pierce, about 100; 1813, Martha Ober, 91; 1819, Widow Batchelder, 96; 1822, Betty Masury, 96; 1826, Widow Rose Dodge, 92; Pelatiah Brown, 94; 1836, Widow Elizabeth Brown, 91 and 3 months.

We regret that we have not room to notice other interesting publications which we have received, and also to insert some articles, which we intended.

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[This list contains the names of about all the individuals concerning whom particular mention is made in the volume, except those embraced in the following Lists: The Proprietors of New Haven, Ct. in 1635; Names in Boston and Vicinity from 1630 to 1641; Names of the Individuals who composed the Convention in Massachusetts for the Adoption of the Federal Constitution; First Settlers of Rhode Island; and Family Genealogies. To insert these names, which amount to thousands, is deemed needless and inexpedient. For a knowledge of them, we refer to the several articles.]

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CORRECTIONS.

- Page 32 (172) read Sarah Farmer,⁶ m. *Albert* Hobart of Boston.
- " 48, l. 51, for "the," read "its," before "infant."
- " 50, l. 15, John Howland should be in capitals.
- " " ls. 12, 34, 36, and 49, for "also," read "afterwards."
- " " l. 23, "George Soule" belongs to the family of "Edward Winslow;" and the figure 1 should be erased.
- " 51, ls. 9 and 41, for "also," read "afterwards."
- " 81, l. 1, in the Sketch of Dr. Savage, for July 11, read July 13.
- " 121, l. 8, for "Warner," read "Warren."
- " 132, for the date of the Landing of the Passengers of the Speedwell of London, read "27 of the month, 1656."
- " 137, CHEEVER, for "widow," read "daughter," and for "Sudbury fight, &c.," read "killed at Deerfield, Sept. 18, 1675.
- " " CLAY, for "Clay, Nathaniel," read "Clap, Nathaniel."
- " " EUERS, for "Euers, Mathias," read "Euans, Mathias."
- " 138, HEWS, for "Hews, Jeremiah," read "Haws, Jeremiah."
- " " HODMAN, for "Hodman, John," read "Holman, John."
- " " KEY, "Key, Joshua," perhaps, should be read "Rey, Joshua," or "Rea," or "Ray," so under the name "LOTHROP," the word "Key" should be changed as above.
- " 172, l. 10, from the bottom, for 1671, read 1672.
- " 177, l. 19, for "Luey," read "Love."
- " 184, l. 11 for "daughter," read "sister."
- " 198, l. 9, for "Law," read "Divinity."
- " 269, l. 20, for "Rev. James Farnsworth," read "Rev. James D. Farnsworth."

CIRCULAR

NUMBER THREE

OF 1847

New England Historic, Genealogical Society.



JUNE, 1847.

BOSTON:

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1847.

C I R C U L A R

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

IN the progress of this Institution, circumstances have occasioned changes in the manner of issuing its Circulars; circumstances which are not likely again to occur. One, and that of the greatest importance, is the commencement of a periodical,—“THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.”

The first Circular was issued on a letter sheet, and accompanied all certificates of membership in the Society. The second was an octavo pamphlet, and was forwarded to all members of the Society.

The objects of the Institution have been heretofore so fully set forth, that an enumeration of them in this number of the annual Circular is deemed unnecessary. We may, however, remark (in order that it may be kept fully in mind), that the great aim of the Society is to RESCUE THE DECAYING RECORDS OF NEW ENGLAND,—an aim in which every individual, scattered over its length and breadth, and all who are descendants of New England ancestors, wherever they are, are deeply interested, however much or little they may be aware of it. And with great confidence we affirm, that, if the Sons of New England can be made to see this matter in its true light, the “NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY” will soon stand preëminent among the many invaluable institutions of the land.

Endowed with nothing but the importance of its objects, and the energy of its members, the Directors of the Society have commenced a QUARTERLY REGISTER, in which it is designed to publish the materials alluded to, and such other matters of interest as will make it acceptable to the general reader. *To this publication the Society look with hope for favors to enable them to prosecute its design with success.* We therefore call earnestly upon all members of the Society especially, as well as upon all others, to aid in extending its

circulation. We ask them to consider that this work is now in its infancy, and, consequently, *now is the time* when aid should be extended to it.

If the community could be made aware of the immense amount of valuable materials which lie in manuscript, exposed every day to the inroads of vermin, as well as to immediate destruction by fire and water, *they would owe in a body to the RECUT.*

That materials exist which have not seen the light, equally valuable with any that have been published, is a fact well known to many. And we can, with great truth, assert, that compared with the extent of this interesting field, few laborers are yet employed in it.

That other sister institutions have done much and well, their works bear testimony; while it is no less true that but a very small portion of the DECAYING RECORDS OF NEW ENGLAND are as yet RESCUED from impending destruction, and placed beyond the reach of accident, by the only sure means — *the Press.*

As the Act of Incorporation, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society accompanying this circular, fully set forth the duties of its officers and members, no explanation may be required or expected in reference to particular transactions. The Government, however, beg leave to state here some of the principles which have governed them in the direction of the affairs of the Society, and especially with respect to the election of members, who, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, are brought forward by the Board of Directors for election by the society.

The object of the institution is the good of the *whole* community. Nothing, therefore, like exclusiveness has governed its original founders. They have acted upon the principle, that, to make it extensively useful, its branches should be made to spread over all parts of New England; and over other lands, wherever the sons of New England are found. Hence, they have elected their corresponding members with especial reference to this consideration, — governed always by the interest manifested in the cause on the part of those invited to become members.

Wherever an individual of high respectability, and of known interest in the objects of the Society, has come to the knowledge of the gentlemen composing its government, they have, acting upon the principles primarily laid down, considered it a duty to invite such to

participate in their labors, either directly, or if residing at a distance from Boston, in the capacity of corresponding members. The rule laid down of allowing individuals to a corresponding membership residing at a distance from the city, has generally been followed. In a few instances, owing to some peculiar circumstances, this rule has been departed from.

As it respects honorary members, the government has been led mainly by circumstances; such as the age and high standing of those invited: their great labors in literature, and in the service of their country: their known liberality to improve the public institutions, and other considerations.

The members of the Society have heartily responded, we may say sacrificed, to forward for its library whatever they could that may, in any way, aid in the objects set forth. Some have responded to the call, by sending in books, pamphlets, and manuscripts; and the library is now, considering its recent origin, quite extensive. But there are many others whom we are yet under the necessity of reminding of their obligations in this particular.

With these brief statements, we respectfully return our acknowledgments to all who have aided and upheld us in this endeavoring to lay the foundations of an institution, the great value and importance of which has been fully acknowledged by those most competent to judge.

CHARLES TWER,
 LEMUEL SHATTUCK,
 SAMUEL G. DRAKE,
 SAMUEL H. RIDDEL,
 W. H. MONTGUE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Five.

An Act to incorporate the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Section 1. Charles Ewer, J. Wingate Thornton, Joseph Willard, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and occasionally publishing genealogical and historical matter relating to early New England families, and for the establishment and maintenance of a cabinet ; and, for these purposes, shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, requirements, and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. The said Corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

House of Representatives, March 17, 1845.

Passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL H. WALLEY, JR., Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1845.

Passed to be enacted.

LEVI LINCOLN, President.

March 18, 1845.

Approved.

GEORGE N. BRIGGS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 10, 1845.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original Act.

JOHN G. PALFREY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Article 1.—The Society shall be called THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Article 2.—The object of the Society shall be to collect and preserve the Genealogy and History of early New England Families.

Article 3.—The Society shall be composed of Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, who shall be elected by ballot, having been nominated by the Board of Directors.

Article 4.—Each Resident Member shall pay into the Treasury, on his admission, the sum of three dollars, and two dollars annually.

Article 5.—The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and a Treasurer, who, together, shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Article 6.—The Society shall meet quarterly in the city of Boston, on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October, to transact business; and at such other times as the Board of Directors shall appoint. The officers of the Society shall be chosen at the January meeting, by ballot, and at any other stated meeting when a vacancy shall have occurred.

Article 7.—By-Laws, for the more particular government of the Society, shall be made by the Board of Directors.

Article 8.—No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, except at a Quarterly Meeting, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, and by a vote of three-fourths of the Members present.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1.—To accomplish the objects of the Society, it shall be the duty of its members to seek genealogical and historical information by correspondence, to procure pamphlets, books, written communications, records and papers, ancient or modern, which may in any way contribute to the accomplishment of the end of its formation.

Article 2.—All donations shall be entered in the records of the Librarian, by specifying them, the time of their reception, together with the name of the donor; and all such donations shall be acknowledged by the said Librarian, by letter, with a tender of the thanks of the Society for the same.

Article 3.—All written communications shall be deemed the property of the Society, unless the right to such be specially reserved by their authors or depositors.

Article 4.—No books or manuscripts shall be taken from the library of the Society, without permission from the Board of Directors.

Article 5.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society.

Article 6.—A publishing Committee, of three, shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.

Article 7.—Every person elected a member of the Society shall become such by signifying his acceptance to the Corresponding Secretary, in writing; and any member may withdraw from it at any time, by certifying his intention of so doing, to the Recording Secretary in writing, and paying all dues to the Treasurer.

Article 8.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society, and to see that its Constitution be complied with, and that its By-Laws be duly enforced.

Article 9.—The January meeting shall be the time for the payment of the annual tax; and any member neglecting or refusing to pay said tax for two years shall forfeit his membership, unless the Board of Directors shall otherwise order.

Article 10.—Resident members only, shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Society.

Article 11.—The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the Society; shall collect all fees and taxes; shall pay all accounts against the Society, when approved of by the Board of Directors; shall keep a full account of all receipts and expenditures, in a book belonging to the Society; and shall at each annual meeting, and at other times, if required by the Board of Directors, present a detailed report of the same, in writing.

Article 12.—The Librarian shall take charge of the books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and all other things belonging to the Society, or deposited for its use; shall purchase books, under the instruction of the Board of Directors; shall make out a correct catalogue of the works belonging to the Society, keep a record of such as are taken out, and shall report at the annual meeting, and at such other times as the Board of Directors shall appoint, concerning the library. He shall have charge of the rooms of the Society, and make, or cause to be made, all suitable preparations for holding its meetings.

Article 13.—A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

Article 14.—[Order of proceedings at the meetings of the Society.]

Article 15.—All motions submitted at any meeting of the Society, shall, on the request of the presiding officer, be submitted in writing.

Article 16.—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a faithful and full record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings; and, to prevent omissions and misconceptions, it shall be the duty of the said Recording Secretary to keep a separate record of said proceedings, and to read it at the next succeeding meeting, that errors, should any appear, may not be entered upon the permanent book of the records of the Society.

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3. Originals or copies of Family Registers, or Bibles containing records of births, marriages, and deaths.

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VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1847.

NO. 1.

THE
NEW ENGLAND
Historical & Genealogical Register:

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., EDITOR.



BOSTON:
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,
No. 56 CORNHILL.
1847.

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P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D D., EDITOR.

The NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY proposes to publish by subscription a Quarterly Journal, to be entitled, "THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER." The period has arrived in this country, when an awakened and a growing interest begins to be felt in the pursuit, and especially in the results, of Historical and Genealogical Researches; and when the practical value, both to individuals and to society, of the knowledge which is obtained by investigations of this kind, from the scattered and perishable records of local, domestic, and traditory history, begins to be appreciated by increasing numbers. The existence and active exertions of Historical, Antiquarian, and Statistical Societies, which have sprung up within a few years past in most of the older states of the Union, are a sufficient evidence of this fact.

The formation of the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, which has received a Charter from the Massachusetts Legislature, and which, as its name imports, proposes to direct its attention to the illustration of History in one of its most elemental and original departments, has been received with a degree of encouragement and favor, which leaves no room to doubt that a deep interest is felt by many in the community, in subjects of this nature; and that the materials exist, in various stages of preparation, as the fruit of personal exertions, for enriching the collections of a general Depository; and thereby leading to a more extensive diffusion of the facts and documents, out of which this branch of Literature in our country has yet to be principally created. The Periodical to be issued by this Society, will be one important means of accomplishing the end in view. It will comprehend such materials as the following; namely,

1. Biographical Memoirs, Sketches, and Notices of Persons who came to North America, especially to New England, before Anno Domini 1700; showing from what places in Europe they came, their families there, and their descendants in this country;
2. Full and minute Genealogical Memoirs and Tables, showing the lineage and descent of Families, from the earliest dates to which they can be authentically traced, down to the present time, with their branches and connections;
3. Tables of Longevity, Statistical and Biographical, Accounts of Attorneys, Physicians, Ministers and Churches of all denominations, of Graduates at Colleges, Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Military Officers, Merchants, and other persons of distinction; and occasionally entire Tracts, which have become rare and of permanent Historical value;
4. Lists of Names, found in ancient documents, such especially as were engaged in any honorable public service; also the documents themselves, when they may contain any important facts illustrative of the lives and actions of individuals;
5. Descriptions of the Costumes, Dwellings, and Utensils of various kinds, belonging to the earliest times to which the Anestry of Families may be traced; to be accompanied, when practicable, with drawings or engravings;



6. Ancient Inscriptions and Epitaphs, with descriptions of Cemeteries, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets; also, extracts from the Town and Parish Records of New England

7. Descriptions of Armorial Bearings, and of other Heraldic devices, occasionally, emblazoned, with sufficient explanations of the principles and terms of Heraldry.

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CONDITIONS.

The Work will be issued Quarterly, each Number containing at least ninety-six pages, octavo, upon good paper, and with fair type; making annually a volume of about four hundred pages; the Numbers to be issued in January, April, July, and October.

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NOTICE.

All communications, which are designed for insertion in the Register, or which respect the editorial department, should be addressed to the Editor, at Boston.

All orders for the Register, and all communications respecting the pecuniary concerns of it, should be directed to Samuel G. Drake, 56 Cornhill, Boston.

☞ In the Press, and will soon be published, the History of Shrewsbury, by A. H. Ward, Esq., in which will appear a Genealogical Table or Family Register, containing a History of the inhabitants from the settlement of Shrewsbury, in 1717, to 1829, and of some of them to a later period; so far as regards their marriages, children, ages, and deaths; and also their ancestors, so far as can be obtained.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1847.

NO. 2.

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EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND
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☞ We regret that the first two Nos. of the Register have made their appearance so late in the Quarter for which they were issued, and that the principal likenesses accompanying them have been so ordinary. Circumstances beyond our control have led to it. Arrangements were not made for the publication of the work until after the year commenced, when not a word was written, and not a likeness engraved. In future we intend that the Nos. shall be issued punctually, and good likenesses accompany them. For our next No. we have procured an excellent likeness of Governor Endecott, engraved expressly for the work, which will accompany a Memoir of the Governor.

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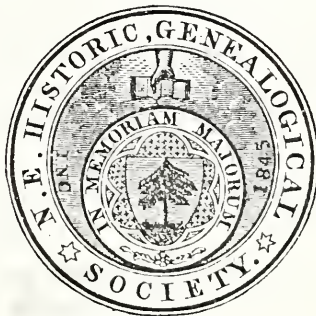
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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., EDITOR.



BOSTON:
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,
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1847.

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Besides the above, large numbers remain in the hands of individuals, which we have the promise of; we would remind them that *delays are dangerous*, and we hope they will hand them in soon, that we may give notice that they are in our possession, to enable others to contribute to their perfection.

☞ Mr. Somerby, of whose intention to visit England for historical, genealogical, and antiquarian investigations, we gave notice on the cover of the last number of the Register sailed from New York on his mission on the 5th of the present month. How long he will remain in England, depends upon the encouragement he has and may receive. He probably expects little beyond his actual expenses; and all persons interested in the history of their families, should bear in mind that an opportunity like the present may not occur in their day, of having the subject looked into by one so eminently qualified for the object. Sums of any amount, deposited with the publisher of this work, will be forthwith forwarded to him. It is hoped that he may receive a sufficient amount to keep him in the field, till it is well harvested, of the early New England emigrants. Persons desiring accounts of their emigrant ancestor, must forward to Mr. Somerby *what they know of that ancestor*.

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