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Editor,

ELIAS NASON.

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David Webster

A. T.

View of Grand Old Road
in Sept. 1855



NEW ENGLAND
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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JANUARY, 1867.

No. 1.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

[Communicated to the Register by the Rev. ELLIAS NASOX.]

THIS illustrious orator, jurist and statesman, was the youngest son of the Hon. Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster, and was born in a small cottage in the town of Salisbury, N. H., on the 18th day of January, 1782.

On the paternal side he was descended from Mr. THOMAS¹ WEBSTER, of Ormsby, Norfolk County, England, who died there in April, 1634,* leaving a widow Margery, and an only son THOMAS,² who was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts in 1614, married Sarah Brewer, Nov. 2, 1657, and died at Hampton, N. H., Jan. 5, 1715, at the advanced age of 83 years; † leaving, *inter alios*, EBENEZER,³ ‡ born at Hampton, Aug. 1, 1667, married Hannah Judkins, July 25, 1709, and died at Kingston, N. H., Feb. 21, 1736. Of their issue, EBENEZER,⁴ § born Oct. 10, 1714, married, July 20, 1738, Susanna, a descendant of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, of Hampton, and had eight children, of whom the oldest, EBENEZER,⁵ born at Kingston on the 22d of April, 1739, married, 1st, Mehitable Smith, Jan. 8, 1761, by whom he had Olivia, Ebenezer, and Susanna born Oct., 1766, married John Colby, David who died at Hampstead, and Joseph who died in Salisbury; 2d, Abigail Eastman, of Salisbury, Mass., Oct. 13, 1774, and had issue: Mehitable, Abigail who married William Haddock, Ezekiel born April 11, 1780, DANIEL,⁶ and Sarah|| born May 3, 1784.

* See Register, ix. 159.

† Thomas² lived in Hampton on the Drake road, near "Webster's Brook," and owned a part of the "small gains." He was one of the grand jurors at the Court of Common Pleas held at Portsmouth, Feb. 13, 1682. [*Christopher Toppan's "First Settlers of Hampton,"* in MS.]

‡ Ebenezer³—He was a soldier in the Indian wars, under Captains Sherburne and Noyes, and was probably killed in the service. He was one of the grantees of Kingston, to which place he removed in 1700.—[*Id.*, also *Kingston Town Records.*]

§ Ebenezer⁴ lived in a small house, the cellar of which may still be seen, on the left side of the road leading from the East Kingston Depot to Kingston. He was poor, versatile and witty, obtaining a scanty livelihood by hatching flax, cutting wood, shearing sheep, and slaughtering swine. His wife, however, was a woman of marked ability.

|| She married Col. Ebenezer Webster, in 1803, and settled on the "Webster Place," in Franklin, N. H. She died March 29, 1811, leaving an only daughter, Emily, who married Dr. E. K. Webster, of Boscawen (1861). Col. W. died June 3, 1861.

The father, Ebenezer, was early apprenticed to Col. Ebenezer Stevens, of Kingston, who in 1749 became one of the leading proprietors of a large tract of land at the confluence of the Pemegewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers, which was, in honor of his name, called Stevens-town: but subsequently, Salisbury. To this new settlement, after the close of the old French war, in which the apprentice had served honorably, especially in Robert Rogers's celebrated company of Rangers, he came with many other Kingston families, built him a log cabin on a little brawling stream called "Punch Brook," where he afterwards erected a mill, and entered with his comrades on the subjugation of the wilderness. On the breaking out of the Revolution he went into the army as captain, and was in the battles at Bennington, White Plains, &c., doing effective service for his country. About the year 1770, he erected a house of one story, in which his son Daniel was born; and two years subsequent to this event removed to a tavern house which he occupied till 1800, when he settled on the "Webster Place," where he died, April 22d, 1806. He held many responsible offices, both of town and state: was one of the Electors for President when Washington was chosen to that office, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hillsborough, in 1791, which office he held until his decease. He was about six feet in stature, well proportioned and of commanding aspect. His eye was dark and piercing, his forehead large and massive; his memory was remarkably retentive, and his conduct was guided by strict integrity and by sterling common sense.

On the maternal side, Daniel Webster's earliest American ancestor was ROGER EASTMAN,¹ anciently spelled Easman, who was born in Wales, in 1611, and is supposed to have come to America from Southampton in the "Confidence," in 1638 (*ante*, ii. 10, and xiv. 335), and who settled at Salisbury, Mass., in 1640. Of his ten children, SAMUEL,²* the youngest, born in Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1657, m. Elizabeth Severance in 1686, was one of the grantees of Kingston, N. H., whither he removed about 1720. He died, Feb. 27, 1725, having had twelve children, of whom THOMAS,³ born January 21, 1703, married Abigail French, January 1, 1729, and had issue, *inter alios*, ABIGAIL,⁴ born July 10, 1737, married the Hon. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury, N. H., whom she survived ten years, and died at the "Webster Place" on the 14th day of April, 1816, aged 78 years.†

Mrs. Webster was a woman of rare intellectual endowments and of deep religious sentiment—a helpmate indeed for such a man as had chosen her to preside over his household. She early instilled into the minds of her sons Ezekiel and Daniel, the principles of religion and that love of learning which glowed more and more fervently to the end.

Daniel learned to read as if by intuition, and perused with avidity

* Among the resident- of Kingston, N. H., when the Rev. Ward Clark took the charge of the church, Sept. 24, 1725, I find on the church records: Samuel Easeman, Esq., died Feb. 27, 1725; Benjamin Judkins; Samuel Stevens; Samuel Easeman, Jr. married Sarah Clough, Nov. 7, 1725; Thomas Webster; Thomas Webster, Jr.; John Webster; Ebenezer Webster [ancestor of Daniel]. Also, Ebenezer Eastman, married Mary Sleeper, May 5, 1726; Joseph Eastman, m. Patience Smith, Feb. 9, 1729; and Edward Eastman, m. Deliverance Graves, 1730. Col. John Eastman, born Feb. 24, 1741, m. Joanna French, and removed to Salisbury, N. H., where he died Sept. 14, 1834.

† On her grave stone, 76 years.

whatever books his father's house and a scanty social library afforded. Among them was a copy of the "Spectator," in which he found the famous old ballad of "Chevy Chase," which gave him great delight. He also read and committed to memory Pope's "Essay on Man," and many of the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, which continued to be favorites with him to the end of life.

Salisbury being then upon the frontier line afforded nothing more in the way of public instruction than two or three itinerating school teachers of slender attainments, so that the future orator did not really commence on his student life until the spring of 1796, when it was decided, after much deliberation in his father's home, to send him down to the academy at Exeter. He was then about 14 years of age, and attended by his father, came riding into town upon a side-saddle, dressed in coarse tow cloth and cow-hide shoes. He went immediately to board with Ebenezer Clifford, Esq., an old friend of the Webster family. Mr. Clifford was an architect, and built the "images" for the comical Timothy Dexter of warming-pan memory, in Newburyport. The house he occupied is the most remarkable one in Exeter. It was built originally of logs, and for a garrison, and the port-holes, together with a capacious enclosure for the secretion of men and arms, may still be seen.

Gen. Peter Gilman entertained George Whitefield in this house, and in it the distinguished preacher slept the night but one before he died. It was used in the Revolution as a rendezvous for troops, and the rooms in which Governor Wentworth, Whitefield and Webster slept are still in perfect order.

When Mr. Webster came to board with Mr. Clifford, he was what might be termed a great awkward country boy. His hair was black as jet, long, thin and straight: his eyes were large, his eye-brows came together over them. He sat quite awkwardly at the table, and knew not how to hold his knife and fork.

He spent most of his leisure time with his friend Harper, playing with the tools in Mr. Clifford's cabinet shop, and there once set himself to construct the image of a saint: but failing to come up to his *beau ideal*, he said, "it might answer well enough for the devil, and his devil it should be."

Lewis Cass attended the academy at the same time with Webster, and it was once observed by Dr. Abbott, the accomplished principal, that while Lewis made quite a fluttering with the leaves of his lexicon, Daniel toiled more quietly and prepared himself more expeditiously. These boys set out an elm tree each, upon the west side of the "campus," which are now large and flourishing, and bear the respective names of Cass and Webster.

Public declamation Webster at that age abominated: and though he often prepared himself most thoroughly "to mount the rostrum," his courage always failed him when the trying moment came; he was, however, an admirable reader, and under the genial tuition of the celebrated Joseph Stevens Buckminster, made remarkable progress in his studies, as the following incident will make evident.

At the summing up of the standing of the members of the 2d class, for the 2d quarter, Mr. Nicholas Emery, one of the teachers, stood before it at the closing hour, and broke the silence thus:—"Daniel Webster, gather up your books and take down your cap." Expul-

sion instantaneously flashed across the stripling's mind, when Mr. Emery, smiling, added, "Report yourself to the teacher of the next class;"—"and you, young gentlemen," he continued, "take an affectionate leave of your class-mate, for you will never see him again."

Mr. Webster left Exeter in December, 1796, and in February of the ensuing year began to read Virgil and Cicero, under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen. It was on the way to this excellent man's house that Judge Webster made known to his son his intention of sending him to college; and in after life the statesman most touchingly refers to the emotions which the announcement awakened in his youthful breast. "The very idea thrilled my whole frame. The thing appeared to me so high, and the expense and sacrifice it was to cost my father so great, I could only press his hands and shed tears. Excellent, excellent parent! I cannot think of him even now without turning child again." [*Autobiography*, p. 10.]

He began to study Greek in the spring of the same year, and made such rapid progress that in August following, Mr. Wood pronounced him qualified to enter Dartmouth College.

During his whole collegiate course Mr. Webster devoted himself most assiduously to the study of those branches of learning then prescribed and taught, and with the exception of Greek, which he never loved, he met the difficulties face to face and mastered them. The Latin classics were his specialty, his comfort and delight; and of these, Virgil and Cicero were his most intimate companions. In the beautiful words of the latter, he could well say of them—*Pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur*. [*Pro Archia*. p. 187.] In his philosophical studies it was his method, and it is the best, to seize upon the spirit, rather than the letter of his text book, and to read by subject rather than by continuous course.

"I know not," says Professor Shurtleff, one of his classmates, "I know not that he was absent from a recitation, or from morning and evening prayers in chapel, or from public worship on the Sabbath: and I doubt if ever a smile was seen upon his face during any religious exercise. He was always in his place, and with a decorum suited to it. He had no collision with any one, nor appeared to enter into the concerns of others, but emphatically *mind his own business*."

Mr. Webster spent his winter vacations in teaching school, or in perusing the Latin classics and the best works in English literature. He was extremely fond of poetry, and contributed, while in college, meritorious productions of his muse to the "Dartmouth Gazette," a paper sustained by the faculty and students of the institution; he also delivered an oration before the citizens of Hanover, on the 4th of July, 1800, which for a youth of 18 years was a very creditable effort, and gave earnest of that lofty and impassioned style of eloquence to which he ultimately attained.* But the most beautiful and finished performance of his college life, was an eulogy pronounced by him on his classmate, Ephraim Simonds, who died in 1801. This eulogy was considered one of the best specimens of that kind of style which the halls of Dartmouth had then produced: it was printed, and from it the students sometimes selected passages for declamation.

Mr. Webster graduated in the summer of 1801, holding a very

* The oration may be found in Gen. S. P. Lyman's *Public and Private Life of Daniel Webster*, Vol. i. p. 230.

high, though not the first rank, in his class. His subject at commencement was, "The recent discoveries in chemistry, especially those of the celebrated Lavoisier." The story of his tearing up his diploma in disgust, says Mr. Everett, is a myth. On leaving college he entered the law office of his old and valued friend Thomas W. Thompson, Esq.* of Salisbury; but *res anguste domus* soon compelled him to engage in some employment which would yield immediate remuneration. Through the aid of the Rev. John Smith, D.D., whose edition of "Cicero's Orations" now lies before me, he obtained the office of Principal of the academy in the romantic town of Fryeburg, Me., at a salary of \$350 per annum. Here he remained nine months, spending his leisure hours in reviewing his college studies, copying deeds for Mr. Osgood, the Registrar of the county, with whom he boarded, or in rambling with his gun and fishing rod along the shores of "Captain Lovewell's Pond," or by the secluded margin of some fresh and frolicsome trout-bearing tributary of the river Saco.

While at Fryeburg, Mr. Webster read, for the first time, Blackstone's Commentaries, and committed to memory the celebrated speech of Fisher Ames on the British Treaty. On leaving this place in September, 1802, with between two and three hundred dollars in his exchequer, he returned immediately to the study of law in Mr. Thompson's office, in Salisbury, where he continued, reading Coke upon Littleton, a quarter part of which he says he did not understand; Espinasse's "Law of Nisi Prius," which delighted him; Hume's England, Cicero, Sallust, Cæsar, Horace and Juvenal, and amusing himself in fishing, shooting and riding, without companions, solitary and alone, until February, 1804, when, finding himself almost penniless, he came to Boston, "prospecting" for employment. Here he met his old friend, Dr. Cyrus Perkins, arranged with him for a small private school in Short street, for his brother Ezekiel: and then by a bold stroke in July following, introduced himself to the Hon. Christopher Gore, one of the most learned and accomplished lawyers of that day, and became a student in his office, then recently opened in Scolley's building.

This, he says, was "a good stride onward." It gave him the opportunity of studying "books and men and things." In this office he read Vattel for the third time, "Ward's Law of Nations," Lord Bacon's "Elements of Common Law," Puffendorf's "Latin History of England," Gifford's "Juvenal" [he says he never could master the original], Boswell's "Tour to the Hebrides," Moore's "Travels," &c., and kept a brief diary of his life.

While in Mr. Gore's office, he was appointed to the clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hillsborough, N. H.; but by the advice of that gentleman, he declined the situation and pursued his studies. This was a kind of turning point in his career; for had he accepted that appointment, it is fair to presume that on such a narrow field his talents would have remained undeveloped, and that he would have lived and died unknown to fame. In March, 1805, he was admitted, on the recommendation of Mr. Gore, to prac-

* A scholar and a gentleman; fitted for college by Samuel Moody; H. C. 1786; tutor; studied law with Theophilus Parsons; aid to Gen. Lincoln in "Shaw's Rebellion;" Representative to Congress, 1805-7; afterwards U. S. Senator, and died 1819.

tise in the Suffolk Court of Common Pleas. He, however, determined to practise during the life of his father at least, in New Hampshire. He therefore opened a law office in the town of Boscawen, and in September of the same year first appeared at court for the trial of a cause at Plymouth, in the County of Grafton, his father, then in his 67th year, being on the bench. Just previous to the close of his legal studies, Mr. Webster said, in a letter to his friend, Mr. James M. Bingham—"If I am not earning my bread and cheese in exactly nine days after my admission [to the bar] I shall certainly be a bankrupt." His success in his first case settled the question of his daily bread, and convinced his aged father that the pains bestowed upon the education of his son would be repaid with usury. "Study," said Mr. Webster while at Boscawen, "is truly the grand requisite of a lawyer;" and during his residence of about two years in this place, he gave himself *con amore* to the investigation of the subtleties of the law, and to the business of his profession. On the 4th of July, 1806, he delivered an oration before the citizens of Concord; he also contributed at this period several able articles to the *Monthly Anthology*, then edited by his friend and former teacher, Joseph Stevens Buckminster.

Those who stop to consider the secret of Mr. Webster's success, will notice that he had a good mother.* She was pious, benevolent, beautiful; and capable of enduring great physical suffering. She took a deep interest in the education of her children, and taught, as the mother of Lamartine, her gifted son to read the Bible, and also to repeat the hymns of Dr. Watts, while sitting on her knee at home. She infused into his tender mind something of her own profound reverence for God and sacred things, and inspired him with a love of learning and of his native land. Like almost all other eminent men, he had a noble mother; he revered her counsels and her memory, and kept, always hanging near his bed, her portrait, on which he had inscribed—"TO MY EXCELLENT MOTHER."

It will also be observed that his father's dwelling was surrounded by most charming natural scenery, which must have had a genial and ennobling influence over young Webster's mind. He early learned to "thread the mazes of the brake" in quest of game; to lure the trout from the fresh streams that glided through the lonely valleys; to climb the craggy mountains, and to breast the winter storm. He loved to look upon the warring of the elements, and to listen to the thunder peals reëchoing from mountain peak to mountain peak, and to study nature in her moods of grandeur and sublimity. This gave a freshness and originality to his thoughts and meditations which no amount of scholastic training could inspire.

It was fortunate, also, for him, in early days, that he had access to but a slender stock of books, and that those were of the highest order. The Bible, the noble hymns of Dr. Watts, the most perfect philosophic poem of modern times, Pope's "Essay on Man," the charming papers of Addison's "Spectator," were almost the only books which came into his hands in early life; he read and re-read

* "The first durable impressions of our moral nature come from the mother. The first prudential wisdom to which genius listens falls from her lips, and only her caresses can create the moments of tenderness. The earnest discernment of a mother's love survives in the imagination of manhood."—*D'Israeli*.

these sterling volumes, and committed page after page of them to memory. Incessant reading of a multiplicity of ill-written books tends to distract the mind and to pervert the taste: and to this cause may we not attribute something of the superficiality of the learning of the present day? By necessity, Mr. Webster, in his boyhood, was compelled to adhere to the system, *multum non multa*, which he conscientiously followed to the close of life. He digested what he read; it became a part of his being, and by it he "waxed valiant in strength."

On arriving at maturity the Latin classics became to him a source of perpetual delight, and he carried the Horatian precept, *Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna*," into life-long practice. He perused and re-perused the *Æneid* of Virgil, and has introduced many of its finest passages into his discourses: he committed to memory many of the most eloquent parts of Cicero's orations: he caught their inspiration. At home a copy of old Quintilian, of "De Amicitia," or of the elegant Tacitus, was ever near him, into which he peered, when opportunity occurred, with strange delight: abroad, he almost always had with him a copy of his favorite Sallust, or some other classic, to break up the monotony of the journey, or to occupy his leisure moments at an inn. "A copy of Livy," says Judge Smith, "used invariably to glide into the green bag with his books for court," and the ever genial Horace, or the moralizing Seneca, would attend him in his strolls among the hills and divert him as he sat beneath the alder boughs, wearied in dropping in his fly for trout: nor would he unmoor his dory with "his bob and line and sinker," for a haul of cod or hake or haddock, without his Ovid, or Agricola, or Pharsalia, in the pocket of his old gray overcoat, for the "still and silent hour" upon the deep. Thus Mr. Webster loved and lived in Latin literature; nay, indeed, he died with some choice portions of it lying near his bedside. When we attempt to ascertain the secret of his intellectual energy; of his power of rapid combination: of his logical acumen; of his ability to divest the most complicated subject of its difficulty: of the splendor of his Miltonic imagination; of the affluence of his language: of the purity, the dignity, the fulmen sweeping everything before it, of his style—must we not take into large account his intense love and study of the immortal pages of Maro, Tully and the kindred geniuses of Rome when Rome was in her prime? Yet, after all, the chief secret of this distinguished man's success, so far as what we term education goes, I apprehend, lies coiled up in that hard word—*Labor*. He was from boyhood to the end of his life an earnest worker. His early motto was: "Since I know nothing and have nothing, I must learn and earn." While a boy at Exeter, on the same form with Lewis Cass, he studied like a man: he prepared for college in less than nine months under the Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen: in college, says Mr. Hotchkiss, "he was never an idle student;" at Fryeburg he performed the labor of at least three ordinary men; on coming into public life he wrought upon his speeches with toil that wrung the sweat from his brow. He sometimes became so absorbed in working up a case that he seemed—with eyelid closed and brow as still as marble—to be locked in the very arms of death itself. His arguments in such cases as those of "Girard College," "Gibbons & Ogden," and the "Rhode Island Government," he constructed with as much mental toil as Chantry bestowed upon the form

of Washington. He studied the details with the most minute, painstaking accuracy: he corrected with the eye of the severest critic. "Most of my life," he once said, in conversation with a friend, "has been spent in scratching out." He certainly has left but little of it for us to do.

To secure time for labor, Mr. Webster, like Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson, was an early riser. He loved the beauties of the morning, and was often heard to say, "What little I have accomplished in my life has been done in the morning."*

What, then, in brief, to sum this matter up, were the elements of Daniel Webster's greatness? Many, I reply, conspiring: the spirit of the times, the counsel of his father, early competitors in the law, slender income, manly frame, majestic brow, harmonious voice: but primarily and especially, that great God-gift, a noble soul, baptized in mother wit, scenes of Alpine grandeur rising around his early home, words of genius dropping, as from tongues of angels, into his young ear, kindling his imagination, and inspiring love of the grand and beautiful, love of country, love of glory and of God: and out of these proceeding, and to these ministering, the invincible determination to conquer difficulties or to die.

In May 1807, Mr. Webster was admitted to the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and, in the following September relinquished his office in Boscawen to his brother Ezekiel, and removed to Portsmouth. He boarded here with a widow lady, whose house he afterwards purchased. In June, 1808, he married in Salisbury, Miss Grace Fletcher, † a lady distinguished for the sweetness of her temper as well as for her personal charms, the daughter of the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, ‡ of Hopkinton, N. H. Mr. Webster now came in contact at the bar with such

* "My morning haunts are where they should be, at home. Not sleeping, or concocting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up and stirring, in winter often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labor or devotion; in summer as oft with the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or cause them to be read till attention be weary, or memory have its full freight."—*John Milton*.

† Mr. Webster married Grace Fletcher, June 10, 1808, and had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, b. July 23, 1813, m. C. 1833, m. Caroline Story, daughter of Stephen White, of Salem; was Colonel of the Massachusetts 12th Regiment, V. M., and fell in the service of his country, Aug. 31, 1862, leaving issue:

(a) Harriet Paige, b. Sept. 6, 1843, and d. March 2, 1845.

(b) Daniel, d. Aug., 1836.

(c) Caroline S., b. at Detroit, Aug. 29, 1837, and d. at Boston, Feb. 7, 1844.

(d) Ashburton, now at the Naval School, Annapolis.

2. GRACE, died 1817.

3. JULIA, b. Jan. 16, 1818; m. in London, Samuel Appleton Appleton, of Boston, Sept. 24, 1839. She d. April 28, 1848, and he, June 4, 1861—leaving issue:—

(a) Caroline Le Roy, m. Newbold Edgar, of New York, Nov. 28, 1860.

(b) Samuel, m. Mary Ernestine, dau. of Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, June 22, 1843.

(c) Julia Webster.

(d) Daniel Webster; and

(e) Mary Constance, b. Feb. 7, 1848, and d. March 15, 1849.

4. EDWARD, b. July 2, 1820, and d. at San Angel, Mexico, Jan. 23, 1848.

5. CHARLES, b. Dec. 31, 1821, and d. Dec. 19, 1824.

Mr. Webster married, for his second wife, Caroline Bayard Le Roy, in 1832, who is still living.

‡ He was the son of Mr. Timothy and Bridget Fletcher, of Westford, Mass., was graduated at H. C. 1769, ordained at Hopkinton, N. H., Jan. 27, 1772, and d. April 8, 1783, at the age of 39 years. He m. Rebecca Chamberlain, and had issue:—

1. Bridget, m. Josiah White, of Pittsfield, N. H.

2. Rebecca, m. Israel Webster Kelly, of Salisbury.

3. Timothy, a merchant in Portland.

4. Grace, b. Jan. 16, 1781, m. Daniel Webster, June 10, 1808, and d. Jan. 21, 1828.

Mr. Fletcher's widow m. the Rev. Christopher Paige, and d. July, 1821, aged 67 years.

giant in the law as Jeremiah Mason, Jeremiah Smith, William King Atkinson, and George Sullivan, and by the cogency of his reasoning and the force of his eloquence, quickly came to stand at the head of his profession in his native State. Mr. Mason, he once observed, "compelled me to study law: he was my master;" but the pupil soon eclipsed the teacher. In 1812, Mr. Webster was elected Representative to Congress, and took his seat in the special session of that body in May following, when he was placed on the Committee of Foreign Affairs. Although that 13th Congress consisted of such men as Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes, John Forsyth and others of that class, Mr. Webster at once took prominent rank amongst them, both in matters of business and of debate. On hearing his maiden speech in June, 1813, Chief Justice Marshall said that "Mr. Webster was a very able man, and would become one of the very first statesmen in America, if not the very first."

Re-elected to Congress in 1814, Mr. Webster took an active part in the debates upon the protective policy, to which he was then, as other federalists, opposed, and on the charter of the bank of the United States: and by his resolution requiring all payments to the treasury to be made in specie, became instrumental in restoring the depreciated currency of the country.

At the solicitation of many friends, he removed in August, 1816, from Portsmouth to Boston, and devoted himself now for the ensuing seven years, almost exclusively to the duties of his profession. In March, 1818, he argued with remarkable vigor, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Dartmouth College case, thereby relieving that institution from the trammels of legislative authority, and establishing his own reputation as a constitutional lawyer at the highest judicial tribunal in the country.

While a member of the State Convention for the revision of the Constitution in 1820, he pronounced his celebrated oration, than which nothing of the kind more grand or eloquent had been heard in America, at the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth: and early in the 21 session of the 18th Congress to which he had been elected Representative by the town of Boston, he made an effective speech on the Greek Revolution, which his old legal competitor, Jeremiah Mason, pronounced "the best sample of parliamentary eloquence and statesmanlike reasoning our country had ever seen."

On the 17th of June, 1825, Mr. Webster delivered, to the delight of thousands present, his great oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, and on the 2d day of August in the following year, in Faneuil Hall, his grand patriotic discourse in commemoration of Jefferson and Adams, who had by a most singular coincidence both deceased on the preceding anniversary of our national independence. In 1827, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, in which illustrious body he continued for twelve years, *primus inter pares*, bringing forward, or discussing with dignity, courtesy and unrivalled ability, the important legislative measures which engrossed the attention of the country during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren.

The most remarkable of his famous senatorial speeches was his Demosthenic reply to Col. Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, on the 20th of January, 1830. It was in opposition to the doctrines of nulli-

fiction, and in defence of the course and policy of Massachusetts and of the Union. With the grasp of a giant, the Northern orator clenches his great argument, forges, hammers and welds his double compact sentences, hurls, as Jupiter tonans, his keenly pointed shafts, bolt after bolt, against his adversary, confounds him and triumphantly vindicates the Constitution of his country. In the peroration of this speech he rises to a pitch of grandeur seldom or never equalled by the most renowned disputants of antiquity.* In August of the same year, Mr. Webster again startled the world by his compact and solid argument at the trial of John F. Knapp for the murder of Mr. Joseph White, of Salem. His passage on the power of conscience has the terrific energy of some of the profoundest strokes of Dante's *Inferno*. In 1832, Mr. Webster married, for his 2d wife, Miss Caroline Bayard Le Roy, of New York, and now spent much of his time in agricultural pursuits, at his beautiful place on the shore of the old ocean which he loved so well, in Marshfield, Mass.

In the various questions which arose in Congress, such as the rechartering of the United States Bank: its veto by the President: the ordinance of nullification: the tariff, the removal of the deposits, &c., Mr. Webster spoke with his usual force and dignity, ever aiming to sustain the integrity of the Union, and ever commanding the attention and respect of his opponents. In 1839, he visited England and France, and was everywhere received with that high consideration to which his distinguished talents entitled him. On returning home, he was called to the Department of State, and rendered essential service to his country in the amicable settlement, with Lord Ashburton, of the Northeastern Boundary, and in the adjustment of other serious difficulties between us and Great Britain. In December, 1845, he was returned to the Senate, vice Rufus Choate, where he continued, opposing the admission of Texas, and advocating compromise measures for the preservation of the Union, &c., until called by President Fillmore, in 1850, to the Department of State. Although opposed on constitutional grounds to the admission of Texas, and the war with Mexico consequent thereupon, he nevertheless voted for supplies and troops for the army, and his son Maj. Edward Webster went into the contest and rendered up his life in the service of his country.†

Near the close of his senatorial career, March 7, 1850, he delivered

* The first time it was my privilege to hear Mr. Webster, he was engaged in a case in the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, Judge Story being on the bench. The courtroom was thronged, and when the opposing counsel, a nervous, fidgety sort of a man, who had been making unusual rhetorical display, closed his argument, Mr. Webster, then dressed in a blue coat and light colored waist coat, rose, cool, calm, sober, majestic, and never shall I forget the awful brow, and the imperial dignity of his bearing. He rose, and said in a voice rich, deep and musical above all other voices:

"May it please your Honor, there is an old French proverb—" *Rien n'est beau que le vrai.*" Nothing is beautiful but the true. And he then proceeded to show that his opponent's argument had every mark of excellence except the truth, in a strain of eloquence entirely new to me; and as he rose to the height of his great argument, I felt that he was granite mountains, leaping cataracts, sunlight, rattling thunder; I felt that he was logic hooped and welded as iron plates; I felt that he was strength and beauty, and I loved him from that moment.

† Sitting underneath an old apple tree, late one summer evening, Mr. Webster entertained a group of eager listeners with his broad views of coming national events, when suddenly a robin, perching on a bough above the state-man's head, broke into song. He stopped and listened for a moment to its silvery note, and then, as if it were an angel sent from God, he arose and said—"Gentlemen, that robin always comes to me at night and sings to me of my poor Edward. Let us retire to rest."

a celebrated speech, in which he advocated the admission of California into the Union without slavery; the adoption of the fugitive slave law with trial by jury, and the organization of the new territories without the Wilmot proviso. He was willing to make great sacrifices for the perpetuation of the Union; to bend to the uttermost rather than light the fires of civil war; but with his vast reach of intellect he failed to grasp the question at issue; with his profound sagacity, he did not clearly see that the conflict between freedom and slavery was irrepressible. The day of compromise and conciliation had passed. To the rising men, it was even then most clearly evident that the crisis must come, and that every inch we yielded would but render it the more terrible.

On the fourth of July, 1851, Mr. Webster delivered a most eloquent oration at the laying of the corner stone of the extension of the Capitol at Washington; and February, 1852, he made a classical address upon his favorite books and studies, before the New York Historical Society; and a few days afterwards presided over the large meeting at the Metropolitan Hall, when the poet Bryant read his admirable eulogy on James Fenimore Cooper. In May following he made his last great speech in Faneuil Hall, and, soon afterwards, sensible of his declining health, repaired to his home in Marshfield, where, surrounded by his family and friends, and discoursing sublimely on life and immortality, he rendered up his soul to God on Sabbath morning, the 24th of October, 1852. A few hours before his decease, Mr. Webster repeated the words: "poetry—poetry—Gray, Gray." The first line of the Elegy was recited:—

"The curfew tolls—the knell of parting day."

"That's it, that's it," said he, and he then listened with evident pleasure to several stanzas from his favorite bard. His last articulate words were—I STILL LIVE!

The death of this distinguished statesman moved the heart of the American people as when George Washington departed; the public and many private buildings were draped in mourning; and eulogies, sermons and discourses were pronounced, not only in Boston, but throughout the country. Among the most eloquent of these tributes to his memory, were those of George S. Hillard in Faneuil Hall; Edward Everett before the citizens of Boston; Rufus Choate at Dartmouth College; the Rev. Thomas Starr King in Boston; and Mr. Lewis Cass in the United States Senate.

In person, Mr. Webster was above medium height; well formed, dignified and self-possessed. His forehead was broad and high; his complexion a fine olive, his hair black, and his dark and lustrous eye was set in cavernous sockets beneath a massive brow. His whole bearing was that of a man of thought, born to hold majestic sway over the minds of other men. In public, he usually wore a blue coat and buff waistcoat, fitting well, but easily, his manly form. His voice was deep, flexible, sonorous and commanding; his smile was peculiarly sweet and winning.

He wrote and spoke without the least affectation, always clothing his thoughts in pure, simple, forcible language, so as to render even the most subtle distinctions of the law intelligible to the common mind. In delivery, he was slow, distinct, impressive; in gesture, natural

and easy. Though excelled by Everett, Wirt, and Berrien, in some of the minor graces of oratory, he certainly stands præminent and unrivalled as the great argumentative speaker of his day : affording in the range and dignity of his subjects : the plan and arrangement of his speeches : the affluence of his illustrations ; the irresistible force of his logic : the purity and lucidity of his diction, and the fervor of his patriotism, the best model for the bar, the forum and the platform which America, I had almost said, the world, has yet produced.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE NAME OF TOWNE.

[Communicated by WILLIAM B. TOWNE.]

Continued from Vol. xx. p. 371.

THE earliest positive information we have relative to him is at Yarmouth, Norfolk Co., a city of considerable maritime importance, situated on the East coast of England, one hundred and eight miles in a direct line, and 120 miles by railroad northeast of London.

The origin and early history of this place, like many others in the British Kingdom, is quite obscure. The Romans, in the first century of the Christian Era, had a frontier military post* near here, and later it was called Cerdick's sand, or Cerdick's shore, deriving its name from Cerdick, a warlike Saxon, who, A.D. 496, with his son Cenrick, and a fleet of five ships, invaded the country at this point, entered the mouth of the river Yare, fought a battle, put the Britons to flight, and founded a colony. It being a low marshy neighborhood, the location proved unhealthy, the settlement was finally abandoned, and the colony took up their residence with the West Saxons.† Henry Manship, Sen., a merchant in 1560, the reputed author of a very reliable and carefully prepared manuscript‡ history of the place, who tells us he was here "bredd and borne," thus speaks of its origin. "First of the Antiquyte of the Towne and Burroughe of Greate Yermouthe. The verve seate of that Towne, that ys to saye, the place and gronde whereuppon the Towne is buylded, and nowe dothe standy

* The fortification is about three miles west of the city, and was erected by *Publius Ostorius* about the middle of the first century. This noble monument of Roman Art, the most considerable, and perhaps the most perfect to be found in Britain, is built upon the brow of the hills which skirt the eastern bank of the river Waveney at its confluence with the Yare. Quadrilateral in its form, it makes an almost regular parallelogram, its length being 640 feet and its breadth 370 feet, the space within the walls of the camp comprising nearly six acres. The walls are about 10 feet in height, about 9 feet in thickness, and are constructed of rubble masonry, faced with flint, interlaced in regular courses of about 21 inches by three layers of tiles or bricks about 2 inches apart. The bricks are red, of a fine close texture, and as they lay in the wall a surface is exposed $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches, and so solid and enduring is the masonry that the writer found it difficult to procure on the premises a piece of the flint and brick an inch square, as a sample of the material of which the wall was built, and a memento of a visit to this interesting locality.

† Biomefield and Parkin's History of Norfolk, and Swinden's History of Yarmouth.

‡ Very ably edited by Charles John Palmer, Esq., F.S.A., and published in two volumes, with plates; the first volume in 1874, and the second in 1886, but now entirely out of print. The original manuscript is now in his possession.

was percell of a greate sande lyinge within the mayne sea, at the mouthe of the fludd or ryver called Hierus, beinge contynuallye under water and overflown withe the sea, of which ryver the name of the same Towne was derived when it was firste named, vidz. Hiermouth, or otherwise without aspiration it was called Yermouth. And the tyme that y^e was a sand in the sea was when Kyng Canutus reigned in Englande and longe before, whiche was aboute the yere of our Savior Jesus Christe, his Incarnacion, One Thousand, as by auneyente recordes thereof y^e doeth appeare."

He also says, that "In the tyme of the Reigne of Kinge Edwarde the Confessor the saide sand beganne to growe into sighte at the lowe water, and to become more showlder at the mouthe of the said Flodde called Hierus, and then there were channelles for Shippes and Fyshermen to pass and enter into the arme of the Sea for utterance of there Fische and Merchandizes, which were conveyed to diverse partes and places as well in the Countye of Norfolk as in the Countye of Suffolke by reason that all the wholle level of the marshes and fennes which now are betwixte the Towne of Yermouthe and the Citie of Norwiche, were then all an arme of the Sea.* entering within the Lande by the mouthe of the Hierus. And this was about the yere of oure Savior M. and XLth and long before."

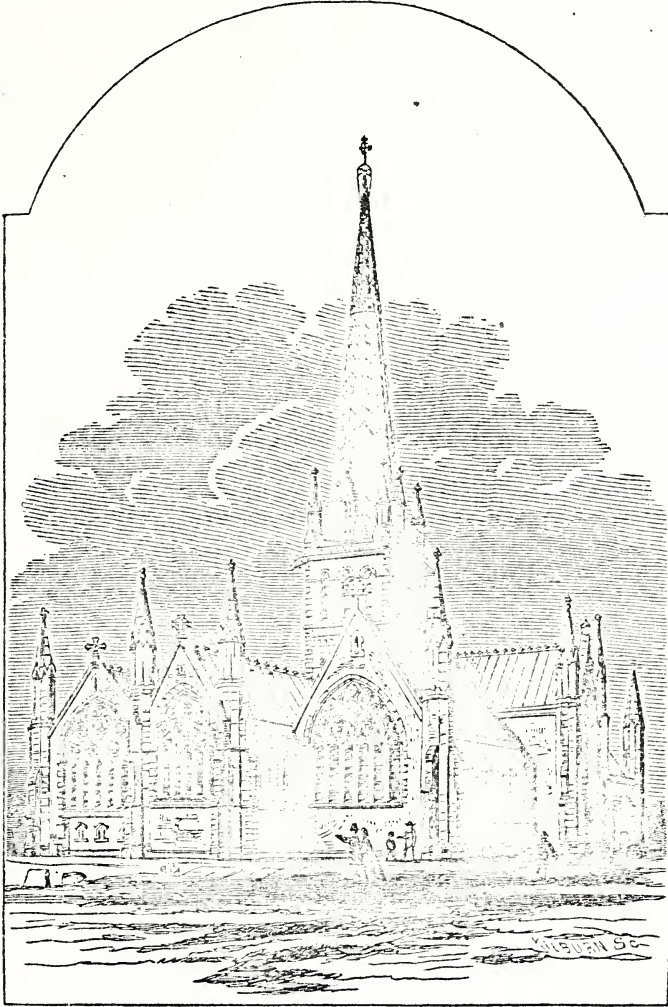
He further says, that "In the tyme of the Reigne of Kinge Edwarde the Confessor, the saide sand beganne to growe into sight at the lowe water, and in the tymes of the Reyngnes of Kinge Harrolde and Kinge William y^e Conqueror, the saide sande did growe to be drye, and was not overflowen by the Sea, but waxed in heighte, and also in greatness, in so muche as greate store of people of the Counties of Norff. and Suffolke did resorte thither, and did pitche Tabernacles and Boothes for the entertaynenge of such Seafaringe men and Fishermen and Merchants as wold resorte unto that place, either to sell their Herringes, † fish and other comodoties, and for providenge suche things as those Seamen did neede and wante. The which things caused greate store of Seafaringe men to resorte thither; but especiallye the Fishermen of this Land; as also greate numbers of the Fishermen of Fraunce, Flaunders, and of Holland, Zealande, and all the lowe Countryes. And in the tyme of the Reigne of Kinge William Rufus, Kinge of this Realme, one Herbertus, Bishopp of the see of Norwich, ‡ perceyve greate resorte and concourse of people to be daylie and yerelic uppon the said Sande, and intendinge to provide for there sowles healthe, did founde and buylde uppon the said Sande a certen Chappell for the devotion of the people resorting thither, and therein did place a Chappelayne of his owne to say and read divine service."

* Norwich is situated on the Yare, nineteen miles from Yarmouth; the river now passing for this distance through a productive intervale or meadow, which, eight hundred years since, according to the testimony of this writer, was an arm of the sea.

† Celebrated at the present time for its Herring Fisheries, there having been exported to Foreign Ports from Yarmouth, in 1860, 54,684 bbls.; in 1861, 35,849 bbls.; 1862, 44,786 bbls.; 1863, 44,317 bbls.; and in 1864, 38,522; in addition to which, large quantities are forwarded to London by rail for exportation from that port.

‡ Herbert de Losing, Bishop of Norwich, came from Normandy with William Rufus, and for his skill in adulation, says William of Malmesbury, was surnamed the flatterer. He was cited before Pope Pascal II. at Rome in 1093, for simoniacal practices, and according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, was deprived of his pastoral staff in 1094; but this was restored on his undertaking to employ his wealth in the building of churches; in fulfilment of which, the one under consideration was founded. He was a man of great learning and eloquence, and at one period Lord Chancellor of England, died in 1119, and was buried in the Cathedral at Norwich.

In this church, founded in A.D. 1123, dedicated to St. Nicholas in 1251,* and still retaining the name, were married, March 25, 1620,



CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

* The extreme length of this structure is 230 feet, its greatest width 154 feet. The lot, upon which the church stands, contains upwards of eight acres, and the writer noticed the following New England names upon the Tombstones, viz.: Bailey, Briggs, Bowles, Cobb, Clarke, Collins, Carr, Dawson, Ellis, Edwards, Fiske, Fowler, Forster, Fuller, Francis, Giles, Grav, Goddard, Hart, Herbert, Johnson, Kemp, Lowe, Lawrence, Lee, Marston, Marshall, Moore, Mason, Nichols, Pearson, Plummer, Pearce, Reed, Read, Shepard, Symonds, Simpson, Seamans, Shreve, Thornton, Thompson, Wright, Wales and Wilson; also the name of Matthew Champion, who died Oct. 8, 1793, aged 111 years; and the following suggestive inscription upon the tombstone of a mariner:

“ This life's a voyage, the world's a sea,
Where men are strangely toss'd about,
Heaven's our port, steer thou that way;
There thou shalt anchor safe, no doubt.”

William Towne and Joanna Blessing, and here their six first children were baptized. The next we hear of this family is at Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, where in the book of early grants appears the following: "11. 8 mo., 1640, Granted to Wm. Towne, a little neck of Land right over against his house on the other side of the river." He is also referred to in the Court Records of the same year thus: "17th Qt., last of 4th mo. and 1. 5th mo. 1640. Wm. Towne pl. agt. Ju^o Cook def. in act. of debt, Jury find for pl. some to be deputed to measure John Cook's land and what is remaining to make up Goodman Town's land and if it be fyve acres to pay Towne fyve marks and w^t is wanting of fyve acres to abate 13s. 4d. p. acre: And costs 4s. : 0." Wm. Towne's residence was in that part of Salem known as the "North-fields," and he remained at this place till 1651, the year following the incorporation of the town of Topsfield, when he purchased a tract of land in the latter place of Wm. Paine, of Ipswich, "containing forty acres of ground or thereabouts, whereof six acres is by the sellar which Wm. Howard of Topsfield built, and about thirty-two acres joining up to the sayd six acres eastward of it, part of which is plow ground, another part is meadow, another part is upland unplowed, all lying together, having the meadow and the plow ground of the said Wm. Howard towards the east and the ground of Walter Roper towards the North and a Sertaine River towards the South or South West. Also a little piece of meddow of about two acres lying on the South side of the river directly against the plains of the said Wm. Howard, having y^e grounds of the said Wm. Howard towards y^e East and the said River towards y^e North and upland towards the South."

In 1652, he sold his property in Salem to Harry Bullock, in 1656 purchased additional land in Topsfield, and in 1663, "in consideration of natural affection and the contemplated marriage of their sonn Joseph Towne, with Phebe Perkins, the dau. of Thomas Perkins," he and his wife conveyed to their said son Joseph, two-thirds "of the home wherein they then did dwell, with Barne, out houses, yard, gardens, orchards, lying situate and being in Topsfield, together with a parcel of broken upland by the meddow side, only a cartway reserved between the said land and the meadow towards the South, and the land of Jacob Towne towards the East, and the land of Jacob Towne and Edmund Towne towards the North, and the lands of Isaac Estie towards the West—also another parcell of land broke up and unbroken, containing by estimation thirty acres, bounded by the way towards the South-East and North-East, and a way also towards the South-West; the land of Zacheus Gould and Edmund Towne towards the North-West, and the land of Edmund Towne and Isaac Estie towards the North. Also, a parcell of meddow lying on the North side of the river, having the river for the bounds towards the South, a highway towards the West, and a way towards the North, and meddow of Jacob Towne towards the East, containing by estimation fourteen acres."

All these conveyances being made with the desire that their said son Joseph should have the first refusal of the remaining third when the same should be for sale. He died about 1672, and from the final settlement of the estate of his widow, she seems to have survived him about ten years. Their children, baptized at Yarmouth, were :

1. Rebecca,* Feb. 21, 1621; m. Francis Nurse.
2. John, Feb. 16, 1623.
3. Susanna, Oct. 20, 1625.
- +4. Edmund, June 28, 1628.
- +5. Jacob, March 11, 1632.
6. Mary,* Aug. 24, 1634; m. Isaac Esty.
And baptized at Salem:
7. Sarah,* m. 1st, Jan. 11, 1660, Edward Bridges; 2d, Peter Cloyes.
- +8. Joseph, b. about 1639.†

SECOND GENERATION.

4.

II. EDMUND TOWNE, eldest son of William and Joanna Towne, was baptized at Yarmouth, Norfolk Co., England, June 28, 1628; m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Browning: was a member of a committee from the town of Topsfield, who, in 1675, presented a petition to the General Court for leave to form military companies to protect the inhabitants from the Indians while at work, and d. between the date of the presentation of the petition and May 3, 1678, the date of the inventory of his estate. The will of his widow is dated Feb. 1, 1710, and in it she is said to be aged. It was proved Dec. 16, 1717. Joseph was named as administrator, but he d. before his mother, and Thomas and William were appointed.

Children:

9. Mary.
- +10. Thomas, b. 1655.
11. Sarah, b. April 26, 1657; m. ——— Pritchett.
- +12. William, b. March 13, 1659.
- +13. Joseph, b. Sept. 2, 1661.
14. Abigail, b. Aug. 6, 1664; m. Jacob Peabody, Jan. 12, 1686.
15. Benjamin, b. May 26, 1666.
16. Rebecca, b. Feb. 2, 1668; m. ——— Knight.
17. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1669; m. Thomas Wilkins, of Salem, Dec. 19, 1694.
- +18. Samuel, b. Feb. 11, 1673.

5.

II. JACOB TOWNE, son of William and Joanna Towne, was baptized at Yarmouth, Norfolk Co., England, March 11, 1632, resided at Salem, Essex Co., Mass., in the "North Fields," with his father about twelve years: m., June 26, 1657, Catharine, dau. of John Symonds, of Salem; made his will at Topsfield, Nov. 24, 1704, and d. the third day following, aged about 73 years. His will was proved Jan. 1, 1704-5, son John, executor.

* These sisters suffered terribly during the Witchcraft delusion at Salem in 1692—Rebecca and Mary being executed, and Sarah barely escaping with her life.

† At a County Court held at Salem in 1660, in the case of Henry Bartholomew plaintiff, Jacob Towne defendant; William, Edmund and Joseph Towne were witnesses, and in their evidence William stated that he was three score years old, Edmund that he was thirty-one years of age, and Joseph that he was about one and twenty; and in the case of Norman vs. Orne, at Ipswich, in 1685, Jacob Towne, Sen., aged about 74 years, testified and saith that he lived in Salem in the North fields, that he was there an inhabitant near twelve years, and that he had been absent from there this four and thirty years.

Children:

- +19. John, b. April 2, 1658.
 +20. Jacob, b. Feb. 13, 1660.
 21. Catharine, b. Feb. 25, 1662; m. Elisha Perkins, Feb. 23, 1680.
 22. Deliverance, } b. Aug. 5, 1664; { m. John Stiles.
 23. Ruth, }
 24. Edmund, b. July 21, 1666.

8.

II. JOSEPH TOWNE, youngest son of William and Joanna Towne, was b. about 1639, and m. Phebe, dau. of Dea. Thomas Perkins, of Topsfield. He accompanied his father in his removal from Salem to Topsfield; was made a freeman, March 22, 1690; was a member of the church at the latter place, and d. 1713, aged 74 years.

Children:

25. Phebe, b. May 4, 1666.
 26. Joanna, b. Jan. 22, 1668; m. Thomas Nichols, Dec. 15, 1694.
 27. Mary, b. March 27, 1670.
 28. Susannah, b. Dec. 24, 1671.
 +29. Joseph, b. March 22, 1673.
 30. Sarah, b. Dec. 30, 1675.
 +31. John, b. Feb. 20, 1678.
 32. Martha, b. May 19, 1680.

THIRD GENERATION.

10.

III. THOMAS TOWNE, son of Edmund and Mary (Browning) Towne, was b. at Topsfield in 1655, and March 17, 1685, m. Sarah French. He was in Captain Lothrop's company at Hatfield, Aug. 12, 1675, and may have been one of the very few of that company, numbering eighty-eight men, who escaped from the fatal encounter with the Indians on the memorable eighteenth of September following, at the battle of Bloody Brook. He was at this time about twenty years of age, and an historian of that period remarks, that "the company was made up of young men, the flower of Essex County, who were not afraid to speak to the enemy within the gate."* He d. in the early part of 1720, aged 65 years. His sons Edmund and Thomas were his executors.

Children:

- +33. Edmund, b. Jan. 23, 1686.
 34. Experience, bap. June 24, 1688.
 35. Thomas, bap. Oct. 18, 1691.
 36. Sarah, b. May 8, 1694.
 37. Edna, b. Dec. 23, 1696.
 +38. Richard, b. July 16, 1700.
 39. Mercy, b. July 7, 1703.

12.

III. WILLIAM TOWNE, son of Edmund and Mary (Browning) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, March 13, 1659; m., 1st, Eliza, who became the mother of several children, all of whom d. in infancy; 2d, Aug. 22,

* Hubbard's Indian Wars.

1694, Margaret, widow of John Willard, he having been executed at Salem about two years previous, during the witchcraft delusion.

Children :

40. Mary, b. July 3, 1695.
 41. William, b. Nov. 22, 1697; d. Dec. 23, 1697, aged 31 days.
 42. William, b. Feb. 25, 1699.
 +43. Isaac, b. April 10, 1701.
 44. Ichabod, b. Feb. 18, 1703.
 +45. Jeremiah, b. May 27, 1705.
 46. Deborah, b. Aug. 16, 1707; m. J. Kenny, of Topsfield, May 1, 1729.
 47. Mercy, b. Sept. 19, 1709; m. John Towne, Jr., April 22, 1729.
 48. Keziah, b. Feb. 9, 1715; m. Robert Fitz, of Sutton, Nov. 9, 1739.

13.

III. JOSEPH TOWNE, son of Edmund and Mary (Browning) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Sept. 2, 1661; m. Amy, dau. of Robert Smith, Aug. 10, 1687, and d. in 1717, aged 56 years. She was b. Aug. 16, 1668, and d. Feb. 22, 1756, aged 87 years.

Children :

- +49. Benjamin, b. May 10, 1691.
 +50. Nathan, b. 1693.
 +51. Daniel, b. Aug. 22, 1695.
 +52. Jesse, b. Dec. 5, 1697.
 +53. Nathaniel, b. June 1, 1700.
 54. Amy, b. Feb. 3, 1704.
 +55. Amos, b. July 2, 1709.

18.

III. SAMUEL TOWNE, son of Edmund and Mary (Browning) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 11, 1673; m. Elizabeth Knight, Oct. 20, 1696, and d. in 1714, aged 41 years.

Children :

56. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1697.
 57. Rebecca, b. Feb. 8, 1700.
 +58. Samuel, b. July 5, 1702.
 +59. Philip, b. June 22, 1707.

19.

III. JOHN TOWNE,* son of Jacob and Catherine (Symonds) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, April 2, 1658, and Feb. 2, 1680, m. Mary Smith. He was an efficient man in town affairs at Topsfield, and administered upon the estate of his father there in 1704. Framingham was incorporated in 1700; and at the first town meeting, holden on the fifth of August, of that year, he was chosen Selectman, and several subsequent years was elected to the same office. He resided at Framingham till 1712, when he removed to Oxford, where he and his sons Israel and Ephraim were proprietors. At the first town meeting holden there, on the 22d of July, 1713, he was chosen Town Clerk and Selectman, and continued to enjoy the confidence of his fellow townsmen for many years. He

* The first of this family, in this country, who spelt his name Town, omitting the e.

was one of four persons who met at an early period to deliberate upon the matter of the formation of a church, and at its organization, Jan. 21, 1721, was chosen deacon, which office he held to the close of his life, and was then succeeded by his son Jonathan. His estate was administered upon in 1740.*

Children :

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 60. Mary, | b. June | 23, 1681. |
| 61. John, | b. Nov. | 25, 1682 ; d. Sept. 29, 1683. |
| +62. Israel, | b. Nov. | 18, 1684. |
| 63. Esther, | b. Dec. | 13, 1686 ; m. Simon Mellen. |
| +64. Ephraim, | b. | 1688. |
| +65. Jonathan, | b. March | 11, 1691. |
| +66. David, | b. | 1693. |
| +67. Samuel, | b. Jan. | 25, 1695. |
| +68. Edmund, | b. May | 7, 1699. |
| +69. John, | b. May | 31, 1702. |

20.

III. JACOB TOWNE, son of Jacob and Catherine (Symonds) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 13, 1660, and June 24, 1684, m. Phebe, dau. of Robert Smith. She was b. Aug. 26, 1661, and d. Jan. 14, 1740, aged 79 years. He was admitted to the church Sept. 1, 1717, and d. Oct. 4, 1741, aged 81 years.

Children :

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------|
| 70. Joshua, | b. Nov. | 13, 1684. |
| +71. John, | b. Feb. | 2, 1686. |
| 72. Abigail, | b. Dec. | 10, 1687. |
| 73. Catharine, | b. Jan. | 2, 1690. |
| +74. Jacob, | b. | 1693. |
| +75. Gideon, | b. Feb. | 4, 1696. |
| 76. Ruth, | b. March | 25, 1698. |
| 77. Stephen, | b. Nov. | 2, 1700. |
| +78. Jabez, | b. June | 15, 1704. |
| +79. Elisha, | b. Oct. | 25, 1706. |

29.

III. JOSEPH TOWNE, son of Joseph and Phebe (Perkins) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, March 22, 1673, and Nov. 9, 1699, m. Margaret Case, of Salem.

Children :

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 80. Margaret, | b. Aug. | 6, 1700. |
| +81. Joseph, | b. Dec. | 26, 1701. |
| 82. Archelaus, | b. Aug. | 31, 1703. |
| +83. Israel, | b. March | 24, 1705. |
| +84. Elisha, | b. Sept. | 5, 1708. |
| 85. Bartholomew, | b. May | 10, 1710. |
| 86. Mary, | b. Feb. | 18, 1712. |
| +87. David, | b. Feb. | 13, 1715. |
| 88. Abigail, | b. May | 3, 1716. |
| 89. Phebe, | b. May | 31, 1718. |

* Topsfield Town Records. Essex Probate Records. Barry's His. of Framingham. Barber's His. Col. of Mass. Oxford Town and Church Records. Worcester Probate Records.

90. Hannah, b. Feb. 15, 1720.
 91. Martha, b. Aug. 25, 1722.
 92. Sarah, b. April 2, 1726.
 +93. Jonathan, b. Sept. 6, 1728.

31.

III. JOHN TOWNE, son of Joseph and Phebe (Perkins) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 20, 1678, and in Jan., 1708, m. Elizabeth Rae, who d. Dec. 14, 1711. July 12, 1712, he m. Abigail Stanley, and d. March 28, 1714, aged 36 years.

Children:

- +94. John, b. Feb. 23, 1709.
 95. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1711.
 +96. Bartholomew, b. April 4, 1713.

FOURTH GENERATION.

33.

IV. EDMUND TOWNE, son of Thomas and Sarah (French) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Jan. 28, 1686, and d. there unmarried in 1741, aged 55 years, leaving his property to his four sisters, Experience, Sarah, Edna and Mercy.

38.

IV. RICHARD TOWNE, son of Thomas and Sarah (French) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, July 16, 1700, and m. 1st, Elizabeth Bixby; 2d, Hannah Bixby. He was Town Clerk at Topsfield from 1749 to Feb. 21, 1765, the date of his death.

Children:

97. Thomas, b. Dec. 28, 1727.
 98. Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1729.
 99. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1732.
 100. Sarah, b. Dec. 1734.
 191. Richard, b. 1737.
 102. Hannah, b. 1739.

43.

IV. ISAAC TOWNE, son of William and Margaret Towne, was b. at Topsfield, April 10, 1701, m. Lydia Estey, Jan. 7, 1738, and d. at Sutton, where the estate of his widow was settled in 1796.

Children:

103. Lydia, b. April 5, 1739; m. Robert Fitz, June 2, 1767.
 104. Isaac, b. Aug. 4, 1741.
 105. Asa, b. Dec. 2, 1743.
 106. Eunice.

45.

IV. JEREMIAH TOWNE, son of William and Margaret Towne, was b. at Topsfield, May 27, 1705, and m. Elizabeth _____.

Children:

107. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 6, 1743.
 108. Susannah, b. July 8, 1745.
 +109. Nehemiah, b. Oct. 15, 1748.
 110. William, b. Jan. 16, 1751.

49.

IV. BENJAMIN TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, May 10, 1691; m. 1st, Catharine, dau. of Jacob Towne, Jr., by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy; 2d, April 12, 1722, Susannah Wildes, who d. July 5, 1736, and who about two months before her death became the mother of three healthy male children, all of whom are known to have lived beyond the meridian of manhood; 3d, May 2, 1733, Mary Perkins: and 4th, April 15, 1761, Mrs. Mary Clark. He acquired a large estate for the time in which he lived, and from the records seems to have been a prominent man in town affairs, frequently officiating as Town Clerk, Selectman, Assessor of Taxes, &c. &c., and d. Feb. 11, 1772, aged 81 years.

Children:

- +111. Benjamin, b. May 12, 1723.
- +112. Ephraim, b. July 10, 1725.
- +113. Jacob, b.
- 114. Joseph, b. March 7, 1728.
- +115. Eli, b. March 3, 1731.
- 116. Susannah, b. Sept. 6, 1733.
- +117. Edmund, b.
- +118. Ezra, b.
- 119. Elijah, b. April 30, 1736.

50.

IV. NATHAN TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield in 1693; m. Phebe ———, resided at Boxford for a time, and then removed to Andover, where she d. Jan. 5, 1762, aged 62 years, and he soon after, aged about 70 years.

Children:

- +120. Joseph, b. April 11, 1718.
- 121. Nathan, b. April 25, 1720.
- 122. Jonathan, b.
- 123. Phebe, b. ; m. ——— Farnum.
- 124. Catharine, b. ; m. ——— Curtis.
- 125. Asa, b. Aug. 25, 1729.
- 126. Anna, b. ; m. ——— Macintire.
- 127. Aaron, b. July 25, 1734.
- 128. Solomon, b.

51.

IV. DANIEL TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Aug. 22, 1695, and m. Dorothy.

Children:

- 129. Daniel, b. Aug. 11, 1722.
- 130. Amos, b. June 18, 1724.
- 131. Judith, b. Aug. 26, 1725.
- 132. Dorothy, b. Feb. 8, 1728.
- 133. Thomas, b. Aug. 18, 1729.
- 134. Prudence, b. Nov. 16, 1732.
- 135. Anna, b. March 9, 1735.
- +136. Francis, b. July 27, 1737.

52.

IV. JESSE TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Dec. 5, 1697, and removed to Arundel, now Kennebunk, Maine, where, in 1725, he was a proprietor. He finally settled at Wells, near the "Upper Falls," where he built a house in 1740, and in 1754, when crossing the river, he broke through the ice and was drowned. He was a member of the church at Wells in 1750, and from the records seems to have been active in the parish affairs: beyond this, but little is known of him. He, however, had a descendant, residing near the original homestead, who was Selectman in Kennebunk in 1847. In 1750 he had sons Joseph and Thomas, who were taxed; and the house which he built was standing in 1770.

Children:

- +137. Joseph.
- +138. Thomas.

53.

IV. NATHANIEL TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, June 1, 1700, and m. Jemima _____.

Children:

- 139. Jemima, b. May 20, 1724.
- 140. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 16, 1725.
- 141. Eunice, b. Feb. 4, 1727.
- 142. Sarah, b. 1729.

55.

IV. AMOS TOWNE, son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, July 2, 1709; m. Mary Smith, May 30, 1732, and removed to Arundel, now Kennebunk, Me. He was one of the brave men who, under Sir William Pepperrell, captured Louisburg, and, in 1747, was wrecked on Mount Desert and drowned, at the age of about 33 years.

Children:

- 143. Samuel.
- +144. Amos, b. Oct., 1737.
- 145. Daniel, b. Oct. 28, 1742.

58.

IV. SAMUEL TOWNE, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Knight) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, July 5, 1702; m. Elizabeth Allen, Dec. 21, 1722, and was drowned, May 18, 1771, aged 69 years.

Children:

- 146. Mary, b. July 19, 1723.
- 147. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1724.
- +148. Samuel, b. Aug. 8, 1727.
- 149. Hannah, b. Sept. 24, 1733.

59.

IV. PHILIP TOWNE, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Knight) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, June 22, 1707, and July 30, 1728, m., at Salem, Dinah Hobbs.

Children:

- 150. Eneas, b. Nov. 18, 1729.
- 151. Dinah, b. Feb. 14, 1734.
- 152. Daniel, b. Aug. 22, 1736.

ZECHARIAH PADDOCK.

YARMOUTH (county Barnstable), May 1st. This day dyed here Mr. Zechariah Paddock, in the 88th y^r of his age, was born at Plimouth in the begining of the year 1640; was m. in 1659 to Mrs. Deborah Sears, born in this town, and now survives him, having liued together almost 68 yr^s, and by her, God blessed him with a numerous offspring, especially in the third and 4th generations, having left behind him of his own posterity, 48 g.-ch., 38 g.-gr. ch., and of this latter sort no less than 30 descend^d from his 2d son; the old gentleman, his wife, one of his sons and his wife, lived for a considerable time in a house by themselues without any other person; when their age if computed together amounted to above 300 years. Mr. Paddock's widow survives near four score and 8 years old, and is well reported of for good works.—*N. E. Weekly Jour.*, 5 June, 1727.

 APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN BUILDING A PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the WENDELL PAPERS.—Communicated by the Family.]

COLONEL WENDELL.

Honored and Dear S^r,

After respectfull salutation to your Self and Spouse, I have made bold to give you the trouble of this. Our fears as to the new-Building are at last come upon us. It is given up into the hands of Trustees of a Colledge to be erected in this citty, w^e obliges us to build another House for religious worship; but the charge thereof, together with buying ground to build on and bury in being very great, no less [than] between 3 and 4000 pds. this currency, we cannot possibly go through with it our Selves without the assistance of our Brethren. I therefore beg you would do what you can among your friends and acquaintances to our assistance. I dont doubt but, upon your application to them, they will compassionate our circumstances, and do something handsome for their Brethren, tho at a Distance. Nothing but what is extraordinary would induce me to aply in this maner. You know the moment and consequence of having a decent house here, to the credit and interest of our Profession in this Province. Four year ago, when we were like to be cast out of the aforesaid Building, all our Society Subscribd for a new one; but the lands have risen so much since, that if all our Subscriptions then were paid (which cant be expected), they would want between 3 and 400 pds. to purchase ground to build on and bury in, without so much as laying one stone or brick in the Building. I expect and depend upon your care to promote this, w^e so much concerns the church of Christ in these Parts of the world.

I am

Honoured S^r,

Yours Affectionately,

GILB'T TENNENT.

P: s: please to remember my love to the worthy ministers of your Town, particularly such as I had the honour and pleasure of some acquaintance with, whom I salute with great respect.

Philad^a, Feb. 25, 1749-50.

p: s: and particularly remember my Love to your Revnd Pastor,* the promising son of a venerable Father, an ornament and Defence to truth and holiness in his day, and my entire and affectionate friend.

Addressed, "For | The Honourable | Colonel Wendell | at | Boston | These."

[Accompanying the preceding letter is the following printed circular with autograph signatures:]

To all Charitably disposed Persons Greeting.

The Petition of the ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN, or reformed Society (who have for some Years stately Worshiped in a large House in the City of *Philadelphia*, commonly called the *New-Building*).

Humbly Sheweth.

THAT we your Petitioners being necessitated to build a House for publick Worship in the aforesaid City, and purchase a burying Place for our Dead, and the Lands at present being so exceeding dear, the charge of Building so great, and the Circumstances of most of our Society so Poor and Low, we are not able of ourselves to go through the necessary expence of this important undertaking, without the Charitable assistance of our Friends and Brethren of other Societies; to whom we therefore make our humble Application, being constrained thereto by Necessity, earnestly Requesting that they would please to contribute to our Relief in this Exigency, as God has prospered them, to which we Trust they will be excited, by considering the Excellency, the Honour, the Pleasure and Advantages of Charity in this, and a future World, as well as its positive Injunction by the highest Authority; surely nothing is more Reasonable in itself, comfortable to us, or profitable to Society, than that every one would do in this (as well as in all other Cases) as they would desire to be done by in like Circumstances. The sacred Scriptures assure us, that *Charity* is the brightest emblem of the Deity, whose Being is Love and Benevolence. That this exceeds every other Grace and Virtue, that this unconfined to Parties, as the Sun extends its benign and salutary Influences to all the various Tribes of the Necessitous, it discovers and is capable to Relieve: That this is the Bane of sordid *Bigotry*, the cement of Society both Civil and Religious, the ornamental *Badge* and distinguishing *Test* of vital and practical Christianity: that of this particular Notice will be taken, and upon this peculiar Honours placed at the Messiahs advent: by this we excite others Generosity in their turn, by this we procure the blessing of God upon our Persons, Enterprises and Enjoyments, and so provide for Immensity's to which all are liable in this uncertain and fluctuating state of Things; *give therefore* says Solomon *to Seven and also to Eight, for thou knowest not what evil shall be upon the Earth.* By assisting the Indigent and

* Rev. Samuel Cooper, son of Rev. William Cooper.—Ed.

Necessitous, especially in their pious *Essays*, of a publick and religious Nature, we act worthy of the Principles of Reason, of Religion, and Humanity: by this we express those generous Sentiments, and sooth those tender Sympathy's which become the dignity of a human Soul, and to which there is a native proness in our very Frame: and consequently by acts of Mercy, we do good to ourselves in our most valuable Interests. But we trust we need not use Arguments in the present Case (which is so evident and important) to excite generous minds to do their Duty, and therefore only beg leave to say, that we are with all due Respect to your several Persons and Characters,

Signed in behalf of the Society,
December 28. 1749.*

Your real Friends
and humble Servants.

GILB'T TENNENT,
D. CHAMBERS.

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED ANCESTRY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; EXPOSING A SERIOUS ERROR IN THE EXISTING PEDIGREE.†

[Communicated by JOSEPH L. CHESTER, Esq., of London, Eng.]

In the year 1791 Sir Isaac Heard, then Garter King of Arms, compiled a pedigree of the family of George Washington, then President of the United States, and transmitted a copy thereof to him, asking his opinion as to its correctness, and requesting him to add to it any other particulars within his knowledge. To this communication Washington responded on the 2nd of May, 1792, thanking Sir Isaac for his attention, and sending certain information respecting the more modern history of his family, but confessed that it was a subject to which he had paid very little attention, and that he could not fill up with much accuracy the sketch sent him. This document, which was of considerable length, would now be almost priceless as an autograph, but it has unfortunately disappeared. A volume containing the original letter and other collections relating to the same subject, passed subsequently, after Sir Isaac's death, into the possession of the late Mr. Pulman, Clarencieux. It was seen and examined by Mr. Jared Sparks when collecting materials for his biography of Washington, but cannot now be found.

Sir Isaac took as the basis of his pedigree the Heraldic Visitations of Northamptonshire, in which the Washington family was included. Starting with the well-known fact that the first emigrants of the name to Virginia were two brothers named John and Lawrence Washington, who left England for that colony about the year 1657, he found recorded in the Visitation of 1618 the names of John and Lawrence,

[* The date is printed "December 23, 1749-50," and "50" is stricken out with a pen. Perhaps the writer of the circular commenced the year on Christmas (*ante* xiii. 189), or "1749-50" may be a typographical or clerical error.—ED.]

† See an article by Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York city, on the Washington Pedigree, in the Register, vol. xvii. p. 249.

described as sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave in that county who had died in the year 1616. The names being identical with those of the Virginia emigrants, and the period at which they lived not altogether inappropriate, Sir Isaac *assumed* their personal identity; and on this assumption constructed his pedigree, deducing the descent of the American President through this heraldic family of Northamptonshire from the still more ancient one of the name in Lancashire. It is but just to the memory of Sir Isaac to say that he himself only regarded the pedigree as a conjectural one, and that he took the precaution to leave on the margin of his own copy a note (which was seen and copied by Mr. Sparks) to the effect that he was not clearly satisfied that the connection of the President with the Sulgrave family was or could be substantiated.

Some years afterwards, when Mr. Baker was preparing his History of Northamptonshire, he pursued, in reference to his account of the Washington family, a precisely similar course. Either he acted independently, basing his pedigree on the same assumption, or, which is most probable, he had access to the collections of Sir Isaac Heard; and, presuming that Sir Isaac had thoroughly investigated the subject, adopted the pedigree which he had constructed. Sir Isaac's explanatory note, if seen, was ignored, and Baker confidently published the pedigree with the statements that John Washington of the Sulgrave family was afterwards of South Cave, in the county of York; that his brother Lawrence was a student at Oxford in 1622; that both emigrated to America about the year 1657; and that the former was the direct ancestor of the American President.

This pedigree has ever since been received as authoritative by all historians and biographers, everybody supposing that both Baker and Sir Isaac Heard had established the connection and descents by unimpeachable evidence, and no one dreaming for a moment of questioning the accuracy of their statements.

The object of this paper is to prove that the conclusions of those eminent men, natural and reasonable as they may have been (which is not denied), were nevertheless altogether wrong—in other words, that the John and Lawrence Washington named in the Visitation of 1618 as the sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave were not the emigrants to Virginia in 1657, and consequently that the former was not the ancestor of the illustrious President.

Other articles concerning the Washington family may follow this, but the present one aims only at the entire demolition of the now universally received pedigree, so far as the alleged American connection is concerned, and is published at this time in the hope and belief that an interest will be excited among genealogists which may result in the discovery of the true ancestry of the great and good man whose memory is equally honored on both sides of the Atlantic.

The first doubt cast upon Sir Isaac Heard's pedigree was, perhaps unconsciously, by President Washington himself, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may have induced the former to record the note already mentioned. The language used by Washington in one portion of the letter referred to is important and suggestive. He says: "I have often heard others of the family, older than myself, say that our ancestor who first settled in this country came from some one of the *northern* counties of England; but whether from Lanca-

shire, Yorkshire, or one *still more northerly*, I do not precisely remember." Washington himself, when he wrote this, was about sixty years of age, and the memory of those older than himself, from whom he received the statement, must have reached back probably within half a century of the arrival of his first ancestor in Virginia. Traditions are valuable, or otherwise, as they are transmitted through the medium of ignorance or intelligence. In such a family as that of the Washingtons the original facts would be less likely to become perverted than if they had been successively communicated through persons of a less intelligent character. Taking the tradition, however, for what it may be worth, it is quite certain that Northamptonshire cannot be accounted "one of the northern counties of England." But Washington himself was perfectly clear upon this point, and, if his language means anything, it surely means that the county from which his first American ancestor emigrated, if not Lancashire, or Yorkshire, was one, as he says, "still more northerly." It must also be noted that he does not mention this locality as the ancient or original seat of the family, but says distinctly that his "ancestor who first settled" in Virginia emigrated from that county.

But, whatever may be the value of this testimony, the present object can be accomplished quite independently of it.

In order that all the references to the various persons hereafter mentioned may be perfectly comprehended, a copy of Baker's pedigree is herewith given, down to the generation including John and Lawrence Washington, the two brothers in question. By reference thereto (*vide post.* page 22), it will be seen that Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, by his wife Margaret Butler, had issue seven sons and seven daughters. This enumeration does not agree strictly with the Visitation of 1618, which gives another son named Robert (said to have died without issue), and omits Barbara, one of the daughters named by Baker (evidently in error, as she was doubtless the one of that name mentioned two generations before as one of the daughters of the first Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave). This accords, so far as the number of sons is concerned, with the inscription on his monument in Brington church, co. Northampt. which, however, states that he had nine daughters. Three of these probably died at an early age, unless we except Barbara (named by Baker), and Lucy, who in 1633-4, was mentioned as headwoman (perhaps housekeeper) in the establishment of Lord Spencer at Althorp. The actual number of the children of Lawrence and Margaret Washington was seventeen, with the most of whom we shall have nothing further to do at present except to say that, as the marriage of their parents took place on the 3d of August, 1588, and their father died on the 13th of December, 1616, it is not difficult to determine at least the approximate dates of their respective births, which probably occurred, so far as the sons at least are concerned, in the order in which they appear in the Visitation, viz.: 1. William; 2. John; 3. Robert; 4. Richard; 5. Lawrence; 6. Thomas; 7. Gregory; 8. George. Of these, George, the eighth and youngest son, was baptized at Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, on the 3d of August, 1608. Gregory, the seventh son, was baptized at Brington, co. Northampt. on the 16th of January, 1606-7, and was buried there the following day. Thomas the sixth son, the writer has satisfactorily identified as

the "Mr. Washington" (*vide* Howell's Familiar Letters) who was attached to the suite of Prince Charles on the occasion of his memorable matrimonial expedition to Spain. He died at Madrid in the year 1623, at the age of eighteen, which would establish his birth in about the year 1605. Richard, the fourth son, the writer has also discovered, was apprenticed on the 7th of July, 1614, under the auspices of the Clothworkers' Company, to one Richard Brent, of London. If apprenticed for the usual time, seven years, he would then have been about fourteen years of age, and, consequently, born about the year 1600. Between him and Thomas last named came *Lawrence*, the fifth son (the precise date of whose birth we shall establish presently), and perhaps one or more of their sisters. The three elder brothers, William, *John*, and Robert, were of course, therefore, born between the years 1589 and 1599, as well, probably, as some of the nine daughters.

This recapitulation of dates is not unimportant, as it affords another strong presumptive proof against the correctness of Baker's pedigree. If the two brothers John and Lawrence above named were the Virginia emigrants, the former must have been about sixty, and the latter not far from fifty-five years of age, when they quitted England. It certainly was not usual for men so far advanced in life to seek new homes in the colonies, and as it is known that both of the real emigrants married again after they had been some time in Virginia, and both had issue there, the improbability that they were identical with the two brothers of Northamptonshire becomes greatly increased.

It is, of course, unnecessary to dwell long upon the history of William Washington, the eldest son, whose identity, if not otherwise sufficiently established, would be so by the will of his aunt Elizabeth, the widow of his uncle Robert Washington, dated on the 17th of March, 1622-3, in which, among other legacies to her nephews and nieces, she bequeaths him 100*l.*, and calls him "Sir William Washington." He was knighted at Theobalds on the 17th of January, 1621-2. He married Anne, the half-sister of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, after that event, appears to have taken the whole family under his protection, and continued to advance their fortunes (which, at that time, were at a very low ebb) in various ways, until down to the very time of his assassination. Sir William is described, in 1618, as of Packington, in the county of Leicester, but appears afterwards to have scarcely had a permanent home anywhere. Two of his children were baptized at Leckhampstead, in the county of Bucks, and two at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, where he himself was buried on the 22d of June, 1643. Lady Washington was buried at Chelsea on the preceding 25th of May. According to the Visitation of 1618, his eldest son, Henry, was born in 1615, from which fact an approximate date of his own birth may be readily derived. His other children were George, Christopher, Catherine, Susanna, and Elizabeth. In his will, which is dated on the 6th of June, only sixteen days before his burial, he gives his residence as "Thistleworth" (Isleworth), in the county of Middlesex, and directs that his "manor of Wicke," and "Wicke farm," shall be sold.

This manor was in the parish of Isleworth, and had been purchased in the year 1638 by Sir William Washington from the coheirs of Sir

Michael Stanhope, but he was compelled to mortgage it in 1640 to Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Richard Wynne, and it was in the possession of the latter at his death in 1649. By a singular coincidence, Sir William Washington's father, at his death, held of Lord Spencer a manor of the same name in Northamptonshire.

We now arrive at the great point of interest in the present discussion, and the main fact, destined to overthrow the assumptions of Sir Isaac Heard and Baker as to the origin of the American Washingtons, may as well be stated at once. JOHN WASHINGTON, the second son of Lawrence and Margaret, and brother of Sir William, was also knighted. He became *Sir* John, at Newmarket, on the 21st of February, 1622-3. His identity may be established in several ways.

In a series of old account-books preserved at Althorp, which have been carefully examined by the Rev. John Nassau Simpkinson, Rector of Brington (whose interest in the subject, and whose kind assistance the writer begs thus publicly to acknowledge), and to some extent by the writer himself, there is abundant evidence to show that the most friendly relations existed between the noble family at Althorp and their neighbors and tenants the Washingtons. Evidence to the same effect is also to be found in the several wills of the family, of which, in some instances, Lord Spencer was appointed supervisor. The Washingtons were a gentle family, although greatly reduced in circumstances, having been compelled to part with the estate of Sulgrave, upon which they retired to Brington. The Lord Spencer of that day, however, did not forsake his friends in their adversity. They had hitherto been his frequent guests at Wormleighton, and, on their settlement at Brington, were as cordially welcomed to Althorp. It may also be mentioned that the two families were more or less nearly connected by intermarriage.

The old account-books referred to were the steward's usual household books, and also some that were kept by a person who had charge of the grain given out daily for the use of the horses of the establishment as well as those of Lord Spencer's guests. These books record the frequent presence, as guests, at Althorp, of Mr. Robert Washington (who died on the 10th of March, 1622-3, and who is last mentioned shortly before his death): also of William, John, Lawrence, and Thomas Washington (evidently four of the sons of Lawrence and Margaret); Mistress Alice Washington (their sister); and also of the Curtises and Pills, with whom the Washingtons intermarried; but, which is more important, down to the 10th of November, 1621, William Washington is always mentioned as *Mr.* William, and on that date for the last time, reappearing on the 30th of March, 1622, as *Sir* William. He had been knighted on the preceding 17th of January. After the 30th of March, 1622, down to the 11th of January, 1622-3, the two brothers are mentioned as *Sir* William and *Mr.* John Washington. The latter is never so designated again, but, on the 22d of March following, the presence of *Sir* John Washington is recorded. He had been knighted between those two dates, on the 21st of February. Afterwards Thomas (who is last mentioned on the 12th of October, 1622) having died in Spain in 1623, the three brothers are always mentioned as *Sir* William, *Sir* John, and *Mr.* Lawrence Washington. There is abundant other evidence to show that

these brothers were the sons of Lawrence and Margaret Washington, formerly of Sulgrave and afterwards of Brington.

The history of Sir John Washington was briefly as follows: and, to avoid numerous notes and references, the writer will simply remark that for every fact stated he has the evidence in his possession. He was first married, on the 14th of June, 1621, at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, by virtue of a license, to Mary, one of the daughters of Philip Curtis, gentleman, by Catherine his wife, of Islip, Northants. The will of her mother, dated the 6th of December, 1622, mentions her as her daughter Mary Washington, and bequeaths a legacy of 50*l.* to her then only son Mordaunt Washington. She had two other sons, viz.: John and Philip, and died on the 1st of January, 1624-5. She was buried in the church of Islip aforesaid, where her monument still exists, with the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Dame Mary, wife unto S^r John Washington knight, daughter of Philippe Curtis, gent. who had issue by hur sayd husbände 3 sonns, Mordaunt, John, and Phillipe: deceased the 1 of Janu. 1624." The monumental inscription of her mother, Catharine Curtis, also in Islip church, states that by her husband Philip Curtis, gentleman, she had issue one son, Philip, and four daughters. This Philip Curtis married Amy Washington, one of the daughters of Lawrence and Margaret, at Brington, on the 8th of August, 1620. Of this connection there cannot be the slightest doubt, and as their wills are both otherwise important, as establishing the point at issue, full abstracts of them are here given.

That of Philip Curtis was nuncupative, and made on the 19th of May, 1636, in presence of Sir John Washington, knight, and another. He bequeathed 1,000*l.* to his daughter Catharine, when of age or married, and to his nephews John Washington and Philip Washington each 50*l.* when of age. His nephew Mordaunt Washington he commended to the kindness of his wife, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate, and appointed as guardians of his daughter, the clergyman of the parish and "Sir John Washington of Thraps-ton, in the county of Northampton, knight." The will was proved on the 30th of May following by his relict Amy Curtis, and on the ensuing 27th of June she made her own will. After directing to be buried in the chancel of Islip near her husband, she proceeds substantially as follows:—

Whereas there was given to my nephew Mordaunt Washington, the eldest son of Sir John Washington, knt., by the last will and testament of his grandmother Curtis, deceased, the sum of 50*l.*, I now give to said Mordaunt 250*l.* more, to be employed for his benefit till he become of age or married. Whereas my husband, lately deceased, gave to John Washington, second son of Sir John Washington, 50*l.*, I now give to said John, my nephew, 50*l.* more, to be employed to his use till he be of age, &c. Whereas my husband, lately deceased, gave by his last will to my nephew Philip Washington, third son of Sir John Washington, knt., 50*l.*, I now give him 50*l.* more, &c. Whereas my husband Philip Curtis, by his last will, gave me and my heirs for ever all his lands, houses, &c., I now give the same to my only daughter Katharine Curtis and her heirs for ever, as well as the residue of all my estate, and appoint "my dear and loving

mother, Margaret Washington, and my loving brother Sir John Washington, knight," to be her guardians.

One of the witnesses to this will is William Washington, doubtless Sir William her brother. Administration thereon was granted, on the 19th of November following, to Sir John Washington, knight, who is described as the "lawful brother" of the testatrix, and who was to act during the minority of Katherine Curtis, daughter of the testatrix and the executrix named in the will.

There could not possibly be a more satisfactory document than this, as the testatrix not only gives the name of her mother, but also distinctly states her relationship to Sir John Washington, which is legally confirmed by the Probate Court.

The subsequent personal history of Sir John Washington, except that he married a second wife, is almost entirely unknown. Among the Royalist Composition Papers at the Public Record Office, in the case of the Earl of Northampton, there is an affidavit of a tenant who had paid 21*8*l. to Thomas Farrer for the use of the said earl and Sir John Washington. Farrer responds, that what sums of money he had received out of the estate of James, Earl of Northampton had been so received "as agent on behalf of Sir John Washington, by virtue of an Extent which the said John had on said estate in the county of Bedford;" whereupon, on the 23d of February, 1653-4, it was ordered, "that a letter be written to Sir John Washington to pay in the money or show cause."

On the 14th of January, 1661-2, Lawrence Washington of Garsden, in the county of Wilts, esquire, made his will, in which he left an annuity of 40*l.* per annum to his "cousin John Washington, son of Sir John Washington of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, knight," the legal presumption from which is that both father and son were then living, and the former at Thrapston.

The registers of Thrapston, although embracing the period during which Sir John Washington is described as of that place, and the time of his death, do not once mention his name. He died, however, before the 6th of October, 1678, on which day Dorothy Washington made her will, and described herself as "relict of Sir John Washington, knight, deceased." She directed to be buried in the chancel of the church of Fordham, near her grandchild, Mrs. Penelope Audley. She bequeathed of her "small estate," 5*l.* to her son, Mr. Thomas Kirkbey, and 20*s.* to each of his sons and daughters, leaving the residue of her goods to her daughter, Mrs. Penelope Thornton, whom she appointed her executrix. No children by Sir John Washington are mentioned. In the Probate Act she is described as of Fordham, in the county of Cambridge, and the record of her burial, in the parish register of that place, under the year 1678, is as follows:—"Dame Dorothy, relict of S^r John Wassington of Thrapston, in the county of Northampton, knight, was buried the 15th day of October."

It is probable that Sir John had no issue by his second wife, and morally certain that none were living at her death, or she would scarcely have failed to notice them in some way in her will. Of the three sons by his first wife, John, we have seen, was still living in 1661-2. His eldest brother Mordaunt was visiting at Althorp on the 13th of February, 1640-1, but nothing further is known of him, nor

of his youngest brother Philip, unless the latter was one of that name who was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the 26th of September, 1643.

We proceed now to the history of LAWRENCE WASHINGTON, apparently the fifth son of Lawrence and Margaret, and certainly the younger brother of Sir William and Sir John Washington.

Baker was quite correct in stating that he was a student at Oxford in the year 1622. He was of Brasenose College, and matriculated on the 2d of November, 1621. The exact record in the Matriculation Register is as follows: "Laurent: Washington, Northamp: Gen. fil. an. nat. 19:" *i. e.* Lawrence Washington, of Northamptonshire, whose father's rank was that of a gentleman, and whose own age was nineteen years at his last birthday.

It was not until little more than a year later that the officials commenced entering in the register the christian names and particular residences of the fathers of the students, but in the present instance the above record is almost as satisfactory as it would have been if the other particulars had been given. In the first place, the Washington family of Sulgrave, or Brington, was the only one of the name in Northamptonshire whose sons could be recognized and designated as the sons of gentlemen, unless, indeed, the Heralds of that time omitted others, which is not probable. Secondly, there was no other Lawrence Washington at Oxford for considerable periods before and after this date; unless, again, all the officials were guilty of omissions in all the Registers (for the writer has carefully examined them all), which is even more improbable. And, finally, the will of his aunt Elizabeth, widow of his uncle Robert Washington, dated on the 17th of March, 1622-3, among other legacies to his brothers and sisters, leaves him her husband's seal ring, and states that he was then at Oxford.

Lawrence Washington was born, therefore, about the year 1602. He appears to have entered at Brasenose College as early as 1619, but he did not sign the Subscription Book until November, 1621, under which date his name also appears in the general matriculation register, in connection with thirty-five others—an extraordinary number, and indicating that from some cause this ceremony had hitherto been neglected. He took his B. A. degree in 1623, and became Fellow of Brasenose about 1624. He is recorded as serving the office of lector, then the principal educational office in the college, from 1627 to 1632 inclusive. On the 26th of August, 1631, he became one of the proctors of the university, filling a vacancy that had occurred by the deprivation of his predecessor by royal warrant. On the 14th of March, 1632-3, he was presented to the then very valuable living of Purleigh, in Essex, and resigned his fellowship. The records of a suit in Chancery, preserved at the Rolls Office, perfectly identify the rector of Purleigh with the fellow of Brasenose and the proctor of the university. He continued at Purleigh until the year 1643, when, according to Newcourt, he was "ejected by sequestration for his loyalty in the late rebellion of 1642," and had the honor of being pilloried in the infamous "Century." Walker states that he "was afterwards permitted to have and continue upon a Living in these parts; but it was such a poor and miserable one that it was always with difficulty that any one was persuaded to accept of it." The writer has been unable to ascertain the living

mentioned; but it is to be hoped that some further trace of him may yet be discovered in the neighborhood of Purleigh, where, putting the usual construction upon Walker's language, he continued in his profession of a clergyman after the Restoration, and consequently some years after the date of his namesake's emigration to Virginia.

We are now prepared to test the question of identity first raised.

Referring again to the facts that the John and Lawrence Washington of the Northamptonshire pedigree were respectively at least sixty-two and fifty-five years of age in 1657, the date of the emigration, and that both of the real emigrants remarried and had issue in Virginia—facts, almost, if not quite, sufficient in themselves to settle the question without further dispute, especially as the evidences in the will of Lawrence of Virginia indicate that he was probably under thirty years of age at the time of his emigration—we may safely leave the issue to the effect of either of the following propositions:—

First. John Washington of Sulgrave and Brington was knighted, and became Sir John, while his brother Lawrence was a clergyman of the Established Church. If they were the Virginia emigrants the one must have abandoned his knighthood, and the other rejected his surplice and bands, for both were never known in Virginia except as "Esquires," or "Gentlemen," and by the latter appellation they described themselves in their wills. For either of these rejections there could have been no possible cause, as Virginia was then a loyal colony, and her established religion that of the mother country.

Secondly. Sir John Washington had at least two wives. The first, named Mary, was buried at Islip, in Northamptonshire, while the name of his widow was Dorothy, and she was buried at Fordham in Cambridgeshire. John Washington, gentleman, the Virginia emigrant, states distinctly in his will, dated the 27th of September, 1675, that he brought his first wife from England with him, that she died in Virginia, and was buried with two children on his own plantation, and that his second wife's name was Anne, whom he appointed his executrix.

It is clear, therefore, that if John Washington, son of Lawrence and Margaret of Sulgrave, was identical with Sir John Washington of Thrapston, knight, he could not have been the emigrant to Virginia in 1657; and, as there cannot be the slightest doubt upon that point, the assumption of Sir Isaac Heard and Mr. Baker unquestionably falls to the ground.

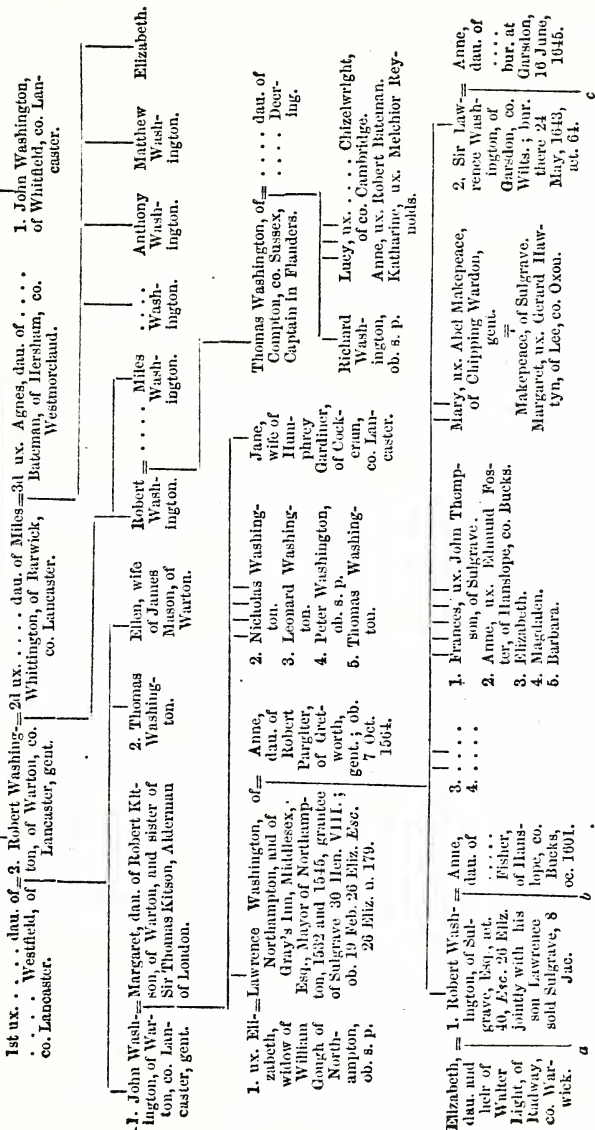
On a future occasion the writer proposes to review the Washington pedigree more at large, and to present other more reasonable theories as to the true ancestry of the American President. He has accumulated a large amount of information from almost every source accessible to him, and believes that it embraces the real history of the family; but he yet lacks the positive clue that would solve the mystery, and enable him to reduce the chaotic material to order. He will be very grateful for even the most apparently trifling note concerning the name which may be transmitted to him.*

* Any communications may be addressed to the care of W. H. Whitmore, Boston, or John Gough Nichols, Esq., London, Eng.

THE PEDIGREE OF WASHINGTON.

[From "Baker's History of Northamptonshire," Vol. i. p. 513.]

JOHN WASHINGTON, of Whitfield, co. Lancaster.



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ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY IN HIGH PLACES IN OLDEN
TIMES.

THE gouerners Expences from the Coart of election : 1651 till the end of October, 1651.*

to beart† and Cacks [cakes]	00 00 06
bear and Cacks to himself and som oather gentellmen,	00 01 02
beear and Cacks with mr. downing,‡	00 01 06
bear and A Cack,	00 00 06
	<hr/>
	00 03 08

To the sargents from the end of the Coart of election : 1651 : till the end of October, 1651.

to bear and Cacks,	00 01 02
for vitalls beear and Logen,	00 05 00
to beniamin Scarlet the gouernors man,	00 00 08
bear and vitells,	00 02 00
to the sargents,	00 01 09
beear and Cacks,	00 01 00
to A man that Caried A Leter to warne a Coart } about the duchman,	00 01 06
to the Sargents,	00 01 02
	<hr/>
	00 14 03

Mr. Auditor, I pray yoⁿ giue a note to Mr. Treasurer for the paym^t of 17s. 11d. according to these two bills of Joseph Hermitage,§ dated the 7th of the 11th moneth, 1651.

Jo : ENDECOTT, Gou^r.

* The Court of Election was held at Boston May 7, 1651. The second session of the Court commenced on the 14th of October.

† At the October session of the Court a law was passed "that no other but good and wholesome beere be brewed at any time hereafter within this jurisdiction, to be sold either for the supply of shippes or other smaller vessels at sea, or for the vse of travillers, or others in ordynaries, and that no wrong be done to any in this mistery, it is ordred by this Court and the authoritie thereof, that no person whatsoever, after the publication hereof, shall vndertake the callinge or worke of brewinge beere for sale but only such as are knowne to have sufficient skill and knowledge in the art or mistery of a brewer," &c.

‡ Probably his old friend and associate. Emanuel Downing.

|| Mr. Felt (Hist. Salem, i. 515) says, "Benjamin Scarlett, who was aged 54 in 1678, came to Salem 1635, when he was bound by his mother to Governor Endicott." So that he was about eleven years old at the time he was apprenticed to the Governor, and had been with him 16 years at the time he received the eight pence, in the above bill. Mr. Savage says, he was probably son of Mary Scarlett.

§ This was, without doubt, Joseph Armitage, who, according to Lewis (Hist. Lynn, p. 63) was admitted a freeman in 1637; was a tailor, afterward proprietor of a corn and slitting mill on Saugus river; opened the first tavern in Lynn, called the Anchor. "It stood on the Boston road, a little west of the river. For one hundred and seventy years, this was the most celebrated tavern in Essex county, being half way from Salem to Boston. He died June 27, 1680, aged eighty years. His wife Jane died March 3, 1677. His children were John, and Rebecca, who married Samuel Tarbox in 1665.

In 1643, says the Court Records, "Goody Armitage is allowed to keepe the ordinary, but not to drawe wine." In 1646, on petition of Joseph Armitage, it was "ordered, yt whoevr ye towne of Linn shall choose at a legall towne meeting to draw wine, he shall have liberty to draw wine there till ye next siting of this Cort." 1648, "Joseph Armitage is agreed wth for this yeare for liberty to sell wine, for twenty nobles." A noble was a coin of the value of six shillings and eight pence sterling. It was called noble on account of the purity of its gold.

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[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

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* Any person noticing omissions, will please communicate them to the compiler.

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JOURNAL OF THE REV. JOSEPH BAXTER, OF MEDFIELD,
MISSIONARY TO THE EASTERN INDIANS IN 1717.

[Communicated by the Rev. ELIAS NASON.]

WE are happy to be able, through the courtesy of Mr. John Langdon Sibley, the learned librarian of Harvard College, to present to the readers of the Register, *verbatim, literalim et punctatim*, the very valuable Journal kept by the Rev. Joseph Baxter while missionary to the Indians at Arrowsic island, Maine, in the early part of the 18th century.

The Journal, which is written in Mr. Baxter's own hand, has upon the title-page the following memoranda :

"Medfield, 16th Jan., 1826. This MS. was sent to me by Rev. Thomas Mason, of Northfield, Mass., a lineal descendant of Rev. Joseph Baxter. Reference is perhaps made to this book at the beginning of Medfield Church Records. D. C. SANDERS."

This diary sheds new light upon an interesting period in the Colonial history of Maine, and shows that the attempts to evangelize the Eastern Indians were more earnest and effectual than is generally supposed.

The Rev. Joseph Baxter³ was the son of Lt. John Baxter,² of Braintree, Mass., and was born in that town in 1676. His grandfather, Gregory Baxter, possibly a relative of the celebrated author of the "Saints' Rest," settled in Braintree in 1632. Joseph³ was graduated at Harvard College in 1693, and ordained at Medfield (Allen erroneously says Medford) April 21, 1697. *Ante*, xx. 57. He kept an exact record of the baptisms, admissions to the church, &c. during his ministry, the last entry in which is, "The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered Nov. 2, 1729. Total 197 times."

He was a man of promise, and when Gov. Samuel Shute visited Arrowsic for the purpose of forming a treaty with the Indians in the summer of 1717, he selected Mr. Baxter as a person well qualified to disseminate the gospel among the aborigines of the East, and to win them to the English, as well as to the celestial, crown.

Inspired by the great example of Eliot and Mayhew, he most heartily dedicated himself to the self-denying task of publishing the gospel among the Indians, and though he had not the scholarship or wit of his opponent Sebastian Rale, he nevertheless engaged in his work with all his heart, and continued laboring faithfully until the hostile attitude of the Indians broke up the mission.

It will be seen by the journal that he began at once to learn the Abnaki language, and that he labored as he had opportunity to instruct the savages in the principles of the gospel, and to fulfil every duty of his holy mission.

In a letter addressed to him, as also in another to Gov. Shute, the Jesuit, who was truly a fine Latin scholar, speaks contemptuously of Mr. Baxter's want of skill in Latin composition; but the Governor most sensibly tells the Frenchman that the main qualification of a missionary to the barbarous Indians was "not to be an exact scholar as to the Latin tongue, but to bring them from darkness to the light of the

gospel." (Mass. Hist. Collections, v. p. 112.) A part of the second letter of Mr. Baxter to Rale, written in Latin, April, 1719, is extant, and it must be allowed that the style is far from elegant; but many people know the Latin well, who are not able to compose in it.

That Mr. Baxter was acceptable to the friendly Indians appears from the fact that a petition, dated at Fort George, Brunswick, Oct. 3, 1717, and signed by several chieftains, was sent to the Governor and Council, praying that Mr. Baxter "may be at Pejepscoot where there is an interpreter, for he is a good man, we heard him speak well," &c. *V. Mass. State Papers.*

It will be seen by the journal that Mr. Baxter visited the East Indians three several times, and then returned to his flock in Medfield with whom he remained a faithful pastor until his death, May 2, 1841.

On the first day of August, 1717, being y^e first day of y^e 4th year of the Reign of King George, His Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq. set off, from y^e Long wharfe in Boston about six a clock at night in order to go to Arousick,* and Casco Bay, &c.: being attended with Honourable Samuel Sewal, Penn Townsend,† Andrew Belcher, and Edmund Quincy, Esq^s. The Rev^d Mr. Henry Gibbs,‡ Mr. Henry Flint,§ and divers other Gentlemen, and that night they fell down about a mile or Two below y^e castle, and there came to an anchor, and lay that night.

The next day being y^e 2^d of August about Ten of y^e clock they weighed Anchor the wind blowing very fair, and briskly, till towards night, then we had some rain, and thunder for a little while, afterwards we had a calm, and y^e sloop rouled about till we were almost all sick, and especially my wife, and it was so calm y^e we gained but little that night.

On Saturday y^e 3^d of August we had y^e wind blowing fair some part of y^e day, but a great part of y^e day we had a calm, so y^t we got along but slowly; my wife remained sick that day altho y^e most of us were well, and all y^e night following, and the next morning was very calm, so y^t we gained but little, and were upon y^e water, and under sail upon y^e sabbath day, which was y^e 4th of August, and then we had Two exercises about y^e middle of y^e forenoon y^e wind blew up briskly, and continued blowing so till night, and about five of y^e clock we

* Arrowsic, spelled by Morse "Arrowsicke," and by others variously, is an Island at the mouth of the Kennebec river, which the Indians called "Arrowsag," containing about 20,000 acres of land. It was purchased of Robinhood by John Richards, in 1649, and formed a part of the ancient George-town.

† Col. Penn Townsend died in Boston Aug. 25, 1727, aged 75 years. He was a man of influence in the colony, and held many important offices, among which was that of Judge of the Common Pleas. He was early appointed one of the commissioners for propagating the gospel among the Indians. *V. Drake's "Hist. of Boston,"* page 317.

Dunton says, "He was a gentleman very courteous and affable in his conversation." *Id.* 463.

‡ Henry Gibbs was son of Robert, a noted Boston merchant. He graduated at H. C. 1685, was ordained minister at Watertown in 1697, died Oct. 26, 1723, aged 55. His wife was Mercy, daughter of William Greenough.

§ Henry Flint, tutor and fellow of Harvard College, was son of Rev. Josiah Flint, of Dorchester, and was born in that town May 5, 1675. In 1705 he was appointed tutor, which office he resigned Sept. 25, 1754, having sustained the position nearly half a century. Many of the most eminent men in the country were educated under his care. Dr. Chauncey pronounced him a solid, judicious man, and one of the best of preachers. He died Feb. 13, 1769, aged 84. See Allen's Dictionary. "Mass. Hist. Coll." ix. 183; x. 165.

arrived at y^e harbour of Casco-bay, and there cast anchor. All that day we were all of us very well, and my wife did eat stoutly as well as others.

On Monday August 5th, we weighed anchor about twelve of y^e clock, and sailed towards Arousick the wind very fair, and about 3 of y^e clock came to an anchor before y^e Great Chebeego-land. That day it rained at times: but we were all of us very well, and some of us went on shoar at y^e Great Chebeeg.* Judg Sewal went on shoar upon cousens's Island,† and before y^e Governour, and Divers other Gentlemen took possession of that Island for y^e Indian Corporation.

On Tuesday August 6th, about Twelve a clock we set sail from Chebeeg Island. That day we had but little wind, and so got along but slowly, we were under sail all y^e following night. About Sun rise we came by Segwin Island.‡

On Wednesday, August y^e 7th in y^e forenoon we came to an Anchor near y^e Island of Arousick, and there we lay till towards night, and then we sailed up to George-Town§ and landed at M^r. Watts's,|| and lodged in his House divers of us that night.

Thursday y^e 8th of August was dark, and a little wet, so y^e the man of war¶ did not come up, and the Governour remained on board.

On Friday August y^e 9th, the man of war came up in y^e forenoon and cast anchor before M^r. Watts's house, and y^e cables of y^e anchors coming foul of one another the ship run upon y^e rocks and was likely to be lost. In y^e afternoon the Governour came ashoar and about 3 of y^e clock had a Treaty** with y^e Heads of y^e Indians. He made a

* An Island—Great Gebeag—in Casco Bay—containing about 1800 acres, and situated some six miles from the main land.

† This beautiful Island forms a part of North Yarmouth, Me., and was purchased of Richard Vines, an agent of Sir Fernando Gorges, by John Consins, or Cossins, who resided here until 1675. He removed to York, where he died in 1683, at the age of about 87 years. V. Williamson's "Maine," i. 670.

‡ Segwin, anciently Salquin Island, lies at the mouth of the Sagadahock River, about two miles from the S. E. corner of Phipsburg. It contains about 42 acres.

§ Georgetown, one of the oldest towns in Lincoln Co., Me., was incorporated June 13, 1716, and then included all the territory within the present limits of Bath, Woolwich, and a part of Phipsburg. It embraced Parker's Island, where the Patentees of the Plymouth Colony began to lay the foundation of a State in 1607. It received its name from "Fort St. George."

|| John Watts, who married a granddaughter of Major Clark, an original proprietor of Arrowsic, removed from Boston in 1714, and erected a large brick house on the lower end of the island, near a place called Butler's Cove. He brought the bricks from Medford. In 1718, his and Mr. Preble's, near the upper end of the island, were the only two houses left—the others having been destroyed by the Indians. Mr. Watts's house was occupied in 1720, by John Penhallow. V. "Collections of Maine Hist. Society," ii. p. 198; also p. 201-2.

¶ His Majesty's Ship the Squirrel.

** An account of this celebrated treaty was printed by B. Green, Boston, 1717, under the following title:—"Georgetown on Arrowsick Island, Aug. 9, 1717. Annoque regni regis Georgii magnæ Britannicæ, &c. A conference of his Excellency the Governour with the Sachems and chief men of the Eastern Indians." Quarto. Eight Indian Sagamores and chief captains attended, and Capt. John Gyles and Samuel Jordan were the interpreters. In the treaty Gov. Shute addressed these words to them. "Tell them that King George and the British nation are Christians of the reformed Protestant religion; that the great and only rule of their faith and worship and life is contained in the Bible [the governor holding one in his hand], here in this book, which is the word of God, and we would gladly have you of the same religion with us, and therefore we have agreed to be at the charge of a Protestant missionary among you to instruct you, and this is the gentleman (showing Mr. Baxter to them), and I hope also in a little time to appoint a schoolmaster among you to teach your children; and that I hope and expect that they treat this Protestant missionary with all affection and respect, not only for the sake of the King's government, but of his own character, he being a minister of Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour, who will judge them and us at the last day." See "Collections of Maine Hist. Society," vol. iii. p. 361; also, vol. vi. p. 231, where the treaties are printed in full, with the fac-similes of the signatures.

speech to y^m and after a complement they desired time to consider of what was said before they gave their answer, which was readily complied with. And on Saturday y^e 10th of August they came and gave an Answer to what the Governour proposed, and manifested a dislike of y^e building of Forts in y^e Eastern parts, and pretended y^t they had a right to y^e lands which the English claimed. The Governour told them y^t what was their own they should peaceably and quietly possess, but what y^e English had purchased they would hold and improve as they saw meet, only the Indians might have liberty to fish, and fowl, and hunt on y^e lands belonging to y^e English, at length y^e Indians broke away disorderly, and in an ill humour. The Governour was resolved not to buckle to them, and on y^e Lords Day went aboard and acted as if he were going away, whereupon the Indians quickly sent on board and desired to speak with y^e Governour before he went away, and in answer to their desire the Governour came ashore and in y^e evening they came to him, and declared y^t they were sorry for what had happened, and manifested their willingness y^t the English sh^d do what they would with their lands, and in regard of Forts, &c. : notwithstanding a scurrilous Letter sent by Sabastian Ralle* y^e French Jesuit to the Governour, wherein he declared y^t what the English had said concerning y^e French Kings resigning y^e lands in new england to y^e English had been reported to y^e Governour of Canada, and he said y^t it was false, and he would assist y^e Indians in defending of these lands.

On Monday y^e 12 of August, y^e Indians Signed Articles of agreement which was a confirmation of what they had before done at former Treaties, and they manifested a desire y^t the English might peaceably enjoy all their lands, and y^t they might live in friendship with y^e English as long as the sun and moon endured having y^e day before made a Present of Two Wampum Belts. After all was concluded the young Indians came on shoar with their arms, and honoured y^e Governour with several volleys, and diverted him with a dance. This day Captⁿ Belcher on board his sloop having Col^l: Quincey on board, M^r. Gibbs, M^r. Harris, Captⁿ Chambers, and divers others weighed anchor, and set sail for Boston.

On Tuesday August y^e 13th, The Governour in y^e man of war and Capt: Wier, who had on board his sloop Samuel Sewal, and Penn Townsend, Esq^{rs}, M^r. Flint, and divers others weighed anchor, and sailed for Boston. This Day uncle Minot, † M^r. Watts and his wife,

* Sebastian Rale, called by the English Rallé and Rasles, the learned French Jesuit missionary to the Abnakis at Norridgewock, or Narantsouak, was killed at that place, with some 30 of the natives, Aug. 23, 1724. He labored as a missionary among the Abnakis about 26 years; conforming to their modes of life, and mastering their difficult language, so that he came at length to exercise a powerful religious and political influence over them, and thus to render himself peculiarly obnoxious to the English settlers. He left a dictionary of the Abnaki language, which is now in the library of Harvard College. It is a quarto vol. of some 500 pages, and is invaluable to the student of Ethnology. There is a very pleasant story of Rale's mission in the "Atlantic Souvenir" for 1829, entitled—"Narantsauk."

Rale's Indian village at Norridgewock was at that beautiful place now called "Indian Old Point." A monument was erected over his grave, Aug. 23, 1833, twenty feet in height, inclusive of an iron cross by which it is surmounted.—A good life of Rale is now a desideratum. V. "Lettres Edifiantes." Drake's "Book of the Indians," Bk. iii. p. 127, and Life of Rale, by Dr. Convers Francis; also, Memoir of Father Rasles, by Rev. T. M. Harris, D.D., Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d Series, vol. viii. p. 250.

† John Minot, son of Stephen, was born Dec. 27, 1690, and died at Brunswick, Jan. 11, 1764. [*Ante*, i. 174.]

Mr. John Minot, my wife and myselfe went up to Fort-George at Brunswick.

On Wednesday Aug: 14th we came down from Brunswick to George-Town.

Thursday Aug: 15th we were at George-Town, the weather being very hot.

Friday Aug: 16th we were at George-Town y^e weather being very hot.

Saturday Aug: 17th, we were at George-Town, the weather remaining very hot.

August y^e 18th, we were at George-Town being sabbath day.

On Monday August 19th, I had an opportunity at Mr. Waits's to discourse with Captⁿ Jo, his squaw, his brother John, Robin Bone, and another Indian. Captⁿ Jo understood English pretty well, and interpreted what I said to the Rest. I discoursed with them about the one only True God in y^e Three Persons, the creator of y^e world who hath revealed his will to us in his Holy word to be y^e rule of our Lives, the necessity of believing in X and depending on his righteousness alone for salvation, the necessity of confessing our sins to God, and not to man, and of praying to him alone for y^e Pardon of sin, who will pardon sinners freely for y^e sake of Christ, &c.: And they seemed to be very well pleased with what I said. And^t Captⁿ Jo promised to come and visit me sometimes, and learn me to speak Indian.

On Saturday August 21th, I went up to Brunswick, and the next day preached in y^e fort, and 3 of y^e Indians came to meeting in y^e afternoon, when sermon was ended I repeated the heads of it, and Capt: Giles* interpreted y^m to y^e Indians, and they seemed to be well pleased therewithal.

On Monday I had some discourse with y^e Indians to shew them the necessity of sanctifying y^e Sabbath, which was occasioned by their shooting a gun on y^e Sabbath day.

On Saturday Aug: 31st, I discoursed with several Indians at Brunswick about Religion, and they seemed to be very well pleased with my discourse.

September y^e 1st, I preached at Brunswick and several Indians came to hear me, Capt: Giles interpreted to them y^e Heads of y^e Sermons and they seemed well pleased therewithal.

September y^e 8th, I preached at Augusta.†

September y^e 15th, I preached at George-Town.

September y^e 22^d, I Preached at G: Town.

September y^e 24, I discoursed with an Indian belonging to Neridge-wock.

* Capt. John Gyles, who was for a time Commander of the garrison on St. George's River, was son of Thomas Gyles, of Pemaquid, born about 1678, married, 1st, at Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1703, Ruth True, born at Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1663, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Whittier) True of that place, who were married April 20, 1675. Mrs. Ruth Gyles died at Salisbury in 1720. Thomas Gyles married 2d, at Roxbury, Nov. 6, 1721, Hannah Heath, born 1689, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. and Hannah (Weld) Heath, all of Roxbury.

Capt. Gyles was taken captive by the Indians, Aug. 2, 1689, and on the 19th of June, 1693, arrived at Boston, after an absence of more than eight years. He excelled as an interpreter. See his Narrative in "Indian Captives"; Gyles Family, by Rev. John A. Vinton, p. 122, &c.

† Augusta. This town was once quite promising. It embraced the whole or a part of the territory of the present Phips-burg. Penhallow, p. 82, says that Doctor Noyes "built a stone Garrison at Augusta, at his own charge, which was judged to be the best in the Eastern Country." The sloop Pejepscot sailed from this place to Boston. This flourishing settlement was destroyed in the time of "Lovewell's war."

Sept: 25th, I discoursed with another Indian belonging to Nerridge-wock at Mr. Watts's.

Sept: 29th, I preached at George-Town.

Octb: 6th, I preached at Brunswick, and staid there y^e ensuing week, and preached there on Octob: 13th, and while I was there we had news from Neridgewock by y^e Indians y^t an Indian there was almost killed by his squaw which was a squaw y^t formerly tended upon y^e Jesuit: but afterwards we heard y^t y^e Indian was likely to recover.

While I was there we likewise heard by y^e Indians of Terrible fires beyond Canada whereby many of y^e Indians were destroyed, and many being terrified fled from y^e places where they used to dwell. And we had an account of about fourscore strange Indians y^t were come to Penecook with their families who said y^t they fled for fear of y^e fire: but it was suspected y^t they were come from Carolina.

The Indians said y^t the Jesuit told them y^t the world is now to be gradually destroyed by fire, and y^t the fire would come to them by Christmas. While I was at Brunswick I was informed by Captⁿ Giles y^t the Amberscoggin Indians had sent a Petition to y^e General Court to have a Praying-house built for them at Brunswick to meet with y^e English.

Octob. 14th, I went from Brunswick to George-Town and soon after I came thither there came an Indian to inform Mr. Watts y^t Captⁿ Jo (who was speaker on behalf of y^e Indians y^e Two first Days of y^e Governours treaty with them) had wounded himselfe by falling down on a knife y^t hanged behind him in a Pouch, and the knife ran quite through his body and he was very like to die. Octob: 20th I preached at George-Town.

Octob: 27th, I preached at George-Town in y^e forenoon, and Mr. Elmore in y^e afternoon. While I was at George-Town this time Captⁿ Jo who was wounded came to Town, and I had an opportunity to discourse with him. Here also I had an account from Captⁿ Giles of his being informed by y^e Indians y^t the Jesuit still predicted y^t y^e world would soon come to an end, y^t it would be in 49 days.

Octob: 31st, I went on board of Mr. Watts's sloop which was bound for Boston, and there went in y^e sloop with me, Mr. Watts, Mr. Elmer, my wife, and Divers others; we sailed out of Mr. Watts's Harbour about half an hour after sun-rising, and were favoured with a fair wind.

On Nov: 1st, we landed at Boston about an hour after sun set. When we came to Boston we heard of the death of Capt. Belcher, Judg Sewals wife, Mr. Hurst, M^{rs}. Cable, and some others.

Nov: 2^d, I went to Brantry.

Nov: 3^d, I preached at Brantry.

Nov: 4th, I was at Weymouth.

Nov: 5th, I returned to Boston.

Nov: 8th, I waited upon y^e General Court to give them an account of Affairs amongst y^e Eastern Indians.

Nov: 9th, I went to Cambridg and from thence to Medfield, where I arrived a little after sun set, and found my family (through y^e goodness of God) in very good health.

Nov: 10th, I preached at Medfield.

Nov: 11th, I catechised y^e children at Medfield.

Nov: 17th, I preached at Medfield, and administered y^e sacrament, and the evening after that Day died y^e wife of Nathaniel Smith.

Nov: 18th. I went to Boston from Medfield, and while I was at Boston, and Medfield, and thereabouts died Major General Winthrop, Deacon Hubbard, Doctor Cutler, M^{rs}. Mills, and a great many others.

Nov: 20th, M^r. Thomas Foxcroft was ordained a Pastor of y^e old church in Boston.

Nov: 21st, we came on board M^r. Watts's sloop, M^r. Watts being very Ill, we sailed from y^e Long wharf about Ten a clock, and the wind blowing very fair, we got into y^e Harbour at Capan; about 2 a clock in y^e afternoon. And about 12 a clock in y^e night the wind blowing very fair we sailed out of Capan Harbour, and

On Nov: 22^d, we came to Saggadehock a little before night: but y^e wind, and Tide being both against us we could not get into y^e River: but were forced to stand away for Cape nenaggen,* and in that Harbour we lay all night.

The next day Nov: 23^d we had very Little wind so y^t it was near night before we got again to y^e mouth of y^e River, and then the Tide was against us again: but with a great deal of difficulty we got in at y^e mouth of the River and came to an anchor by Honeywells Point, where we lay till y^e Tide favoured us, which was about 9 or 10 a clock, then we sailed for Arousick, and Landed at M^r. Watts's wharfe about 12 or 1 a clock, M^r. Watts was carried ashore very sick.

The next Day being Sabbath Day, Nov: 24th, I preached at George-Town. On Tuesday Nov: 26th, M^r. Watts died in y^e evening about five a clock.

Thursday Nov: 28th, was kept as a Thanksgiving throughout y^e Province, and I preached at George-Town.

On Nov: 29th, M^r. Watts was buried.

On Dec: 1st, being Sabbath Day, I preached at George-Town, from Hebr. 11: 13. All These died in faith.

Dec: 6th, M^r. Stratton sailed from G. Town bound for Boston.

The Night following M^r. Wiet sailed from thence being also bound for Boston.

Dec: 8th, I preached at G— Town.

Dec: 14th, Dies Tr: †

Decemb: 15th, I preached at G— Town, and Baptized Lydia Watts, y^e daughter of Madame Watts, Charles Stockbridge, y^e son of Samuel Stockbridge, and Allen Poor, the son of Robert Poor.

Decemb: 22^d, I preached at G— Town.

Decemb: 26th, I discoursed with some Nerridgewock Indians about Religion.

Decemb: 27th, I discoursed with Captⁿ Jo, and Kerebendit about Religion.

Decemb: 29th, I preached at G— Town.

The night after died at G— Town, M^r. Samuel Bray, a hopeful young man.

The first day of January, 1717, I went to Saggadehock and preached to the Indians. That day arrived at G— Town, M^r. Stratton in a sloop from Boston, and brought Tidings of y^e death of Co^l. Hutchin-

* The Island of *Cap^s Neucagen* is four and a half miles long, and separated from Booth-bay by a narrow passage for small ves-cis.

† "Dies tristic"—Day of sadness. It was Christmas. V. for the change of time, *Ante*, xx. 41.

son, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Corwin,* y^e Minister of Salem, Mr. Samuel Bridg of Boston, the wife of Doctor Clark, and Divers others. and they also brought news y^t the sicknesse was abated, and y^t our friends and Relations were in health.

The night after died at G— Town Robert Young a Hopeful young man.

January y^e 5th, I preached at G— Town.

On January y^e 6th, died old Mr. Bray, of George Town.

January y^e 12th, I preached at G— Town.

January y^e 16th, Stratton sailed from Arowsick for Boston.

January 17th, I went from Arowsick for Brunswick, and reached to Topsham, and there lodged that night.

January y^e 18th, I went from Topsham to Brunswick.

January 19th, I preached at Brunswick, and there came 3 Indians to meeting, the most of y^e Indians being gone from thence before I came thither.

January 26th, I preached at Brunswick. While I was at Brunswick, I understood by Capt: Giles that he had lately had Intelligence by a certain Indian who had been travelling Eastward as far as St. John's River, y^t y^e People that way were glad to hear of y^e good agreement between y^e English and Indians. But while He was at St. Johns he said y^t the Friar† there read a Letter, y^t he said came from Governour Vaudrel, wherein he wrote. My children if y^e English propose to settle at y^e Eastward, viz. : at Penobscot, and St. John's River, hinder y^m by all means, and in case they come forcibly to settle drive them off, if you cannot do it yourselves Inform me, and I will assist you. As to Kenebeck Indians I leave them to work their Ruine.

Afterwards the Friar said to them, there is a strong Peace between y^e French and English, and I believe it will be a lasting one.

The Informer said to Captⁿ Giles, we do not understand what the Governour means by hindering the English from settling here unless he is afraid y^t we shall live too Happy together.

There being a sawco Indian at Captⁿ Giles when this Informer was there he said y^t the Indians towards Piscataqua were very easy with respect to what y^e Government had done about y^e man y^t had killed y^e Indian at Piscataqua.

He likewise said y^t there was no Truth in y^e Report y^t there had been concerning some foreign Indians come to Pennecook.

Captⁿ Giles likewise said y^t he had Information y^t on Decemb: 14th, being y^e Romish Christmas there was a meeting of y^e Indians, near an Hundred of them at Pemaquid, and when They were together, The young men were for promoting a war with y^e English, saying we are now certainly informed y^t the English have killed us a man. They are grown Proud, Let us make war with them immediately.

The old men and the wise men said you are Foolish children. If you do as you will do y^e Devils work, &c., the Devil will take you. It is not according to our Promise to Governour Shute. We have an old man near y^e Fort at Pejipscoot naming Terramuggus and He hath a Friend there y^t will tell him y^e Truth, we will first hear their say,

* The Rev. George Curwin was born at Salem, Mass., May 21, 1683; H. C. 1701; settled May 19, 1714, and died Nov. 23, 1717.

† Father Lauverjat.

our eyes are on them. After their Discourse, the young Men hearkened to y^e old men, and are now easy, and every man to his hunting.

January 27th, I came from Brunswick to Topsham on y^e Ice, and thereby lodged that night.

January 28th, I came from Topsham upon y^e Ice to Cheemere Island and there several of Arowsick Friends met me with a Boat. I came down with them in y^e Boat, it raining pretty hard all day so y^t we arrived very wet at Arousick about Half an hour after nine a clock at night.

February 2^d, I preached at G: Town.

February 3^d, The Penobscot Friar came to visit me, and I had a great deal of Discourse with him.

Febr: 4th, Mr. Robinson was drowned.

Febr: 6th, The sloop arrived here from Boston, and brought tidings of y^e death of some in Boston, and of Divers at Medfield, and y^t two of my children had been very Ill, but were pretty well recovered. Blessed be y^e name of the Lord.

Febr: 9th, I preached at G— Town.

Febr: 12th, I received a Letter from y^e Penobscot Friar.

Febr: 18th, I preached at G— Town and baptized William Hopkins, y^e child of W. Hopkins.

Febr: 21st, M^r. Stratton sailed for Boston.

Febr: 23^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 2^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 3^d, died M^r. Ragget a Pious man.

March 8th, died Timothy Hamant.

March 9th, I preached at George-Town, and Baptized Jacob Pike, the son of Samuel Pike, and y^e next day sent a Letter to y^e Penobscot Jesuit.

March 13th, Stratton in y^e sloop arrived here from Boston, with a great many Passengers, and brought y^e comfortable Tidings of y^e health and welfare of our Friends.

March 16th, I preached at G— Town.

March 17th, &c. :

March 23^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 24th, there was an unusual noise in y^e air.

March 26th, Stratton sailed from Geor: Town for Boston.

March 27th, was kept as a Day of Fasting and Prayer at George-Town.*

March 30th, I preached at G: Town.

April 6th, I preached at G: Town and baptized Samuel Bray y^e son of y^e widow Bray.

April y^e 13th, I preached at Augusta.

April y^e 15th, Stratton arrived at George-Town from Boston with divers Passengers, who brought y^e comfortable Tidings of y^e abatement of y^e sicknesse in, and about Boston, and of y^e health of our Friends.

April y^e 18th, I went from G— Town to Topsham.

April 19th, I went from Topsham to Brunswick.

April 20th, I preached at Brunswick.

April 23^d, I discoursed with three Indians. One of them was inquisi-

* Was it on account of the "unusual noise in the air" ?

tive about things in Religion, and I had a great deal of discourse with him who gave an account likewise of an Apparition y^t the Jesuit at Nerridgewock saw who Lying alone in his wigwam, awaked in y^e night and saw a great Light as if his wigwam had been on fire, whereupon he got up, and went abroad, and after some time he returned to his wigwam, and went to sleep again: and after awhile he waked, and felt as it were a hand upon his Throat y^t almost choaked him, saw a great light again, and heard a voice saying it is in vain for you to take any pains with these Indians, your children, for I have got possession of them, and will keep possession of them. The Jesuit likewise said y^t there was a Letter brought to him which was written in y^e name of an Indian y^t was dead, wherein he declared y^t He was now burning in a most terrible fire. He showed this Letter to the Indians, but first tore off the name y^t was subscribed, and did not Let them know who he was. The Letter was written in y^e Indian Tongue. This Apparition he said was about forty days ago.

April y^e 26th, an Indian came to desire me to go to his squaw who was very sick, and Like to die, accordingly I went to her with Captⁿ Giles, and discoursed with her about y^e state of her soul, and directed her how to get prepared for death, and she seemed to be very well pleased with what was said to her.

April y^e 27th, I preached at Brunswick.

April y^e 28th, I came down to G— Town, and there I heard y^t Stratton who set sail for Boston the week before had like to have been castaway.

April 30th, I received a Letter from y^e Nerridgewock Jesuit. And the next day sent a letter to him.

May 2^d, Col: Taylor, Col: Winthrop, Col: Hutchinson, Doctor Noyes* and Col: Minot, arrived at George Town in y^e Pejepscoot sloop.

May 4th, I preached at George-Town.

May y^e 12th, I came from G— Town in y^e Pejepscoot sloop for Boston.

May y^e 14th, we arrived at Boston.

May 16th, I went from Boston to Medfield, and found my family in health, and under comfortable circumstances. Praised be y^e name of the Lord.

May 18th, I preached at Medfield.

On Friday, August 4th, 1721, we went on board y^e sloop Sea Flower of which Captⁿ Peet was commander, about Five of y^e clock in y^e afternoon, Capt. Westbrook setting out by land for Piscataqua. As we were coming out of y^e Harbour we met, &c. We had a fair wind till about nine, or Ten a clock at night, and then there came up a sudden, and violent squall which was something surprising, and while y^e were haling down the main sheet it took the master of the sloop and carried him overboard with the Tiller which broke off short in y^e Rudder, He being at y^e Helm and Steering, and there he perished in y^e water between Marblehead and Capan to the great sorrow and amazement of all y^t were on board. But we were all beside the Master carried along safely (through the great goodness of God) and the

* The Rev. Nicholas Noyes was born Dec. 22, 1647, in Newbury, Mass.; H. C., 1667. Settled over the 1st Church in Salem, Nov. 14, 1683, and died Dec. 13, 1717. V. "Amer. Quarterly Register," vol. 7, p. 253.

He published a poem on the death of Joseph Green, of Salem village, 1715.

next day we arrived at New castle, in Piscataqua River, about three of y^e clock in y^e afternoon, and there I staid till Monday Morning, and then I went with y^e Rev. Mr. Shurtleff* and divers others up to Portsmouth, and in y^e evening I went up to M^r. Adams's† at Newington.

Tuesday August 8th, it was foul weather and the wind against us, and so I continued at Newington.

Wednesday Aug: 9th, it continued foul weather, and the wind continued against us, and so I remained at Newington.

Thursday Aug: 10th, it continued foul weather, and the wind was against us; but it did not rain so much as it did on y^e foregoing days, and then I went with M^r. Adams as far as Exeter, and lodged there that night.

The next day Aug: 11th, the weather cleared up, and the wind came fair for us, and then I returned to Portsmouth and visited M^r. Emerson, who was sick, and had buried his eldest Daughter, and had 3 Daughters more very sick.

That evening we went down to new-castle, viz. : Captⁿ Westbrook, and Captⁿ Sherbourn (who supplied the place of Captⁿ Peet) and myself, and in y^e night we sailed out of Piscataqua River.

The next Day which was Saturday, Aug: 12, we had a good wind, and towards night we arrived at Casco-Bay, where we met with M^r. Hilton, of Muscongus in a small vessel with his cattle and Hogs on board, removing to y^e westward, who informed us y^t all the People were gone from Muscongus upon y^e rumours they had heard about the Indians.

That evening we went ashoar to Captⁿ Moodey's and there met with Col^l Wheelright‡ who was going to Arrowsick as a Commissioner from y^e Governour, and Council, and was to meet with divers others to treat with y^e Indians about y^e disturbance they had made at Arrowsick, and other places.

The next, viz. : Aug: 13th, Collonel Wheelright came on board our sloop early in the morning, and then we sailed out of Casco-Bay, and having a good wind we arrived about noon at Small Point where we landed Col: Wheelright in order to his going to Arrowsick. And in landing that Gentleman at Small Point we had an affecting sight of a Good Fort, and several Good Houses y^t were totally deserted and left empty.

Then we sailed for S^t. George's River, and as we passed by Damascove there came out Two men and a Boy in a Boat to speak with us, and enquire what news, who told us y^t They had removed y^e woman and children y^t had been on that Island for fear of the Indians.

The evening after we arrived at Mun-Hegan where we found severa^l

* The Rev. William Shurtleff was born in Plymouth, Mass.; H. C. 1817; ordained^d Newcastle, N. H., 1712; installed at Portsmouth, Feb. 21, 1733, and died May 9, 17-*Ante*, v. 16, p. 60 (note).

† The Rev. Joseph Adams was born in Braintree, Mass., Jan. 1, 1689; H. C. 1710; and was ordained pastor of the church at Newington, Nov. 6, 1715. He remained pastor of this church for the remarkable period of 68 years, and died May 26, 1783. No pastorate in New Hampshire had then exceeded his in duration. V. "The New Hampshire Churches," p. 100.

‡ John Wheelwright was the son of Samuel, of Wells, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel, of Exeter. He was of great service to the State in defending it from the assaults of the French and Indians. He held the office of Judge, as well as that of Colonel.

Fishermen, and some Families y^t were removed from Muscongus,* for fear of y^e Indians.

On Monday morning Aug: 14th, we sailed from Mun-Hegan, taking aboard several Families which removed from Muscongus. That Day we were becalmed, and got along very slowly. And at the mouth of St. George's River there appeared a Canoo with Three Indians in it, who came on Board our sloop, and talked very friendly. One of them shewed us a writing which He had of Captⁿ Gyles at Brunswick, which signified that This Indian was one with whom said Captⁿ Giles had formerly kept, and was one who desired to live always in friendship, and Brotherhood with the English, and y^t He was one of the Chiefe of y^e Indians of St John's River. His name was Maccoller, and the names of the Two other Indians y^t were with him were Mijaiel, and Phrossey. They were all kindly, and civilly entertained by Captⁿ Westbrook,† and after some discourse with them they went away leaving Two skins on board to assure us y^t They would come to us again the next Day at the House in St. George's River.

When the sloop was entered a little way in the River a Great Gun was fired to give notice to y^e People in y^e Fort y^t we were coming, whereupon there came down Three men in y^e Boat to meet us, and M^r. Lebbey the Head-man in Captⁿ West-Brooks absence being one of them, informed y^t the People at y^e Fort were all well, and had been in good health all y^e time of Captⁿ West-Brook's absence, and had followed their business y^e most of y^e Time: but hearing rumours about y^e Indians, they had been some of them as far as Saggadehock to enquire how things were.

M^r. Lebbey likewise informed y^t there had been Indians with him at 2 several times at y^e Block-house while Captⁿ West brook was absent, who desired to come into y^e house, but were not permitted. They talked as though they wondered at y^e Peoples removing away from their Habitations in several places as they did. Some of them were some of y^e chief of the Penobscot Indians, and said that they would come again wⁿ Their Brother Westbrook returned.

That night we arrived late at y^e Block-House, being necessari: to

* Muscongus Island is the southerly island in Broad bay, towards the western shore, Muscongus Bay being on the east and Muscongus Sound on the west of the island. It contains more than 900 acres of land, and has several fine farms. Muscongus with other islands in the bay belongs to the town of Bristol, in Lincoln county, which embraces the ancient Pemaquid. Josselyn, in 1674, speaking of Muscongus, says, it was then "all filled with dwelling houses and stages for fishermen, had plenty of cattle, arable land and marshes." See Josselyn's Voyages, p. 200-205.

† The proprietors of the territory, here, erected two block houses, built a double saw mill, bought a sloop to transport their people and effects to the place, employed other vessels and men, brought in neat cattle and erected near thirty frames for houses. They were making more complete arrangements towards settling the place, and were about engaging the services of a young clergyman named Smith to preach to them. At this interesting moment in the affairs of the settlement the Indians disputed the right of Madockawando to dispose of their lands, as they termed them. The natives resorted thither, daily, in great numbers, "and oft-times threatened those employed in building and clearing the land, who used several stratagems to get them from off those lands." The result was that the company put under command of Capt. Thomas Westbrook, one of the "twenty associates," a garrison of twenty men, which they maintained here for more than twelve months, and furnished with "great and small Artillery to defend themselves and the workmen." See Eaton's *Hist. of Thomaston*, i. p. 31. This movement on the part of the Indians may be considered the nucleus of "Lovewell's war." In 1722, Capt. Westbrook was promoted to the command of St. George's Fort on the river of that name. In 1723, Col. Walton was displaced, and Col. Westbrook was made Commander in Chief of the forces in that quarter. He died Feb. 11, 1743-4.

tow y^e sloop up y^e River. And the next day a little after noon there came up to us Two of the Three Indians y^t were on board our sloop y^e evening before, according as they said y^t They would, and They brought with them a squaw, and a Pappoose, and then we had a great deal of Discourse with them.

Captⁿ Westbrook shewed them the Letter y^t was sent to our Governour by the Jesuit, and told them y^t He wrote in y^e names of all y^e Indians, and how insultingly He wrote, and threatened to burn y^e Englishmen's Houses, &c.: whereupon they said y^t Patrahans, i. e. the Jesuit Lied, and he was very wicked, &c.: and y^t They desired always to live in friendship and Brotherhood with the English.

That afternoon we went up to y^e Mill by water and viewed That, and as we were going up we went on shoar on y^e other side of y^e River, and viewed y^e land there, where we found extraordinary good land, and when we had viewed y^e mill which we found in a good forwardness we returned to y^e Block-house by Land, and saw a great deal of Good land.

Wednesday Aug: 16th, was foul weather but not raining very hard, we went up y^e River in a Boat as far as y^e Falls and as we went and returned we went ashoar in some places and saw good land, and a Body of Pine timber, and a great many pieces of good marsh.

Thursday Aug: 17th, it continued foul weather, and was more Tempestuous then the Day before y^t we could not stir abroad.

Friday Aug: 18th, The storm continued and increased, it was more rainy, and Tempestuous then the Day before y^t we could not stir abroad.

Saturday August y^e 19th. The storm continued, but not so bad as the Day before: so y^t some thing was done towards finishing y^e Block-house down by the River.

Sabbath Day August 20th. The storm was over tho something showery. The forenoon we met together in y^e Lower Block house, to attend on the worship of God, and in y^e Afternoon we met in y^e upper Block-house.

Monday Aug: 21st, was a fine Pleasant Day, and all Hands went briskly to work, to finish y^e log-work in y^e Lower Block-house, to dig y^e Trenches between y^e Two Houses and to get stockado's to wall in y^e yard, and to get y^e shop in a readiness to defend ourselves against y^e Indians if they should assault us.

Tuesday Aug: 22^d, was a fair Pleasant Day and the men went on briskly with their work, endeavouring to finish y^e yard between y^e Block-Houses, and fit y^e sloop, &c.:

Wednesday August 23^d, was a fine pleasant day, and all hands were employed to get up y^e fortification between y^e Block-Houses, &c.

Thursday Aug: 24th, was cloudy, and like to rain: but yet it rained very little so y^t all hands were briskly employed in getting up y^e fortification between y^e Block-houses, &c.: On this Day about noon we heard some guns over towards Wessweshheag* at some distance, which made us conclude y^t there were Indians coming near us: but because they gave us such warning of their coming by firing at a distance, we concluded y^t they were coming in a friendly manner, and so all hands kept to their work, unless a few y^t were upon y^e look out round about to observe how things were every way. Towards night

* The Wessaweskeag River is in the southerly part of South Thomaston.

there appeared some Indians at y^e carrying place over against y^e Block-house towards Wesseweshheag who fired several Guns, and set up a white flag, whereupon Captⁿ Westbrook ordered a Great Gun to be fired, and a white flag to be set up, and soon after there came a canoo to y^e sloop in which was nimquid, and another Indian who were courteously received, and entertained by Captⁿ Westbrook, and they carried themselves very friendly, saying y^t they desired to live in love and friendship with y^e English, and they said y^t Perixus, and Hundra y^e Saggamores and divers other Indians were on y^e other side of y^e Bay, at y^e carrying-place. After a while these Two went away to the Rest, and Captⁿ Westbrook went wth Them to y^e Saggamores who received him very courteously firing several Guns when He came to them, and also wⁿ he left them. There were at that place fifteen Indians, and one French-man.

Friday August 25th, in y^e morning came nimquid, and 2 more Indians aboard y^e sloop, and informed y^t y^e Indian Saggamores would come by and by, and in a little time went away. After a while came Perixus, and Hundra on board with nine Indians more, and a French-man. After y^e usual greeting of them they sate down. And Captⁿ Westbrook informed them y^t He had acquainted Governour Shute with y^e conferences He had with them in July, and the Governour was well pleased with their good behaviour. And the Captain delivered them a Letter y^t was sent by the Governour.

They asked whether it was written in French or in English.

Captⁿ Westbrook told them it was written in English.

They said y^t they had sent to y^e Governour to desire y^t when He wrote to them He would write in French bec: They had none among them y^t understood English.

Captⁿ Westbrook told them y^t perhaps the Letter was written before the Governour had received that message from them. Then They opened the Governours Letter, and desired y^t it might be read to them. And accordingly it was read, and interpreted to them, and they seemed to be well pleased with it.

Then Captⁿ Westbrook showed them a copy of the Letter y^t was sent by y^e Indians to Governour Shute, wherein They threatened y^t they would plunder and burn y^e Englishmans Houses if they did not move off their lands, &c. : and some of the most Threatening expressions in it were read and interpreted to them.

The Indians said the Penobscot men are good men, and would not hurt the English.

Then they were shewed y^t Penobscot Indians as well as others had signed that Letter.

The Indians said They had come away from Manashoak while the Letter was writing and could not tell what was in it. They were asked if none of them signed that Letter. They said they did not know that any of them did. They were asked if They desired to Live in love, and peace with y^e English. To this They did not readily answer, but desired time to consider it. And about an hour after desired to speak again. And then They said It is now seven years since we have lived in peace with y^e English, and we desire to do so always. The King of England, and the King of France are brothers, and we desire y^t the English and Indians may live as Brothers, and we will never hurt them if They do not break the Peace first. And after a while They went away in a friendly manner.

On Saturday Aug: 26th, nimquid with Two other Indians came on board y^e sloop, and said y^t the Indians were going down the River to catch fowl. And accordingly we saw them moving down the River in the forenoon.

On Sabbath Day Aug: 27th, we met together in y^e Lower Block-House to attend y^e worship of God.

Monday Aug: 28th, was a fine, pleasant day, and all hands followed business briskly to get y^e fortification between y^e Block-Houses done and get wood into y^e sloop. This day 2 Ind: came to us with foul?

Tuesday Aug: 29th, was a fine, pleasant Day, and all hands were at work again to drive on business.

Wednesday Aug: 30th, we set sail for Arrowsick but the wind being against us we got no farther that day then the Harbour at George's Islands, and there we anchored that night.

Thursday Aug: 31st, we had very calm weather a great part of y^e Day and some times sudden squalls, and we got but little a head, being in sight of Pemaquid Point all Day, and that night we kept out.

Friday Sept: 1st, we arrived at Arrowsick about y^e middle of y^e Afternoon.

On Saturday Sept: 2^d, we sailed up to Captⁿ Wainwrights Fort at Richmond. And There we kept Sabbath. Sept. 3^d.

On Monday Sept. 4th, we went to Topsham and there lodged.

On Tuesday Sept. 5th, we went to Brunswick, and lodged there.

On Wednesday Sept. 6th, I went down from Brunswick to Arrowsick.

On Thursday Captⁿ Westbrook sailed for St. George's River.

On Friday Sept: 8th, I went on Bord M^r. Parkers sloop, who was bound for Boston. That Day we went down y^e River, and at night Anchored at Saggadehock.

Saturday Sept: 9th, having not a good wind we sailed but a little way.

Sabbath day Sept: 10th, we were becalmed and could not get any farther then cape Porpoise, and in that Harbour* we anchored that night.

Monday Sept: 11th, was very calm, and we sailed but a little way, and that night stood out to sea, and towards day the wind sprang up very fresh and fair, and then we came along very briskly, and arrived at Boston about one or Two a clock on Tuesday Sept: 12th. [*Cetera desunt.*—Ed.]

The above journal is written in a little book bound in parchment, in a plain and legible hand. The journal occupies 27 pages, and the rest of the book contains sundry accounts inserted from time to time by persons into whose hands the book has fallen. On the first page is written the name of John Mason, Bangor.

In the last part of the book, in the hand writing of Mr. Baxter, is a brief vocabulary of the Indian language, which we give entire.

How do you. Conhechau—Pum Mattâm.

I do not care. Hegriodarrke.

I forgot. Plamene. Nogawed honze.

I. Nea.

He. Egqumoh.

You. Kea.

We. Messeue.

* "Secure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not."—MORSE.

1	Pesegu.	16	Nunquittunskejunkou.
2	Nees.	17	Tombauanskejunkou.
3	Nosj.	18	Sensukesunkou.
4	Yau.	19	Noruekesunkou.
5	Perens.	20	Nesenskeh.
6	Nunguittuns.	30	Zeenskeh.
7	Tombawans.	40	Yauenskeh.
8	Sensuk.	50	Nonenskeh.
9	Norsel.	60	Nunghittunskesenskeh.
10	Madarra.	70	Tombawanskesenskeh.
11	Hequedunquou.	80	Sensukesenskeh.
12	Nepenkou.	90	Nourekesenskeh.
13	Sunkou.	100	Nequedocklequa.
14	Yauonkou.	1000	Neguedumquoukeh.
15	Nannunkow.		

COPY OF A ROYALIST HANDBILL DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS AT BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1774.—“To the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty’s Troops in Boston.” It being more than probable that the King’s Standard will soon be erected, from rebellion breaking out in this province, its proper that you soldiers, should be acquainted with the authors thereof, and of all the misfortunes brought upon the province, the following is a list of them, viz. :—Mess. Samuel Adams, James Bowdoin, Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Benjamin Church, Capt. John Bradford, Josiah Quincy, Major Nathaniel Barber, William Molleneux, John Hancock, William Cooper, Dr. Chauncy, Dr. Cooper, Thomas Cushing, Joseph Greenleaf, and William Denning. The friends of your King and Country, and of America, hope and expect it from you soldiers, the instant rebellion happens, that you will put the above persons immediately to the sword, destroy their houses and plunder their effects; it is just they should be the first victims to the mischiefs they have brought upon us.

A Friend to Great Britain and America.

AXTELL.—From a pocket memorandum Book and Almanac published in 1691, which is well preserved and now in the hands of Joshua E. Crane, Esq., of Bridgewater, was taken the following record of the death of Henry Axtell as recorded by his son, Daniel Axtell.

“My Father Henry Axtell was ‘Slayne’ by the Indians the 19th day of April, in the year 1676,” between Marlboro’ and Sudbury.”

In Hudson’s *Hist. of Marlborough*, page 310, the date is given, April 20th.

PAGE.—Petition of *Richard Hutchins, Timothy Corlis, James, Mary, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Elizabeth* and *David Hutchins*, all of Haverhill, grandchildⁿ of *John Page*, late of Haverhill, deced^d, to be allowd to sell ab^t 15 acres of land in y^e heart of y^e town, w^h was given them by y^r s^d grandfather. *Elizabeth II.* was a minor. *Granted. Jour. II. Repts. 7 sec. 1738.*

THE PEIRCE FAMILY.

[Communicated by EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, of Freetown, Member of Old Colony, Historical, Pilgrim, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Societies.]

PEIRCE, or Pierce as the name is now more commonly spelled, is probably derived from the French name PIERRE or *Piers*.

Thus we find Piers de Gaveston the favorite of EDWARD II. beheaded in 1313, and Peter Peirse who lived in the reign of EDWARD IV., and Richard III., who being attached to the house of York, fought at the battle of Bosworth field (in 1485) as standard bearer to Richard III.; and also John Peirce, Bishop of York.

The first patent of the Plymouth Colony was granted to John Peirce, a citizen of London, June 1st, 1621, who is thought to have been the owner of the ship commanded by William Peirce wherein were brought over many of the early emigrants. In 1630, Capt. William Peirce commanded the *Lion* of Bristol, which ship was riding at anchor at Salem when Governor Winthrop arrived in the month of June of that year. He resided awhile in Boston, and made an Almanac for New England for the year 1639, and being entrusted with the command of an expedition against the Bahamas, fell in battle at the island of Providence in 1641. His Almanac is said to have been the first made in New England.

Michael Peirce, of Hingham, and afterwards of Scituate (said to have been a brother of Capt. William) was Ensign of the company under Capt. Miles Standish, promoted to Captain in 1669, participated in the great battle at Narraganset, Dec., 1675, and escaped with his life to receive further promotion, assume a higher command, and perish in a more terrible conflict. Being entrusted with a separate command, he, early in the spring of 1676, commenced the pursuit of the Indian enemy towards Rhode Island, leading the entire force of Plymouth Colony then operating in the field. He proceeded without encounter near Pautucket (in that part called the Attleboro' Gore), when Indians were discovered, but not suspecting that Conanchet was there with all the collected force of the Narragansetts, he ventured to cross the river and commence the attack, but soon found himself in the presence of an overwhelming force. To fly was impossible, and to retreat in order before such an enemy equally desperate. His only recourse was to fall back to the river's bank, in order to avoid being surrounded, and make the sacrifice of himself and his men as costly as possible to the foe. Here, said an early historian, "they fought until nearly every man fell, and with a bravery like that at Thermopylæ and deserving of as great success." But the colonists had the satisfaction to learn that this brave band had slain thrice their own number of the enemy. This was the greatest calamity that befel the Plymouth Colony during King Philip's war.

The will of Michael Peirce was made in 1675, and the preamble is in these impressive words—"Being, by the appointment of God, going out to war against the Indians, I do ordain this my last will and Testament; and first I commit my ways to the Eternal God."

Nathaniel Peirce, of Woburn, was in the disastrous fight at the falls on the Connecticut river, on the 19th of May, 1676, and from him were descended Benjamin Peirce, Lieut. in the army in the war of the Revolution, Major, Colonel, and Brigadier General of the New Hampshire Militia, and Governor of that State; whose son, Frank Peirce, was U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, Brigadier General in the Mexican War, and President of the United States. (*Ante*, vii. 9.) There was a Capt. Wm. Peirce, who was killed by a cannon ball at the taking of Louisburg, in 1745, who perhaps was of this stock.

Abraham Peirce was the earliest member of the Peirce family that settled in the Colony of New Plymouth, and from him are descended most of the name in that section of the State. His name first appears upon the Colonial records at a division of the cattle in 1627, and subsequent notices as follows: a "freeman" in 1633, a tax payer in 1634, one of a coroner's jury in 1636, a householder in 1637, allowed to take up more land at Jones's river in 1639, granted 40 acres of upland and some meadow at North River in 1640, a soldier under Capt. Miles Standish in 1643, one of the original purchasers of ancient Bridgewater in 1645 (this purchase included the four towns of Bridgewater, and also Abington), brought before the court charged with idleness and neglecting public worship in 1650, but proved innocent, granted 3 acres of meadow on the north side of the brook at Namassakeset, and liberty to purchase lands at Saconeset in 1660, and soon after received a grant of one hundred acres on the back side of Indian Head River pond.

His death must have occurred in or before 1673, for at that date his son Abraham was appointed by the court to administer upon the estate of Abraham Peirce, Senr., deceased.

The children of Abraham were—

(2) Abraham, born in Plymouth, January, 1638, married Hannah Glass, of Duxbury, Oct. 29, 1695, and he died in January, 1718, aged 80 years.

(3) Rebecca, married — Wills of —, and she died March 30, 1724. —(Mansfield Records.)

(4) Mary, married — Baker.

(5) Alice, born in or about 1650, married — Baker, and she died in 1673, aged about 23 yrs.—(Church Records and Town Records.)

(6) Isaac, born in 1661, married Alice — of —, and he died in Middleborough, now Lakeville, Feb. 28, 1732, aged about 71 years. —(Middleborough Town Records.)

By order of the court, (2) Abraham the eldest son received all the landed estate of his deceased father, save 20 acres of upland and 2 acres of meadow, assigned as the portion of Isaac the youngest son, and twenty shillings apiece to each of the daughters.—(Colonial Records.)

Abraham Peirce, Jr. (2) had—

(7) Abraham, married Abigail Peterson, Sept. 25, 1729. (8) John, married Susannah Newland, of Bridgewater, in 1713.

(9) Samuel, married 1st, Mary Saunders, Jan. 18, 1703. She was a daughter of John Saunders, one of the Selectmen of Cape Porpoise, Maine; 2d, Abigail Pool, in 1728.

(10) Hannah, born April, 1706, and she was probably the only child by wife Hannah Glass, who must have been a 2d wife, as the

date of her marriage was only eight years prior to that of Samuel the son. The colonial records notice (2) Abraham Peirce as follows:

1661, Oct. 1st. Acknowledgment that he had defamed Rebecca Alden and Hester Delancy.

1663. Arraigned before the court for his abusive speeches used toward his father.

1673. To administer on the estate of his father.

1682. One of the surveyors of highways in Duxbury.

1718. January, his death.

Isaac Peirce (6) and wife had—

(11) Isaac, married Abigail — : (12) Thomas, married Naoma Boothe, of Middleborough, April 16, 1714.—(Middleborough Town Records.)

(13) Mary, married — Saunders. (14) Lydia, married, first, John Heyford, in 1706; second, Aaron Seekel, Jan. 12, 1725. (15) Mercy, married Joseph Trouant, 1707. (16) Sarah, married — Macomber.

(17) Rebecca, married Samuel Hoar, of Middleborough.

Isaac (6) the parent, disposed of his inheritance at Duxbury and removed to Middleborough, in or about 1710, where he purchased land to a considerable amount. His will bore date of Jan. 22, 1722. Gave his real estate to sons Isaac and Thomas, and to each of his daughters five pounds in money. He died suddenly while sitting in a chair, Feb. 28, 1732, in the 71st year of his age. From a deed dated May 28th, 1733, we learn that some of the real estate of Isaac Peirce, Senr., in Middleborough, was granted to him "by the General Court, as he was one of the soldiers in the Naraganset war."

Abraham Peirce (7) is said to have removed to Pembroke, but what is probably true is, that lands he had inherited from his grandfather, which at first were said to be in Plymouth, fell within the limits of Duxbury at the date of its incorporation (June 7, 1637), and to Pembroke at its incorporation in 1711, and to Hanson in 1820, and are not far from Bryantville in Hanson.

John Peirce (8) located at Gloucester, in 1712, and in 1735 had a grant of land at a place in that town called Squam. Have not learned his children's names, if indeed he had posterity.

Samuel Peirce (9) and wife Mary Saunders had—

(18) David, born Oct. 5, 1713, married Susannah Stevens, Jan. 20, 1736, and he died in 1759. (19) Jonathan, born in Gloucester April 24, 1719. (20) Joseph, born Aug. 14, 1725.

Samuel (9) the parent left Duxbury in 1713, and removed to Gloucester, where he carried on the business of ship-building. The date of his death I have not been able to learn.

Hannah Peirce (10) married Joseph Newell, of Bridgewater, 1732, and had a son (21) Jonas, born in 1733. Hannah the mother died in or before 1734.

Isaac Peirce (11) and wife had—

(22) Ebenezer, born in 1704, married Mary Hoskins, of Taunton, Dec. 13, 1728, and he died Aug. 14, 1796. She died Oct. 5, 1768.

(23) Isaac, born 1705, married Deliverance Holloway, of Middleborough, May 5, 1735, and he died Sept. 18, 1782; she died Oct. 11, 1801.

(24) Elisha, married Margaret Paine, of Freetown, Nov. 10, 1738. Died about 1779; she died at date unknown.

(25) Abigail, married John Howland, of Middleborough, Oct. 28, 1736 : she died in 1786, and he died in 1790. (26) Judith, born July 4, 1709, married Lieut. Thomas Nelson, of Middleborough, Dec. 2, 1736 : she died Jan. 22, 1792, and he died March 7, 1768. (27) Elkanah, married Hannah Edly, of Taunton, March 2, 1742.

Isaac the parent belonged to the society called Friends or Quakers. He was born in Duxbury, and in that part set off in 1711 to Pembroke, and in 1820 to Hanson. Disposed of his property there, in or about 1710, and removed to and settled in that part of Middleborough now Lakeville, near the rail road crossings at Myrickville, in East Taunton, and there became possessed of a large estate. His will bore date of June 8, 1756, and provided for the freedom of his negro slave "*Jack*." To wife Abigail one third of homestead, one third of his household goods, one riding horse, one side-saddle, two good cows, six silver spoons, and fifteen dollars in money. The remainder to be divided between his four sons and two daughters.

He was a most thoroughly uncompromising man, and suffered great disquietude because his children, with the single exception of his youngest son Elkanah, abandoned the Quaker faith of their father, and allied themselves with the Calvinist Baptists. He therefore by deed, before making his will, took the precaution to convey the lion's share of his property to the youngest son who had been "*willing and obedient*," even in matters of religious faith and practice, and, as the father thought, was entitled to "*eat the good of the land*."

Thomas Peirce (12) and wife Naoma *Boothe* had—

(28) Thomas, married Rebecca Jones, of Yarmouth, in 1744.

(29) Shadrach, born July 8, 1717, married Abigail Hoskins, of Taunton, Aug. 16, 1737. (30) Naoma, born Oct. 1, 1719, married Josiah Jones, of —, April 22, 1747. (31) Jonathan, born March 23, 1723. (32) Richard, born April 15, 1725, married Mary Simmons, of Freetown, Dec. 12, 1745. (33) Helkiah, born Oct. 19, 1727, married Mrs. Hannah Briggs, of Taunton, April 28, 1748.

John Heyford and wife Lydia Peirce (14) had—

(34) Jacob, born Oct. 24, 1715. (35) Samuel, born Sept. 17, 1719, married Hannah Reynolds, and John the parent must have died soon after.

Joseph Trouant and wife Mercy Peirce (15) had—

(36) Thomas, born 1710, died August, 1744.

Samuel Hoar, of Middleborough, and wife Rebecca Peirce (17), had—

(37) Samuel, born Aug. 12, 1716. (38) Robert, born May 23, 1719, married, first, Sarah Hoskins, of Taunton, January 31, 1745 : second, Judith Tinkham, Oct. 4, 1753 : third, Rachel Hoskins, Nov. 26, 1761. (39) William, born Dec. 30, 1721. (40) Jacob, born July 7, 1724.

David Peirce (18), of Gloucester, and wife Susannah Stevens, had—

(41) David, born Oct. 26, 1735, married, first, Barthiah Ingersoll, March 15, 1759 : second, Mary Ingersoll : and third, Elizabeth Baldwin, of Brookfield, and he died in March, 1818. (42) Joseph, born 1747, died in 1837, aged 90 years. (43) William, born Dec. 2, 1751, died Feb. 3, 1815.

Concerning Jonathan Peirce (No. 19), and Joseph Peirce (No. 20), I fail to learn anything further pertaining to them.

Ebenezer Peirce (22), born in 1704, was about 6 years of age when

his father removed to Middleborough, and used to say that m. circumstance of the journey ever remained fresh in his memory, viz., stopping to rest the cattle and eat dinner at a brook that crossed the road at the foot of a high hill. That hill is the Thompson hill in Lakeville, and the brook "Baiting Brook," as called in old records, a little north of Precinct Village of Taunton and Lakeville.

Mr. Alden Hathaway, who died in Freetown, Sept. 11, 1861, in the 92d year of his age, was a grandson of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22), and had attained to manhood before the decease of the grandparent. Mr. Hathaway told the writer of this sketch that he stood by the grave and heard the will of the deceased read, a custom then quite common at a burial; and he also imparted to me the fact that his grandfather remembered the removal of the family from Duxbury to Middleborough.

The land granted to Isaac Peirce, Senr. (for his services in the Narraganset war), having been in Middleborough, was probably the principal reason for removing there from Duxbury; and the fact that his family had become *Friends* or *Quakers*, is traditionally related by his descendants as a reason for change of location.



THE POSTERITY OF WILLIAM DAVIS, OF FREETOWN.

[Communicated by GEN. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Concluded from page 307, vol. xx.

283. WILLIAM J.^s DAVIS and wife Sarah A. Spooner had: (431) *Sarah A.*,^s b. March 9, 1827; died. (432) *Sarah Z.*,^s b. June 11, 1828; m. James Dearden, of Taunton, Mar., 1848. (433) *Celinda B.*,^s b. Dec. 11, 1831; m. Thomas A. Marble, of Somerset. (434) *William J.*,^s b. Oct. 22, 1829; m. Emily Chase, of Providence. (435) *George H.*,^s b. Feb. 3, 1835; m. 1st, Mary A. Davis, of Somerset; 2d, Mary C. Bragg, of Freetown. (436) *Elvuisa I.*,^s b. Oct. 30, 1839; m. Samuel J. Staples, of Taunton, July 1, 1860.

Sarah the mother was born Oct. 20, 1800.

284. DAVID^s DAVIS and wife Lavina Kean had: (437) *Lavina A.*,^s b. Jan. 16, 1822; m. Allen S. Simmons, of Dighton. (438) *David P.*,^s b. March 15, 1820; m. Patience D. Borden, of Somerset, July, 1843. (439) *Eliza E.*,^s b. April 27, 1824; m. George W. Davis, of Somerset. (440) *George W.*,^s b. May 23, 1826; m. Nancy ——. (441) *Francis B.*,^s b. July 13, 1823; m. Ruth A. Marble, of Somerset. (442) *Abby I.*,^s b. Oct. 14, 1830; d. Nov. 11, 1851. (443) *Mason B.*,^s b. Nov. 20, 1832; d. June 14, 1859. (444) *Mary A.*,^s b. Jan. 6, 1835. (445) *Albert B. C.*,^s b. July 18, 1836; d. Feb. 4, 1853. (446) *Mary A.*,^s b. Feb. 29, 1840; m. George H. Davis, of Somerset. (447-8) A pair of twins, born Nov. 17, 1833; one died Nov. 21, 1838, the other died Jan. 17, 1839.

285. THOMAS B. MARBLE and wife Mary^s Davis had: (449) *Thomas A.*,^s m. Celinda B. Davis, of Somerset. (450) *Alexander H.*,^s (451) *Daniel W.*,^s m. Mary I. Marble, of Somerset. (452) *Mary E. A.*,^s m. Wm. M. Bartlett, of Plymouth. (453) *William P.*,^s m. Susan I. Sayles, of Somerset, 1865.

286.) LEONARD B.⁵ DAVIS and wife Eliza B. Pettis had: (454) *Leonard G.*,⁶ b. Sept., 1826; m. Elizabeth A. Marble, of Somerset, 1850. (455) *Lysander W.*,⁶ b. April 28, 1830; m. Tryphena A. Marble, of Somerset. (456) *Martha P.*,⁶ b. May 27, 1833; m. Alexander Doull, of Somerset, July 24, 1853. (457) *Frederick A.*,⁶ b. Sept., 1835; m. 1st, Caroline Hinkley, of F. River, May, 1857; 2d, Hannah B. Cory, of Portsmouth, R. I. (458) *Eliza P.*,⁶ b. March, 1839; d. July 23, 1842. (459) *Robert T.*,⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1841; m. Julia A. Bliffins, of Somerset, 1864. (460) *Eliza B.*,⁶ b. July 12, 1845; d. Feb. 14, 1846. (461) *Mary B.*,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1847; d. June 11, 1848.

291. JOHN ANTHONY and wife Maria B. Davis had: (462) *John N.*,⁶ d. young. (463) *John N.*,⁶ m. Susan Gladding, of Bristol. (464) *Edward M.*,⁶ m. Mary Kimball, of F. River. (465) *David M.*,⁶ m. Ann Horton, of Fall River. (466) *Charles*,⁶ m. Julia Gladding. (467) *George B.*,⁶ (468) *Enoch B.*,⁶

292. DAVID⁵ DAVIS and wife Falley Waldron had: (469) *Sarah A.*,⁶ m. Charles E. Lincoln, of Somerset, 1852. (470) *Charles H.*,⁶ m. Rebecca Smith, of Somerset. (471) *David P.*,⁶ wife Mary. (472) *Silas D.*,⁶ (473) *Benjamin T.*,⁶ (474) *Eliza I.*,⁶

By 2d wife Mary Pratt had: (475) *Daniel W.*,⁶

293. OBADIAH MASON and wife Phebe A.⁵ Davis had: (476) *Phebe A.*,⁶ (477) *Maria E.*,⁶

294. GARDNER ALBRO and wife Elizabeth⁵ Davis had: (478) *Gardner D.*,⁶ m. Sarah Gladding, of Bristol, R. I.

295. EDMUND⁵ DAVIS and wife Elizabeth N. Davis had: (479) *Edmund A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 10, 1839. (480) *George L.*,⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1844.

296. CHARLES G.⁵ DAVIS and wife Sarah Simmons had: (481) *Charles A.*,⁶ b. Oct. 17, 1842.

302. JAMES⁵ DAVIS and wife Pattie Cummings had: (482) *Lloyd*,⁶ b. 18—. (483) *William S.*,⁶ b. 1812; m. Elizabeth M. Given; d. Dec. 20, 1852. (484) *Harriet*,⁶+ m. George W. Marble. (485) *Caroline*,⁶ (486) *Sylvester*,⁶+ m. Lois Gibbs, of Somerset, 1848. (487) *Ann S.*,⁶+ m. Joseph Simmons, of Somerset. (488) *Rhoda*,⁶ (489) *George W.*,⁶+ b. May 21, 1825; m. Eliza E. Davis. (490) *Lydia B.*,⁶+ b. May 27, 1829; m. Henry E. Marble. (491) *Jonathan*,⁶ b. 18—. (492) *James L.*,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1830.

310. NATHAN⁵ DAVIS and wife Louisa Davis had: (493) *Nathan R.*,⁶ b. Aug. 18, 1828; m. 1st, Charity H. Winslow, of Freetown; 2d, Mary Pratt, of Freetown. (494) *James W.*,⁶ b. Sept. 26, 1831, never married. (495) *Alfred B.*,⁶ b. July 28, 1834. (496) *Louisa J.*,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1836; m. Benjamin T. Peck, of Swansea. (497) *John B.*,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1838.

316. NATHAN⁵ DAVIS and wife Clarissa Bowen had: (498) *Sarah A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1826; m. Wm. P. Hood, of Somerset, 1844. (499) *Nathan S.*,⁶ b. Oct. 14, 1828; m. 1st, Keziah M. Marvel, of Swansea, March 8, 1849; 2d, Nancy B. Eddy, of Somerset, Feb. 15, 1851. (500) *William B.*,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1830; d. Aug. 7, 1831. (501) *Elijah G.*,⁶ b. March 1, 1832; m. Ada A. Wright, of Lowell, May 10, 1855. (502) *Mary E.*,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1833; m. Thomas S. Hart, of Dighton, Sept. 5, 1852. (503) *Amos N.*,⁶ b. June 14, 1835; m. Helen Harvey, of Alandale, R. I., Dec. 31, 1856. (504) *Joseph F.*,⁶ b. June 30,

1837; d. Oct. 6, 1838. (505) *Joseph F.*,⁶ b. March 8, 1839; m. Anna S. Manchester, March 8, 1859. (506) *Ellen M.*,⁶ b. Feb. 3, 1841; d. May 16, 1841. (507) *William H. H.*,⁶ b. May 21, 1842; d. Aug. 5, 1843. (508) *J. Nathan B.*,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1843; d. Sept. 25, 1845. (509) *Clarissa E.*,⁶ b. Dec. 18, 1845; not married. (510) *Cornelius A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1847; not married. (511) *Keziah M.*,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1849; not married.

Nathan⁶ the parent was admitted to membership in the Baptist Church at Somerset, August 29, 1829, and the next year was one of a committee to request the ordination of Elisha Slale, Jr.; chosen Deacon Aug. 28, 1834, which office he still continues to hold.

Clarissa the mother was a daughter of John Bowen, of Tiverton, R. I., by wife Mary Tallman, and born Aug. 24, 1810, granddaughter of John Bowen, of Tiverton. She was united in marriage with Nathan Davis Jan. 1st, 1826, and a notice of the event appeared Jan. 2d, 1826, in the first No. of the 1st Volume of the 1st Newspaper published in Fall River, a weekly called the *Monitor*. Nathan S.,⁶ the son, born Oct. 14, 1828, is Postmaster at Somerset, and Master of Pioneer Lodge of the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons.

321. SIMEON GRANT and wife Harriet⁵ Davis had: (a) *William F.*,⁶ b. Dec. 10, 1843. (b) *Simeon B.*,⁶ b. June 22, 1846; d. April 28, 1847. (c) *Harriet A.*,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1848. (d) *George A.*,⁶ b. Oct. 3, 1849. (e) *Ella L.*,⁶ b. May 21, 1853; d. Sept. 3, 1856.

324. PERRY S. CHASE and wife Sybil P.⁵ Davis had: (f) *Charles F.*,⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1847. (g) *Gengiana F.*,⁶ b. Oct. 15, 1848. (h) *Mary B.*,⁶ b. Jan. 26, 1852. (i) *Abby B.*,⁶ b. Nov. 27, 1854.

Perry the parent was born Dec. 23, 1813.

375. ENOCH⁶ DAVIS and wife Abby Lee had: (512) *Abby M.*,⁷ b. Dec., 1837; d. Feb. 6, 1841. (513) *Enoch R.*,⁷ b. Feb. 3, 1839. (514) *Abby M.*,⁷ b. Oct., 1841. (515) *Elizabeth*,⁷ b. Sept., 1843. (516) *Sarah E.*,⁷ b. March 12, 1846. (517) *Mary F.*,⁷ b. Feb. 3, 1848. (518) *Richard W.*,⁷ b. Dec. 6, 1852.

Enoch⁶ the parent resides in Middleborough.

378. ELAM N.⁶ DAVIS and wife Hannah Rounsevill had: (519) *Reuel W.*,⁷ m. Ann O. Knap, of Freetown. (520) *Amelia*.⁷ (521) *Delia*.⁷ (522) *Hypsabah*.⁷

Hannah the mother was a daughter of Joseph Rounsevill and wife Delia Lawrence, and born in Freetown, Aug. 4, 1817, granddaughter of Philip Rounsevill and wife Mercy Cole, great-granddaughter of Philip Rounsevill the immigrant, and great-great-granddaughter of William Rounsevill of Honeton, in Devonshire, Eng.

484. GEORGE W. MARBLE and wife Harriet⁵ Davis had: (523) *Caroline*.⁷ (524) *Mary J.*,⁷ m. Ezra N. Davis. (525) *Abby A.*⁷ (526) *Martha J.*,⁷ m. Levi Patriquin. (527) *Rhoda*.⁷ (528) *Elizabeth*.⁷ m. Bradford E. Marble. (529) *Harriet M.*,⁷ m. Joseph I. Brown. (530) *George W.*⁷

486. SYLVESTER⁶ DAVIS and wife Lois Gibbs had: (531) *Lois A.*⁷ (532) *George E.*⁷ (533) *William S.*⁷ (534) *Lloyd E.*⁷ (535) *Daniel B.*⁷ (536) *Walter B.*⁷ (537) *Frank E.*⁷

487. JOSEPH SIMMONS and Ann S.⁶ Davis had: (538) *Abby*.⁷ (539) *James*.⁷ (540) *Harriet A.*⁷ (541) *George F.*⁷ (542) *David S.*⁷

489. GEORGE W.⁶ DAVIS and wife Eliza E. Davis had : (543) *Abby E.*,⁷ b. Jan. 9, 1851. (544) *David S.*⁷

490. HENRY E. MARBLE and wife Lydia B.⁶ Davis had : (545) *Lydia A.*,⁶ b. March 24, 1849. (546) *Elizabeth F.*,⁷ b. July 7, 1858.

493. NATHAN R.⁶ DAVIS and wife Charity H. Winslow had : (547) *William A.*,⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1855. (548) *Nathan W.*,⁷ b. March 19, 1857.

No children were born of Mary W. Pratt, the 2d wife. Charity, the 1st wife, was a daughter of Kanelm Winslow, of Freetown, by wife Sally *Hoard*, and born Nov. 10, 1826, granddaughter of James Winslow by wife Sarah *Barnaby*, great-granddaughter of Lieut. Col. James Winslow and wife Charity *Hodges*, great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Josiah Winslow and wife Margaret *Tisdale*, great-great-great-granddaughter of Kanelm Winslow, Jr., and great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Kanelm Winslow, Seur., the immigrant.

496. BENJAMIN T. PECK and wife Louisa J.⁶ Davis had : (549) *Louisa.*⁷

498. WILLIAM PERRY HOOD, Esq., and wife Sarah A.⁶ Davis had : (550) *Mary E.*,⁷ b. July 20, 1844. (551) *William P.*,⁷ b. Jan. 15, 1846. (552) *Clarence T.*,⁷ b. May 25, 1848, died June 20, 1848. (553) *Sarah F.*,⁷ b. July 26, 1849, died Feb. 17, 1851. (554) *Sarah F.*,⁷ b. May 3, 1851. (555) *Anne A.*,⁷ b. March 8, 1853. (556) *Alfred H.*,⁷ b. April 19, 1855. (557) *Lydia F.*,⁷ b. May 24, 1856. (558) *Helen R.*,⁷ b. Aug. 21, 1860.

William the parent holds the commission of a Trial Justice for Bristol County, and has been a member of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature.

499. NATHAN S.⁶ DAVIS had no children of either wife. To his industry and enterprise it was mainly attributable that an interest was awakened sufficient to warrant the effort to publish this genealogical record of the Davis family.

501. ELLIJAH G.⁶ DAVIS and wife Ada A. Wright had : (559) *Ada Alice*,⁷ b. March 3, 1856. (560) *Katie G.*,⁷ b. Nov. 14, 1862. (561) *Peter F.*,⁷ b. Nov. 19, 1863. (562) *Clara A.*,⁷ b. July 25, 1865.

502. THOMAS S. HART and wife Mary E.⁶ Davis had no children that I can learn. He deceased in 1866.

503. AMOS N.⁶ DAVIS and wife Helen Harvey had : (563) *Helen A.*,⁷ b. Nov. 8, 1857. (564) *Florence I.*,⁷ b. Dec. 9, 1859. (565) *Elmer A.*,⁷ b. Nov. 7, 1862.

PALMER.—By Capt. *Evers* we have a confirmation of the death of that worthy Person and great friend to this country, Mr. *Eliakim Palmer*, eldest son of the Hon. Judge *Palmer* of this town.—*Indept. Advert'r*, 31 July, 1749.

He was our co-agent in receiving our reimbursements for the expedⁿ ag^t Cape Breton—firmly attached to the *dissenting interest*, and entirely qualified to serve it, he became distinguished in proportion as that grew respectable—rendered him a mighty suitable agent for a wise New Eng. colony, and entirely justified the choice of Connecticut, &c.—*Ibid.*, 7 Augt.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xx. page 373.]

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

2. The Atlantic Cable laid and lost last year is taken up.
3. Republican Convention at Philadelphia; Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, President.
4. Gold 1.46.—William B. Pike, Esq., late Collector of Customs in Salem, now residing in Groveland, is engaged in writing a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
6. The Douglas Monument is dedicated at Chicago. President Andrew Johnson attends the ceremonies.
12. Two men are carried over the Niagara Falls.
14. A terrible accident at Johnstown, Pa. A platform on which many people had collected to see the President, falls, killing four persons outright, and wounding nearly one hundred.—The "auld Clay biggin" in which Robert Burns, the poet, was born, Jan. 25, 1759, is now offered for sale.
16. A hard frost occurred last night.—The borers of the new artesian well at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, have, up to the present time, reached a depth of 1,016 feet. They are now working through a sand rock, and have pierced 185 feet of this stratum. Water is flowing from the well at the rate of 15 barrels per hour.
22. The missionary Brig, "Morning Star," is launched this morning at E. Boston.
28. The American Board of Foreign Missions holds its 57th annual meeting at Pittsfield, Mass. Attendance very large.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent, of Hingham, Mass., celebrates her 98th birth-day. She was born in Gloucester in 1768.

OCTOBER, 1866.

3. The Steamer "Evening Star," Capt. Knapp, from New York to New Orleans, goes down in a gale 180 miles off Tybee Island. Of about 275 persons on board, only about 30 are saved. Among those lost are Gen. H. W. Palfrey, wife and child.
8. A shark, weighing nearly 1000 lbs. is taken off Point Shirley, Boston Harbor, by Mr. Frederick Grant.—Slight eclipse of the sun, visible.
9. The potato crop is abundant.—Destructive fire in Wiscasset, Me., consuming about 60 buildings.—Gold 1.49.
11. The Monadnock Mountain House is destroyed by fire.—The Massachusetts State Teachers' Association holds its 22d annual meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston. Attendance large.
14. The Soldier's Monument dedicated at Stockbridge, Mass.
19. Indian Summer in all its beauty. The sun sheds forth its mellow, golden light upon the forests now gleaming in the richest and most varied tints of autumn.
20. Steamer *Theodore D. Wagner*, from Boston to Charleston, is destroyed by fire.
22. Great storm at the West, doing much damage at St. Louis and other places.
23. George Peabody, the London Banker, has made a donation of \$150,000 to Harvard University, for a Museum and Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology. He has also made a donation of the same amount for the establishment of a Museum of Natural History.
25. The Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., to which Mr. George Peabody has made princely benefactions, is dedicated.—S. L. Parsons, a carpenter, falls from the spire of the Methodist church in Brookfield, Mass., and is killed.—The venerable Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, celebrates his 84th birth-day.
28. Madame Adelaide Ristori, the celebrated *tragédienne*, arrives in Boston.
30. Dr. Joseph Allen completes and celebrates the 50th year of his ministry at Northboro', Mass.—A severe south-west storm, doing much damage on our coast.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

1. The day is clear and splendid. Bar. 30° 12'; Ther. 42° at 2, P. M.
2. The whole number of Churches in the United States of America by the last census, is 54,009; value of church property, over \$171,000,000.
6. Two colored men, Charles L. Mitchell, of Boston, and E. G. Walker, of Charles-

town, are elected to seats in the Massachusetts Legislature.—The Trustees of the Agricultural College have elected Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, President of the Agricultural College, in place of Hon. H. F. French, resigned.

7. Deborah Bradford, 93 years old, and who distinctly remembers the incidents of the Wyoming massacre, is now living at Waverly, Pa. She is the sole survivor of the massacre.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

HALF-CENTURY ANNIVERSARY, AT HARTFORD, CONN., OF THE FIRST LANDING OF DEAF MUTE INSTRUCTORS ON OUR SHORES.—This semi-centennial celebration was in connection with the seventh biennial gathering of the New England Gallaudet Deaf Mute Association, of which Thomas Brown, of West Hennifer, N. H., is President, and W. M. Chamberlin, of South Reading, Mass., is Secretary. The exercises were opened on Tuesday evening, Aug. 21st, with a prayer-meeting in the chapel of the asylum, under the auspices of the Boston Deaf Mute Christian Association. On Wednesday a public meeting was held in the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. After opening remarks by the president, Rev. W. W. Turner, for many years Principal of the American Asylum, led in prayer in the sign language. Mr. Clerc then appeared and was received with "loud applause" and enthusiastic demonstrations of interest, the mutes clapping their uplifted hands and waving handkerchiefs in place of Yankee cheers. Amos Smith, of Boston, of the registry of deeds, delivered an extended address in signs to the mute spectators, which was, at the same time, read to the audience by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. This was a fine production, containing good thought well expressed, with passages of considerable rhetorical beauty. It briefly reviewed the progress of deaf mute instruction in America, and indulged in anticipations for the future. Mr. Smith was followed in brief remarks by Rev. W. W. Turner, Col. Henry C. Deming, and John Carlin, M.A., of New York, a deaf mute artist, distinguished as a miniature painter, an accomplished scholar in at least three languages, and the first recipient of an honorary degree from a deaf mute college. At the close of the forenoon services, the mutes had a dinner in a grove on the grounds of the asylum, which was followed by speeches. In the evening there was a social reunion in the parlors of the asylum. On Thursday, the 23d, the association held its business meetings, in the morning for discussion, and in the afternoon for the election of officers. A service was held at Trinity (Episcopal) Church, in the evening, conducted by Drs. Gallaudet and Clerc, and Mrs. Thomas H. Gallaudet had a reception for the members of the convention, which was dissolved on the next day.

Fifty years ago, Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, then a young minister of Hartford, had sought in France the mode of instruction for mutes successfully developed by the Abbe Sicard, and having mastered it returned, bringing with him Laurent Clerc, one of Sicard's choicest pupils, a son of the mayor of La Balme, to lay the foundation of the American asylum. Dr. Gallaudet died Sept. 10, 1851, aged 63, but his eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, is rector of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes, the first church of the kind organized in the history of the world, while his youngest son, Edward W. Gallaudet, of Washington City, is President of the National Deaf Mute College, the first college ever formed to secure to that class a complete classical as well as higher English training, and authorized to confer all collegiate degrees. Prof. Clerc still lives, and took an active part in the proceedings of this convention, an eloquent and venerable witness to what has been wrought during a single human life-time. His son, the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc, of Carlisle, Pa., and his son-in-law, Col. Henry C. Deming, took active parts with him, as will be seen, in this jubilee occasion.

150TH ANNIVERSARY IN COLUMBIA, CONN.—The exact date of the formation of the church in Columbia is not known. The ecclesiastical society was formed in 1716, by inhabitants of Lebanon, living at what was known as Lebanon crank. The church was doubtless organized about the same time.

On the 24th of October, 1866, a meeting was held in the church at that place, at which Esquire West presided. The large choir furnished the music for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Willard made the opening prayer. T. D. Avery read the history of the church and sketches of the ministers. Among them was Ebenezer Wheelock, D.D.

(a son of Dea. Wheelock, of Windham), who was a famous preacher and co-laborer with Whitefield, afterward the founder and first president of Dartmouth College, and also father of Rev. John Wheelock, for forty years the second president of the college. The successor of Dr. Wheelock, in Columbia, was Rev. Mr. Brockway. Each of these were pastors at Columbia thirty-five years.

Mr. Avery next read an account of the deacons of the church.

In the afternoon, John S. Yeomans, Esq., read a valuable paper, sketching from the original records the history of the society. Dr. Lyman read one or two poems pertinent to the occasion, and furnished another which was sung in the morning.

Mr. Avery read brief sketches of the ministers who had been born in Columbia. One of these, Rev. Charles Little, formerly missionary to India and now minister in Woodbury, Conn., was present and made an address, as also, Rev. W. H. Moore, Secretary of the Conn. Home Missionary Society, Rev. S. G. Willard, and Rev. F. Williams, of Chaplin. The latter made the closing prayer. A bountiful collation was served at the Town-house. It was voted to have the proceedings of the day published in a pamphlet form.

CROYDON, N. H., CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The town of Croydon, N. H., was settled in June, 1766, by a few families from Worcester county, Mass. On the 13th of June, 1866, commemorative services were held. A gathering of more than 2000 was had in the open air on the spot where the first immigrants rested after a long and tedious journey into the unbroken wilderness. There were tender reunions of hundreds who had been widely scattered, all the way from Maine to Wisconsin, a privilege not in this life to be repeated. The President of the day was the Hon. William P. Wheeler, of Keene, whose address of welcome was appropriate and impressive. After suitable religious services, the special address, previously provided for, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stow, of Boston, whose first eight years were passed in that town. It was not an oration, but a description from memory of the place and the people as he knew them in his boyhood. He gave reminiscences of the fathers and mothers and children whose personal appearance and character he distinctly recalled; of the schools; of the one church, the first minister, the venerable deacons, the one physician, the tything-men, the cemeteries, the employments and the customs of the people. He gave the names of nearly all the families then residing in the town, and sketched their character as an independent, hardy race. He brought out also from the treasures of memory the traditions which he heard in childhood of the adventures and sufferings of the pioneers and the whole of the first generation; and closing with an appeal to all present to act worthily of the better conditions under which they are living.

After a bountiful collation that fed the whole assemblage, the services at "the stand" were resumed, and other speakers gave their reminiscences, some grave and some mirthful, of their respective families.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, BOSTON.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the First Baptist Sunday School, Somerset street, occurred Oct. 29, 1866. The church was appropriately decorated. The exercises consisted of singing by the Sunday school children, addresses by past superintendents, the usual reading of the Secretary's report, and the customary religious services which were conducted by Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., the pastor. The report of the Secretary, Mr. William H. Foster, contained an interesting sketch of the history of the school from its organization fifty years ago. The library of the school numbers one thousand volumes. Among those who made addresses were Mr. William Manning, the first superintendent, and Mr. John N. Barbour, the fourth superintendent.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY CELEBRATION IN CHELSEA.—The church and society of the Winnisimmet Church on Chestnut street, Chelsea, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization in the afternoon and evening of Sept. 20, 1866. In the afternoon Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, the first pastor of the church, delivered an historical discourse before a full and interested audience. Rev. Thomas Laurie, D.D., of West Roxbury, Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D.D., of Chelsea, Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D.D., of the Old South Church, Boston, and the Pastor, Rev. Albert H. Plumb, took part in the exercises.

Addresses by Rev. Dr. Laurie, Rev. Dr. Blagden, Rev. Mr. Plumb, Rev. Mr. Langworthy, and Dea. Jeremiah Campbell, Dea. Hosea Hsley, Chas. E. Field, Rufus S. Frost, John H. Osgood; Horace E. Smith, Esq., of Johnstown, N. Y.; Francis D. Ellis, of West Roxbury; James H. Prince, of Winchester; and Jairus Pratt, of East Boston, all of whom are at present, or have been, connected with this church.

The discourse by Rev. Mr. Langworthy has been printed (8vo. pp. 47). It is truly



of an historical character, commencing with an account of the first settlement of Wminisimmet, or Rumney Marsh, the early personages who resided there; their religious movements; the organization and history of their own church, &c., with interesting notes, and a wood-cut of the church edifice.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NORTHBOROUGH, MASS.—The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Dr. Joseph Allen, as pastor of the First Unitarian Parish in Northborough, occurred Oct. 30th, 1836. The exercises began at eleven o'clock with a voluntary by the choir, in which was a member of the large choir who sung on the day of the ordination, half a century since. The voluntary was the anthem beginning with the words: "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord"—the same as sung at the opening of the first ordination services. The usual brief invocation followed, asked by Rev. Dr. Hill, of Worcester, and then Rev. Mr. Bartol, of Lancaster, read selections from the Scriptures befitting the occasion. An original hymn was next sung, written by Mrs. F. M. Chesboro'; at its conclusion a fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of Hingham, after which Rev. Dr. Allen delivered the commemorative sermon. At the conclusion of the address, the hymn sung at the ordination in 1816, was sung to the tune of "Italy." The concluding prayer followed, offered by Rev. Dr. Field, of Weston. An anthem and the benediction closed the services. After the formal exercises of commemoration the people with their friends assembled in the vestry, and enjoyed a truly bountiful and substantial collation, at the invitation of the ladies of the parish.

On the day of the ordination, half a century ago, the exercises were participated in by several eminent Unitarian clergymen. Dr. Allen has preserved and holds as a sacred memento a copy of the order of those exercises. First was the anthem, the same as sung at the semi-centennial. Next, the invocation by Rev. Peter Whitney, of Quincy, son of Dr. Allen's predecessor. Then followed the ordination sermon, which was a very excellent discourse, and was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ware. Following was the ordaining prayer by President Kirkland, of Harvard College, the charge by Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Medford, the right hand of fellowship by Rev. John A. Abbott, of Salem, and the concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Puffer, of Berlin.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOHN PIERCE, OF DORCHESTER, MASS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1836, was celebrated, in Dorchester, the 124th anniversary of the birth of that good man who was so beloved in life and is still most affectionately remembered by his many kindred and acquaintances, the late Mr. John Pierce, of that town. In the venerable mansion, long his dwelling-place, and now occupied by his oldest surviving son, Samuel Blake Pierce, the two remaining brothers and the two sisters, with a few other members of the family, met on this interesting occasion. The average ages of the four is 84 years, the oldest being in her 92d year.

John Pierce, the father—son of John and Elizabeth Pierce—the oldest of fourteen children, was born in Dorchester, Sept. 22, 1742, but the change from the old to the new style makes the 3d of October the anniversary day. He had four wives, and outlived them all. His children, ten in number, and all by his second wife, lived to maturity, were married, and most of them had large families of children. They were living and all assembled together at the old homestead on their father's 91st birthday, Oct. 3, 1833. He deceased on the 11th of December following. Thirty-three years have passed since that event, during which the annual family meeting has been kept up. The oldest sister, now older than their father was at his decease, has always been present on these occasions. A prominent feature in the gatherings has been the singing of sacred music, in the tunes of olden time, in which all the family joined. Their father and grandfather—John senior and John Junior—were both leaders in the church choir, and Mr. Samuel B. Pierce has in his possession the old pitch-pipe used by his father, while acting as chorister in the first church in Dorchester, for more than forty years. (See *Register*, vol. xx. p. 278.)

Mr. Pierce was a great-great-grand-son of Robert Pierce, who married Ann Greenway. She was a daughter of John Greenway. Her gravestone may still be seen in Dorchester burial ground, bearing the following inscription:

Here Lyes ye | Body of Ann | ye Wife of | Robert Pearce | Aged about 104 year. | Died December | ye 31
1695.

The youngest sister of Mr. John Pierce (Mrs. Hannah Lewis), 20 years younger than himself, died in Dorchester, Oct. 15, 1854, aged 92 years, 6 months, 25 days. His youngest son, Lemuel, who recently celebrated his golden wedding, is now 76 years old, being more than 6 months older than the eldest son was at his decease, viz., the Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, who died in 1819, after a pastorate of 50 years.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

DEDICATION OF THE LADD AND WHITNEY MONUMENT AT LOWELL.—The dedication of the Ladd and Whitney Monument, erected in honor of those two young men of Lowell, Luther C. Ladd and Addison Otis Whitney, who fell in Baltimore, on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, and who, with two others, Needham of Lawrence, and Taylor, whose history is unknown, were the first of our slain, took place on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1865.

The material of this monument is a light-colored granite, the height about twenty-five feet, and the position fitly chosen—the square at the junction of Merrimac and Moody Streets. The whole cost was \$4000. The procession consisted of Spaulding's Light Cavalry, 6th Massachusetts Regiment, a portion of the 33d Massachusetts, with their tattered banners telling of severe strife and victory, a battalion from Boston, a company of finely trained juvenile Zouaves, Irish organizations, Odd Fellows, and Masons in plenty, besides the guests—Governor Andrew and several general officers, and gentlemen from Baltimore and Maryland, the city governments of Boston, Lawrence, etc.

The exercises at the monument were Masonic, entirely. After these were finished, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Blanchard, and an oration was delivered by Gov. Andrew.

The chief feature of interest was the presentation of a beautiful flag to the State of Massachusetts, by the State of Maryland. The day was hot, and the crowd oppressively great. Lowell will not soon forget it.—*Congregationalist*.

THE CADET MONUMENT.—The Independent Corps of Cadets, of Boston, have voted to erect an appropriate monument in memory of their officers and members who fell in defence of their country. A committee appointed, of which Lieut. Col. C. C. Holmes is chairman, have purchased a lot in Mount Auburn, and are now engaged in collecting the necessary funds for the erection of the monument, about two-thirds of which have been already secured. They have selected a design presented by Mr. Theodore E. Colburn, which was exhibited at the Cadet Camp at Nashua last August, and met with universal approval.

The design for the proposed monument consists of a base or pedestal five feet six inches square and six feet high, with an ornamental capping and base, resting on a sub-base one foot high.

The angles of this pedestal are supported by buttresses; the capping on the faces of the buttresses forming acroteria, on which will be carved in bold relief wreaths of victory.

On the four sides of the die of the pedestal there are recessed panels which will receive marble tablets, on which will be carved the arms of the State and corps, the inscriptions and the names of the members of the corps who have lost their lives in the service of their country. The ornamental capping of the pedestal is carried around the buttresses and breaks forward in the centre of each face of the monument to form a pedimental canopy for the inscription panels.

On this pedestal will be erected a rectangular obelisk or shaft three feet six inches square and seven feet high, with an enriched base and capping. On each face of this shaft will be carved in bold relief a Roman sword encircled with a wreath of victory. The obelisk is finished with a frieze with triglyphs at each angle supporting the capping. The upper portion of the monument is finished in a pyramidal form, breaking forward on each face with a solid pediment, on which will be carved a star and the motto of the corps, "Monstrat viam."

The whole monument will be surmounted by the national emblem—the American eagle in repose, cut in granite. The monument will be about twenty feet high, and it is proposed to construct it of white Concord granite, with the exception of the inscription tablets, which will be of polished marble.—*Traveller*, Nov. 12, 1866.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—The dedication of the Soldiers' monument at Brighton took place Thursday afternoon, July 26, 1866.

The returned soldiers formed at half-past 1 o'clock in front of Masons' Hall, and

the school children half an hour later, opposite the Cattle Fair Hotel. The two bodies then formed in line and marched immediately to Evergreen cemetery. As the procession passed around the monument each soldier deposited a sprig of evergreen, and each child a sprig of flowers, upon its base, to the memory of the deceased soldiers. W. D. Bickford, chairman of the committee, was President of the day.

Mr. Bickford delivered an opening address, and an original hymn by Miss Anna H. Phillips was sung. Scriptural reading and prayer by Rev. Ralph H. Bowles, pastor of the Baptist Church in Brighton, followed, after which another original hymn by Dr. Augustus Mason was sung. The oration was delivered by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney. The National Hymn, by the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., of Newton, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was sung by the assembly; and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Bowles. The music was furnished by the Cambridge Brass Band.

The monument is of Quincy granite, thirty feet in height, and with the grounds, has been completed at an expense of about five thousand dollars. The design was by Mr. George F. Meacham, the well-known architect. It consists of a square base two courses high, with a smaller base at each corner supporting cannon balls. Upon the base is placed a pyramidal plinth, with inscriptions and names on all sides. Above the plinth is a square shaft with moulded base and capital, upon the top of which is an eagle resting upon a ball. The die of the shaft is decorated with a shield, with stars and flags. The inscription on the front of the monument is highly appropriate:

In
Grateful Remembrance
of the
Patriotic and Brave
Volunteers of Brighton,
whose
Lives were Sacrificed
in defence of
Liberty and the Union
during
The Great Rebellion.

On the reverse of the monument is the well-known lines of Collins:

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"

The following are the engraven names which form the roll of honor on the monumental shaft, viz.:—Patrick Barry, Elias Hastings Bennett, Charles Bryant Cushing, William Chauncey Dailey, John Flint Day, Joel Davenport Dudley, John Warren Fowle, George Edwin Frost, Henry Hastings Fuller, John Golding, Hazael Leander Grover, George Henry Howe, Jr., Samuel Devens Harris Niles, Francis Edwin Plummer, Albert Rice, Richard David Ring, Warren Dutton Russell, Francis Lowell Russell (brothers), Francis Augustine Starkey, Edward Lewis Stevens, Franklin William Thompson, Joseph Washington Warren, George Washington Warren (father and son). In the published pamphlet (8vo. pp. 62) Mr. Whitney has appropriately given sketches of each of the above soldiers, twenty-three in number. These are standing memorials—a pattern which we hope other orators on similar occasions will imitate. (See *Book Notices*, page 95.)

There was a propriety, also, that one who had ministered in that town as a pastor to so many of them—who had been among them more than a score of years, and who, on the 7th of August, 1850, sixteen years ago, gave the address at the dedication of "Evergreen Cemetery"—should have been selected to deliver the Oration at the dedication, in the same cemetery, of this patriotic monument to those who had fallen in a holy cause.

MEDFORD, MASS.—On the 6th of September, 1866, the Soldiers' Monument at Medford was consecrated. A procession, composed of the military, fire department, the masonic organizations, schools and dignitaries of the town, was formed in the square; and at two o'clock, started for the cemetery, which is about two miles distant. The exercises at the grounds opened with a dirge, and after the procession had halted, a brief introductory address by Mr. Mitchell, the Chairman of the Committee, was listened to with much attention. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hooker, in a reading of appropriate selections of Scripture, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Waitt. The oration was pronounced by Rev. Charles Brooks, and remarks were made by

Rev. Messrs. Preston, Davis and McCollum. The exercises closed with "America," sung by the choir. (The address of Mr. Brooks was printed, 8vo, pp. 14.)

The monument is constructed of Concord granite, located near the entrance to the "Oak Grove Cemetery," and is about twenty feet high, with a base about four feet square and three feet high. From the corners of this base there are projections of about one foot square each, on which are placed imitation shells of granite. On the base is a solid block of granite, four feet in width by three in height, on the four faces of which are inserted marble tablets containing inscriptions of the names of those to whose memory the monument is consecrated. On the east side, facing the entrance to the cemetery, is the inscription: "In Honor of the Medford Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of the Union. Fallen heroes leave fragrant memories."

The other tablets bear the names of the honored dead. The names are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. G. Chambers, wounded at Drury's Bluff, died at Fortress Monroe; Lieut. Wm. H. Burbank, died of wounds; Edward Gastine, killed in battle; L. M. Fletcher, died of disease; Frank A. Keen, died in battle; E. Sprague, died of wounds; D. T. Newcomb, killed in battle; D. Nolan, died of disease; A. H. Staey, died of disease; D. McGillivuddy, S. Harding, James Haley, J. P. Hubbell, Augustus Tufts, B. J. Ellis, H. Mills, G. H. Lewis, Corporal G. H. Champlin, and S. W. Joyce, died of disease; J. Stetson, James Bieme, E. Ireland, Wm. Harding, H. R. Hathaway, D. S. Cheney, R. W. Cheslyn, Sergeant S. M. Stearns, Corporals E. B. Hatch and R. C. Hathaway, killed in battle; J. M. Powers, C. M. Willis, A. Joyce, Patrick Gleason, R. Livingston, F. J. Curtis, H. G. Currell, W. H. Rogers, J. M. Garrett, M. O'Connell, Sergeant J. T. Morrison, C. H. Coolidge, B. J. Ellis, died in prison; F. J. Curtin and Corporal J. M. Fletcher, died of wounds.

The top of the stone containing the names is surrounded with neat and appropriate mouldings, from which arises a granite shaft, about ten feet in height, surmounted by an urn encircled with a carved laurel wreath. The monument and its surroundings were beautifully decked with flowers, and trimmed with evergreen and the national colors. The total expense of the monument was \$3,500.—*Transcript.*

MONUMENT AT STOCKBRIDGE.—The dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Stockbridge, on the 17th of October, was a great event for that region. It has been erected at an expense of \$2,500, all but \$500 being appropriated by the town. Hon. John Z. Goodrich presided, and hardly less than five thousand people were present, all parts of the county being well represented. Rev. N. H. Eggleston made the introductory prayer, and Henry D. Sedgwick, of New York, a native of the town, delivered a commemorative address. Gen. Bartlett led the procession. Gov. Bullock was present, and made a very happy address.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FIRST SETTLERS OF SOUTHOLD,* L. I.—In Trumbull's History of Connecticut, vol. i. p. 119, the following passage occurs:

"It also appears that New Haven, or their confederates, purchased and settled Yennycoc (Southold) on Long Island. Mr. John Youngs, who had been a minister at Hingham in England, came over with a considerable part of his church, and here fixed his residence. He gathered his church anew on the 21st of October (1619), and the planters united themselves with New Haven. However, they soon departed from the rule of appointing none to office, or of admitting none to be freemen but members of the church. New Haven insisted on this as a fundamental article of their constitution. Some of the principal men were the Rev. Mr. Youngs, Mr. William Wells, Mr. Barnabas Horton, Thomas Mapes, John Tuthill and Matthias Corwin."

This article, with slight alterations, appears to have been copied by all subsequent historians, when describing Southold:—Barber and Lambert in their Histories of New Haven, and Wood, Prime and Thompson in their sketches of Long Island.

As far as I can learn, the records of New Haven (Quillipiack) do not mention the names of either of the six persons so stated as landing at, or residing there prior to the settlement of Southold.

* A Genealogical Society has been recently formed in this town.—ED.

Where did Trumbull obtain his information? Professor Kingsley remarks that "Dr. Trumbull collected most of the materials for the first volume of his history, as early as 1774, and was much aided in his undertaking by the first Governor Trumbull, who possessed numerous documents to illustrate the early history of Connecticut." There is no improbability, therefore, in the supposition that Dr. Trumbull had means of exact information on this subject, which are now unknown.

He says likewise, in the preface to his history, "that very little has been taken from tradition," and whenever he relates any thing on the ground of tradition, he appears to state the fact.

The records of Southold contain the names of some twelve or thirteen of the first settlers, among them the six stated by Dr. Trumbull, but do not state from what part of England they came, or where in New England they first landed. If Dr. Trumbull obtained his information from some written documents, diary or memorandum, and it is still in existence—perhaps among the papers of Governor Trumbull—it would doubtless throw some light on the subject.

It is generally supposed that the Rev. John Youngs, with a part of his flock, came from Norfolk Co., England, and landed at some one of the early settlements in New England, but made no permanent abode until they "planted" in Southold in 1640.

Can any of our antiquarian friends give some authentic data on the subject?

Tipton, Iowa, July 5, 1866.

W. H. T.

HOYT FAMILY MEETING.—This was a most delightful family gathering. There must have been nearly four hundred of the tribe in attendance. Every thing conspired to make it what a meeting of this kind should be. The place, Stamford, Conn., besides having produced more Hoyts than any other New England town, is one of the most charming towns of the country, and never more charming than now. The days, June 20 and 21, were as near faultless, both barometrically and thermometrically, as is possible. The exercises, planned and executed by the Hoyts and their cousins, were capital, both in matter and manner. The guests, representing the most of our States, were greatly delighted with their Stamford cousins, whom in their turn they as greedily pleased. The speaking was excellent—brief, racy, humorous, witty, and brimfull of affection and family pride and hope. Two family characteristics showed themselves with marked distinctness—loyalty and piety. From SIMON down, the Hoyts were shown to be a patriotic and Christian tribe.

Two things were done which made the meeting one of great practical importance, and which may constitute it in some respect a model for similar gatherings.

They provided for a permanent organization, so as to promote the family sentiment among the race, and secure the material for a reliable family history; and still more, they pledged the fund needed, \$2500.00, to meet the expense of compiling the history. The work of collecting and arranging this material was committed to Prof. David W. Hoyt, of Providence.

The Committee constituting the permanent organization are all Hoyts, viz.: G. T. of Maine; Dr. Enos, Mass.; William H., Vt.; David W., Providence; Joseph Conn.; Rev. James, N. J.; Dr. William H., N. Y.; Dr. John P., Penn.; William C., Mich.; Frank S., Ohio; Prof. B. T., Ind.; James L., Ill.; and John W., California.

Their Chairman is Hon. Joseph B., of Stamford, Conn.; and their Cor. Secretary, David W., of Providence, R. I.

All communications for the family can be sent to the corresponding secretary; and all subscriptions, to Rev. James Hoyt, of Orange, N. J.

The report of the meeting will soon appear in pamphlet form; and in due time the completed family history will follow.

Stamford, June 26, 1866.

E. B. H.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conant, of Ipswich, Mass., recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage at the old homestead in Ipswich, Mass. Their children and grandchildren were nearly all present, and received with a hearty welcome.

Appropriate presents were made, after which Mr. C. seated the musicians of the family, as was formerly his custom, conducted the musical entertainment, rendering the old familiar tunes upon the bass viol, his favorite instrument, with skill and taste. Mr. C. was, for his time, a musical teacher of some renown. He was leader of the church choir in his place for many years. His mind is now active, and his taste for the beautiful in no way impaired. Mrs. C. engaged in the exercises with the deepest interest. Her career has been one of honest toil and care, deriving much of her pleasure from the satisfaction of increasing the enjoyment of others. Appropriate remarks

were made by children and grandchildren, rendering the occasion pleasant and profitable to all present. At 10 o'clock the exercises were closed by singing "America."—*Traveller, Sept. 28.*

THE AUTHORSHIP OF MAGNETIS REDUCTORIUM THEOLOGICUM TROPOLOGICUM. (Vol. xx, p. 255). This work, which bears the name of S. Ward as its author, and has been attributed to two different writers by that name, viz., Rev. Samuel Ward, B. D., Town Preacher of Ipswich, Eng., and Rev. Samuel Ward, D.D., Master of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge,* is described in the July number of the Register in an interesting article by J. H. Sheppard, A.M., who gives his reasons for believing the former writer to be the author. I have lately received satisfactory evidence that it was the work of the writer whose claims Mr. Sheppard advocates. The Rev. Thomas W. Davids, of Colchester, Eng., author of the Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex (*Ante*, xx, 192), has sent me a description of a folio broadside in the British Museum, dated 1649,† which bears this title:—

"A most elegant and Religious Rapture composed by Mr. Samuel Ward (that sometime famous and pious minister at Ipswich), during his Episcopall Imprisonment in the Gate House, and by him dedicated to Charles I. Now most exactly Englished by John Vicars."

The "rapture" is a poem of ten stanzas. Ward's Latin original and Vicars's English translation are given in parallel columns. The Latin title is "*Precativuncula de Theologiae Magnete Jesu Christo ad rhythmum Bernardini genium et formam.*" If we omit the words in Roman, which perhaps are intended for the name of the book from which the verses are taken, this title is the same as that of the forty-second chapter of the Reductorium, which is in verse, and also consists of ten stanzas. Rev. Mr. Davids copies the original and translation of the first stanza of the rapture as follows:

Magne Magnes, me dignare
Ad te totum inclinare ;
Fac cor meum anhelare,
Ut se possit applicare
Devoto tibi pectore.

Lovely load-stone grant to me
Wholly, solely thine to be,
Make my heart for thee to breathe
That it may itself bequeath
With all fervour unto thee.

The Latin verse is identical with the first verse of chap. 42. "On the same sheet," writes Rev. Mr. Davids, "are also some other lines 'Englished' by Vicars and printed in parallel columns as before. These are entitled, '*Votum Magneticum vel ejusdem Samuelis Ward. Votum devotum de eodem Magnete Theologico Jesu Christo.* Ps. xxvii. 4.' There are only twelve lines in this second poem." A poem of twelve lines with the title "Votum Magneticum," and a reference to the same verse of the Psalms, faces the first chapter of the Reductorium.

These facts leave no doubt who the author of the above book was.

The writer who questions the claim of Rev. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich, to the authorship of the Reductorium,‡ also doubts the statement of Fuller that he was "knowing" in the "qualities of the loadstone."§ But his will, an abstract of which has been furnished me by Col. Joseph L. Chester, fully confirms the statement of Fuller.

Fuller also states that "he had a sanctified fancy, dextrous in designing expressive pictures, representing much matter in a little model."¶ The will also mentions his "pictures," among the bequests to his sons. The above named work has an emblematic frontispiece which was probably designed by him. J. W. D.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, AND HIS SERVANT SOLOMON PROWER, came in the Mayflower. The former is said by Bradford to have come from Billericay, in Essex. See *History of New Plymouth Plantation*, pp. 56, 448 and 452.

Rev. Thomas W. Davids, of Colchester, Eng., furnishes the following extracts from the old Archidiaconal Registry at Chelmsford, which will be interesting in this connection:—

1619-20, March 2. Solomon Prower (of Billericay) cited for refusing to answer me¶ at all (at Catechising), unless I would ask him some questions in some Catechisme.

Same day. Christopher Martin (of Billericay) for suffering his sonne to answer me . . . that his father gave him his name.

* See the Me 10ir by Rev. J. C. Kyle, prefixed to his edition of the Sermons and Treatises of Samuel Ward, B.D., Edinburgh, 1862.

† This broadside is referred to, as among the King's Pamphlets, by a correspondent of the London "Notes and Queries," Nov. 9, 1861, 21 S. xii. 379.

‡ Rev. J. C. Kyle, *ubi supra*.

§ Fuller's Worthies of England (ed. 1840), vol. iii. p. 136.

¶ Fuller's Worthies, *ubi supra*.

‡ William Pease. See Annals of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex, p. 155.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- AMES=AMES.**—In Mansfield, Mass., Oct. 10, by the Rev. Eben Alden, Jr., Mr. Azel Ames, Jr., of Chelsea, and Miss Sarah D. T. Ames, of M.
- BOLSUGLER=NUTE.**—Boston, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Peter Bolsugler of Boston, formerly of Italy, and Miss Mary Nute, of Boston, formerly of Italy.
- DRAKE=GRANT.**—Kennebunkport, Me., Oct. 4, by the Rev Mr. Titcomb, of York, Gen. Samuel A. Drake, late of Kansas, and Miss Olive N. Grant, of Kennebunkport.
- LEES=WOODBURY.**—In North Billerica, Mass., by Rev. Elias Nason, Mr. John Lees and Miss Jennie M. Woodbury, both of Lowell.
- LEWIS=STEVENS.**—In Marlboro', Mass., at the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 7, by the Rev. Eugene de Normandie, Mr. Frederick A. Lewis, of Boston, and Miss Eliza B. Stevens, of M.
- NASON=PROCTOR.**—In S. Boston, Sept. 25, Capt. Nahum Nason, of California, and Miss Lucy A. Proctor, of Chelsea, Mass.
- NICHOLSON=PARKER.**—Boston, Oct. 18, the Rev. William R. Nicholson, D.D., and Katharine Stanley, daughter of Chas. H. Parker, Esq., of Boston.
- PETER=BACCIGALONPI.**—In Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3, by the Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Joseph Peter and Miss Theresa Baccigalonpi, all of Boston.
- PHINNEY=GREEN.**—In Fairfield, Ct., Oct. 11, Major S. B. Phinney, Editor of Barnstable, Mass. Patriot, and Miss Lucia Green, daughter of the late Hon. Isaiah L. Green, of Barnstable.
- REED=MEERBACH.**—In Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 12, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Charles P. Reed and Mrs. Huldah Meerbach, both of Boston.
- STORY=SMITH.**—At Brighton, October 17, by the Rev. Frederic Augustus Whitney, Edward Augustus Story, Jr., born at Brighton, Aug. 10, 1842, son of Edward Augustus and Susan Dana (Fuller) Story, and Mary Virginia Smith, born at Weymouth, Nova Scotia, 1841, daughter of William L. and Mary C. Smith.
- SUMNER=HOOOPER.**—Boston, October 17, Hon. Charles Sumner and Mrs. Alice

Hooper, daughter of Jonathan Mason, Esq., of Boston.

TENNEY=LE GRO.—In Great Falls, N. H., Sept. 19, by the Rev. Ephraim N. Hidden, Jonathan Tenney, M.A., Principal of Silver Lake Institute for Young Ladies, Newton Centre, Mass., and Miss Ellen J. Le Gro, late of Prof. Lincoln's school for young ladies, Providence, R. I., daughter of J. B. Le Gro, Esq., of Great Falls, N. H.

DEATHS.

- ABBOTT,** the Rev. C. F., Bristol, N. H. Sept. 20, aged 34 years. He was born in Canaan, Vt., Nov. 27, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College in 1858, and at Andover in 1861. He commenced preaching as a stated supply of the Congregational church in Bristol in April, 1861, and continued his labors till about the first of July, when he closed them on account of declining health. He was a devoted servant of Christ, and much beloved by the people to whom he ministered. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.
- ADAMS,** Aaron, Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 20, aged 65 years.
- ADAMS,** Hon. Daniel, Newbury, Mass., Oct. 16, aged 79 years. He had the respect of all who knew him.
- ARWOOD,** Samuel, Provincetown, Mass., Sept. 24, aged 90 years, 3 months and 12 days. Sixty years ago last December, he married Miss Anne Snow, who is still living.
- BALL,** Mr. Nahum, Boston, Oct. 13, aged 67 years and 10 months.
- BIGELOW,** Capt. David, Boston, Aug. 29, aged 80 years. He was descended from John¹ the first N. E. ancestor, who was living at Watertown, 1636, through Joshua,² who married Elizabeth Flagg, Oct. 20, 1676; Joshua,³ who married Hannah Fisk, 1701; Nathaniel,⁴ of Framingham, and was son of Nathaniel,⁵ of Framingham, and his 2d wife Anne Rider. David⁶ was bred a paper maker, and, in connection with his brothers, early built a paper mill on the Sudbury River in Framingham, where they manufactured paper successfully for many years. He married Miss Candace Hale, of Leominster, by whom he had issue:
1. Maria, m. William Clark.

2. Lucinda Adams, b. Sept. 20, 1814; d. unmarried.
3. Elizabeth, married George Moulton, and died 1866. V. Barry's *Framingham*, p. 184.
- BLUNT, Edward, New York, Sept. 3, aged 67 years. He was a native of Newburyport, Mass., but long resident in New York.
- He surveyed the harbor of New York at the age of 17, and has made many surveys in the waters of the Gulf and in our Coast Survey service. He and his brother are widely known, too, from their revised editions of the "American Coast Pilot," first published by their father, who died a few years ago at a great age.
- BURN, William, Editor of the *Morning Star*, Dover, N. H., Nov. 5, aged 60 years. He was a native of Hingham, Mass., and learned the printer's trade of John G. Frost, of Boston, and, upon the establishment of the *Morning Star*, then printed at Limerick, Me., in 1826, he became its publisher and retained his connection with the paper until his death.
- CLAPP, Mrs. Ellen C., wife of Francis H. Clapp, Detroit, Oct. 7, aged 38. She was the daughter of the late William B. Fowle, of Boston.
- CLARK, Capt. John, formerly of the *Boston Courier*, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 14, about 44 years of age.
- At the breaking out of the late war he accepted a commission as Commissary of Subsistence, and was with the expedition to Hatteras. He was then appointed to the staff of General Williams, and afterwards was attached to the Department of the South, under the command of Gen. Butler. On the return of Gen. Butler to the North and to Norfolk he accompanied him, and started the *Norfolk Post*, which paper he relinquished when he resigned his commission at the close of the war.—*Traveler*.
- COBB, Rev. Sylvanus, D.D., East Boston, Oct. 31, aged 68 years and 3 months. He was born in Norway, Me., and was settled at Malden and Waltham. He has written a commentary on the New Testament, and several other works. He was also Editor of the *Christian Freeman*, and held a prominent place among the preachers of the Universalist denomination. His son Sylvanus, born at Waterville, Me., 1822, is a popular writer of *Novellettes*. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.
- CRUFT, Mr. Edward, Boston, Sept. 23, aged about 90 years. The oldest merchant in Boston. "He will be remembered by our oldest inhabitants," says the *Traveler*, "as having held the office of Fireward when that was in vogue in this city. Mr. Cruft was a man of energy and ability, and his genial manners and many excellent qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will sympathize with his family in their bereavement. He was born in Boston."
- CUMMINS, Miss Maria S., Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 21. She was the daughter of the late Judge David Cummins and author of the "Lamp Lighter," 1853, "Mabel Vaughan," "El Furedis," and "Haunted Hearts." Her first novel had a very extensive sale, and is one of the best of its class.
- CURTIS, Dr. Bildad, Watertown, near Marietta, Ohio, July 11th, aged 91. Dr. Curtis was born in Braintree, Mass., on the 31st Oct., 1775. He was the son of Capt. Moses and Mrs. Experience (White) Curtis. His father was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom lived to the age of near 88 years. His mother was daughter of Dea. Matthew White, of Weymouth, Mass., whose (traditional) descent was from Peregrine White, of Plymouth. Dr. Curtis, when four years of age, removed with his parents to Plainfield, Mass. In his 23d year he united with the church there, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Moses Hallock. His wife was Thankful Orcutt, of Goshen, Mass. At the age of 30 he removed to Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he resided some 20 years. In the year 1828, he removed to Ohio, residing for a few years in Ames, Athens Co., and subsequently in Watertown, Washington Co., for 30 years. Wherever he resided he sought to establish the institutions of his pilgrim ancestry, and in the quiet exercise of his duties in his professional calling, and as a neighbor and a friend, he enjoyed the esteem of all around him.
- He had eight children, seven of whom died before him. His wife died in Nov. 1861.
- DABOLL, C. L., New London, Ct., Oct. 12, aged 48 years. He was the son of Nathan Daboll, author of "Daboll's Arithmetic," and was the inventor of the "Fog Trumpet."
- DAY, Judge Alva, Deerfield, Portage Co., O., Oct., aged 85 years and 7 months, the oldest pioneer of that place.
- He was a native of Connecticut, and went to Deerfield in 1799 with his father. They both returned to Connecticut on foot soon after, and went back in 1800. He was the father of the first white child born on the Western Reserve (who is

still living), and had held the positions of Sheriff and Judge.

DICKENS, Augustus N., a brother of Charles the novelist, Chicago, Oct. 5, aged 39 years. He has for many years been employed in the Land Department of Illinois. He was highly respected.

DRAPER, Luke, at Toledo, Ohio, of typhoid fever, 17th October, one of the early settlers of the place. He was a son of Jonathan Draper, one of the participants in the battle of Lexington, and a follower of the fortunes of Washington during several years of the Revolution, and was born at Washington, N. H., March 2, 1791. In 1811 he settled at Buffalo, N. Y., and was twice made a prisoner by the British on the Niagara frontier during the war of 1812-15. He subsequently was among the pioneer settlers of Lockport, N. Y., where he settled in 1821; and in 1834 located at Toledo. In 1842 he was chosen by the legislature of Ohio one of the Associate Judges of Lucas county, and served acceptably in that capacity for several years.

Judge Draper was highly esteemed by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity, and by all who knew him. He leaves an aged widow, and four sons—the eldest of whom, Lyman C. Draper, has long been a resident of Madison.—*Madison, Wis. Union.*

Jonathan Draper, mentioned above, who died at Hudson, Summit County Ohio, in 1845, in his 95th year, was a native of Roxbury, Mass., born in Dec. 1750, and was a brother of Col. Moses Draper, long a resident of that town, and well known in his day.

DWIGHT, Theodore, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, aged 70 years. He was the son of Hon. Theodore Dwight, graduated at Yale College 1814, and was greatly distinguished for his philanthropical labors. He wrote a *History of Connecticut*, N. York, 1841; and *Summer Tour in the Northern and Middle States*.

ELLIS, Lt. Col. Southworth, of the heart disease, East Middleboro', Mass., Aug. 4, aged 71 years and 10 days.

He formerly held the commission of Lt. Col. of the 4th Regt. in 1st Brigade and 5th Division Mass. Militia, to which he was elected Sept. 7, 1826, Benjamin P. Wood, of Middleborough being his Colonel, Ephraim Ward, of M. Brig. General, and Benjamin Lincoln, of New Bedford, Major General.

FRENCH, Phineas C., in Bedford, N. H., aged 74 years and 10 months.

GILLETTE, the Rev. Timothy P., Branford, Ct., Nov. 5, aged 86 years.

He was settled over the Congregational Church in Branford, in 1808, and

has continued uninterruptedly its pastor to the time of his death. He was through life a popular and useful clergyman, and leaves a very large property, the accumulation mainly of a life of economy. His salary at no time ever exceeded \$800 per annum, and his estate will equal \$100,000.

GORDON, Rev. H. J., Fall River, Oct. 20, aged 36 years.

GOULD, Augustus Addison, M.D., of Asiatic cholera, Boston, Sept. 15, aged 61 years.

He was the son of Dea. Nathaniel Duren Gould, the celebrated teacher of music and writing, more widely known as an expert in chirography. The family name was originally Duren; the father, Nathaniel Gould Duren, and the son, Augustus Addison Duren. He graduated at Cambridge in 1825, and received his medical degree in 1831. Dr. Gould attained eminence in his profession, but was more widely known as a naturalist; his greatest eminence being in the knowledge of invertebrate animals. His great works are the "Mollusca and Shells of the U. S. Exploring Expedition" and "Invertebrata of Massachusetts."

He died after a few hours illness of cholera on Saturday morning. The only surviving child of his father is Charles D. Gould, the head of the firm of Gould & Lincoln.

He leaves a wife and seven children. Their grief is shared by the Rowe Street Baptist Church (Dr. Stow's) with which he united in 1831, and by the wide fraternity of naturalists in the New World and the Old, by whom the loss of his experience and skill will be widely felt.

GREGORY, Rear Admiral F. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 4, aged 77 years.

He entered the service in 1809, was captured on the Lakes in the war of 1812, and taken to England as a prisoner. He commanded the *Raritan* during the Mexican war, and during the rebellion superintended the building of iron-clads. He had been fifty-five years and eleven months in the service of his country.

HANSON, Mrs. John T., niece of Oliver Goldsmith, author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, &c., West Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 21, in the 81st year of her age. Her father was a junior brother of Oliver Goldsmith. He was married in the West Indies at the age of 42. Mrs. Hanson was his third child. She was married to Mr. John T. Hanson in 1806. Like the wealth of thousands, his fortune was swept away by the liberation of slaves in Jamaica. The Rev. John Hallway

Hanson, her only son, died in 1853. He was possessed of rare poetical talents, and author of the *Lost Prince*, a book that contains one of the most remarkable problems in history. Her grandson, a young man of great natural ability, was killed in the late rebellion.

She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and few persons have suffered greater reverses or endured more physical and mental agony than this lady. She bore all in a cheerful and Christian spirit.

Her funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. John's church, West Hoboken. The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, Hoboken, N. J.

HAWKS, the Rev. Francis Lister, LL.D., one of the most prominent divines in the Protestant Episcopal church in the country. New York, Sept. 27, aged 68 years. He was born in Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798, University of North Carolina 1815, studied law and served in the Legislature of his native State.

He was ordained in 1828. He officiated for a brief period in New Haven, Ct., as assistant to Dr. Harry Crosswell; and in 1829 he became assistant minister to St. James's church, Philadelphia. Early in 1831 he became rector of St. Stephen's church, New York, which post he resigned at the close of the year. He was then called to St. Thomas's church, New York, of which he continued rector until 1843, when he removed to Mississippi, and was rector of Christ church, New Orleans, till 1849. He was next rector of Calvary church, New York, till the breaking out of the war, when, having Southern proclivities, he went to Baltimore. At the close of the war he again returned to New York and resumed his ministry in the University Chapel, Washington Square. In 1855 he was appointed to the missionary bishopric of the Southwest, in 1843 of Mississippi, and in 1854 of Rhode Island, all of which he declined. *Noluit episcopari*. In 1837 he, with Dr. Henry, established the *New York Review*, which he edited for a while. About this time he established a school in Flushing, L. I., which in a few years reduced him to bankruptcy. His contributions to literature and science have been very numerous. Among his most important works are: "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1820-26" (4 vols. 8vo. 1823-8); "Digest of all the Cases Decided and Reported in North Carolina"; "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States" (2 vols. 8vo., embracing Virgi-

nia and Maryland, 1836-41); "Egypt and its Monuments" (8vo. 1849); "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church" (12mo. 1840). Dr. Hawks has translated Rovero and Tschudi's "Antiquities of Peru," (1854), and has edited the "Official and other State papers of Maj. Gen. Alexander Hamilton" (12mo., 1842); and various other literary works.

KIDDER, Sergeant Luther T., Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 24, aged 22 years.

LYNDE, John S. M.D., Norridgewock, Me., Oct., aged 78 years.

Dr. Lynde was born in Guilford, Vt., Sept. 4, 1788, graduated at the Medical College in Woodstock, Vt., was a resident of that town and Plymouth until 1827, when he settled at Norridgewock, Me., and has ever since been one of its most prominent citizens. He possessed an original and well cultivated mind, and his scientific attainments were of a high character. He was a poet of no mean order, while as a public lecturer on agricultural and scientific topics he was well known throughout the State, and our readers of ten or fifteen years ago will doubtless remember with pleasure the many contributions, historical, scientific and poetical, that came from his pen.—*Augusta (Me.) Farmer*.

MILLER, Seth, Esq., South Middleboro', Mass., July 29, aged 95 years, 4 months and 23 days.

An extensive land holder, and one of the wealthiest men in that town. He was the father of Major Gen. Darius Miller, and of Seth Miller, Jr. Esq., of Wareham.

NASON, Susan A., daughter of Andrew Nason, Lynn, Mass., Sept. 20, aged 26 years and 6 months. Formerly of Roxbury.

NEWCOMB, Joseph Warren, Jr., Burlington, N. J., at his residence, Oct. 17, aged 35 years. He was great grandson of Gen. Joseph Warren. He was a native of Greenfield, Mass., and author of several popular magazine articles.

PATTEN, Dea. Aaron H., Billerica, Mass., Sept. 10, aged 67 years, a worthy and industrious man.

PARKHURST, W. G., a distinguished phonographer, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10. He was a native of New Hampshire, and one of the principal clerks in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

PERCEE, Anson, Lakeville, Mass., Aug. 12, in the 83d year of his age. He was descended from Abraham Peirce, of Plymouth, the emigrant, through Isaac² of Duxbury, Isaac³ Jr., of Middleboro', Elisha⁴ of M. and wife Margaret Peirce, and was the 5th son and 11th child of

- Abraham^s and the eldest born of Mary Russell, a 2d wife. He was born Jan. 14, 1784, and married Sally Hathaway, of Taunton, June 1, 1806. She was descended from John¹ of Taunton, now Berkley, through John² Jr., of Free-town, Ensign Jacob³ and wife Philip Chase, Melariah⁴ and wife Anna Hoskins, Job⁵ and wife Mary Chase, and was daughter of Job⁶ of Taunton and wife Deborah Becord.
- PORTER, Rev. Noah, D.D., Farmington, Ct., Sept. 24, aged 85 years. Graduated at Yale, class 1803, and ordained in 1806 in his native town, where he continued till his death.
He was contributor to the *Christian Spectator* from 1814 to 1830. He was held in high esteem.
- PUTNAM, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne (Ware), wife of Rev. George Putnam, D.D., Roxbury, March 24, aged 57 years. See *Register*, vol. iii. page 150.
- RAREY, John S., the celebrated horse tamer, Cleveland, O., Oct. 4, aged about 38 years.
He was a native of Franklin Co., O., where he had a fine farm. For an account of his wonderful success, in reducing to subjection the wildest colts and horses, see *Harper's Magazine*.
- SHELDON, Rev. Luther, D.D., Easton, Sept. 16, aged 81 years.
He was born in Rupert, Vt., Feb. 18, 1785. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1808, was ordained at Easton, Oct. 24, 1810, thus continuing a connected ministry among the people of his first choice 56 years.
- SMITH, Mrs. Abigail J., wife of Mr. Daniel Smith, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 28, aged 81 years. She was an excellent woman, and mother of Prof. D. Talbot Smith, of Bangor, Me.
- SNELING, Mr. Enoch H., Boston, Aug. 29, aged 76 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was much respected.
- SPAULDING, Dea. Amos, Billerica, Mass., Sept. 23, aged 76 years.
- STAPLES, Captain Nathaniel, Lakeville, Mass. The deceased was born in Taunton, but for several years resided in Berkley, where he was commissioned Lieut. of the 1st Foot Company of Infantry, then commanded by Hon. Samuel French, and succeeded the latter as Capt., March 31, 1807; honorably discharged 1809. He removed to Middleborough, now Lakeville, April, 1822, where he resided until his death. Was one of the selectmen of Middleborough, and represented that town in State Legislature. His wife was Lydia, a daughter of Capt. Henry Peirce, of Middleborough, and wife Salome, a daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Hinds. She survived her husband but a brief period.
- STICKNEY, Miss Esther B., Newburyport, Mass., May 1, daughter of William and Priscilla Stickney, aged 43 years.
- STOCKTON, Commodore Robert F., Princeton, N. J., Oct. 6, aged 70 years.
He first entered the Navy in 1811, and has been in public life most of his days. He represented New Jersey two sessions in the U. S. Senate, and leaves a wide and honorable reputation.
- THURSTON, Miss Mary D., Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 23, aged 39 years. She was the daughter of Dea. Stephen Thurston, late of Bedford, N. H., and granddaughter of Noah Worcester, Esq., of Hollis, N. H. She was beloved by all who knew her, and she fell asleep in Jesus.
- TILTON, John E., bookseller, Boston, April 7, aged —. He was son of John G. Tilton, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.
- TUCKER, the Rev. Elijah Withington, Northfield, Ct., Aug. 6, aged 56 years.
He was born in Dorchester, Mass., March, 1810, and was the son of Ather-ton and Joanna Tucker; graduated at Brown University 1838, and subsequently at Andover Seminary. He was ordained at South Newmarket, N. H., 1841, where he remained four years. He was installed at Chatham, Mass., March 25, 1846; in Lebanon, Ct., Sept. 28, 1853. He was there and at Preston until the spring of 1865, when he became acting pastor of Northfield church [Litchfield]. He was a good and faithful minister.
- VAN BUREN, John, on board the Steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool to New York, Oct. 13, aged 56 years. He was son of Martin Van Buren, former President of the U. S. A. He was for many years a prominent lawyer and politician, figuring extensively in New York politics, and at times exerted a wide influence in the Democratic party. In the early part of the war he came out in favor of the government, and we believe he acted for a year or two with the Republicans, but the McClellan campaign found him acting with his old friends, and last year he became the recognized leader of the party in New York, and accepted the nomination for Attorney General and was defeated.
He was a man of considerable ability, though much of his influence was due to the prestige of his father's name.
In early years he was known by the title of "Prince John," and was regarded "as the glass of fashion and the mould of form," but he long since assumed the full proportions of a well-conditioned Knickerbocker, and was ad-

minged not so much for the graces of person as for a genial temperament, a ready wit, and for an independence of bearing and thought.

WALKER, Rev. Augustus A., a missionary of the American Board, of cholera, Diarrhoea, Turkey, Sept. 13. The ravages of the disease had nearly ceased in that city; but he was suddenly seized on the 11th, and no remedies sufficed to save his valuable life. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, in Massachusetts and elsewhere, will receive this intelligence with peculiar sadness. He was a most excellent man and a most useful missionary. The loss to his associates it is impossible to over-estimate.

WHIPPLE, John, Esq., Providence, R. I., Oct. 17, aged 82 years. He was one of the most eminent lawyers and orators of Rhode Island.

WHITNEY, L. Henry, Brush Hill, Milton, Mass., eldest son of Mr. Henry A. and Fanny L. Whitney, and grandson of Mr. Joseph Whitney, of Boston, Oct. 23, aged 13 years. He was accidentally shot by a young companion with whom he was gunning. He was a lad of great promise, and we tender our kindest sympathies to the deeply afflicted family.

WILDER, Hon. David, North Leominster, Sept. 21, aged 88 years. He has been Justice of the Peace and Quorum, State Representative and Senator, member of the Governor's Council, and Treasurer of the State from 1837 to 1843, the constitutional term of five years. In 1851 he published a "History of the Town of Leominster," but of late years has enjoyed in quiet the declining years of a well spent life.

WILLIAMS, Moses Blake, Brookline, Oct. 7, aged 46 years.

WILLIAMS, Maj. Gen. Seth, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lombard, in Boston, on the 23d March, 1866, a. 44.

He was born in March, 1822, and was the son of Daniel Williams, Esq., of Augusta, Maine, and a nephew of the late Hon. Reuel Williams, formerly United States Senator from Maine. He was a grandson of Seth Williams, who migrated from Easton, Massachusetts, to Augusta, Maine, about the year 1783, and died March 18, 1817, who was a son of Seth Williams, who was born at West Bridgewater, May 21, 1722, and moved to the adjoining town of Easton, and died there about the year 1759, who was a son of Josiah³ Williams, who was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, but removed to West Bridgewater in 1719, and died there October 27, 1770, who was the eldest son of Benjamin² Williams, of Taunton, who died in or about the

year 1701, who was the youngest son of Richard¹ Williams, one of the first settlers in, and the father of, the town of Taunton, a man of much distinction, and who often represented Taunton in the General Courts of the Plymouth Colony, who was a Welchman by birth, and who died at Taunton in 1693, aged 87.

He grad. at West Point in 1842, and was commissioned in the second artillery. He served with great credit through the Mexican war, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was a Major in the Adjutant General's Department. He served first as Adjutant-General to Gen. McClellan's army, in his campaign in West Virginia in the summer of 1861; and when that officer succeeded General McDowell, Maj. Williams was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, and was commissioned Brigadier-General in Sept., 1861. In Aug., 1864, he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, by brevet. In November he was relieved from his position as Adjutant-General, and was ordered South on a tour of inspection; but returned in time for the last campaign of 1865, when he served on the staff of Lt. Gen. Grant.

He displayed unwearied energy and activity in the management of his department, and his services in the organization of the army can hardly be over-estimated.

WRIGHT, Hon. William, U. S. S., Newark, N. J., Nov. 1, aged 72 years. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives four years, and was twice elected to the U. S. Senate. He was a democrat.

YERRINGTON, James Brown, Chelsea, Ms., Oct. 16, aged 65 years. He was a printer, having learned his trade in the office of Mr. Hugh Brown, Providence, where he was fellow apprentice with Prof James D. Knowles.

In early life, in connection with Mr. William Godell, he established the *Philanthropist and Investigator*, a paper devoted to the interests of general reformatory objects, which was published in both Boston and Providence. Subsequently he was editor and publisher of the *Amherst Gazette*. During the existence of the *Boston Daily Advocate* he was employed in that office as foreman. At a later period he was connected with the *Liberator*, and was the printer of that paper for the last twenty-five years of its existence. He was a most excellent man, and was much esteemed by all who had his acquaintance. The deceased leaves a wife and five children.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

HOCKEY, Joseph, a resident member, died in Chelsea, Oct. 13, 1863, aged 61 years, 6 months. He was born in Rame, in the hamlet of Cawsand, County of Cornwall, Eng., came to St. John, New Brunswick, when a boy—apprenticed himself to the cabinet-making trade, and was afterwards engaged in that business, resided in Belfast, Me., went from thence to the town of Freedom, Waldo County, in the same State, m. Mary Boulter, of Freedom, in Sept., 1834, by whom he had one son and four daughters, all born in Freedom, viz.: *Russell Streeter*, deceased; *Clara Streeter*, m. Hiram F. Eliot; *Ada L.*, m. Allen P. Winslow; *Hortense B.*, m. Austin A. Turner (he died Sept. 29, 1866); *Mary C.*, m. John S. Parsons.

The name of Mr. Hockey is found in the Boston Directory for 1846-7, as a merchandise broker, at 14 Lewis' wharf; in 1848-9, as a weigher and inspector of hay, 17 City wharf; in 1850-1, under the firm of Hockey and Davis, weighers and gaugers, 13 Central wharf, and as Joseph Hockey, culler of hides, at the same place; in 1852-1856, weigher and gauger, 16 Long wharf; in 1857, pursuing the same business at 8 Lewis' wharf, and in 1860 and until his decease, at No. 15 on the same wharf. He was during the whole time a resident of Chelsea.

Mr. Hockey became a resident member of the Society in 1859.

The following is from *Zion's Herald*, of Oct. 21, 1863. "Joseph Hockey, of Mt. Bellingham church, long time superintendent of the Sunday School, died last week, and was buried on Friday last. Before his death, he selected his burial place, also the hymns and text for his funeral. Brother Peck preached on the occasion from John xi. 23. Brothers Barrows and Mellalieu took part in the service. The Sabbath School was in attendance and followed their beloved superintendent to the grave. In Bro. Hockey the church has lost an active, zealous and useful member."

CLARKE, Rev. Henry Steele, D.D., a corresponding member, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1864, aged 47. He was son of Oran and S. (Thomson) Clarke, and was born at Somers, Conn., Sept. 20, 1816. He was the second of four children, all of whom, with the exception of one sister, Mrs. Waldo Guthrie, of Zanesville, Ohio, are deceased. His great-grandfather, Rev. Eliphalet Steele, was probably son of Eliphalet and Catharine (Marshfield) Steele, and mentioned in the "Steele Family," by Daniel Steele Durrie, Librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Mr. Durrie says (p. 14)—"Rev. Eliphalet, Jr. b. 1732; graduate of Yale College, 1764; ordained preacher, 1770; d. at Paris, N. Y.; probably d. unmarried."

In the *Annals of Oneida County*, by Pomroy Jones, p. 289, is given the inscription from the table stone over the grave of Rev. Eliphalet Steele, pastor of the church in Paris, Oneida County, a part of which is as follows:—"He was born at Hartford, Conn., June 26, 1742, graduated at Yale College, 1764, was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry at Egremont, Mass., 1770, dismissed from his pastoral charge in that place, 1791, installed at Paris, July 15, 1795, died Oct. 7, 1817, aged 75. The Church in Paris, of which he was the first Pastor, was formed by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., in 1791, of 5 members. When Mr. Steele was installed, it consisted of 19; 273 were added during his ministry, and at the time of his decease there were 193 members."

From Holland's Hist. of Western Mass., Vol. ii. page 486, we learn that Mr. Steele was of West Hartford; was ordained the first pastor of the church in Egremont, Feb. 28, 1770. "Mr. Steele remained with the people with entire harmony, until the time of the Shays Rebellion, when, many of his parishioners being among the malcontents, they became his enemies, from the fact that he did not sympathize with them. Some of them entered his house at night, and after inflicting sundry personal indignities upon him, stole his watch and several articles of clothing." Mr. Jones, in his history, says, "Mrs. McNiel, widow of the late Henry McNiel, Esq., of Paris, and daughter of Mr. Steele, and who now [1851] resides in Clinton, although but a small girl at the time, well remembers this transaction. She says that armed sentinels were placed at all the doors and windows of the house, to prevent any persons escaping, and giving the alarm. The numbers in and about the house were so great, that resistance was entirely hopeless, and none was made. She

had blue silk in the house for a new bonnet, which was taken by these marauders, they saying that it would make good colors for Shays. When the party left they fired two guns in quick succession, supposed to be signals." "The disturbing elements thus introduced, never became thoroughly reconciled, but Mr. Steele remained with his people [in Egremont] until April 29, 1794, when he was dismissed. The church gradually diminished in numbers after this—left, as it was, without regular preaching—until 1814, when it was considered extinct." Mr. Jones, in his "Annals," relates a pleasing anecdote of Mr. Steele.

The parents of Rev. Dr. Clarke removed, soon after his birth, to Utica, N. Y., where his boyhood was passed. His mother died when he was quite young, so that he was early deprived of her care and christian counsel. His father, subsequently, formed a second marriage and removed to Cleveland, Ohio. The son graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1837; pursued his theological studies at Yale, where he graduated in Sept., 1841. He was licensed at New Haven; and was ordained at Wiloughby, Ohio, in 1843, where he remained but a short time, a disease of the throat compelling him to relinquish this his first charge just as a strong and tender attachment had begun to form between himself and the people. After recruiting for a few months, he commenced preaching at Northford, Conn. Receiving a call from Manchester, N. H., he accepted, and was installed Pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Sept. 20, 1849. Here he labored with success until the year 1852, when, in consequence of his troublesome throat and general delicate health, he was induced to accept the cordial and unanimous invitation to settle as Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Pa. Here he labored with most unremitting zeal and fidelity for more than eleven years. On the 6th of January, 1864, a cold which had troubled him for several weeks developed into serious illness, at first pronounced pleurisy by his physicians, but rapidly changing into typhoid pneumonia. And thus through eleven days and nights of severe suffering and almost constant delirium, this earnest pastor, true friend and most devoted and endeared husband and father, on the morning of the Sabbath, passed to the rest that remaineth for the faithful.

A commemorative sermon was preached to his bereaved people, on the Sabbath following his decease, by the Rev. Charles W. Shields, D.D., which was published.

Dr. Shields describes the ministerial character of his departed brother as one of perfect symmetry. As a preacher his abilities were of a high order; he had a graceful presence, a persuasive manner, an exact and careful taste, good judgment, a quick fancy, an acute and discriminating intellect. He had acquired a scholarly acquaintance with English literature, and maintained a high standard of pulpit preparation. As a pastor he was no less efficient and successful than as a preacher. He gave himself to his work with his whole heart. His gentleness and affability eminently fitted him for the pastoral oversight; fidelity and candor marked his teachings, and he had tender affection for his people. Dr. Clarke was called to a number of prominent stations in the church, and he took a lively interest and an active part in her various schemes of beneficence. "He was eminently the friend with whom a grave interest could be trusted, and the adviser to whom any question of duty or propriety might be safely carried." "He was tenderhearted, forbearing and forgiving, and in the breadth of his charity sought some excuse even for the very censoriousness which pained him." "Every opportunity for doing a little service was promptly seized, and no civility received was allowed to pass unacknowledged;" "thoughtful of others, rather than of himself, he was to the last the gentleman, no less than the christian."

Dr. Clarke was married on the 6th of May, 1857, to Ellen, dau. of E. B. and Almira Williston. Their only child, Ellen W. Clarke, was born Oct. 10, 1859. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Clarke and daughter returned to the home of her widowed mother in Norwich, Vt., where they now reside.

A few slight mistakes of time and place occur in Dr. Shields's beautiful and comprehensive tribute to his ministerial brother and friend, which are corrected in this notice. He was elected a corresponding member of the Society in 1858.

CHADBOURNE, Thomas, M.D., a Life Member of the Society, died in Concord, N. H., April 29, 1864, a. 73. He was the son of Dr. William and Martha (McMillan) Chadbourne, and was born at North Conway, N. H., August 13, 1790. His ancestors were among the earliest emigrants to this country from England, he being the sixth in descent from the Humphrey Chadbourne of whom honorable mention is made by Belknap as being associated in 1631, under Capt. Walter Neal, agent for the lower plantation, with Gibbons, Vaughan, Warnerton and Godfrey "as superintendents of the several businesses of trade, fishery, salt-making, building and husband-

dry." Chadbourne built a house at Strawberry bank, which was called *the great house*, in which Warnerton resided. *History of N. H.* (Phila. 1784), i. 47. See also *Register*, ii. 39, 204.

Dr. Chadbourne commenced his professional studies with Dr. Alexander Ramsey, attending his lectures in Fryeburg, Me., in 1809 and '10. After pursuing his studies with his father until 1811, he went to Hanover as a private student with Drs. Nathan Smith and Perkins, and received his medical degree at Dartmouth College in 1813. He commenced practice in Concord, N. H., in co-partnership with Dr. Zadok Howe, as early as 1814. He married (October 8th, 1818) Miss Clarissa Dwight Green, youngest daughter of Dr. Peter Green, a distinguished physician, who, at his decease in 1828, at the age of 83, was the oldest physician in Concord.

With the exception of about four years, from 1827 to 1831, which he spent in Conway, Dr. Chadbourne remained in practice in Concord until his death, a period of fifty years. He was justly considered among the most eminent physicians in the State, his practice being extended to neighboring and often to distant towns. He was elected a member of the N. H. Medical Society, in 1818, of which he was many years Librarian and Councillor; honorary member of the Dartmouth Medical Society in 1821; member of the N. H. Historical Society in 1825; member of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1841; honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1845; and in 1863, member of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1851, he attended the World's Fair in London, and was there appointed one of the Jurors.

Both as a physician and a citizen Dr. Chadbourne was highly esteemed. He had a firm hold upon the confidence and affections of the people, and held important offices in various religious and charitable institutions. He united with the First Congregational Church in Concord, in 1816, and sustained a consistent and useful christian profession till his death. For several years before his decease he was affected by paralysis, first in his limbs, afterwards his sight was much impaired. But he retained his uniform cheerfulness and serenity, and died in sweet peace, in hope of a blissful immortality.—[Communicated by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., Concord, N. H.]

In the *Register*, vol. xiii, pp. 339-41, will be found a genealogy of the Chadbourne family, contributed by Dr. Chadbourne.

HAYWARD, Hon. Elijah, Honorary Vice-President of the Society for Ohio, at McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, on the 22nd day of September, 1864, in the 78th year of his age; formerly one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Judge Hayward was born November 17, 1786, at Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He was the eldest son of Elijah Hayward, of that town, who was born in the year 1741, who was the eldest son of Hezekiah Hayward, of Bridgewater, who was born Nov. 15, 1707, and died in 1790, who was the second son of Benjamin Hayward, of Bridgewater, who died in the year 1733, aged 56 years, who was the fifth son of Nathaniel Hayward, of Bridgewater, who was the second son of Thomas Hayward, who migrated from England about the year 1634, was made a freeman 1646, was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and among the earliest and eldest settlers of that town, and who died there in 1681.

Judge Hayward, when young, was engaged in mercantile business, and, in the latter part of the year 1811, went to England, and was in the House of Commons, on Monday, May 11th, 1812, at the very moment when Bellingham shot the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, then prime minister of England, in one of the lobbies of the House. Bellingham kept an insurance broker's office in Liverpool, and, shortly before, Judge Hayward had occasion to call at his office, and spoke with him respecting some matter of marine insurance, though he was happy to say he had no acquaintance with him.

On his return from England in April, 1813, he resolved to devote himself to the study and practice of the law, and applied to the committee of the bar of Plymouth County for examining students for admission to the bar, who gave him a direction in writing to study one year and six months, under a qualified instructor, the languages, and such previous studies as were usually preparatory to the study of the law, and that his legal studies should commence after that period, with which directions he complied; and on the 6th day of October, 1817, he commenced the study of the law with the late Hon. Nahum Mitchell, of East Bridgewater.

In 1818, he again went to England to superintend the commencement and prosecution of the suit of Samuel Hicks and Sylvanus Jenkins, surviving partners of his late father-in-law, David Kingman, of East Bridgewater, against John Inglis and others.

He applied to the late Joseph Chitty, Esq., author of the treatise on pleading, in whose office the suit was commenced, and he retained as counsel Mr. Scarlett, afterwards Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Littledale, afterwards one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. Fell, the author of the learned treatise on mercantile guarantees.

The action was assumpsit upon a guaranty, and came to trial before Mr. Justice Bailey, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and a jury, when a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs. Exceptions were taken which delayed judgment about six months; but the exceptions were eventually waived, and judgment rendered on the verdict for the plaintiffs. During the delay Judge Hayward pursued the study of the law at one of the Inns of Court in London.

He was often in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons, and in the Courts of Law and Equity, and saw all the prominent men of the time in Parliament and in the Courts: often heard Sir Samuel Romilly argue cases in the Court of Chancery before Lord Chancellor Eldon. He was present and saw Sir Sam'l Romilly chaired, as the expression was, after his election as a member of the House of Commons for the district of Middlesex, and heard his address to the electors on that occasion. Judge Hayward often spoke of the great personal beauty and dignity of Sir Samuel Romilly, his beau ideal of human perfection, and made comparisons between him and Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, as an orator.

He had an interview and conversation once with Lord Brougham, and used to narrate what Brougham said on that occasion respecting American institutions: had some acquaintance with King William the 4th, when only the Duke of Clarence, with whom he once dined, and was took an interest in him as an American.

On his return home he again pursued the study of the law, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In January, 1820, he was admitted to the bar, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. On the 15th day of February, 1830, he was, without solicitation on his part, appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and held the Court at *Nisi Prius* in 48 Counties, when in October, 1830, he, again without solicitation on his part, received from President Jackson the appointment of Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, now a branch of the Department of the Interior, until the then next session of the Senate of the United States, which he accepted, and again on the 16th Dec., 1830, he received the commission during the pleasure of the President, which he continued to hold until 1835, when he resigned on account of ill health.

He was subsequently Librarian of the State of Ohio, and held various other offices of trust and responsibility, about the last of which was that in 1855, by the appointment of the Supreme Court of Ohio, of commissioner to examine the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, upon the complicated business of which he submitted a lengthy report, which was printed.

Of a kind and genial disposition, he made friends, at once, wherever he went. Of great intellectual power and incessantly studious and laborious, there seemed to be no science or knowledge, theoretical or practical, with which he had not a considerable acquaintance.

In the history of the United States, and of the several States, he was profoundly versed, and understood the early landed titles of each State and the history thereof, from that of the Plymouth Colony, including those of Ohio to the Spanish titles in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, with which he had much to do as Land Commissioner.

He was one of the most profound genealogists in the country. He had in MS. the genealogy of a vast number of families in Ohio, and in Massachusetts, and other portions of our country: and were the ancient records of births, marriages and deaths, in many towns in that part of Massachusetts, called the Old Colony, to be lost, his MSS. would nearly supply the deficiency.

Indeed, the late Judge Mitchell, himself also a distinguished genealogist, used to say that when he had exhausted all his means of research he used to send to Judge Hayward, of Ohio, who scarce ever failed to solve the mystery.

He was acquainted with most of the men of distinction, who figured in the United States from 1820 to 1850, and corresponded with many of them, and had seen most of the men prominent in England in 1812 and 1818, and had some temporary acquaintance with many of them.

We regret both the delay in publishing this notice of Judge Hayward, and the failure of it to do justice to his attainments.

He had been four years a member of the General Assembly of Ohio. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Royal Society of Northern

Antiquaries of Copenhagen, and of other similar institutions. He was made a corresponding member of this Society in 1852, and elected honorary vice-president in 1855.—[*Communicated.*]

GREENLEAF, Rev. Jonathan, D.D., died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1865, after a short illness, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in Newburyport, September 4, 1785. His ancestors had resided in that place ever since the original emigration; Edmund Greenleaf, his first American ancestor, having settled there in 1635. His grandfather, Jonathan Greenleaf, born in Newbury in 1723, was a ship-builder on an extensive scale, and accumulated a large estate. He was much in public life, and sustained many important offices. He was a member of the Continental Congress at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and subsequently was for many years in the Senate, or Council, or House of Representatives of Massachusetts. He adorned a profession of religion from the time of his entering the married state, in 1744, till his death, in 1807; and was for many years an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, under the pastoral care of those eminent ministers, Rev. Jonathan Parsons and Rev. John Murray.

Moses Greenleaf, son of Hon. Jonathan Greenleaf, born in Newburyport, May 19, 1755, was a captain in the Army of the Revolution from 1776 till 1781. He then commenced the business of ship-building in connection with his father, and from that time till 1790, they built twenty-two ships and brigs. His wife was Lydia Parsons, youngest child of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, already mentioned, and sister of Samuel Holden Parsons, a Major-General of the Continental Army, and one of the founders of the State of Ohio. In November, 1790, Captain Greenleaf removed with his family to the town of New Gloucester, in the District (now State) of Maine, where he died, Dec. 18, 1812.

The eldest son of Captain Greenleaf was Moses Greenleaf, who, after being engaged in trade in New Gloucester and Bangor, settled on a farm in Williamsburg, Maine. He was distinguished as a surveyor of land, and published a large and valuable map of Maine; also a Survey of Maine, an octavo volume of 500 pages. He was many years one of the principal magistrates of the County where he lived, and a Justice of the Court of Sessions.

Another son of Captain Greenleaf was the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, eminent as a lawyer in Maine, and fifteen years Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University. He died at Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1853, aged 70. He was a man of great weight of character in civil life, and a devoted and exemplary christian.

The Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf was the youngest child of Capt. Moses Greenleaf, and brother of Professor Greenleaf, who has just been mentioned. At the age of five he went, as a member of his father's family, to New Gloucester, Maine, and was brought up on his father's farm. He united with the Congregational Church in New Gloucester in October, 1807; studied Divinity with those eminent ministers, Rev. Edward Payson, of Portland, and Rev. Francis Brown, of North Yarmouth, afterwards President of Dartmouth College; and was licensed to preach by the Cumberland Association of Congregational Ministers in Sept., 1814. He was ordained pastor of the Church in Wells, Me., March 8, 1815. Besides the faithful and diligent discharge of ministerial duty, he found time, while settled in Wells, to compile a volume entitled, "Sketches of the Ecclesiastical History of the State of Maine," from the earliest settlement to the time of the author. It is a work of great value, exhibiting evidence of laborious research, and characterized throughout by great fairness and candor.* It is highly desirable that some competent person would take up this work where Mr. Greenleaf left it, and bring down the history to the present time.

Mr. Greenleaf's father and grandfather having, during many years, been engaged largely in ship-building, and one of his brothers, Ebenezer, having followed the seas from boyhood, until he rose to the command of a packet-ship from Portland to Liverpool; it is no wonder that the clergyman, of whom we write, should have been warmly interested in the spiritual welfare of seamen. We find, accordingly, that in September, 1828, he was dismissed from his pastoral office at Wells, in order to assume the charge of the Mariners' Church in Boston, and to become Secretary of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society. So faithfully did he demean himself in these relations, that in December, 1833, he was invited to New York to become the Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and Editor of the Sailors' Magazine, which department of labor he occupied till November, 1841. He then thought it

* Members of the Episcopal, Baptist, and other denominations, have testified to the correctness of these "Sketches," so far as these denominations were concerned.

his duty to return to the pastoral office, and supplied, for several months, a vacant Congregational Church in Lyndon, Vermont. Declining the call which they gave him, he returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., and finding, in the eastern part of that growing city, ground wholly unoccupied, he set himself at work to gather and organize a Church, where others had failed, and at an age when most clergymen would have thought themselves too old to begin a new enterprise. He was installed pastor of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, March 8, 1843. Here he labored with much success twenty-two years longer, laying down his work only with his life. During this long pastorate, he received to the Church nearly seven hundred (700) members; about three hundred (300) on profession, the remainder by letter. He baptized more than six hundred (600) children; officiated at five hundred (500) funerals, and two hundred and sixty (260) weddings; preached two sermons each Sabbath; holding regular weekly evening services, besides visiting his people at their houses as occasion required.

About six weeks before his decease, he had an attack of pneumonia, but rallied from it so as to be out again for a week among his people; administering the communion for the last time, and taking part in the public services of two Sabbaths. He was then seized with the same disease and sank under it, after the confinement of only a single week to his room, and of two days only to his bed.

He was eminently a self-made man, and a man of strong common sense. His early advantages were very few. Neither he nor his brother, Professor Greenleaf, ever enjoyed the benefit of a college education. At the mature age of twenty-eight, he forsook the plough, for the ministry of the Gospel, whose responsibilities he assumed after a brief term of preparatory study. Notwithstanding this, he became a man of many and varied attainments; so as to merit the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College, and from Princeton that of Doctor of Divinity. When in his summer vacations he visited his friends in the northern and eastern portions of New England, he received many invitations to preach; sometimes so as to be compelled to officiate four times on a Sabbath. To copy from the records of his church, following the notice of his death—"Not a popular preacher in the ordinary sense of the term, Mr. Greenleaf's ambition seems to have been to preach a pure, simple Gospel, from the earnest affection of his own heart, and God gave him great success in winning souls to Christ."

By a diligent use of such means of improvement as he enjoyed, he was able to write a terse and vigorous English, and to become very useful with his pen, as well as with his voice. His publications were numerous, and some of them had an extensive circulation. Besides the "Ecclesiastical Sketches," already mentioned, he compiled and published a "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," 1854; a "History of Churches in New York City," 1846; a "Sketch of Wells, Me.," published in the Maine Historical Collections, 1831; "A Sketch of Lyndon, Vt.," 1852; "A Memoir of Rev. Jonathan Parsons," in the Am. Quarterly Register, 1841; several religious tracts, issued by Tract Societies of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations; besides the Sailors' Magazine, already mentioned, and fourteen sermons, published at different times, one of which was reprinted in London in 1837. To the close of life, he wrote more or less for the religious papers, especially for the Portland Christian Mirror, and the New York Observer. He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1847.

He was married, Nov. 2, 1814, to Sarah Johnson, of New Gloucester, Me., who died about ten years since. They had six children: 1. *Sarah Johnson*, b. Sept. 13, 1815; died in infancy. 2. *Mary Presbury*, b. Feb. 9, 1817; m. Lucius Kimball, of Lyndon, Vt., now a widow, having no children. 3. *Jonathan Parsons*, b. Nov. 3, 1818; grad. Rutgers College, New Jersey; studied theology at Union Theol. Sem., Virginia; m. Mary L. Terhune, of New Brunswick, N. J.; was a Presbyterian minister; died at sea, returning from the south of France, where he had in vain sought the restoration of his health, Feb. 22, 1843; left no children. 4. *Catharine Davenport*, b. Dec. 20, 1819; m. John D. McKenzie, of Brooklyn; has had six children. 5. *Ann Elizabeth*, b. Jan. 23, 1822; m. Edward A. Cahoon, of Lyndon, Vt.; has had no children. 6. *Sarah Joanna*, b. June 6, 1832, in Lyndon, Vt.; m. ———. The others were born in Wells, Me. All these daughters, three of whom are widows, now reside in Brooklyn, N. Y. [Communicated by Rev. John A. Vinton, of South Boston.]

BUSH, Edward, a resident member, who was drowned in Boston harbor, June 21, 1866, aged 36, was descended from some of the earliest of the settlers of New England, his maternal ancestor, William Bond, of Watertown, having emigrated to this country as early as 1630. Mr. Bond was for many years a leading spirit among the

colonists, and held several of the most important offices of his day. Among his descendants are numbered some of our most prominent citizens. Mr. Bush's paternal ancestors originally settled in Westfield, in the western part of the State, during the latter part of the 17th century, several of whom had prominent commands during the Revolutionary war, and the war of 1812. His grandfather, Edward Bush, of Westfield, was, at the breaking out of the war of 1812, doing a thriving business in Ottawa, Canada, but being compelled to swear allegiance to the enemies of his country or leave the province within 48 hours, he chose the latter course, and without an hour's preparation mounted his horse for a ride of 200 miles, alone, through a then almost unbroken wilderness. He at once joined an expedition fitting out against the Indians, and fell, in a skirmish on the western frontier, leaving a widow with three children unprovided for. His son, Francis, the father of our late friend, then under 14 years of age, not wishing to be a burden to his mother, putting all his worldly goods into a small package which he carried in his hand, started on foot for Boston. Arriving here he found employment at the Watertown hat manufactory. In 1823, he moved to Chelmsford, and Oct. 21, 1828, married Jane Bond, daughter of Daniel Bond, of Watertown. Edward, their first son, was born Oct. 23, 1829. From the age of six to twelve, Edward was a constant sufferer from an affection of the eyes, and for months at a time compelled to remain in a darkened room, from which the light was entirely excluded; but a vigorous constitution enabled him, eventually, to throw off the disease, which at one time threatened to make him totally blind. At 16, he entered the employ of Mr. E. A. Staniels, a druggist in Lowell, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. Soon after he became of age he purchased of his employer his entire interest in the store, and started in business for himself. Being of an energetic disposition, and possessed of many warm friends who took an interest in his behalf, he was successful from the beginning. Close application to business, however, brought upon him a renewal of his former trouble with his eyes, and at the urgent solicitation of his father and brother he closed his business, and in 1859 moved with his family to Boston, where he connected himself with the firm of Bent & Bush—remaining a partner in the house until his death. In 1855, he was admitted a member of Pentucket Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and during the same year was made a member of Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, and Pilgrim Encampment of Knights Templar, and in the course of a few years took the succeeding degrees in Masonry, as high as the 32d degree. During the late rebellion nothing would have pleased him more than to have been able to take an active part, but his eye-sight and health would not warrant his following out the bent of his inclinations, yet nothing that he could do in furtherance of the cause was left undone. Having at one time three brothers in the service in different parts of the country, he was unwearied in his exertions to see that their every want was supplied; attending to the business which they left at home, and looking after the requirements of their families. One of them, Capt. George Bush, of the 13th Mass. volunteers, being killed at Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863, it was his sad duty to visit the battle-field and bring home to his family and friends all that remained of his gallant brother, little dreaming that he would so soon follow him, and by a death equally sudden and untimely. He leaves a wife and two infant children, George and Edward.

Although our friend was a man to fame unknown, few had, perhaps, a larger and more influential circle of friends. Generous to a fault, his hand was open to assist, whenever assistance was needed; always social, with a kindly greeting for all whom it was his fortune to become acquainted with, he had endeared himself to hundreds of his fellow men, who while life lasts will cherish his memory and his many virtues.

He became a member of the Society in 1863.

The following is the descent of Mr. Bush. On the paternal side:—*Zachariah* Bush, of Westfield, b. in 1719, d. Feb. 10, 1800, m. Mary Loomis; she d. Nov. 29, 1791. *Zachariah*, son of Zachariah and Mary (Loomis) Bush, b. Oct. 25, 1742, m. Mary Falley, Nov. 29, 1764, d. Nov. 24, 1811; she d. Aug. 4, 1822. *Edward*, son of Zachariah and Mary (Falley) Bush, b. Nov. 10, 1772, m. Rhoda Dewey; he was killed by Indians in 1813. *Francis*, son of Edward and Rhoda (Dewey) Bush, b. Aug. 22, 1800, m. Jane Bond, Oct. 21, 1828. *Edward* (our deceased member), son of Francis and Jane (Bond) Bush, b. Oct. 23, 1829.

On the maternal side he was descended thus:—*William Bond*, bap. Sept. 3, 1625, m. Feb. 7, 1649, Sarah Briscoe, of Watertown, Mass.; she d. Feb. 15, 1692, he d. Dec. 14, 1695; had 9 children. *John*, son of William and Sarah (Briscoe) Bond, b. Dec. 1652, m. Aug. 6, 1679, Hannah Coolidge, d. March 1, 1690, had 7 children. *Daniel*, son of John and Hannah (Coolidge) Bond, b. June 21, 1690, m. April 29, 1714, Hannah Coolidge; had 6 children. *Daniel*, son of John and Hannah (Cool-

idge) Bond, b. Nov. 25, 1723, m. March 1, 1765, Sarah Gray; she d. Oct. 24, 1834, aged 98 years, had 5 children. *Daniel*, son of Daniel and Sarah (Gray) Bond, b. Sept. 10, 1767, d. Sept. 13, 1842, m. Jan. 1, 1796, Hannah Stone; she d. Nov. 20, 1841, had 12 children. *Jane*, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Stone) Bond, b. Jan. 27, 1807, m. Francis Bush, Oct. 21, 1823, d. July 4, 1861, had 6 children. *Edward*, son of Francis and Jane (Bond) Bush, b. Oct. 23, 1829, m. M. M. Calef, Nov., 1854, and was drowned, as above, June 21, 1866.—[*Com.*]

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, September 5, 1866.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield street. Winslow Lewis, M.D., was called to the chair.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, of East Bridgewater, and Hon. Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton, both honorary members. The former had been chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and the latter at his death was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He also read a sketch of the life of Hon. John Reynolds, of Belleville, Ill., a corresponding member, recently deceased.

One honorary and one corresponding member nominated by the directors were elected.

William Reed Deane read a paper by Col. Joseph L. Chester, of London, Eng., author of the recent life of the proto-martyr, John Rogers, upon *The Hutchinson Family of England and New England, and its connection with the Marburys and Drydens*. This paper is printed in the last number of the Register, vol. xx. pp. 355-67.

David Pulsifer exhibited a manuscript Journal of the House of Peers, beginning 17th May, 1625, and ending 15th June, 1626, a large folio volume in good preservation; a very curious relic of the era immediately preceding Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Pulsifer made some interesting comments upon some passages in the volume and upon the period between 1626 and the Protector. The meeting then adjourned.

Boston, October 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the president, Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., in the chair.

Edward S. Rand, Jr., secretary of the Directors, announced that the Board had chosen as the Publishing Committee for the ensuing year, John W. Dean, William B. Trask, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., William H. Whitmore, William S. Appleton, Rev. Elias Nason and William B. Towne.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that since the last meeting there had been donated to the Society 44 volumes, 79 pamphlets, and 5 large bundles of manuscript, the latter bequeathed to the Society by the late Miss Charlotte Ewer, deceased.

The report of Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, was read by Mr. Sheppard. Letters accepting membership had been received from Hon. Horace Binney, LL.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., as *honorary*; from Charles H. Hart, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Ledyard Bill, of New York, as *corresponding*; and from Lt. Col. A. H. Hoyt, Boston, E. C. Leonard, New Bedford, Joshua E. Crane, Bridgewater, Dexter H. Chamberlain, West Roxbury, and William J. Foley, Boston, as *resident*.

The directors nominated three candidates for resident members, all of whom were chosen.

Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., of Hartford, Conn., then read an elaborate article on the British Aristocracy, presenting the history of this branch of the English Government in a point of view novel and deeply interesting. It was the result of personal observations in his visits to England in 1836 and 1853. The nobility of Great Britain, their grades, appearance, Parliament, and mode of perpetuating their order, were presented to the audience in the usual lucid style of Professor Stowe. He said:

The British aristocracy is one of the most remarkable institutions of the age.

It has outlived all the circumstances which gave it birth. It is an incongruity in all its relations to modern society. It is essentially onerous and oppressive. Yet while the hereditary aristocracies of all the other parts of Europe, except Russia, have faded and become powerless, this alone stands, fresh, strong, and vigorous, with no symptom of immediate decay, mighty in wealth, in talent, in political efficiency, and even in the affections and pride of the people.

The causes of this are:

First. The right of primogeniture and the law of entail. No power like the power of land.

Second. Constant accessions from the Commons, receiving from them every generation some of the most vigorous and energetic men, and giving every ambitious man

the hope that he may himself some day become a nobleman. Of about 450 or 500 members of the House of Peers in 1853, more than half (250) had received their present titles since 1770. Especially by marrying strong, finely developed women from the untitled ranks, the preservation of the purity of the blood having been the ruin of the other European nobilities.

Third. The wisdom of always yielding, and making a merit of it, where they must. Not more than one-half the titled nobility of Great Britain have seats in the House of Lords. To be entitled to a seat by hereditary right one must be a Peer of England, or a Peer of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland, established in the reign of Queen Anne. All grades of titles, except Dukes, are in the House of Commons by election.

Seldom more than 50 Lords of the 450 or 500 are present at the legislative sessions, no stated number being necessary for a quorum; and in the law sessions often not more than two besides the law Lords.

In 1853 there was one Prince of the Blood, or Royal Duke (in 1836 there were four), and the House was composed of Dukes 20, Marquises 23, Earls 135, Viscounts 28, Barons 218, representative Irish Peers (chosen for life) 28, representative Scotch Peers (chosen from Parliament to Parliament), 16, and Bishops, 30; English Bishops ranking as Barons, 24; the Bishop of the most recent appointment, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, not having a seat; Irish Bishops, who sit by rotation, 4.

The Sovereign can make a nobleman of any rank at any time, but can never unmake one.

The noblemen have no connection necessarily with the places from which they receive their titles; but the Bishops all have this connection, except the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has no special connection with Canterbury.

Professor Stowe mentioned incidentally the origin of the wool-sack. It is represented as having originated in very early times—when the great business of life was in keeping herds and flocks—in producing the simple necessities of life, and manufacturing, in the primitive way, the fleeces of their flocks, which were their principal material at that time for that purpose, into clothing. When any dispute arose, the Judge or Justice in the case, mounted a wool-sack. Hence the introduction of it into the dignity of the legislative or parliamentary proceedings of Great Britain. Professor Stowe said it looked like a large feather bed. The Lord Chancellor is said to have taken his seat upon the wool-sack. He never saw him on it, but sitting beside it. He did not know that the Chancellor did not climb upon it occasionally, but he should think he would be very liable to tumble off.

The wool-sack has for ages been termed the seat of the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. He also described the mace, which must always be present or the meetings of the House of Commons are not legal. It was this which drew from Cromwell, when he entered the Parliament house, just before dispersing its members, the exclamation—"What means this bauble? take it away," after which he locked up the House, and put the keys in his pocket.

The paper of Professor Stowe was full of minute and interesting facts, which are not patent here. The thanks of the Society were presented to him, and a copy requested.

A committee was chosen for nominating candidates for the election in January next, consisting of Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Thomas Waterman, John M. Bradbury, John K. Wiggins, and John W. Dean.

Gen. Adin B. Underwood read the report of the Committee chosen in April last, upon the date of the Sudbury Fight. This report is printed in full in the last number of the Register, vol. xx. pp. 341-52.

Boston, November 7.—The monthly meeting was held this afternoon. Winslow Lewis, M.D., was called to the chair, and John Ruggles appointed recording secretary *pro tem.*

The librarian reported donations during the last month of 27 volumes, 218 pamphlets, a file of the Evening Gazette for the year 1823, and four beautiful medallions exemplifying the rewards of merit in the Humane Society. The medallions were presented by Hon. Geo. B. Upton, vice-president of the society.

The historiographer read a biographical sketch of Edward Bush, of Boston, a resident member, who was drowned June 21, 1866, aged 36.

Rev. Dr. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of Johnson Gardner, M.D., of Providence, R. I., as a resident member.

The directors nominated one candidate for corresponding membership, who was duly elected.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., then read a very able paper on "Method in the study of history, especially in schools."

Dr. Clarke began by describing the old-fashioned histories, read in our childhood, as a task and directly forgotten, and the romantic histories of Shakspeare and Scott, perfectly and always remembered. He asked how history was to be made as real and as interesting as romance? To a child fable is not so interesting as reality, for the child always asks, when you tell him a story—Is it true? Truth is really more interesting than mere fiction. Dr. Clarke suggested that:—1st. There should be more *local color* in the history taught in schools, more picturesqueness and painting out in detail, and illustrated his meaning by a reference to Hawthorne's *Stories for Children*, 2d. That the only thing committed to memory should be the pivotal dates around which history turns—the dates from which others may be inferred, and suggested such a study as *Mental Chronology*. 3d. That history should be studied in classes, each person studying out of a separate book, and reading by topics so that the recitation should be made more instructive and interesting. Dr. Clarke related a very interesting fact of the present Princes of Prussia. A lady who saw them at the palace some years since when small children, told him that she noticed hung up on the side of their room, well worn, and apparently in constant use, some of Hawthorne's books for children, such as *Grandfather's Chair*, &c., and, said Dr. Clarke, who knows but an essential element of the training by which they have been able to guide so victoriously the late contest with Austria, was by the inspiration received from the study of these and other works of a kindred character?

The paper of Dr. Clarke was philosophical and practical, touching upon the distinctive objects of the society. The study of history in this new way called out strong expressions of approval from several prominent members. On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, the thanks of the society were presented to Dr. Clarke for his very instructive paper, and a copy was requested.

Rev. William Tyler, of Newton, gave an interesting account of his visit to the birth-place of Sir David Ochterlony, corner of North Centre and North streets in this city, within a few days, making the locality another historical landmark in the northern part of Boston. Sir David Ochterlony was the son of David Ochterlony, and was born Feb. 12, 1758. By his military services in India, he attained the rank of Major General, and in 1816 was created a baronet. He died 15th July, 1825, and was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlony, who is now living in England in the enjoyment of that title.

BOOK NOTICES.

History of Durham, Connecticut, from the first grant of land in 1662 to 1866. By WILLIAM CHAUNCEY FOWLER, LL.D. Published by the Town. Hartford: Press of Wiley, Waterman & Eaton. 1866. pp. 444.

We hail with much satisfaction this addition to the local history of Connecticut. Great credit is due to the town of Durham for assuming the expense of its publication. This example is worthy of imitation, and cannot be too highly commended. We wish every town in New England would hold itself ready to do the same thing, viz., to bear the expense of publishing its own history whenever a suitable one should be written. The labor of preparing town histories is generally a "work of love;" but it ought not, in addition to this, to be a work of pecuniary sacrifice. By a special act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposed and carried through in 1854, by John H. Sheppard, Esq., Librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, when he was a member of the House, towns are permitted to raise money for this purpose. We believe that any town in the Commonwealth, and we should hope in New England, would be ready to aid in the publication of its own history, if the subject were properly brought forward, after such a history had been prepared. A good example has already been set by town aid given in the publication of the history of Havertill, of Lynn, of North Bridgewater, and some others.

Of the first half of this history of Durham, we have much to say in commendation. It exhibits a large amount of patient and laborious research, is well arranged, and written in an easy and agreeable style. It cannot but be attractive to all persons who

have any associations with the old town of Durham. The ministries of its various clergymen, the subject of education, and the biographical notices are all treated in a most agreeable manner. The same may be said of the chapter on "Durham in the wars," though it must be confessed, that had a patriotic and loyal sentiment breathed itself out a little more freely in the brief notice of the Great Rebellion, which is styled a "civil war," it would have furnished a most suitable embellishment to the story of sacrifice, of suffering, and death, which eighty-five of the young men of Durham proved themselves ready to meet, and which a large number of them patiently endured. The officers should have been arranged by themselves, their rank indicated, and the company, and regiment to which both officers and men belonged, and the length of service, when it could be obtained, distinctly stated. This was due to the citizens generally, but more especially to the young men whose sacrifices conferred imperishable honor upon the town of Durham.

The last half of this book, which we excepted in our commendations, contains a large amount of valuable material; but, in our judgment, *not*, as the author states in his preface, "*disgested into a shape for publication.*" Births, baptisms and marriages are apparently transferred to its pages just as they stood in the original record, without any order or arrangement by which any individual or family can be found. The author says, "it should be kept in mind that a principal object of the town, in publishing this book, was to preserve the Records and place them in the hands of the inhabitants in a form convenient for reference." Any thing but convenience! Two hundred pages of items, every one of them valuable in themselves, mingled together in chaotic jumble! They should have been arranged in families, and in alphabetical order. Then the record would have been convenient for reference. But the crowning defect of all, and one not very common in local histories of recent date, is its want of any sort of an index. We hardly know how to express in suitable terms our painful appreciation of this most deplorable defect. We have no right to be indignant, but we are sure that scores of persons will be indignant, who may be compelled to spend hours in looking through this whole volume for a single item, which they ought to have been able to find without the loss of a moment's time. A local history, never designed to be read consecutively, but chiefly valuable for reference, sent from the press without an index, containing the name of every person mentioned, and the title of every subject treated, must be regarded as in an *unfinished* state. It is a defect for which no excellence in other respects can possibly atone.

E. F. S.

History of Norwich, Connecticut; from its possession by the Indians to the year 1866. By FRANCES MANWARING CAULKINS. "Many of these little things, which we speak of, are little only in size and name. They are full of rich meaning. They illustrate classes of men and ages of time." Published by the Author. 1866. Svo. pp. 704.

A history of this town was published in 1845 by Miss Caulkins, in a thick duodecimo volume. It was a work of great merit, and the edition being soon bought up, it has for a long time been difficult to obtain. The present edition "has been entirely rewritten, and is, in fact, a new work." The author states that she is "now enabled to speak with more certainty than in the former history upon many points, and particularly concerning the ancestors of families. Yet the work is designed to be strictly a *History*, not a collection of Genealogies. The field was too opulent in narrative materials to leave space for following out the family branches of so large a surface, and to map out the descendants of a few fathers of the town and not all, would make the work a failure."

The book, though not so rich in genealogical material as some works of the kind, has more of that description of matter than the average. Eighty-two pages are devoted to memorials of the original proprietors and their descendants; and twenty-one to other early inhabitants: while a thorough index of surnames makes every genealogical item in the entire work available.

The arrangement of the matter here is much like that in the author's *History of New London*; and the present work is quite as exhaustive and satisfactory as that. Sixteen steel portraits are given, among them those of Governors Huntington and Buckingham, General Ebenezer Huntington, a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, Mrs. Sigourney, and Senator Foster. Numerous fac-similes of autographs and imitations of gravestone inscriptions add to the interest of the book.

In these seven hundred pages is preserved a vast amount of material illustrating the

phases of social life of Norwich in the various epochs of its history—material that will be of great service to the future historian of our country, who endeavors with the spirit of a Macaulay to bring before his readers a picture of the past.

Besides the index of names before mentioned, a good "General Index" is also furnished.

An Oration delivered at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, in Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, July 26, 1866. By Rev. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS WHITNEY. With an Appendix, containing the other Exercises, and Notices of the deceased Soldiers. Boston: S. Chism. 1866. Svo. pp. 62.

The oration by Rev. Mr. Whitney is very appropriate to the occasion. He glances at the dedication of the Cemetery sixteen years before, when he himself delivered the address of consecration, and at the civil war, so little dreamed of at that time, which has since desolated so many firesides in the land: speaks of monuments to commemorate the dead in all ages, and gives a list of those erected in this country, beginning with that placed at Sudbury, by the filial piety of President Wadsworth of Harvard University, in memory of his father and his brave soldiers slain there in a sanguinary fight with the Indians in 1676. He also refers to what the men of Brighton did in the Revolutionary war, as well as in that just closed.

In the Appendix, biographical sketches of the twenty-three deceased soldiers, whose memory this monument is intended to commemorate, are given. They are very precise in facts and dates, and must have cost Mr. Whitney a great deal of labor. The whole pamphlet is a model for such productions.

The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. Morrisania, N. Y.: HENRY B. DAWSON. 1866. Small 4to.

This periodical, which has frequently been noticed and commended in the pages of the Register, passed, in July last, into the hands of Mr. Dawson, the well-known historical writer. The varied knowledge and unwearied industry of that gentleman are eminent qualifications for the task which he has taken upon himself.

Under its new management, the Magazine has been enlarged to double the previous number of pages, and new and attractive features have been added to the work.

The "volumes already published contain an immense mass of matter relating to American History and kindred studies, such as cannot be found collected elsewhere, rendering it a work absolutely necessary in all libraries." The Magazine is published monthly, in numbers of sixty-four pages each, at five dollars a year.

Demorest's "Young America" for November, 1866. Small 4to. pp. 32. Illustrated.

This is a charming little magazine for the young folks—sprightly, varied, good-natured, captivating. It is neat and artistic in type, engraving, coloring and covering. Yes, our quick-eyed "responsibilities" reply to me, "splendid!" It is certainly in advance of any thing of the kind we have yet seen, and marks a new era in our juvenile literature. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 per annum.

Verba Nominalia, or Words derived from Proper Names. By RICHARD STEPHEN CHARNOCK, Ph. Dr. F. S. A., &c. &c., also Corresponding Member of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society. ("Nomina si nescis, perit cognitio rerum."—*Coke on Littleton.*) London: Trübner & Co. 8vo. pp. 357.

We have had several excellent works on the derivation of proper from common names, but here the process is reversed, and a vast number of common names and adjectives are curiously traced to their true original proper names; as for example, "tobacco," to the Island of Tobago; "cereal," to Ceres the goddess of corn; "linsey woolsey," to Lindsey in Suffolk, England, where this kind of stuff was originally made. It is very easy to find fault with any work dealing so largely in etymologies which, from the very nature of the case, must be often fanciful or traditionary; but from a careful perusal of "Verba Nominalia," article by article, as William Pitt once read Nathan Bailey's Dictionary, we have come to the conclusion that Dr. Charnock has brought

a rich and varied fund of philosophical information to bear upon a task which he has performed carefully and well, and that his admirably printed volume will prove a valuable acquisition to the library of the antiquary and the man of letters.

Record of the Hoyt Family Meeting, held at Stamford, Conn., June 20 and 21, 1866. Prepared for publication by DAVID W. HOYT, Providence, R. I. Boston: published by Henry Hoyt. 1866. pp. 64.

The Hoyt family is large, social and wide awake. It must have had a very merry meeting in old Stamford in the last rosy month of June. All told, 527 of kith and kin were in attendance; and what with introducing, talking, singing, eating, drinking, speech-making and the like, the occasion must ever remain a "way mark" in the progress of the family. The oldest member present was Mr. Caleb Hoyt, of Salina, N. Y., now over 90. He supervised the construction of the first cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, at New Haven, and was a friend of Robert Fulton. He is hale and hearty still. It does not appear when the first Hoyt came to this country, though Simon Hoyt was in Salem, Mass. before, and in the year 1629. The William Hoyt, said to have emigrated to America, from John Robinson's congregation, Leyden, was undoubtedly by mistake in spelling, William White, who married Anna Fuller and afterwards came to this country.

It would be highly gratifying to this family, which has appointed Mr. David W. Hoyt to write its history, to learn whence and where the first of the name came over, and where the first settlement was made.

We have read with peculiar pleasure this memorial of one of our notable New England families; we have enjoyed the wit, the humor, goodnature and the little harmless vanity manifest on every page. It promises well for the times when families thus assemble "In union sweet and dear esteem" to search out their pedigrees, to honor those that are gone and to encourage those that remain. This is one result of the earnest labors of the N. E. Historic-Genecalogical Society, and who will aver that it does not greatly tend to cherish love of country, love of learning, love of liberty? Who will dare assert that it does not elevate, ameliorate, invigorate, awaken and call forth the noblest and the best emotions of the soul!

Military Measures of the United States Congress, 1861-1865. By HENRY WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. New York: 1866. Royal octavo. Pp. 88, with a portrait of the author.

Here we have in a solid and compact form the Congressional measures, and a synopsis of the arguments thereupon, which drew forth, organized, sustained and directed the military establishment by which the most formidable rebellion of modern times was overthrown. The bills were drawn and carried as the exigence demanded; they received in many instances bitter opposition; but they nobly met the occasion; they brought the country into an attitude to assert and to maintain its power—and now that the conflict has subsided, we look with admiration upon that wise and prompt course of military legislation, by whose efficient aid our arms achieved success; and while we honor the brave soldier for his deeds of valor on so many bloody fields, we cannot the less recognize the value of those labors, contests and victories on the floor of Congress which summoned up, projected, formed, and in one sense controlled the whole military organization. Of these important measures, the able and accomplished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate, is to a large extent the author; and most fortunate was it for the country in its heaviest trial, that while it had such a patriot as Abraham Lincoln to execute, it had such clear-headed statesmen as Henry Wilson to frame its laws.

Oration delivered before the City Authorities of Boston on the Fourth of July, 1866, by the Rev. S. K. LOTHROP, D.D., together with some account of the Municipal Celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of American Independence. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, City Printers, 34 School Street. 1866. Pp. 73.

A happily conceived and well written production, founded on the thought that history is the unfolding of the will of God. The subject, though sufficiently trite, is discussed earnestly, forcibly and eloquently; and the peroration, referring to the moral future of our country, is truly grand. The whole performance is worthy of the man and the occasion. The typography is admirable.



ENGRAVED BY

Marshall P. Wilder

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
AND
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

NEW ENGLAND
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MEMOIR OF HON. MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER.

By JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M., Librarian of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society.

To portray the life and labors of one so widely known, and so intimately connected by numerous official relations with public institutions and the great industrial enterprises of the age, is an arduous and responsible task: more especially as several sketches of this distinguished Horticulturist have already appeared, and a fresh memorial of his life, though extending to a later period and containing many facts which are found in no other narrative, may lack the charm of originality. It is the province and object of this Society to obtain biographies of benefactors of our country; and if possible, while they are living, to treasure up and record the events of their lives, before it is too late and they are lost forever. Col. Wilder has long been an honored member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and it was by the request of the Committee of Publication that he kindly, though reluctantly, consented to allow us the use of his Portrait* for this number of the Register.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born September 22, 1798, at Rindge in New Hampshire; he is the oldest son of Samuel Locke Wilder, Esq., and his grandmother was sister of Samuel Locke, D.D., former President of Harvard University, from whom his father derived his Christian name. With an elder brother his father removed, in 1794, to Rindge, from Sterling, anciently a part of Lancaster, Massachusetts, where they commenced business as merchants. He was representative to the New Hampshire Legislature thirteen years, held important offices, and was a member of the Congregational Church of that place. He married Miss Anna Sherwin, May 2, 1797—a lady endeared to her friends by great moral worth and piety, and a warm admirer of the beauties of nature. They had four sons and five daughters. In the Indian wars, to which the border settlements were peculiarly exposed, and in the Revolution and Shays's rebellion, the paternal ancestors of Col. Wilder performed meritorious services; and his grandfather was one of the seven delegates from Worcester County, in the Convention of Massachusetts, 1787, who voted in

* This excellent likeness is from a fine steel engraving, formerly executed in connection with his services while President of the American Pomological and the United States Agricultural Societies.

favor of the Constitution of the United States. The Worcester Magazine, Vol. ii. p. 45, bears this testimony:—"Of all the ancient Lancaster families, there is no one that has sustained so many important offices as that of Wilder."

Rindge was incorporated in 1768, and has given birth to several men who rose to a high rank in society. It lies six miles to the south of Monadnock, and in the midst of hills and forests, with thirteen ponds in its embrace. It possesses all the charm of a rural village, surrounded by picturesque scenery. From one of the heights may be traced streams, which from one declivity run into the Merrimack, and on the opposite side into the Connecticut. Rindge was famous in the Revolution for the daring and patriotism of its citizens; for hardly had the news of the battle of Lexington reached their ears, before a company of fifty men was organized, equipped and sent off in defence of their country; three of whom fell at Bunker Hill. The population of the place in 1859—according to Coolidge's valuable "History and Description of New England"—was only 1274. But it should be recollected that many a beautiful and flourishing town in that State has been merely the birth-place and nursery of young men who, when their education was finished, like fledged birds leaving the maternal nest, emigrated to some larger and more enterprising place. The granite hills of New Hampshire abound with such instances, producing minds like the diamond of the first water. Who can forget Edward Payson, the eloquent divine; Lewis Cass, Levi Woodbury, Jeremiah Mason, or that man of massive intellect, Daniel Webster, who seemed to wield the artillery of Heaven in the thunders of his eloquence! What a host of eminent men were born and nurtured among the highlands of New Hampshire!

Such was the birth-place of the subject of this memoir. From the door-step of his father's house he could gaze, on a summer morn, on hills and valleys, on flocks and herds, and the abodes of industry and comfort; or here, too, by a short ascent, he could behold the majestic Monadnock, which from its throne in the air looks down upon a hundred smiling villages—a mountain from whose summit may be seen the White Hills, Ascutney and Wachusett, looming up on the verge of the horizon, and afar off a dim view of Boston and the ocean.

That such rural charms and sublime scenes in childhood had an influence on his future career, there can be no doubt; for his favorite pursuits in life and his numerous speeches on public occasions are imbued with an enthusiastic love of Nature. Indeed, the brain of a child is a busy workshop. The philosopher may study it, but he cannot enter into the mysterious working of the boy's mind and predict with certainty what the man may be hereafter. The turn for a particular pursuit—the tact for some invention or discovery—the talent to charm the world by some heroic act, or intellectual power, may lie for years in embryo, until time or opportunity call it forth.

"It may be a sound—

A tone of music—summer's eve—or spring—

A flower—the wind—the ocean—which shall wound,

Striking the electric chain, wherewith we are darkly bound."—BYRON.

The parents of young Marshall well knew the value and importance of education, and they sent him to school, at the early age of four years. That period and his school-boy days Mr. Wilder has described

to us in a speech which he made on the 14th of November, 1861. It was on the Fortieth Anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. A. W. Burnham, D.D.: at the celebration of which, several of the sons of Rindge, who had long been residents in other places, were present. After Dr. B. had delivered an appropriate discourse at the church before a large audience, the assembly adjourned to the town hall, decorated for the festival, and partook of a handsome collation. The presiding officer, S. B. Sherwin, Esq., then called on the speakers, and the floods of memory began to break forth in sweet reminiscences of boyhood. Mr. Wilder drew a graphic picture of his early life, wherein he portrayed the old school-house near his father's door—the little rods of chastisement “resembling a bundle of apple grafts,” behind the master's desk, and the evening spelling matches, where each one carried a candle in a turnip to the arena. The whole description is so true to nature, and given in so humorous and happy a manner, that it is to be regretted that only a few extracts can be given.

“Who,” said he, “that has a soul within him can forget the place of his birth, the home of his childhood, the old District School where he learned his A B C, the Church where he was offered at the baptismal font, or the consecrated ground in which repose the loved and lost ones of earth?”

Touching his studies, and he had already gone through Adams's arithmetic, he quotes a quaint verse—some old college dithyrambic—

“Multiplication is vexation,
Division is as bad;
The Rule of Three, it puzzles me,
And Fractions make me mad.”

“Well, Sir, here I finished my common school education, and entered upon a higher course of study, which my venerable father—God be thanked that he is spared to this day—hoped would terminate in one of the learned professions. And strange as it may seem, I proceeded so far, as to read six or seven books of the *Æneid* of Virgil; and now, lest any one should doubt the correctness of this statement, I will attempt to construe and translate a line which I have not seen since that time. It ran thus:—‘Musa, Oh muse, memora, declare; ‘mihī, to me; ‘causas, the causes; ‘quo numine læso’—Ah, Mr. President, my memory falters, and I shall leave it to the learned divines by my side to translate the three last words.” (Laughter.) He goes on, “I think, however, I can truly say, that from the day my sainted mother first took me into the garden, ‘to help dress and to keep it,’ I have never seen the time when I did not love the cultivation of the soil, and I shall never cease to feel that a part of my humble mission on earth is to promote that most honorable and useful of all employments.”

He speaks affectionately of “his honored Pastor,” and goes on:

“I can recollect this old Church as it then was, with its high pulpit, spacious galleries and its square pews, surmounted with a balustrade, and rail, and how terrified I was if by chance I turned one of the rounds and made it squeak, lest I should have disturbed the venerable Deacon Blake, whose pew was between that of my father and the sacred desk; and now and then in time of service I opened one eye and looked around to spy the handsomest young lady in the congregation; and that here it was my eye caught hers, who became my first love and the wife of my youth. Of one other circumstance I have been reminded today by our honored Pastor, namely, that forty years ago this day I acted as chorister at his ordination.”

These quotations need no apology. They seem like photographs of long buried friends: they bring back the halcyon days of boyhood, and must call up many delightful recollections to every one who feels that the finger of time has touched his brow. And who that ever felt grief, would not sympathize with him, when he said:

“I never return to this good old town—the place of my birth, the home of my youth, and in whose sacred soil repose my mother, my brother and sister, the wife of my youth, and some of my children—but I feel sensations which no language can describe. I never revisit this ancient town, but with the first glimpse of her glorious old hills, over which I

have roamed in my youth with gun and fishing rod, my soul rises with the inspiration of the scene, and I almost involuntarily exclaim, 'Thank God, I am with you once again!'"

'I feel the gales that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,
As waving fresh your gladsome wing
My buoyant soul you seem to soothe,
And redolent with scenes of youth,
I breathe a second spring.'

At the age of twelve he was sent to New Ipswich Academy, under the care of Master Taylor. At this seminary, which was founded in 1789, several men of distinction received their early education: among whom were S. P. Miles, late principal of the High School, Boston; Rev. Addison Searle, Chaplain in U. S. Navy; the late Dr. Augustus A. Gould, and others, a sketch of whom will be found in the account of the Academy by Frederic Kidder, Esq., in the History of New Ipswich. He was there one year, and returning home he was put under the tuition of the Rev. Joseph Brown, it being his father's wish that he should receive a collegiate education and pursue some profession. But Providence otherwise ordered. With his gun and fishing rod, he preferred the forests and lakes of his native place and an active life, to all the charms of Virgil, though teaching the woodlands to resound ever so sweetly with the beautiful *Amaryllis*. Whatever his studies were, or the books he read at that time, he certainly did lay the foundation of an easy, graceful style of composition, and of much useful knowledge. Finally, at sixteen, his father gave him the choice of three things—to go to college, be a merchant, or work on the farm; and he chose the last. In this employment, whether industrious or not, he acquired, by athletic labor and breathing the mountain air, that firm, enduring health and manly bearing to which he was indebted for such mental and physical energy so many years of his life.

The business of the store, however, had increased to such a degree that his father concluded to take him into it: and it was a wise decision. There he began as other boys did, like a sailor before the mast, earning his promotion. He acquired habits of industry, method and punctuality. Under his excellent and judicious parent, he gained a knowledge of trade, he rose in trust, and at last was taken into partnership in the mercantile concern. He was also appointed Postmaster of Rindge. Soon after, in 1820, he married Miss Tryphosa Jewett, daughter of Dr. Stephen Jewett, of that place. She was the bride of his youth, on whom he used to look askance at church. She died on a visit to her native place, July 31, 1831, leaving four children, as named in the genealogy at the close of this memoir.

He had a taste for military tactics. Enrolled in the N. H. militia at sixteen, he made it an object of so much attention and pride, that he rose rapidly in office; at twenty-one he was commissioned as Adjutant; at twenty-five, as Lieut. Colonel, and finally, at twenty-six, was chosen Colonel of the Regiment. He organized and equipped an independent company in his native town, of which he was chosen captain; and among the New Hampshire mountain boys, there were few companies more popular than the Rindge Light Infantry.

As it is desirable to finish this department in the memoir of his life, it may be well to remark here, that after his removal to Boston he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. There was a time in the history of this company, when the militia, so important as the guardian of peace, the protector of the laws and our *dernier*

resort in time of trouble, had lost its influence, become degraded in popular favor, and was regarded by too many as a mere census of men and arms. Col. Wilder wished to see the militia restored to its pristine rank in public opinion, and did all in his power to promote a right military spirit for the defence of our country. This company suffered, in common with others, but never lost sight of its antiquity and former high standing. Chartered in 1638, it has celebrated more than 200 anniversaries, on each of which, with few exceptions, some noted clergyman has delivered a sermon; time has hallowed this patriotic festival; and long, long has its return been a gala-day in the city and honored by the people. For twenty-five years Col. Wilder had never been absent from this celebration. In looking into its early history, it became still more endeared to its members; for it is the only offspring in the world of the Royal Artillery Company of London, founded in 1537, and which by virtue of his rank the king commanded.

Col. Wilder, having been nominated four times and declined the honor, accepted the command in 1857. Induced to believe that his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, might be the commander of the parent company, he entered into a correspondence with him through our Minister, George M. Dallas, Esq., on the 1st of February, 1857, wherein he remarked: "Permit me also to state, that we regard the relation of these Companies as one of the many ties which bind young America to her old English Parent: that we fondly cherish the hope, and the belief, that these bonds will never be sundered; and we pray that peace and prosperity may crown both nations."

On receiving this letter, Lord Clarendon, on the 8th of April following, replied, enclosing a list of the present members of the Artillery Company of London, and a copy of the revised Rules and Regulations, and also at his Royal Highness's command a copy of Highmore's History of the Company to 1802, a scarce book; and said, "His Royal Highness begs that the Company may be informed that he cannot but be highly gratified at the manner in which the Parent Company, of which he is at the head, is spoken of by its descendant at Boston; and he will be much obliged by your having the expression of his best thanks conveyed to Col. Wilder, for his kindness in sending his Royal Highness a copy of the History of the Boston Company, which he has looked over with much interest, and will have great pleasure in adding to his library."

At the 219th Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 1, 1857, the commander, "Col. Wilder, then put the question, as to whether his Royal Highness, Prince ALBERT, Field Marshal, Captain General, and Colonel of the Royal Artillery Company of London, should be made a Special Honorary Member of the Corps—an overwhelming shout of 'aye, aye,' was the response, accompanied with great applause." It was voted, on motion of Gen. Tyler, that the commander should inform Prince Albert of his election. In conclusion, Col. Wilder observed:

"Gentlemen—I must not trespass longer upon your time. The moment has arrived when we should call into action the *hiz* guns. But before I close, permit me to say that I accepted the command of this Company from a conviction that the existence of military power is the surest safeguard of civil authority, and from a desire to aid in perpetuating the history and fame of our Ancient Corps. For more than two centuries it has stood a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom. There may it stand forever! [Prolonged cheering.]"

At the age of twenty-one, he commenced business under the firm of S. L. Wilder & Son. This continued till 1825, when he sought a wider field and moved to Boston. His acquaintance with military men and merchants in New Hampshire, gave him at once an extensive trade. In the wholesale W. I. goods business, under the firm of Wilder & Payson, he began in Union Street: then pursued it under the firm of Wilder & Smith, North Market street; and then, in his own name, at No. 3 Central Wharf, was in the wholesale and importing line till 1837. He then became a partner in the Commission House of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder, Water street; afterwards, Parker, Wilder & Parker, Pearl street; and at the present time, Parker, Wilder & Co., Winthrop square, in a warehouse which is one of the most capacious and elegant structures in the city. This firm has also a branch in New York. Mr. Wilder has passed through various crises of commercial embarrassment, yet he has never failed to meet his obligations and maintain a fair and honorable reputation; and has been successful in business.

As a merchant his character stood high. He was sought for to fill stations of responsibility and trust. He was an original director in the Hamilton Bank and National Insurance Company, and has held those offices for more than thirty years; he has been a director for twenty years in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also in other institutions of the kind. The Merchants' Magazine for January, 1855, No. 187, contains a portrait and well drawn sketch of the principal events of his life to that date, and the description of his indefatigable perseverance, his urbanity as a gentleman, and his appearance at the desk of his counting-room, surrounded by files and masses of letters from numerous correspondents, is there faithfully portrayed.

But trade and wealth were not the all-engrossing pursuits of his mind; though too often the sole objects of those who, absorbed in the details of commerce, become men of one idea—their horizon bounded by the money market—their delight in laying up for themselves treasures upon earth—until, with care-worn looks and anxious greed for more and more, they die, "passing through nature to eternity." Far from this was the philanthropic spirit of Mr. Wilder. In his prosperity he saw a wide field opening before him in which he could do good to others and benefit his country. He devoted a suitable time to business, and all his leisure to horticultural and agricultural pursuits. He spared no expense, he rested from no labors, to instil into the public mind a taste for such honorable and useful employments. He cultivated his grounds, imported trees, seeds and plants from distant countries, and thus by his example he endeavored to assist and elevate the rank of the husbandman.

Those who have resided long in Boston can well recollect the change which has taken place in our fruit market within a few years. They must have noticed with admiration the abundance of pears, apples, peaches, and strawberries of various kinds and delicious flavor, which in their season crowd the fruit stands; flowers, too, of surpassing beauty and rareness bloom in our conservatories, ready to adorn the festival or soften the sorrows of the grave. Whence comes this astonishing improvement in the most salubrious as well as the most ornamental luxuries of life? Go to the green-house, the suburban garden, or the large fruit-nursery, and inquire their history, and you

will find they are the work of a few enterprising men, among whom the subject of this memoir stands in the foremost rank.

It has been already remarked, that in the year 1831 he was bereaved of her who was the "wife of his youth." She left four young children, and the home where he had been so happy was turned into gloom and darkness. He sought a change of residence, and finding a spot, which, from his love of rural life, was calculated to assuage his sorrow and loneliness by useful employment, he in 1832 purchased the country seat in Dorchester, originally built by Governor Increase Sumner, on the Roxbury line, and near Grove Hall; here he has resided for thirty-five years. It is about three and a half miles from Boston. The house stands back from the road, on a lovely spot, in the midst of sylvan scenery. He has a handsome and choice library, to which he is no stranger—a large garden, orchard, green-houses, and a forest of fruit trees. He seems early to have learned and practised, in all his pursuits, one of those grand principles which influence the whole course of life, the philosophy of habit—a power almost omnipotent for good or evil in human destiny. He is an early riser, and devotes the morning to study or writing, or in the season of cultivation to his men in the garden, directing their labors and often assisting them, and in the middle of the day attends to his mercantile affairs in the city. The evening is spent with his family and his books. Every thing is done by method and system. Numerous letters from abroad are received and answered. Thus passed several years while he was acquiring that knowledge and skill in the raising of fruits and flowers, which prepared him for the usefulness and honor which he attained. He could now speak from experience. He has in his collection of the numerous plants and trees, 2500 pear trees, and has had more than 800 varieties of this fruit in his grounds. But, there is something so peculiar in the love and pursuit of knowledge, that it cannot rest alone, shut up and watched like the treasures of a miser; we long to impart it to others, and spread its blessings among them. Possessing this disposition, we find him joining or forming societies, in which he soon took the lead. Of such, a brief account will now claim the attention of the reader.

A charter was granted, June 12, 1829, to Zebedee Cook, Jr., Robert L. Emmons, William Worthington, B. V. French, John B. Russell, J. R. Newell, Cheever Newhall, and Thomas G. Fessenden with their associates, as a Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn was elected its first President; Col. Wilder soon after joined it; and although their names do not appear among the grantees of the charter, yet in its early operations they were among its efficient and most energetic supporters. It was a darling object of Gen. Dearborn—and he soon found a warm coadjutor in Col. Wilder—to make the institution a blessing to the public and an honor to its members. He spent years in laying out and embellishing the grounds of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge; and to him Forest Hills' Cemetery in Roxbury owes its origin and much of the striking but not gloomy scenery which surrounds that home of the dead. The grateful proprietors have erected a handsome monument to the memory of this excellent man, whose honored friendship the writer of this article regards among the sweetest reminiscences of his earlier days.

Many men of note early belonged to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society: John Lowell, Elias Phinney, Henry Colman, Robert Manning, Samuel G. Perkins and Alexander H. Everett, and also Judge Story and Daniel Webster, *par nobile fratrum*. Alas! not one of them survives.

Soon after the Society was formed, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, who for many years had been seeking an opportunity to found a Cemetery out of the city for the burial of the dead, suggested the expediency of purchasing Mount Auburn for this object, and also for an Experimental Garden. He presented a plan to the Society, and Gen. Dearborn, the President, was instructed to visit and examine the spot, and report on its adaptation.

The result was favorable. The premises, under the name of "Sweet Auburn," were owned by George W. Brimmer, Esq., who had commenced laying out and embellishing the grounds for his private residence; but on solicitation he consented to dispose of them for \$6000. On the report of Gen. Dearborn, resolutions were passed authorizing a purchase, provided a hundred gentlemen could be found to take burial lots at sixty dollars each; which was done, Mr. Wilder being one of the number, and a conveyance was made; and thus Mount Auburn was originally established as a Cemetery and Experimental Garden. "But the proprietors of these lots were not de facto members of the Horticultural Association, and in 1835 expressed a desire for a separation of the Cemetery from the Society. On Mr. Wilder's motion, a committee representing each of these interests was appointed, to mature a plan and agree on the conditions of separation. This body, of which Judge Story was chairman, acting for the proprietors of the cemetery, as Mr. Wilder and his associate, Hon. Elijah Vose, did for the members of the Horticultural Society, made many unsuccessful attempts at agreement, till the Judge, despairing of a union, arose and left the room. This was a critical moment for both institutions. Mr. W. saw the danger, and following the Judge, besought him to return, at the same time pledging him the most cordial co-operation in a new proposition for a settlement. They returned, and having resumed their seats, the subject of this sketch submitted a resolution, providing that one fourth part of the gross proceeds from the annual sale of lots, after deducting certain expenses, should be paid year by year by the proprietors to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in consideration of its relinquishing its right and title to the same."* This resolution prevailed, and became the basis of the separation of these two interests—a transaction in the highest degree beneficial to both—enabling the proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery to prosecute the world-renowned object with more singleness of purpose, and with greater success; and also placing at the disposal of the Horticultural Society a considerable portion of the funds for the erection of the Hall in School street, and since for the elegant Temple in Tremont street. This income is both annual and perpetual, and the present year amounts to more than eight thousand dollars.

In 1840, Mr. Wilder was chosen the fourth President of the Society—an office to which he was annually elected for eight years. His first

* "Portraits of Eminent Americans now living," by John Livingston, 1854.

effort was to erect a Horticultural Hall. Being chairman of the building committee, which could not agree on a site, he and Josiah Stickney, Esq. purchased on private account the old Latin school-house in School street, and offered it to the Society, which was accepted. Mr. Wilder was requested, on the 14th day of September, 1841, to lay the corner stone; and on that day, in presence of the members and a large assembly of spectators, the ceremony was performed. In his address he observes:

"I cannot conclude my remarks without alluding to an act which should never be forgotten, a meritorious one—and be it ever remembered, that to this Society the community are indebted for the foundation and consecration of Mount Auburn Cemetery—that hallowed resting place for the dead—that 'Garden of Graves.' Noble act! glorious deed! a measure calculated to reflect honor on any institution, and I doubt not it will redound to the credit of this, and will be gratefully remembered while this corner stone endures, and when we and the members of this institution shall be quietly reposing in the 'Field of Peace,' or sleeping beneath the sods of the valley."

A fine granite structure, ornamental to the city, was soon erected. It contained a hall for exhibition, library, committee room, and every convenience for that time. It was dedicated in the presence of Hon. John Quincy Adams, Gov. Briggs, and other distinguished gentlemen; and an ornate and appropriate address was delivered by the Hon. George Lunt. But in a few years this Hall proved insufficient. The increasing interest and enterprise of the Society demanded a still more commodious edifice, especially for the splendid contributions of fruits and flowers. An offer of \$70,000 for the estate having been made by Mr. H. D. Parker—which was much more than the cost—they sold it to him, and he built on the spot an elegant addition to the Parker House, with its marble façade. On removal of the building, in 1857, the box containing the plate, documents, coins and memorials was opened, by order of the Society, by Mr. Wilder in presence of the members, the plate not being in the least tarnished, though sixteen years had elapsed. It was resealed, and deposited with the new box of memorials and documents, when the corner stone of the present superb Hall was laid in 1865.

The erection of the first Horticultural Hall and the exhibitions attracted public attention more and more; and these were occasionally closed by a grand festival, in which ladies and gentlemen participated.

The Triennial Celebration of the Horticultural Society on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1845, at Faneuil Hall, was a brilliant and imposing spectacle; whether we consider the assemblage of beauty—the array of intellectual power—or the display of fruits and flowers, in almost endless variety, which ornamented the tables, as though Flora and Pomona had met within the walls of this hallowed temple, and breathed a celestial aroma on the place. This joyous banquet commemorated their 17th anniversary.

Faneuil Hall had been fitted up with great taste, and was superbly decorated with wreaths and evergreens, roses and festoons of flowers. The panels of the galleries were filled on one side with the names of Lowell, Buel, Fessenden, Prince, Manning and Michaux:—on the other side with Loudon, Van Mons, Knight, Jussieu, Duhamel and Douglass, and in front those of Linnæus and De Candolle. Thirteen tables were spread with viands, fruits and bouquets—luxuries from abroad or the rich growth of suburban gardens. Surrounding these appeared six hundred ladies and gentlemen, and on the platform, with

a seat a little raised for the President, sat Daniel Webster, the venerable Josiah Quincy, Robert C. Winthrop, Caleb Cushing, Geo. S. Hillard, and delegates from other States; and there was the Rev. Dr. John Codman, the pastor of Col. Wilder, who invoked the blessing. Over all this festal scene the portrait of the immortal WASHINGTON hung from the walls, stirring up the memory of his glory and love of rural life. And, as though it needed one more eminent Bostonian there to make the festival complete in all its parts, suddenly a Committee at the door announced the arrival of a guest, who on reaching the platform was introduced by the President in this happy manner:—

“Ladies and Gentlemen—It is with feelings of high gratification that I am enabled to present to you a distinguished member of our association, who after an absence of several years of honorable service at the Court of St. James, has this day arrived on the shores of New England. I introduce to your cordial greeting, his Excellency EDWARD EVERETT.” [Great applause.]

Many excellent sentiments, accompanied with music and original songs, enlivened the occasion, but they must be passed over and only a few extracts offered from the eloquent speeches which crowned the banquet. The President commenced with a few appropriate remarks on the institution, and observed—

“Sixteen years ago this day, its first exhibition was held in the Exchange Coffee House in this city, and as an illustration of the great success and prosperity that has attended the efforts of its members, I quote from the published Report of the Society. The number of the contributors on that occasion was thirty-two; the baskets and dishes of fruits less than one hundred; and the amount of premiums offered, less than \$200. And as a further illustration, I notice by this Report that the contribution of Robert Manning, the Pomologist of America, consisted of but one basket of peaches; while at the present exhibition, the family of that lamented man have sent us 249 varieties of the pear. And in a note I received from him a short time previous to his decease, he stated that he had gathered into his own collection, from a point of time but a few years antecedent to the formation of the institution, nearly 2,000 varieties of fruits.”

“I congratulate the Society on the liberal and increasing patronage of the community—on the addition of more than 100 new members to its ranks, during the last nine months—on the continued improvement in the productions exhibited—on the honorable and elevated standing our institution sustains both at home and abroad—and on the harmony and union that prevail among us.”

The President then proposed—

“Our late Minister to the Court of St. James. We honor him as a scholar, we respect him as a statesman, and we love him as a noble specimen of the fruits of New England culture.” [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Everett—

“I am greatly indebted to you for this cordial reception. I cannot but feel under great obligations to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which I have long had the honor of being a member—though a very unprofitable one—that the first voice of salutation which reached me on returning home, proceeded from them. Our respected fellow-citizens, Messrs. Josiah Bradlee and Stephen Fairbanks, on their morning stroll through East Boston, were good enough, before I had set foot on *terra firma*, to convey to me your kind invitation. . . . I regret that I am so little able to thank you in a proper manner. I have been so lately rocking upon the Atlantic, whose lullaby is not always the gentlest, that I am hardly fit for rocking in the ‘Old Cradle of Liberty,’ to which your kind note of this morning invited me. I almost unconsciously catch at the table to steady myself, expecting that the flowers and fruits will fetch away in some lee-lurch; and even the pillars of Old Faneuil Hall, not often found out of the true plumb-line, seem to reel over my head. . . .

“The shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as we coasted along them, seemed to have a claim upon us, as a part of our native continent, and made us feel that we had at length crossed the world-dividing deep;—and when about sunrise this morning, after stretching down from Halifax, against a stiff south-wester, I beheld Cape Ann light-house at a dim and misty distance, I must say that I thought it one of the most beautiful pieces of

architecture I ever beheld. I do not know to what particular order it belongs, nor the proportion of the height to the diameter. And as to the ornaments of the capital, Mr. President, whether they are acanthus or lotus, or any other flower in your conservatory, I am quite unable to say:—but this I will say, that after seeing many of the finest buildings in the old world and the new, I came to the conclusion, at about six o'clock this morning, that Cape Ann Light-house beats them all." [Applause.] . . .

The President then gave—

"*The Marshfield Farmer.* 'All head in counsel, all wisdom in speech:—always ready to defend the soil and to make the soil more and more worth defending.'"

To which Mr. Webster responded—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, there are far better farmers in Marshfield than I am, but as I see none of them present, I suppose that I am bound to take the compliment to myself. . . . Mr. President, as it has been said from the chair, and in the sentiments round the table, it is our fortune in New England to live beneath a somewhat rugged sky, and till a somewhat hard and unyielding earth; but something of hardness, of unfavorable condition and circumstances, seems necessary to excite human genius, labor and skill, and bring forth the results most useful and honorable to man. I greatly doubt whether all the luxuriance of the tropics, and all that grows under the fervid sky of the equator, can equal the exhibition of flowers made to-day amid these northern latitudes. Here, there is all the brilliancy of color and all the gorgeous display of tropical regions; but there, the display is made in swamps and jungles abounding in noxious reptiles; it is not the result of cultivation, taste and human labor working on the capacity of Nature. Sir, I congratulate you that our flowers are not

'Born to blush unseen
And waste their sweetness on the desert air.'

The botany we cultivate, the productions of the business of horticulture, the plants of the garden, are cultivated with us, by hands as delicate as their own tendrils, viewed by countenances as spotless and pure as their own petals, and watched by eyes as brilliant and full of lustre as their own beautiful exhibitions of splendor. [Applause.] . . . Mr. President, we who belong to the class of farmers are compelled to bring nothing but our applause to those whose taste, condition and position enable them to contribute these horticultural excellences which we see around us. But the honor belongs to the State, and I shall not trespass beyond the bounds of reason and justice, if I say that there could nowhere, *nowhere* be a more perfect and tasteful exhibition of horticultural products than we have witnessed in this city the present week. Let this good work speed. May this good work go prospering and to prosper. And as we live in a country which produces a race of hard working men, and the most useful fruits of the earth, so let us show every year that it is not less productive of beautiful flowers—as it certainly is not of graceful hands to entwine them." [Applause.] . . .

The Third Triennial Celebration of the Horticultural Society was held at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 22, 1848. It was embellished in a similar style as the other festivals. Upon the supporting columns of an arch, were the names of Dearborn, Cook, Vose and Wilder, Presidents of the Society, on one side: and on the other, those of Appleton, Bradley, Lowell, and Lyman, benefactors. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were at the banquet. Among the guests on the platform, on the right of the President, sat Madam Alexander Hamilton, and around were the Clergy, Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the H. of Representatives in Congress, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor of Boston, Ex-Gov. Seward of New York, the venerable Josiah Quincy, Ex-Pres. of Harvard University, Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, John S. Skinner of Philadelphia, A. J. Downing of New York, Morton McMichael, Chairman of Delegation from the Pennsylvania Society, Hon. James Arnold, President of the New Bedford Society, Dr. Thompson of the Delaware Society, and delegates from many kindred associations. Rev. Wm. M. Rogers asked the blessing.

Sentiments and speeches followed the dinner. An extract is offered from the parting Address of the President, as he tendered his resignation; and, as one of the sentiments reminds us, it was on his fiftieth birth-day. Mr. Wilder said—

"But the time has arrived when in my own judgment it is proper that I should signify my intention to take official leave—and this I now do. If honor has attached to the office, I have surely had it lavished on me—if labor and anxiety, then I humbly claim to have borne my share; but wherever I live or wherever I may go, the name of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will cause a thrill of joy and pleasure, until this heart shall cease to beat; and should I be so fortunate as to retain in your hearts an affectionate remembrance, it will be my highest honor, my richest reward.

"One of the best pieces of advice that great writer, Sir Walter Scott, ever gave was to plant a tree. 'When you have time,' said he, 'plant a tree, it will be growing when you are sleeping.' Yes, ladies and gentlemen, when we are sleeping in the dust, and generations shall rise up and bless us for the deed, and

'Our children's children shall enjoy the fruit.'

And as an inheritance in my family, after that of a good moral and religious education, one of the greatest blessings which I desire to leave for them, is a garden well stocked with fruit and flowers; and when they are partaking of these luxuries of God's bounty, will they not shed a tear of gratitude and remember the hand that planted it?

"The time will not permit of extended remarks—one word, however, as to the future prospects of our Society. They are of the most cheering character. Within the last five years its list of members has been more than doubled; its new Hall, in School street, erected and furnished; its funds considerably augmented, and although its expenditures are on a large and liberal scale, yet it is believed that with its income from Mount Auburn, the day is not distant when its sinking fund will extinguish the debt, and leave means commensurate for all reasonable wants.

"For eight years I have annually been elected as its President, and since my first election, with but two dissenting votes—a unanimity far beyond my merit, and for which, and the cordial and vigorous support I have received from my official associates, I desire now and ever to cherish the most profound thankfulness and gratitude."

Mr. Webster then arose and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I have obtained leave of the President to remind this company that a venerable lady honors this occasion with her presence. She is the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolutionary army, and the widow of Alexander Hamilton." [Great cheering.]

To this the President responded in behalf of Madam Hamilton.

He then announced this sentiment—alluding to Faneuil Hall Market and the Cochituate water:

"*The City of Boston.* Among her varieties of fruits, she has two Quincy's (Quinces), which she intends to preserve—one in 'granite' the other in 'pure water.'"

In reply to this, his Honor Josiah Quincy, Jr., rose; but for the eloquent remarks of himself and other distinguished men, I am compelled to refer to the Report of the "Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the M. H. Society," September, 1848. The sentiments were full of wit, and the speeches of a high order. They will richly reward the reader of that pamphlet. One short paragraph must suffice. Gen. Dearborn, first President of the Society, observed, "When, riding through our highways, I see one shrub by the door or flower pot in the window, I consider it the emblem of virtue and refinement, of all that is good and commendable in man or woman, and I say to myself 'That is a good family, well managed, well educated, and in the right way to respect and confidence.'"

When the President retired, Vice President French, after a very handsome compliment to his talents, skill and fidelity, offered this sentiment:

"*The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.* May the remainder of his life be as prosperous and happy, as his former years have been brilliant and useful to his country."

With the close of this year, Mr. Wilder's administration as President terminated—long to be remembered as a successful and brilliant period in the history of this Society. Votes of thanks were passed by them, as a testimonial of their gratitude for his labors and services,

accompanied with complimentary resolutions, and a superb silver pitcher, of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars.

That the partiality of friends has not exaggerated nor the lapse of nearly twenty years depreciated the importance of his services, will appear by the following extracts from the Address of Charles M. Hovey, Esq., President of the Society, at laying the corner-stone of the Hall in Tremont street, September 3, 1864:

"But it is since the completion of the former Hall, that the progress of the Society has been more rapid, and its influence felt throughout the country. New life and fresh vitality were infused into the Society. It had the sympathy as it had the substantial aid of the public. It was appreciated as its founders intended it should be. Its objects seemed all at once to become apparent."

Also at the Dedication of the same, September, 1865:

"Fortunate was the Society in having in its presiding officer one who was so thoroughly imbued with the love of Horticulture, whose leisure hours were devoted to its pursuits, whose means enabled him to introduce various new fruits, plants and flowers, and whose distinguished services in Pomology continued up to this day, though now lessened by illness; but whose presence we hail to-day with more than ordinary pleasure after an absence of nearly two years."

Floriculture was not neglected while he held this office. His Camellia house was supposed to have contained the best collection in the country at that time, and would compare favorably with any thing of the kind abroad. Of the history of this plant he furnished an article in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Vol. i. p. 13, "Observations on the Camellia, with some account of its introduction into Great Britain and this country." He had many hundred varieties of this elegant tribe, with thousands of plants and seedlings secured by Hybridization, of which he gave a scientific account in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Vol. i. p. 35, "The Hybridization of the Camellia and its varieties." In honor of the producer, the Society named one of these plants *Camellia Wilderii*, the other Mrs. Abby Wilder, and awarded him a premium of fifty dollars. Colored plates of them handsomely executed may be seen in the Illustrated volumes of the above periodical. The stock of these two varieties he disposed of to Mr. Warren for \$1000, who afterwards sold some of the plants at a high price in this country and in Europe. Other seedlings have been dedicated to members of his family.

But it was in Pomology that Mr. Wilder greatly excelled, and was so widely known. He had imported fruit trees from England, France, Belgium and Germany. His correspondence at home and abroad was extensive. No pains, no expense was spared to disseminate trees and grafts of the best kinds of fruit. Mr. Livingston justly remarks, "In his orchards the pear occupies a place corresponding with that of the Camellia in his green-houses." More than three hundred varieties of the pear have been brought from his grounds to a single exhibition, and for several years he took the first premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the best collection. The peculiar manner in which he preserved them until spring he communicated by request to the Agricultural Society, in 1852, and published an account of it in the *New England Farmer*, Vol. iv. p. 103.

After his resignation of the presidency of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, he headed a circular in which several kindred institutions joined, for a convention of fruit growers, with the object

of promoting and disseminating knowledge of pomology throughout the country; and on the 10th of October, 1848, a large meeting, composed of influential gentlemen from various States, was held under the auspices of the American Institute, New York. They organized, unanimously chose Mr. Wilder their President, and adopted the name of the "National Congress of Fruit Growers."

But, the march of improvement is not always smooth; a cloud will sometimes rise in the most auspicious sky. "Without opposition," says Mr. Livingston, "another meeting of pomologists was held in connection with the New York State Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, and was organized as the 'National Pomological Convention.' This was a damper. Two societies of a similar kind could not co-operate so successfully, or bring such power and influence to bear on this important object, as the united efforts of one grand association. They therefore chose a joint committee of conference, of which Mr. Wilder was chairman, and the result was a consolidation under the name of the American Pomological Congress, since altered to the American Pomological Society. They agreed on biennial celebrations—one at Cincinnati in the autumn of 1850, the next at Philadelphia in 1852. From that time the union has been cordial, and greatly beneficial to the public. Mr. Wilder, being detained by domestic affliction, was not present at Cincinnati, and Dr. W. D. Brinckle, of Philadelphia, was elected to the chair; but at the next meeting he resigned the office and Mr. Wilder was re-elected."

An event, however, had occurred shortly before this, which cast a gloom over all hearts devoted to rural taste and science. Andrew Jackson Downing, of Newburg, New York, for whom Mr. Wilder had long cherished a warm friendship, and who had co-operated with him in the formation of this Society, perished in the *Henry Clay*, when that steamer was burnt on the Hudson River, July 28, 1852. The loss of such a man was a heavy blow on the whole community. His publications and labors had a world-wide reputation. He wrote that popular work, "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," dedicated to Mr. Wilder, who was requested by the Horticultural Societies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, to prepare his Eulogy for the approaching convention at Philadelphia, in September. It was one of his happiest productions, worthy of the friend whose loss he deplored. A few extracts are all our limited space will allow.

"But Downing has gone! His seat in this Congress is vacant; another will make the report which was expected from him. We shall much miss his wise and leading counsels in our deliberations and discussions, his prompt and energetic action in our endeavors to advance the worthy objects of this association, in the origin and progress of which his energy was so conspicuous. He has gone! He is numbered with those patrons and promoters of the ornamental and useful arts who rest from their labors—with the erudite and sage Pickering, the wise and laborious Buel, the ardent and scientific Mease, the humorous and poetic Fessenden, the practical and enterprising Lowell, the tasteful and enthusiastic Dearborn, the indefatigable and versatile Skinner, the scientific London, and others of noble designs and enduring fame. These have fallen around us like the leaves of autumn; and Providence now calls us to inscribe on that star-spangled roll the cherished name of DOWNING, struck down suddenly, when his sun was at the zenith of his glory.

"He rests in the bosom of his mother earth, in the city of his birth and in the sepulchre of his fathers, on the banks of that beautiful river, where his boyhood sported, and where the choicest scenery inspired his opening mind with the love of nature—a spot which will be dear to the thousands of his admirers, and which our love to him will constrain us to visit. We may resort to his hospitable mansion; but he will no longer greet us with his cordial salutation, nor extend to us the right hand of fellowship. We may wend our way through his beautiful grounds; but he will not be there to accompany us. Instead of his pleasant and instructive voice, which once dropped words of wisdom and delight on our

ear, we shall hear the trees mournfully sighing in the breezes—the cypress moaning his funeral dirge, and the willow weeping in responsive grief ‘because he is not.’ ‘His mortal has put on immortality.’

“When we think of the place which he occupied in the hearts of his countrymen and contemporaries—the expanding interest which he has awakened in the rural arts, the refinements and comforts of society—of his plans, which others inspired by his genius will unfold and consummate—and of his works which will be admired when the tongues that now praise him shall be silent in death, our sense of justice accords to him an earthly immortality—a fame which history will cherish, art adorn, and grateful posterity revere.”

The next session of the American Pomological Society was in Boston, Sept. 13, 1854, which was enlivened by a Levee at the Revere House, given by Mr. Wilder to the members on the occasion. It met at Rochester, N. Y. in September, 1856; in the city of New York in 1858; at Philadelphia in 1860; in Boston in 1862; at Rochester, N. Y. in 1864; and was to meet at St. Louis, Mo., 1866, but from the prevalence of the cholera there, the meeting was postponed to the present year, 1867, Mr. Wilder continuing as President. The following paragraphs have been selected from his Addresses.

AT ROCHESTER, 1856.

After discoursing on the disappointments and obstacles incident to the cultivation of fruit, he observes :

“Let nothing discourage you in this hopeful department of pomology. Go on, persevere ;

‘Give new endeavors to the mystic art,
Try every scheme, and riper views impart ;
Who knows what meed thy labors may await ?
What glorious fruits thy conquest may create ?’

“These are triumphs worthy of the highest ambition, conquests which leave no wound on the heart of memory, no stain on the wing of time. He who only adds one really valuable variety to our list of fruits is a public benefactor. I had rather be the man who planted that umbrageous tree, from whose bending branches future generations shall pluck the luscious fruit, when I am sleeping beneath the elods of the valley, than he who has conquered armies. I would prefer the honor of introducing the Baldwin apple, the Seekel pear, Hovey’s Seedling strawberry, aye, or the Black Tartarian cherry from the Crimea, to the proudest victory which has been won upon that blood-stained soil.

“Let us endeavor to disseminate the knowledge of the few among the many, that we may improve the public taste, add to the wealth of our republic, and confer on our countrymen the blessings of our favorite art. Thus shall we make other men happy, and keep them so—render our own homes the abodes of comfort and contentment, and hasten the time when the garden shall feel no blight, the fruitful field laugh with abundance, and rivers of gladness water the earth.”

NEW YORK, 1858.

In speaking of the enjoyments of such a pursuit and its influences, he says :

“And how delightful is the employment of the pomologist, going forth among his well-trained trees :

‘To visit how they prosper, bud and bloom.’

His love is always young and fresh, ever approaching them with keener relish and increased affection. They, in return, recompensing every kind attention, ‘clap their hands for joy,’ and like those flowers of Paradise touched by the fair hand of Eve, *more gladly grow*.

“The more I investigate the laws of vegetable physiology, the more I am filled with wonder and reverence at the benevolent provisions of nature—at the instructive lessons which she teaches. Our trees—from the opening bud to the golden harvest—from the laying off of their gay autumnal livery, and during their rest in winter’s shroud, waiting a resurrection to a new and superior life, are all eloquent preachers, proclaiming to our inmost soul—

‘The hand that made us is Divine.’

“Taught by their counsels, who does not admire the wisdom, perfection and beauty of this fair creation ! *The tiny bud*, encased in coats of mail so that the rude blasts may not visit it too roughly, rivalling in its mechanism the human eye, and destined to perpetuate its own species distinctive as the soul of man!—*the enamelled blossom*, unfolding her virgin bosom to the warm embrace of vernal air, bespangling the orchard with starry spray scarcely less beautiful than the glittering host above, dancing in rainbow hues, and flinging

on the breeze a fragrance richer than the spices of Ceylon's Isles; sweet harbinger of bountiful harvest!—*the luscious fruits*, God's best gift to man, save woman—the melting *pear*, rough or polished rind, with sweetest honied flavor—the burnished *apple*, tempting human taste from the mother of our race to her last fair daughter—the royal *grape*, clustering beneath its bower of green, making glad the heart of man—the brilliant *cherry*, suffused with loveliest tints of rose and white or dyed in deepest incarnadine—the velvet *peach*, mantled with beauty's softest blush and vying with the orieny of the morning—the delicious *plum*, veiled with silvery bloom, over robes of azure, purple, or cloth of vegetable gold! But what imagination can conceive, what pencil sketch, the changing hues, the varied magnificence and glory, when Pomona pours from her overflowing lap, the ripened treasures of the year! These, all these, are original designs, such as the genius of a Corregio, a Claude Lorraine, and the oldest masters could only imitate.

“Here, are creations, originally pronounced *very good*. Here, are inexhaustible sources of pleasure, beauties which fade only to appear again. Here, ‘life flows pure, the heart more calmly beats.’ Here, like the foliage and fruit falling from trees of favorite care, the true pomologist, after a well spent day, lies down to rest in the hope of a fairer to-morrow—in the glorious hope of partaking of the fruit of that tree, which ‘yieldeth its fruit every mouth, and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.’”

IN BOSTON, 1862.

After alluding to the unhappy condition of our country at that time, and giving utterance to some truly patriotic sentiments, he concludes :

“The more, therefore, we instil into the minds of our youth the love of our delightful art, the more will they appreciate the wisdom, beauty, and perfection of the external world, and the more will their souls become invested with that purity and refinement which enlarges the sphere of social happiness, and elevates the mind to contemplate with reverence and delight that Infinite Source,

‘Which sends Nature forth the daughter of the skies,
To dwell on earth and charm all human eyes.’

“And when our work on earth is finished, how precious the monuments which this art rears to perpetuate our memories! It was the custom of some of the ancients to bury their dead under trees, so that future generations might sit over their graves screened from the parching heat, and to dedicate fruits and flowers to distinguished men.

“What honorable testimonial to have a luscious fruit dedicated to your memory—a fruit which shall bear the name not only of yourself, but of your family long after you shall have been buried beneath the sods of the valley! How transporting the thought, that future generations will sit under the cooling shade of the tree reared by your own hand, and regale themselves with its precious fruit! How chastening the anticipation that when we shall have been gathered to our fathers, and these frail tenements are consigned to the bosom of our mother earth, the particles of our bodies shall be regenerated and reappear in the more beautiful forms of fruit or flower, and shall thus minister to the comfort of generations to come. Oh! let me be remembered in some graceful tree, some beautiful flower, some luscious fruit. Oh! yes, far better than storied monument or sculptured urn, let me be remembered as one who labored to adorn and improve the earth, to promote the pleasure and welfare of those who are to follow me.”

Mr. Wilder has just ordered the next meeting of this Society to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11, 1867.

But we must now call the attention of the reader to his labors for the promotion of Agriculture. Soon after he had closed his administration as President of the Horticultural Society, he was solicited to join in a call for the establishment of an Agricultural Society in his own county. In pursuance thereof, a Convention was held at Dedham, Feb. 7, 1849. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, now our minister to England, presided as chairman. The Norfolk Agricultural Society was organized; a constitution was reported by a committee, of which Mr. Wilder was chairman, and accepted, and he was chosen President and Mr. Adams Vice President. The sum of \$3000 was subscribed for a fund, and they were incorporated March 27, 1849.

The first Annual Cattle Show of this Society was held at Dedham, Sept. 26, 1849, a fair day and one long to be remembered. There were said to have been present ten thousand persons on that occasion. An Address was delivered by the President, in which the history of

agriculture, its importance, its benefit to the community and means of advancement were prominent features. The Society appreciating its value, voted that three thousand copies be printed.

The banquet was remarkable—not merely a festival, but an intellectual feast. There for the first time ladies at the agricultural entertainment graced the table. Many of our first citizens were present: Gov. Briggs, Lieut. Gov. Read, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Gov. Lincoln, Ex-Gov. Hill of New Hampshire, Charles Francis Adams, Josiah Quincy both father and son, Gen. Dearborn, Horace Mann, with many others of high respect. The voices too of song were not silent—they were heard in the Odes of the Rev. John Pierpont and the Hon. Tristram Burges.

Mr. Webster spoke eloquently of the influences of associations :

“ We saw it years ago—perhaps I might say centuries ago. It began in the corporation of cities of the old world. It began in professional associations in the old world, in the legal, the medical and the theological. But it was long in that country and in this, before this principle of combination came to be acted upon in the great system of Agriculture.”

It was here that Mr. Webster made his famous Turnip Speech, in which he remarked :

“ It is just as certain as any thing in the world, it would be impossible for the cultivation of England to go on without the culture of turnips. . . . I see that the turnip crop is the very soul and substance of English husbandry, I see that England would fail to pay the interest of her national debt if turnips were excluded from her culture.”
[Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Everett portrayed the happiness of the life of a farmer :

“ I believe it to be the occupation most favorable to health, to tranquillity of mind, to simple manners, to frugal habits, to equality of condition. And what more do you want to make up an occupation most favorable to happiness? Certainly, there is no other pursuit, which to the same degree lies at the basis of the entire social system. I am not speaking without warrant, Mr. President, for you have told us the same thing in better language. Such is the consenting judgment of the world.”

But the reader must be referred to the first volume of the Transactions of the Norfolk Agricultural Society for a further history. Yet there was one sentiment too rich to pass over and too true to be forgotten. It was offered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. :

“ *The Future Meetings of the Norfolk Agricultural Society.* They may have better cattle—they may have a more extended show, but when will the breed of men—the native stock or the imported breed—equal that of their first meeting?”

Alas! nearly eighteen years have passed since this splendid festival, and how many of these bright stars have sunk below the horizon! At a subsequent exhibition the President alluded to some of those who had departed. Of Gen. Dearborn he remarked :

“ It affords me great pleasure to bear public testimony to the brilliant talents and great worth of our lamented Dearborn—a testimony which is the result of more than twenty years intimate acquaintance with him, in our favorite pursuits, and in official duty. His labors in the establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Mount Auburn and the Forest Hills Cemeteries, are proud and durable memorials of his skill, energy and taste. No enterprise was too bold for him to attempt; no sacrifice was too great for him to make; no labors too arduous for him to perform, in order to promote the intelligence, the refinement, virtue, welfare and renown of his countrymen.”

The Norfolk Society was the first in the State to purchase grounds, build a Hall and take fees for admission. By the following extract from the address at the exhibition in 1854, the reader will see how the Society had prospered and what vigorous efforts they were making :

“ Within the short period of five years, the Society has acquired funds to purchase the grounds on which its shows have heretofore been held; has paid for the structures and other accommodations for the stock on exhibition; and the present year has erected an agricultural hall, a building 130 feet in length, 55 in width and 28 in height. This edifice is pronounced by competent judges firm and durable; it is of good architectural proportions and external finish, and contains on the lower floor an exhibition room and offices, and on the upper floor a spacious dining and audience hall, sufficient to accommodate at its tables one thousand persons.”

From the organization of the Norfolk Society to this, now its eighteenth year, they have held their annual exhibitions. They have been successful and of increasing benefit to the community. Every year has had its Address, and every festival been enlivened by kindred spirits. Mr. Wilder has been annually re-elected as President, and still holds that office. A just appreciation of his services may be best understood by the following remarks from Gov. Bullock when he concluded his speech at the last annual celebration in Dedham, in 1866 :

“ I meet here to-day, the members of this useful and prosperous Society of Norfolk, sitting and rejoicing under the presidency of one who has applied the results of well-earned commercial fortune to the development of the capacities of the earth, so largely and so liberally, that in every household and at every fireside in America, where the golden fruit of summer and autumn gladdens the sideboard or the hearth-stone, his name, his generosity, and his labors, are known and acknowledged.”

In the year 1851, under a resolution of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, he proposed a Convention of the Agricultural Societies of the State. This met at the State House; and on their assembling he was chosen Chairman. They then resolved themselves into a Central State Board of Agriculture, and elected him President.

It was voted, at the third session of this Agricultural Board, to memorialize the Legislature upon the creation of an Agricultural Department of State, and the Hon. Edward Everett, Mr. Wilder, Prof. Wm. C. Fowler and others were appointed to draw and present the memorial. It was successful, and a State Board of Agriculture was established. Like that of the Board of Education, it has contributed much to the welfare and advancement of the community. He was appointed by the Governor, and was a member of this Board eleven years.

Nor should his influence and numerous addresses in behalf of an Agricultural College be forgotten. It was while he was President of the Senate of Massachusetts, that he submitted a Bill to this effect, which passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, but was lost in the House of Representatives. In consequence of this failure, he procured the passage of a resolve for the appointment of a board of five commissioners, of which he was Chairman, to examine the subject of Agricultural Schools and report to the next Legislature. The Rev. Edward Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, was one of this commission, and being then in Europe, Mr. Wilder guaranteed his expenses in investigating the schools abroad, which were finally paid by the State. Pres. Hitchcock furnished materials for a Report to the next Legislature, with the statistics of 352 schools in Europe. This report and these efforts were the first seeds of the Agricultural College, which is now located at Amherst, and of which Mr. W. is the first named trustee.

Having been appointed by Gov. Briggs a Commissioner at the Exhibition of all Nations in the Crystal Palace at New York he attended on that occasion. A similar compliment was paid him in 1850,

when he was appointed as Chairman of the Commission in behalf of Massachusetts for the World's Fair in London, but his engagements were such that he could not leave home.

In 1852, he prepared a circular, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, of which he was President, for a National Convention of Agriculturists. It was signed by himself and ten other Presidents of different State Societies; and a meeting was called at Washington, June 24, 1852. One hundred and fifty delegates representing twenty-three States responded in person to the call. They met in the rooms of the Smithsonian Institution, and the United States Agricultural Society having been organized Col. Wilder was chosen President.

On the conclusion of business, a large number of the delegates in procession called on President Fillmore, and on Mr. Webster, received their congratulations, and invited their influence and co-operation.

The next annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was at Washington, Feb. 21, 1853. They met in sorrow. The illustrious friend of Agriculture was no more, and in his Address at that meeting, President Wilder paid a noble tribute to the memory of his departed friend :

“The Marshfield Farmer’ is also numbered with the mighty dead. He was a farmer, the son of a farmer, and the noblest production of American soil! His majestic form, his mountain brow, and expressive countenance, his deep, yet melodious voice, his whole person eloquent in every step and act, are bright visions on which we delight to dwell.

“We fondly cherish the remembrance of him as he appeared in this assembly at the organization of our Society, and in the cordial manner in which he saluted the worthy representative of the immortal Washington, the ‘Farmer of Arlington.’ We love to think of his subsequent reception of us at his hospitable mansion in the city, and of the close of his eloquent address, and especially of his friendly benediction—‘Brother farmers, I shall remember you, and the occasion which has called us together. I invoke for you a safe return to your homes. I invoke for you an abundant harvest; and if we meet not again in time, I trust that hereafter we shall meet in a more genial clime, and under a kinder sun.’

“Yes, sainted patriot, *there* in those celestial fields, where the sickle of the great Reaper shall no more cut down the wise and the good, we hope at last to meet thee—*there*, where thy brilliant star shall shine with purer effulgence, and where the high and glorious aspirations of thy soul shall be forever realized!”

The First Exhibition under the superintendence of this Society was a National Horse Show at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 19—21, 1853. Great preparations were made by the liberal citizens of that place who had solicited its co-operation. The meeting was on grounds of twenty acres; a track for the course, and a gallery for spectators with rising tiers of seats, were provided. A large crowd of spectators assembled. Five hundred fine horses advanced into the arena, some richly caparisoned, and the procession of gallant steeds and riders passed like a pageant before the eyes of the multitude. Several thousands of dollars were distributed in premiums. Speeches were made at the banquet by Abbot Lawrence, our late minister to the Court of St. James, Gov. Seymour of New York, Gov. Colby of New Hampshire, John Minor Botts of Virginia, Rev. F. D. Huntington of Boston, and others. Nor was the equestrian exhibition without an Address from the President. Mr. Lawrence, in speaking of the exceeding value of the horse, made this remark :

“We talk in these modern times of the steam engine and the telegraph as the great civilizers of man. But the horse has been a greater civilizer than either the steam engine or the electric telegraph.”

The Society held a National Cattle Show at Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 25—27, 1854. It was remarkable for the superiority of the cattle.

A premium of \$500 having been offered for the best herd consisting of a bull and five cows, the excellence of the herds on the list was so great that the judges, after some days deliberation, were unable to come to a decision and withheld it. An offer was made to divide equally between the proprietors of the two best herds, but one of them (Brutus J. Clay) declined, saying emphatically, "I came here for the honor, and not for money."

At the banquet, which was honored by the presence of ladies, there were among the guests, Gov. Wright of Indiana, now minister to Prussia, Cassius M. Clay, now minister to Russia, and his brother Brutus J. Clay; Col. L. F. Allen, of New York; Hon. Chauncey Holcomb, of Delaware; Colonels Saunders and Williams, of Kentucky, and other gentlemen of rank, with delegates from many States and from Canada; and by the side of the President sat the venerable Madam Warder, of Springfield, Ohio—a noble lady of the Old School.

This exhibition is described in the President's Address :

"This is the first National Exhibition of Cattle ever held in America, and I do but express the common sentiment of the assemblage, when I say that it has more than realized the anticipations of all concerned. It has been eminently successful, and alike honorable to the citizens of Springfield, to the State of Ohio, and to the great Republic. There have been 200 entries at this exhibition; and it has seldom or never been the happiness of man to behold such samples in one show, and larger premiums have been offered for the encouragement of this department of American husbandry, than ever before excited competition."

Gov. Wright, after speaking with admiration of the Cattle Show, concluded by offering this sentiment—

"*The First United States Agricultural Banquet.* A Union this day of the citizens of Eighteen States. May these associations continue to increase and multiply until we shall meet at these annual festivals the citizens of each State, District and Territory of this Republic, and greet each other not as members of different sections of the country, but as citizens, known and recognized by the prouder and higher name of an AMERICAN CITIZEN."

The Third Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society was held in Boston, Oct. 23 to 27, 1855. Mr. Wilder, being desirous to have one exhibition near his home, had been seeking for suitable grounds, but could find none until the middle of August, when he called on the Mayor and offered to select Boston for this purpose, if the city would level and seed down the land just made, easterly of Harrison avenue, where the new City Hospital has since been erected. They agreed to get it ready, and expended in the preparation \$15,000. A square of thirty acres or more was enclosed by a high, strong fence, and with imposing and handsome entrances. It was furnished with seats rising one above another like a gallery on the western side, where 10,000 spectators could be accommodated. Pens and stalls were arranged on the other sides, and capacious tents were located in the middle of the grounds. Gentlemen in Boston pledged \$20,000 to defray the expenses, and the old "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture" generously contributed \$1000 towards the same. The President in his Address thus describes the place :

"One of the most interesting incidents of this exhibition relates to the spot on which it is held. This whole territory is land redeemed from Neptune's dominion. Here modern enterprise has literally fulfilled the words of Scripture, and has said to the surrounding hills, 'Be ye plucked up and cast into the sea;' and they have moved in obedience to its

command. Here, where but yesterday rolled the ocean's wave; here, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the midst of this populous and flourishing city, the National Agricultural Society has come up with its flocks and herds, pitched its tents, and invited you to unite in celebrating the triumphs of art over nature, and to witness the achievements of science in a most important department of husbandry."

The show of animals was uncommonly good. This display of the wealth of the country lasted five days, during which, under the vigilance and energy of Gen. John S. Tyler, Chief Marshal, perfect order and good feeling prevailed, as the vast multitude swayed from place to place, not an accident having occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. Over the pavilion waved the flags of England, France and other powers, while the stars and stripes hung among them in all their glory.

It was truly a sublime spectacle—so many fair ladies and men of rank and talent from different States, had assembled to do honor to the honest yeomanry of the land, who there saw the labor of the hand respected; and the cultivation of the soil encouraged. Twenty States and many State Agricultural Societies were represented by delegates. From sixty to seventy thousand visitors passed the gates one day, when the receipts were \$13,000. Ten thousand dollars were assigned for premiums. A corps of reporters from the leading newspapers in the country attended this exhibition, and an elegant engraving of it and of the Prize animals may be found in the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855. The total receipts were nearly \$40,000.

Among the men of note at the banquet, at which there were 2000 persons, were Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Mayor J. V. C. Smith of Massachusetts; Gov. Hoppin of Rhode Island, Hon. Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, John C. Gray, Boston, Ex-Governor King of New York, B. B. French, Washington, Col. Thompson, President of the Board of Agriculture of Canada, and others. Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop asked the blessing.

After dinner, the President delivered an Address; and when he concluded, the whole assembly rose and gave him three cordial cheers. He then gave a sentiment, to which Gov. Gardner responded in a brief and appropriate speech, wherein he remarked:

"It is true, as you say in the toast you have just uttered, that our fathers were farmers, and in connection, sir, it is also true that liberty is the tree which they planted, and which has flourished to the present day. Go where you will, all history teaches that in agricultural communities you will find the deepest devotion to the spirit of liberty." [Cheers.]

The speeches on this occasion from Edward Everett and some others, were remarkable.

Mr. Everett, comparing our Indian corn to California gold:

"Far different the case with our Atlantic gold; it does not perish when consumed, but, by a nobler alchemy than that of Paracelsus, is transmuted in consumption to a higher life. 'Perish in consumption,' did the old miser say? 'Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die.' The burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude, to convey to our poor minds some not inadequate idea of the mighty doctrine of the resurrection, can find no symbol so expressive 'as bare grain it may chance of wheat or some other grain.' To-day a senseless plant, to-morrow it is human bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and nerve; beating pulse, heaving lungs, toiling, ah, sometimes, overtoiling brain. Last June, it sucked from the cold breast of the earth the watery nourishment of its distending sap-vessels; and now it clothes the manly form with warm, cordial flesh; quivers and thrills with the five-fold of sense; purveys and ministers to the higher mystery of thought. Heaped up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing cheek, and flash in the beaming eye;—till we learn at last to realize that the slender stalk, which we have seen shaken by the sum-

mer breeze, bending in the cornfield under the yellow burden of harvest, is indeed the 'staff of life,' which, since the world began, has supported the toiling and struggling myriads of humanity on the mighty pilgrimage of being."

And with regard to this Exhibition, he observes :

"But when I look around upon your exhibition—the straining course—the crowded, bustling ring—the motion, the life, the fire—the immense crowds of ardent youth and emulous manhood, assembled from almost every part of the country, actors or spectators of the scene—I feel that it is hardly the place for quiet, old-fashioned folks, accustomed to quiet, old-fashioned ways. I feel somewhat like the Doge of Genoa, whom the imperious mandate of Louis XIV. had compelled to come to Versailles, and who, after surveying and admiring its marvels, exclaimed, that he wondered at every thing he saw, and most of all at finding himself there."

Mr. Winthrop related an important fact in our agricultural history :

"The Philadelphia Record of Dec. 5, 1785, sets forth, that a letter was received 'from the Hon. William Drayton, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the *South Carolina Society of Agriculture*, inclosing a few copies of their address and rules, and soliciting a correspondence with this Society.' This letter was dated Nov. 2, 1785, and leaves no doubt, therefore, that South Carolina had established a State Agricultural Society at least seven years before Massachusetts. It is certainly a striking circumstance, that the year of its establishment was the very year in which the first five bales of cotton ever exported from America, were entered at Liverpool, and were actually seized at the Custom House, on the ground that no such thing as cotton had ever been grown, or could ever be grown in America! Indigo was then a staple export of Carolina, of which hardly a plant is now found upon her soil, and of which not a pound is exported. Truly, Sir, there have been revolutions in the vegetable kingdom, within a century past, hardly less wonderful than those of the civil and political world."

Ex-Gov. John A. King, of New York, in the course of his remarks paid this compliment to the President :

"I have also the honor to belong to the same Society to which our distinguished President belongs—the United States Agricultural Society. I have served with him also in that capacity; and I am here to say in your presence, and to his honor, that I know no fitter, no abler, more efficient officer for that distinguished post. At home and abroad the same man, the same power, the same vigor, and the same intellect, are all brought to bear on the great cause, which we are here assembled to celebrate.

"I came to assist in this great celebration; and well have I been repaid for it. I have witnessed a scene upon this made land, such as no man in this country has ever before witnessed. I have seen, not only the most beautiful specimens of animals of all characters, but I have seen the noblest assemblage of the noblest animal—man. I have seen one hundred thousand persons, well dressed, intelligent, and capable of every thing that man can be called upon to do—here assembled to witness that which the Society, under his administration, has been able to produce before you; orderly, quiet, and requiring no police, no bayonets, but showing the influence and power of education, here, in the greatest stronghold, New England."

The Fourth Annual Exhibition was held at Philadelphia, Oct. 7—11, 1856. The grounds were on the banks of the Schuylkill—an area of forty acres—with twenty entrances, at each of which the daily visitors were recorded by a register. There were 750 stalls for cattle, 300 for horses, and 150 for swine and sheep. A track for horses half a mile long and forty feet wide, was laid at the expense of \$1200; besides a carriage road a mile in circumference. There were ornamental gateways at each end of the enclosure, and architectural structures flanked with towers; and at the north a bridge sixty feet long and twenty-five broad spanned a deep ravine. Inside on the green sward stood an immense marquee, numerous tents and structures. Fronting the whole, was a balcony with rising tiers of seats a thousand feet in length, sufficient for six thousand ladies and gentlemen; while in the centre of the area on a tall flag-staff waved a banner, with the inscription, UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Westward of this, an elegant iron fountain refreshed the air with its lofty snow-white showers; and to add one more charm to the romantic

scene, the grand iron track, which unites Philadelphia to the far West, lay in the back ground of the picture, winding its way through the woods, while ever and anon the locomotive seemed to respond to the occasion.

The Municipal Authorities, Board of Trade, and Society of Philadelphia for Promoting Agriculture, did themselves honor in these magnificent arrangements. Such was the concourse of visitors that \$38,000 were received for entrances, and \$14,000 distributed in premiums.

The banquet was graced with the beauty and fashion of Philadelphia and the country. There were twenty-eight tables, at which were seated more than two thousand ladies and gentlemen. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, invoked a blessing, and Bishop McCrosky, of Illinois, returned thanks. Then the President addressed the assembly. The following extract will illustrate the occasion:

"The lively interest manifested in this exhibition, and the great concourse of persons attending it, afford ample evidence of the high esteem in which agriculture and rural arts are held. It will have been witnessed, should the pleasant weather continue, by more than two hundred thousand people, and it has been pronounced, by competent judges, the most interesting ever held on this side the Atlantic. The number of entries has been very large. In stock, it has embraced some of the finest specimens of the different breeds, which this or any other country can afford. The latter, with the display of implements and productions of the soil and the arts, reflects great honor upon the contributors, the Society and the country."

Among the guests were Mayor Vaux of Philadelphia, Gov. Pollock of Pennsylvania, the Clergy of the Diocese then in session in the city, Gov. Price of New Jersey, George Washington P. Custis, "the Farmer of Arlington," the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. of Massachusetts, Hon. A. B. Conger of New York, Judge Robeson of New Jersey, Hon. William Meredith of Philadelphia, with numerous delegates from the State Societies. The first speaker was Gov. Pollock. A few extracts only will be given, as the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society, Vol. 3, 1856-7, contains a full history of these celebrations.

Gov. Pollock made remarks worthy of being preserved in letters of gold:

"The farmer is, in and of himself, independent. He is God's nobleman. Labor! let it be dignified! let it be honored! Labor is honest in all its associations. Labor is honorable—dignified. Fear not to touch its hard hand or its brawny arm. [Applause.] I would, if I had time, direct your attention more particularly to this fact. We must educate labor. We must educate our sons to make mechanics; we must convert our colleges into the workshops—into the harvest fields. We must make them understand that they are men. Professions are crowded—pressed to the earth. We want a race of God's noblemen. Educate labor! Educate, honor, dignify it, and in its turn it will educate and dignify the men who employ it."

He was followed by Hon. A. B. Conger, Ex-President of the New York Agricultural Society, who speaking of the occasion says—

"I cannot withhold the expression of wonder which I have experienced in witnessing this exhibition. I doubt whether there are many Americans at heart, who could withhold an expression of honest pride, as in surveying the countless productions gathered together in this immense arena, they have witnessed the trophies of American skill applied to American Agriculture. Go with me, and your pulse will be quickened as you cast your eye upon that machine, which a few years ago startled the old world and made them acknowledge that American ingenuity had produced the most successful reaper known."

Extract from Mr. Custis's speech:

"And now let me say a single word before I conclude. In all my public addresses, amid all varieties of those to whom I have spoken publicly for two generations, I have always called up the story of those revolutionary times. The sun shines sweetly on you now, my countrymen, but remember that there was a bitter storm in Valley

Forge. You glory in your liberties; you run riot in prosperity—remember the days of '76. Bear in mind the services and sufferings of those who made you what you are; drop a tear to their memory and transmit their fame to the remotest generation. And you Pennsylvania—you who have the temple of Independence here in your bosom on the one side, and Valley Forge on the other—Go to those decayed and memorable instances which are left of that ancient enchainment—go and mark there *prædium libertatis*—the price of liberty. See what it cost, and remember with undying gratitude the names of those who won for you so much honor in those trying times. I must now bid you a kind adieu, and when I say farewell, it is a valedictory: I shall see you no more."

A National Trial of Reapers and Mowers was held by the United States Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1857, and continued for eight days. The Board of Judges consisted of one from each of twenty-four States. Forty-two machines were entered for competition. The interest was intense. The reports of the judges, the award of premiums, and the illustration of machines, may be found in the Transactions of the Society for that year. This Exhibition was witnessed by the Governors of New York and Kentucky, the New York State Agricultural Society in a body, and numerous other representatives. The trial of labor-saving implements, and the elaborate report of the judges, constitute one of the most important and useful acts in the history of the Society, as will appear by the remarks of the President, Mr. Wilder, in his Address on the occasion:

"The commendatory announcement by the press of this exhibition throughout the land, and the gathering of this concourse of our intelligent yeomanry, together with inventors and manufacturers from this and other countries, the lightning and the press ready to convey the report of the progress and result of this experiment to millions of readers anxiously in waiting for it, bear concurrent testimony to the universal interest, general utility and paramount importance of this trial.

"When we consider the great extent of our fields of grass and grain, the vast agricultural resources of our rapidly increasing national farm, the labor, capital and intelligence requisite for the development of these, the diversion of human energy to other departments of industry, the question comes home with augmented force, how are our bountiful harvests to be gathered, with a suitable regard to the economy of labor, and to the preservation of the crops? There is but one satisfactory reply—*By the improved implements of husbandry—by a substitution of the labor of domestic animals for that of mankind, and ere long by the application of steam wrought impelled and steam machinery.*"

The Fifth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society was held at Louisville, Kentucky, and commencing Aug. 31, 1857, it lasted five days. Thirty thousand dollars were guaranteed by public-spirited citizens to defray the expenses, twelve thousand dollars offered as premiums, and an area of fifty acres three miles out of the city tendered by the Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the occasion. Spacious buildings, saloons, and a large marquee, halls, tents and stalls, had been erected; a course for the horses laid out, of half a mile in length; and an immense amphitheatre 210 feet in diameter, with rising tiers of seats for spectators, modelled after the ancient Coliseum of Rome, roofed and ornamented with fluted columns, evinced the warm and patriotic spirit which that festival awakened. Twenty-seven States appeared by representatives, and forty-eight Agricultural and Horticultural Societies sent their delegates; and reporters of forty-two newspapers were courteously cared for by Benj. Perley Poore, the efficient Secretary of the Society. Such were the preparations in Louisville for this magnificent celebration. The heavens too were propitious—a succession of autumnal days when the sky appears in her deepest blue and the earth in her loveliest colors.

But we can only take a bird's-eye view, and see a vast concourse of spectators, some in groups gazing on every variety of cattle and

domestic animals—others admiring horses of high pedigree, and especially three full-blood Arabians—and then beheld a magnificent display of the Durham, Devon and fat cattle, in the arena of the amphitheatre.

At the banquet were present the Governor of the State and a large number of eminent men.

Mr. Wilder in his opening speech :

“ My heart is no stranger to that interest which has brought this immense concourse together—to the inspiration of that sentiment which I trust will ever animate the hearts of the American people—to those patriotic emotions which merge all sectional jealousies and party distinctions in a general desire for the public weal.”

“ We come from different and distant portions of our country. I am from the home of the Puritans, but I am most happy to meet you here in this land of cavaliers and chivalry—and here upon the broad platform of good citizenship, to unite my influence with yours in furtherance of our common cause, and in cementing the bonds of union—to join hands with you, sir, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and through you with this assembly, in exemplification of the glorious inscription on the seal of your State: UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.”

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society was held at Washington, Feb. 13, 1858. Pres. Wilder spoke with much feeling and respect of the death of Mr. Custis.

In conclusion he declined a re-election, and Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland, was then chosen. The following Resolutions were then passed :

“ Whereas, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, who has for years so eminently distinguished himself by his exertions in promoting the cause of terraculture, has declined a further re-election to the office of President of this Society, which he has filled since its creation, with ability, industry and outlay of his private means :

Therefore, *Resolved*, That his name be placed on the roll of honorary members of the United States Agricultural Society ; and that the Executive Committee are instructed to present him a suitable testimonial as a mark of the approbation of this Society, for the energy, time and money which he has expended in advancing its interests, and raising it to the position which it now occupies.”

Mr. Wilder replied—

“ Long may it live and be a blessing to our country, and may its last days be its best days. For six successive terms you have honored me with your confidence as President of this Association—an office which I esteem as one of the highest and most honorable that could be conferred on me. For each of the last two years I have tendered you my resignation, but have yielded to your urgent solicitation, and have discharged the duties of the position at great personal sacrifice and to the best of my ability.”

A vote was passed, appropriating \$250 to purchase a testimonial to Mr. Wilder, and an elegant Tea Service was presented him.

In his Valedictory he remarks :

“ Endowed from my youth with a love for rural life and rural taste, I have but obeyed the instincts of my nature in devoting such time, ability and means as I could command to the cultivation of the earth. In the incipient measures towards the formation of this Society, in all efforts for its encouragement, and in whatever I have been able to do for the promotion of the general cause, I have only been following the leadings of Providence and the promptings of my own conscience.”

At the next Annual Meeting, the “ *Gold Medal of Honor*,” of the value of \$150, was awarded, with this inscription : “ Awarded to Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, FOUNDER, FIRST PRESIDENT AND CONSTANT PATRON.”

Thus closed Mr. Wilder’s administration, wherein he had presided and delivered addresses at all of the annual meetings in Washington, and exhibitions in the various States.

A Festival of the Sons of New Hampshire resident in Boston, was held on the 7th of November, 1849. It was an imposing spectacle,

and deserves a description far beyond these limits. They met at the State House. A large procession was formed, and moved through several streets, each county with its banner. Nearly fifteen hundred persons sat down at thirty tables in the spacious Railroad Hall over the Fitchburg Depot, which was adorned with pictures, sketches and emblematic mottoes.

Here Mr. Webster sat as President, with the Vice Presidents, of whom Mr. Wilder was first. On his right and left were statesmen, clergymen, and men of high rank.

A full account of the Festival was published in 1850, ornamented with portraits of Webster, Woodbury and Wilder; the last of whom, speaking of New Hampshire, observed:

"She has raised men, *great men*, and had she performed no other service, this alone were sufficient to associate her name with Sparta and Athens, in the history of mankind. Her Stark, to whom you have so happily alluded, Mr. President, was a modern Leonidas, and among her orators, no one could hesitate to point out a Demosthenes!"

The Sons of New Hampshire were again called together on the 29th of October, 1852. The nation was in mourning—the Festival ordered for Nov. 18th, was postponed. Daniel Webster, their President, was no more! He died at Marshfield, Oct. 24, 1852; and a delegation of this association attended his funeral. But a more public and general expression of their sorrow was manifested on the 30th day of November—a day set apart in Boston for his obsequies.

On the morning of that day, a Select Committee, with the Hon. John S. Wells, President of the Senate, at their head, having been appointed by the Legislature of New Hampshire, arrived at the Lowell Depot, and were received by the Sons of New Hampshire, and addressed by Mr. W., President on the occasion, who observed:

"A mighty one has fallen! Our elder brother, New Hampshire's favorite son, is no more. All that was mortal of Daniel Webster, the great expounder of constitutional authority and national rights, has been consigned to the bosom of his mother earth.

"The loss to us, to the country and to the world, is irreparable. The whole nation mourns; our city is hung in the drapery of woe, and 'the mourners go about the streets.'"

"But in this hour of trial and sorrow, let us not forget that our loss is his unspeakable gain. While we mourn, let us thank God that he was spared to us so long—that he was enabled to do so much for us, and for the cause of universal freedom and humanity, and that his sun was permitted to go down unclouded, and shining in the greatness of its strength.

"Gentlemen, it is not my province to pronounce his eulogy; that duty will be performed by abler men and more gifted lips. Daniel Webster is dead! We shall see that majestic form no more! But his fame is immortal. It is registered on the hearts of his grateful countrymen. Yes, and it shall be transmitted unsullied and untarnished through all coming ages; and when the monumental marble shall have crumbled into dust, it shall '*still live!*' It shall live forever."

They proceeded then to the State House, and in the Representatives Hall the Select Committee were introduced by Mr. Wilder to Gov. Boutwell, where speeches of condolence were exchanged. They then joined the great procession under a military escort to Faneuil Hall, which was draped in the emblems of sorrow.

The Second Festival of the Sons of New Hampshire was held at the Railroad Hall of the Fitchburg Depot, Nov. 2, 1853. The preparations were similar to the first. Thirteen hundred partook of the banquet, and Mr. Wilder presided. In his address he reminded the assembly that Samuel Appleton, Joseph Bell, Henry A. S. Dearborn, John McNiel and John C. Merrill, names on the roll of the Vice Presi-

dents, were gone. He then touches the deepest cords of sorrow in remembrance of the First Festival.

"We have to mourn the loss of two distinguished sons then present, who will never be forgotten! LEVI WOODBURY, who entered early into public life, and whose eminent services both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and in the counsels and judiciary of the nation, have won for him imperishable fame. And *last*, not least, DANIEL WEBSTER, whose official relation to this body demands a grateful tribute to his memory. His surpassing eloquence on that memorable night will ever remain among the choicest treasures of our memories. Who of us can ever forget the manner in which he stood up on this spot, the great champion of universal freedom and national rights, and before the civilized world, exhorted the Russian Autocrat to respect the law of nations; and warning him, if he did not, in the following emphatic and terrible language:—"There is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic thrones than lightning, whirlwind or earthquake—that is the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world."

"The voice that pronounced this anathema is silent; but the sentiments which it then uttered are now shaking to their very foundations the thrones of Europe. Who of us can forget his majestic form and mountain brow, as he then stood before us the very impersonation of greatness and power—

'Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm.'

And in view of the closing hour of his life, fringed with the rosy tints of a fairer to-morrow; in view of his serenity of mind, his Christian resignation, and his hope of a glorious immortality, may we not, with little modification, add the other lines of this beautiful stanza—

'Though round his breast the rolling clouds were spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on his head.'

"Aye, brothers, in that serene upper sky, to which we trust they have ascended, where we hope to meet them at last, and beneath the rainbow about the throne, to celebrate a more enduring and glorious festival."

The next meeting of the Sons of New Hampshire was called to receive the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, who arrived June 20, 1861, on their route to the army. They were 1200 strong, commanded by Col. Gilbert Marston. The Boston Cadets escorted them in their march through several streets to the Music Hall, decorated for the occasion, where sixteen hundred persons sat down to a handsome collation. Mr. W. in conclusion remarked:

"Mr. Commander and Fellow Soldiers: You go forth to support the Constitution which our immortal Webster labored so zealously to defend. [Cheers.] To preserve that Union which he declared should be perpetual; and here, uniting our voices with yours, we solemnly declare that, sink or swim, live or die, this glorious Union, purchased by the blood of our fathers, shall not be divided. That in the future as in the past, we will have but one country, one government, one destiny; and here, too, on the altar of our common country, God helping us, we most reverently swear, in the language of our sainted brother, that this Union shall be *one and inseparable*, now and forever!"

The 4th of July, 1855, and the 225th Anniversary of the settlement of Dorchester, were celebrated in that town by a union of parties. It was a day to be long remembered. On the line of march was seen the house where EDWARD EVERETT, orator of the day, was born, decorated with an arch supported by pillars on which was inscribed, THE SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN, together with the date of his birth, entrance at College, and the numerous offices he had sustained; and also the house where he learnt his A B C, was conspicuous for its banner and motto.

Among those whom the merry bells of Dorchester had summoned on that glorious day, were Gov. Henry J. Gardner, who was born there, James Walker, D.D., Pres. of Harvard University, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Hon. Rufus Choate, and Hon. Peter Cooper of New York, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Judges and other personages.

About two thousand ladies and gentlemen sat down at the banquet, in the tent, in which were various mottoes congenial to the occasion; one of which it would be unjust to omit. It was the inscription on an arch, decked with evergreens and flowers, in front of his seat :

MARSHALL P. WILDER,

President of the Day.

"Blessed is he that turneth the waste places into a garden and maketh the wilderness to blossom as a rose."

The following is selected from the President's Address :

"The soil on which we have assembled is consecrated by the recollection of devoted patriotism, and is sanctified by the sacrifices of a noble ancestry. Before us roll the waters which bore on their bosom the good ship *Mary* and *John*, freighted with the first settlers of *Dorchester*. Here were the homes of *John Maverick*, *John Warham*, *Richard Mather* and their godly associates. Here and around us, were the homes of *Hancock*, of *Warren*, of *Prescott*, of the *Adamses*, and other illustrious patriots, who struck some of the first and heaviest blows for freedom, and who consecrated themselves at the altar of liberty by a baptism of fire and blood. Within our view are *Dorchester Heights* and *Bunker Hill*, those everlasting sentinels, which have guarded with sleepless vigilance *Massachusetts Bay*, in times of awful peril; and there, faithful to their trust, they will stand forever.

"We also rejoice in the presence of our neighbors from the various towns which have arisen from the original *Dorchester* settlement, for the promptness and cordiality with which they have responded to our invitation, especially to the citizens of *Boston*, a part of whose territory was once the 'old cow pasture' of the *Dorchester* settlers. [Laughter and applause.] Ladies and Gentlemen, I intend no reflection upon the Queen city of *New England*, and she needs no encomium from me. There she stands in her proud pre-eminence, like ancient *Rome* upon her *Capitoline* hill. As we gaze at her forest of masts, her crowded and busy marts, her princely dwellings and institutions, and consider her wealth, intelligence and power, we may indulge in a little ancestral pride, for we cannot forget that in the Colonial tax of 1633, *Dorchester* paid £80, or one fifth of the whole tax, while *Boston* paid but £48; and that as history informs us, '*Dorchester* was the greatest town in *New England*,' but that *Boston* was too small to contain many people."

Mr. Everett's oration gave universal satisfaction. When the orator in imagination ascended the *Heights of Dorchester*, and *Washington* seemed to stand before us on the eve of his first great victory, a thrill of applause burst forth. But there is no applause like the profound attention of an immense audience. For two hours he held the charmed mind of the assembly under the sway of his eloquence.

On the 4th of *July*, 1861, the patriotic citizens of *Dorchester* assembled to raise a new national flag. *Mr. Wilder* presided on the occasion, and at the close of his speech remarked :

"Thus shall we bind these States together in one great circle of life and love—make them one in inheritance, one in interest, one in destiny—a happy, prosperous and united people, whose love of liberty, self government and progress shall be the wonder of the world. Hold on to the *Union!* and as sure as yonder sun shall set beyond these distant hills, to rise another morning, so sure shall the clouds of gloom that now overshadow our beloved country be succeeded by a brighter and fairer hereafter. Raise high, then, the flag of our *Union!* Unfold it, ye winds of heaven! and long as the bright canopy above shall continue to reflect the wisdom, goodness and power of an Almighty Hand, so long may our glorious banner, not one star fallen or blotted from its horizon, continue to be the emblem of the peace, prosperity and unity of this great Republic!"

He had little desire for political life; his favorite pursuits were more congenial to his taste. But, in 1839, he was induced to serve as Representative to the State Legislature for the town of *Dorchester*, for one term. The next year he was elected a member of *Gov. Briggs's* Council, the year following a Senator, and in the organization of the Legislature, for that year, he was chosen President of the Senate. The remarks at the close of the session offered by *Judge Pliny Merrick*, a member from *Worcester* county, on proposing the

customary vote of thanks, proved that his services were well appreciated, even by his political opponents.

“ I rise to perform,” said he, “ one of the last and most grateful duties which devolve upon us, before our adjournment announces a final separation. Though composed of different political parties, we have not often been led, in the course of our deliberations, to divide according to our political relations; however we have differed from each other in debate, or in the votes we have given, no acerbity of temper has at any time been manifested; but a spirit of conciliation has always prevailed to quench every feeling of animosity. To this harmonious action no one has offered larger contributions than have been derived from the untiring assiduity and uniform urbanity of our presiding officer. I therefore take great pleasure in offering the resolution which I hold in my hand, and which I am confident will secure the cordial assent and unanimous approbation of the Senate.”

But when the “ Constitutional Union Party ” was formed in Washington, the National Committee, of which the Hon. J. J. Crittenden was Chairman, selected Mr. Wilder as the member for New England. It devolved on him to call a meeting of the citizens of Massachusetts. They chose delegates, of which he was Chairman, to the Baltimore Convention, in which John Bell was nominated as candidate for the office of President of the United States, and Edward Everett for that of Vice President. The result of the election is a matter of history. It is well known to Mr. Wilder’s friends, that on every occasion, and in all his public addresses, he has been a warm supporter of the Union.

Nor should it be forgotten that he is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was made a Mason in Charity Lodge, No. 18, of Troy, N. H. in 1823, when he was 25 years old. He was afterwards exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, Cheshire, No. 4, and since his residence in Boston he has become a Knight Templar and member of the Boston Encampment; and was, in 1861, Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and assisted in laying the cornerstone of the new City Hall in 1860. He also received the Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite in the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, at Boston, in 1863.

In the great Roll of Brethren who, December 31, 1831, subscribed the “ DECLARATION of the Free Masons of Boston and its vicinity,” which was a faithful exponent of their loyalty to government and allegiance to the laws, as well as their solemn denial of the unjust charges of their enemies, I find his name by the side of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D.D., Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Rev. Edward T. Taylor, Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D.D., and other eminent clergymen and citizens. This famous document was signed by six thousand faithful, upright, unwavering Masons of New England.

Mr. Wilder, on the 29th of August, 1833, in his second marriage, was united to Miss Abigail Baker, daughter of Capt. David Baker, of Franklin, Massachusetts — a lady of education, accomplishments and piety. She died of a decline, April 4, 1854, leaving six children. He was married to her sister, Sept. 8, 1855—Miss Julia Baker—a lady admirably qualified to make his dwelling happy and comfort him during a long sickness brought on by over exertion and exposure, from which he is now slowly recovering. No man has been more blessed in his domestic life, and would delicacy permit the writer to draw aside that sacred veil which shuts out the

great world from the privacy of home, I know not where there would be a more pleasing picture exhibited than in the peace and contentment of this happy family. Moreover, whether at home or abroad, he is never idle : his mind is at work in some favorite pursuit. Devoting his leisure hours to his pen, he has already filled several large volumes with descriptions and delineations of fruits proved under his own inspection. This has been the work of many years, and it is hoped the public may hereafter have the benefit of his investigations.

His ability as a presiding officer needs no comment, as the flourishing condition of numerous societies under his administration evince the high estimation with which his labors were invariably regarded. He has often been called to the chair on various occasions not before mentioned. He was President of the Massachusetts School of Agriculture, incorporated in 1858, and about to be located at Springfield, which had offered the town farm and buildings with large subscriptions for this object, when it was superseded by an Act of Congress granting lands to each State for an Agricultural College. He presided over the Board of Agriculture at Washington, for two weeks, when it was summoned by the Secretary of the Interior in 1859. Nor should it be omitted, that in 1859, he presided at the first public meeting called in Boston, in regard to a collocation of the institutions on the Back Bay lands, where the splendid edifices of the Boston Society of Natural History and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology now stand. He was Chairman of the general Committee who petitioned for these lands, and of the last Society he is one of the Vice Presidents. The progress of the Technological Institute has been wonderful : for it is not only the possessor of a magnificent building, 150 feet by 90, where seven years ago a deep tide ebbed and flowed, but has become a College, under William B. Rogers, LL.D., with fifteen professors and one hundred and thirty students. Its lands, buildings and funds are valued at above \$600,000, and it seems destined to sow the seeds of knowledge broadcast over the land. He is a member of many Horticultural and Agricultural Societies in this and foreign lands ; such as the Royal Horticultural Societies of Paris, of Frankfort on the Main, and the Pomological Society Van Mons of Belgium, by which he was appointed a Commissioner for America ; and he has been a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club twenty-seven years. He was also one of the twelve Representative men, appointed to receive the Prince of Wales at the banquet given him in Boston, in 1860.

At a quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, April 1, 1863, a letter was received from Charles O. Whitmore, Esq., a zealous patron of the Society and one of the eminent merchants of Boston. On presenting a fine marble Bust of Mr. Wilder, he remarks :

“For more than thirty years, Col. Wilder has been connected with this Society, and has not only given liberally of his money, but has devoted his time and influence to the furtherance of its objects. Beginning at a time when the importance of such a Society was not appreciated, and its objects seemed almost visionary, he has seen it gradually rising in public estimation, and exerting a constantly increasing influence among the landholders of New England.”

Having then stated that “he deserved the thanks of the Society” for having made such wise and prudent arrangements with the Mt. Auburn Cemetery Corporation, he observes :

"I need hardly add that Col. Wilder's connection with this Society is not his sole claim to public distinction. He has repeatedly been called upon to occupy offices of trust and responsibility, and has ably discharged the duties devolved upon him. As a merchant he has given a notable example of integrity and ability, and his personal character needs no encomium from us, who have been intimately associated with him. The particular interest, however, which Col. Wilder has always evinced in the success of this and kindred societies, renders this a peculiarly fitting place to present such a memorial." See *Am. Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. xxix. p. 201-2.

The following Resolution was then adopted :

"Resolved, That as members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, we are highly gratified in being able to add to our valuable collection of ornamentalities, so fine a marble Bust of one, who for more than thirty years has been an active member, patron, friend and constant benefactor of our Society; for eight years its President, in which time Horticultural Hall was built—to whose conservative, conciliatory and wise influence the Society is largely indebted for that amicable settlement with the Mount Auburn Cemetery Corporation, from which a large income has already been received, and by which a perpetual revenue is to accrue to its funds. Nor would we, as members of this Society, be unmindful, that in thus honoring our own fellow citizen, we are paying deserved homage to one who has richly earned for himself a national reputation by serving the United States Agricultural Society six years as its efficient President, and also as President of the American Pomological Society for the last twelve years, which office he still fills."

Mr. Wilder is about to leave for Europe, having been appointed by the Am. Pomological and the U. S. Agricultural Societies Commissioner to represent these institutions at the Paris World's Fair and other exhibitions in Europe during the present year. He will take with him the cordial wishes of his many friends for the perfect recovery of his health.

GENEALOGY.

This contains the lineage of Mr. Wilder's family, arranged from the "Book of the Lockes;" the History of Hingham, by Hon. Solomon Lincoln; the History of Leominster, by Hon. David Wilder; and from other sources. It can be traced from Thomas Wilder, 1640; but the descent from Martha is not so sure. The name of Martha, according to Mr. Drake's investigations in England, to which we owe that exceedingly useful work, "The Founders of New England"—was in the list of passengers who came out in the ship *Confidence*, in 1638; from Shiplake, two miles south of Henley by the Thames. And the tradition in Hingham, is, that she had two sons with her, Edward and Thomas. Edward remained there and left two children, of whom there are numerous descendants; Thomas went to Charlestown, and afterwards to Lancaster. But the subject has been so fully examined by Mr. Lincoln, to whom the writer is indebted for a careful summary of the evidence, that there can be little doubt upon this subject.

I. **MARTHA WILDER**, widow, came from England, and according to Hingham records owned lands there in 1638: d. April 20, 1652.

II. Children of Martha¹:—(1) Edward,² m. Elizabeth Eames, of Marshfield, lived in Hingham, leaving issue; d. Oct. 28, 1690. (2) THOMAS,² admitted to church, Charlestown, Jan. 1, 1640; Juryman, 1658; moved to Lancaster July 1, 1659; m. Anna —, who d. 1692; he d. Oct. 23, 1667.

III. Children of Thomas²:—(1) Thomas,³ b. 1641. (2) John.³ (3) NATHANIEL,³ killed by Indians at Lancaster, July, 1704.

IV. Children of Nathaniel³:—(1) Jonathan.⁴ (2) Nathaniel.⁴ (3) EPHRAIM,⁴ who was wounded in Indian fight at Lancaster, 1707; d. 1769, aged 94. (4) Oliver.⁴

V. Children of EPHRAIM⁴:—(1) EPHRAIM,⁵ b. 1702, d. March, 1770.

VI. Children of Ephraim⁵:—(1) Capt. EPHRAIM,⁶ b. July 8, 1733; m. April 3, 1755, Lucretia, sister of Samuel Locke, D.D.; she was b. Nov. 5, 1733, and died Dec. 29, 1816, aged 83; he was Representative some years from Sterling; d. Jan. 29, 1805, aged 72. (2) Manassah.⁶ (3) William.⁶

VII. Children of Capt. Ephraim W.⁶:—(1) Ephraim,⁷ b. April 29, 1756; m. Hannah Reed, about 1778. (2) Timothy,⁷ b. Dec. 2, 1759;

m. Eunice Osgood, 1783. (3) Lucretia,⁷ b. June 19, 1761; m. Ebenzer Pope, 1780. (4) Elizabeth,⁷ b. July 22, 1763; m. Joseph Kendall, Feb. 15, 1814, who d. Nov. 1, 1835. She d. without issue March 9, 1852, aged 89. (5) Rebecca,⁷ b. Sept. 7, 1765, d. May, 1766. (6) Joel,⁷ b. July 7, 1767; m. Lucy Kendall, 1789. (7) Josiah,⁷ b. July 16, 1770; m. Susan Carlton, April 11, 1801. (8) Harrison,⁷ b. Feb. 11, 1774; m. Keziah Powers, Jan. 3, 1803. (9) SAMUEL LOCKE,⁷ b. March 14, 1778; m. Anna Sherwin, May 20, 1797, dau. of Jonathan Sherwin, of Rindge, grandfather of Thomas Sherwin, Principal of the Boston High School. She was b. Dec. 31, 1778, d. Feb. 5, 1851, aged 72. He removed to Rindge, 1794; d. April 7, 1863, aged 85.

VIII. Children of Samuel Locke W.⁷: (1) MARSHALL PINCKNEY,⁸ b. Sept. 22, 1798; m. 1st, Tryphosa, dau. of Stephen Jewett, of Rindge, Dec. 31, 1820; b. Dec. 27, 1799, d. on a visit there, July 31, 1831; 2d, m. August 29, 1833, Abigail, dau. of Capt. David Baker, of Franklin, Mass. She was b. Aug. 4, 1810, d. at Aiken, S. C. of consumption, April 4, 1854; 3d, m. Sept. 8, 1855, Julia, sister of Abigail Baker, b. Oct. 21, 1821. (2) Eurydice,⁸ b. July 13, 1801, d. Jan. 9, 1818. (3) Frederic Adolphus,⁸ b. April 16, 1804; m. Apphia Tyler, Jan. 28, 1828. (4) Mary Ann,⁸ b. April 1, 1806; m. Rev. Albert B. Camp, Feb. 3, 1829, d. Dec. 25, 1830. (5) Nancy,⁸ b. Nov. 10, 1809, d. Feb. 23, 1830. (6) Josiah,⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1813; m. Elizabeth F. Fosdick, May 13, 1835, d. April 27, 1853. (7) Mersilvia,⁸ b. June 18, 1816; m. Stephen B. Sherwin, April 16, 1835. He d. Dec. 14, 1861. (8) Eurydice Augusta, b. Jan. 28, 1819. (9) Samuel Locke,⁸ b. Jan. 9, 1822; m. 1st, Anna⁸ L. Silsby, Oct. 15, 1845, who d. Jan. 18, 1856; 2d, m. Lorian L. Tuttle, Sept., 1857.

IX. Children of Col. Marshall P. W.⁸:—(1) by his 1st wife: Marshall Pinckney,⁹ merchant, b. Jan. 15, 1822; m. E. Clara, dau. of James C. Churchill, of Portland, Me., July 17, 1844; he d. at Dorchester, Dec. 29, 1854. (2) Eurydice,⁹ b. June 11, 1823, d. at Rindge, Oct. 4, 1824. (3) Nancy Jewett,⁹ b. Feb. 19, 1825; m. Dec. 28, 1858, Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., now of Boylston. (4) Lucius Icilius,⁹ b. Oct. 27, 1826, merchant, New Orleans. (5) Maria Louisa,⁹ b. July 28, 1828; m. Ambrose Wager, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1850, and d. there of consumption, June 2, 1852. (6) William Henry,⁹ b. July 15, 1830, d. Aug. 31, 1831. (7) By his second wife: Abbie Tryphosa,⁹ b. May 22, 1834; m. Nov. 10, 1859, Wm. Wallace, merchant of Boston. (8) William Henry,⁹ b. March 17, 1836, merchant; m. Oct. 17, 1861, Hannah, sister of William Wallace. (9) Sarah Jane,⁹ b. Sept. 29, 1841, d. July 28, 1858. (10) Samuel Locke,⁹ b. Oct. 2, 1843, d. Oct. 5, 1853. (11) Jemima Richardson,⁹ b. June 30, 1845. (12) Grace Sherwin,⁹ b. April 23, 1851. (13) By last wife: Edward Baker,⁹ b. Nov. 17, 1857. (14) Marshall Pinckney,⁹ b. Oct. 3, 1860.

X. Children of Maria Louisa⁹ and Ambrose Wager:—(1) Henry Wilder,¹⁰ b. April, 1852, d. July, 1852.

Children of Abbie⁹ and William Wallace:—(1) Ida,¹⁰ b. April 22, 1861, d. April 5, 1863. (2) Belle,¹⁰ b. Sept. 8, 1862. (3) Annie,¹⁰ b. Sept. 8, 1864. (4) Edith,¹⁰ b. Dec. 6, 1865. (5) Jennie Wilder,¹⁰ b. March 6, 1867.

Children of William H. Wilder⁹:—(1) Alice,¹⁰ b. Nov. 5, 1862. (2) Lizzie,¹⁰ b. Nov. 27, 1864.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

[Delivered by JOHN A. ANDREW, LL.D., January 2, 1867.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY —

You can hardly appreciate the delicacy of the position involved in the possession of a chair the duties of which are never fulfilled, and which is itself hardly ever occupied. Chosen a year ago to the Presidency of this Society, to which I had for some time belonged — though an inactive member — there has been one meeting only, during the intervening period, at which I found it in my power to be present. Returning to the profession of the law, after five years withdrawal, you will easily comprehend the necessity which has compelled me to yield both time and thought to its exactions, as the condition of rendering such a return either useful or practicable.

But, the design, the studies, the work and the progress of your Society are, neither of them, without their attractions to my own mind. Nor am I at all insensible of their value. All of knowledge we can gather about our predecessors, their lives, their thoughts, their achievements, their daily practices, their characteristic methods, their industry, their worship, their proficiency in the sciences and the arts, their style of speech, their sympathies and their controversies, the economy of their households and of their civil government, their philosophy and their legislation — and all that we can in like manner garner up, methodize, and transmit to the future, belonging to the life, character and history of our own time, tend, not only to enlarge the formal stock of common learning, but to preserve the treasures of human experience and thought, to diffuse them among men, and to increase, for countless generations, the absolute wisdom of mankind.

The individual man, by memory, observation and reflection, acquires skill, handicraft, education, learning and wisdom — as the results of his own life, and the application of his individual faculties to the circumstances of his personal experience. Besides that, he feeds also on the instructions of his parents, the traditions of his elders, and is improved by the observations and experiments of others, his own cotemporaries. He and they mutually borrow and impart, gaining strength, stimulation and development from the presence and example of each other. And, still beyond all that, there is a certain *body of thought*, found in the community, of which the individual man is but an inconsiderable fraction, and which is a part of its essential life, not proceeding from any individual source, not related to one more than to others, not traceable, perhaps, to any single mind living in any time, but inherited by the whole people as a part of the wisdom of the nation, the community or the race to which they belong. The discoveries in science, the inventions in the mechanic arts, the improvements in domestic economy, the generalizations of philosophy, the creations of poetry — traceable in their origin to great thinkers and actors of a given time — pass out into the minds and become part of the familiar knowledge — modifying the thought, shaping the conduct and enriching the lives — of many thousands or millions of men, until, with their re-

sults, they become incorporated into the unconscious experience, and help to compose the wisdom of a whole nation, or of a whole age. Transmitted to the next generation, they form a part of its stock of inherited knowledge, as well as of its inherited wisdom. If the story of the *when, how, where, by whom*, with all their attendant incidents and details, likewise goes down, they become a part of history. And then the succeeding generation possesses, not only the result of the thought of the thinker, of the skill of the actor, and the enlarged wisdom of the generation to whom they were immediately sent, but accumulates also the largest number of facts and phenomena, needful for understanding, interpreting, generalizing, adapting and improving upon the past, so as to enable the men of the present to fulfil their highest mission, and prepare for their own future.

Thus History touches all human life, on every side. It instructs the individual. It gives a new tone to a community. It elevates a nation. It enlivens a generation. It inspires the human race. All that may be known, remembered, felt, loved, hated, venerated or shunned; all things and all ideas, cognizable by the human mind, or which excite human emotion, all spiritual as well as all material things, are found within its domain. It does not forget the form of a shepherd's crook, nor of the manger in a Syrian stable, while rising to the contemplation of Oriental philosophy two thousand years old, or to the exploration of the astronomy of the Magi. Nor does it forget to preserve the genealogy of Joseph, though soaring to report the song of angels, and struggling to record the sublime story and mystery of redemption.

You do not yield to the promptings of a mere, intellectual curiosity, nor of local, family or sectional vain-glory — when you devote this institution, with fit instrumentalities for conducting learned researches and treasuring up their results, to the study of the history and genealogy of New England. You would have done enough to merit gratitude and praise — if, out of the pious and heroic times of the colonies, of the Revolution, of the recent war for the Union of the States, the liberties of the people and the rights of human nature — if, out of the biographical annals of sweet and gentle women, of men courageous, tender and true, not known to worldly fame, but still fit companions of the many leaders in thought and action, whose names are a part of the glory of New England greatness — you would have done enough, had you made it your successful purpose to rescue from the common decay those materials from which some future Walter Scott of our own might do for mankind in the treatment of New England story, what the great "Wizard of the North" did for the many million readers of the English tongue, in the treatment of the history and legendary lore of Scotland. Our annalists, genealogists, and antiquaries, with pains-taking, and often with quite unambitious and apparently unrewarded care, furnish not only the threads and clues, the essential details of fact needful for the development of historical truth, and of philosophic history — but they are daily rescuing from remorseless time the materials for song and legend, for poetry and romance, by the aid of which creative Art will reproduce, on its charmed pages, that transcendent form of history, which teaches not by dry narration, but by the resurrection before our very eyes of the living, breathing, moving originals themselves. So, too, you work for juris-

prudence, in the interest of the great Science of discerning and administering justice; in the interest of wiser, more equitable and less prejudiced legislation; the reform of manners not more than the reform of those who declare and control their regulation; the amelioration of the estate of the humbler, ruder, more suffering classes of our common humanity, and even of the condition and treatment of the offending and the bad—whom God forever pities and remembers, however, in our haughtiness, we may despise and forget them.

For the sake of History itself, let us deal honestly and fearlessly with the record our predecessors have left behind them. For the sake of every science needful for the development of human society, its emancipation from avoidable error and pain; and for their own sakes too—who, now removed from the distractions of this world's allurements, must desire, more than all things, the universality of Justice and Truth—let us explore the lives and actions of men, and their generations, with pious carefulness, but with impartial fidelity and independence. While there is no error possible, into which wise men have not at some time fallen; nor any wrong of which even good men have not at some time been guilty, and while—judging the conduct of men in other epochs by the light of our own—we are sometimes compelled both to wonder and to shudder at the audacity with which ignorance has dogmatized, and the cruelty with which poor mortals have assumed to deal the bolts of heaven; the indifference with which the laws of nature and the rights of humanity have been contradicted; the hardness which all they were called to suffer who maintained any protest in their behalf—we are comforted, also, by the exhibitions of heroism, faith, and the sweet fragrance of human love (almost divine) found on the same pages and exemplified in the same lives. They remind one of the union, five hundred years ago, of that "Hal o' the Wynd," so noble in his generosity, so dauntless in his courage, so terrible in the battle, and so ready to "fight for his own hand"—slaying men, like Samson, without conscious malice, and without remorse—with that "Fair maid of Perth," in whom there spoke refinement, spirituality, and calm philosophy—in the midst of border war, clannish strife, and universal ignorance. But that the heart of the "Fair Maid" had already given itself to the rustic champion of Perth is seen even in her remonstrance against his bearing and fashioning the weapons of bloody strife. She tempered the asperity of her rebukes by applying to Henry himself a charity she would have had him feel towards his foe. "The truth of Heaven," she exclaimed, "was never committed to a tongue, however feeble, but it gave a right to that tongue to announce mercy while it declared judgment."

In order to deal fairly with any high pursuit, the becoming and convenient appliances of study must not be overlooked. The society has not failed to accumulate already a valuable body of material for the uses of the ingenious student, antiquary or historian. It must continue to grow in richness and in volume. And the time has fully come when necessity as well as convenience—when beauty, fitness and order, all combine to demand a new and more commodious depositary. Without more ample accommodations for your library, rare books and manuscripts will serve for but little use. I hope that the zeal of the members of the society, and the enlightened generosity of

liberal men, will give early success to an enterprise, not much longer possible to be delayed, for the procurement of an appropriate and commodious building, to be the permanent home of the association.

I trust that these words, which I have ventured, as introductory to the New Year on which we enter to-day, may be taken as an earnest of more service, which many persons (myself one of them) would gladly render, if we could, in the prosecution of historical and biographical research, and the illustration of the earlier life of New England. The *more*, that we neglect, may be perhaps forgiven by our fortunate brethren, happy in the indulgence of their taste, and their love of learning, when they remember that we have at least a common sympathy with their pursuit, an appreciation of their useful studies, and that we share with them the spirit of pious veneration for the ancestry from whom we have in like manner descended.

“Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning. Such as did bear rule in their kingdom, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding, and declaring prophecies. Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning, meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions. Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing. Rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations. All these were honored in their generations, and were the glory of their times. There be of them, that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial; who are perished as though they had never been; and their children after them. But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. Their seed standeth fast, and their children for their sakes. Their seed shall remain forever, and their glory shall not be blotted out. Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name liveth evermore.”

WARWICK, MASS.

[THE following article relating to the early history of Warwick was copied by Samuel Blake, Esq., of Dorchester, from the manuscript left by his brother, the late Hon. Jonathan Blake.]

In the year 1735, June 10th, “At a great and general Court or assembly for his Majesties Province in the Massachusetts Bay,” In answer to the Petitions of Samuel Newall, Thomas Tileston, Samuel Gallop and Abraham Tilton and others, in connection with each of them, the said Court voted that four several tracts of land for townships, each of the contents of six miles square, be laid out in suitable places in the western parts of this Province, and that the whole of each town be laid out into sixty-three equal shares, one share of which to be for the first settled minister—one for the use of the min-

istry, and one for schools, and that on the other sixty shares in each town there be sixty settlers admitted, and in the admission thereof, preference to be given to the Petitioners, and such as are the descendants of the Officers and Souldiers who served in the expeditions to Canada in the year 1690:—viz. one of the said townships to each of the aforesaid persons with such others as joined with them in the Petitions, and in case there be not a sufficient number named in the said four Petitions, as were either Officers or Souldiers in the said expedition, or the descendants of such as were lost, or are since deceased, so as to make sixty settlers for each town, that then such others as were in the expedition, or their descendants, be admitted settlers there, until sixty persons in each township be admitted, and inasmuch as the Officers and Souldiers in that expedition were very great sufferers and underwent uncommon hardships:—Voted, that this Province be at the sole charge of laying out the said four townships, and of admitting the settlers. That the settlers or Grantees be, and hereby are, obliged to bring forward the settlements of the said four townships in as regular and defencible a manner as the situation and circumstances will admit, and that in the following manner, viz:—That they be on the granted premises respectively, and have each of them an house eighteen feet square and seven feet stud at the least, that each right or grant have six acres of land brought to, and ploughed or brought to English grass, and fitted for mowing. That they respectively settle in each plantation or township a learned Orthodox Minister, and build a convenient meeting-house for the public worship of God in each township. These conditions to be complied with within five years from the confirmation of the Platts.—Committees were appointed to lay out the aforesaid grants, and bonds were required of each settler, under the penalty of Twenty Pounds, running to the Treasurer of the Province, and if the grantees, or any of them, fail of fulfilling the terms aforesaid, they forfeited all their title back to the Province.

Warwick was one of these four grants, and the one Petitioned for by Samuel Newall and others—and it was first called the Plantation of "*Roxbury, or Gardner's Canada.*"

In June, 1736, Samuel Newall and the Officers and Soldiers in the company under the command of Capt. Andrew Gardner in the Canada expedition were authorized by the General Court to call their first meeting of the Proprietors.

Said meeting was held at the house of James Jarvis in Roxbury, September 22d, 1736. Capt. Robert Sharp was chosen moderator, and William Dudley, Esq. chosen Proprietor's Clerk.

At this meeting a committee, consisting of Capt. Robert Sharp, Ensign Samuel Davis and Mr. Gershom Davis, were chosen, to procure a Surveyor and lay out the "home lots." Each lot to contain not less than Fifty acres, nor more than Sixty acres, and each Proprietor was taxed twenty-three shillings to defray the expense of laying out said lots, and paying the costs incurred in Petitioning the Court. It is not now known at what time these home lots were laid out, but by the Proprietors' records, on the twenty-fourth of October, 1737, the sixty Proprietors by name, drew for their respective lots, and paid twenty shillings each to defray the expense. The home lots, as they are called, began to be numbered in the southwest part of the

town, and were laid out one hundred and sixty rods long, and fifty rods wide. Mr. Henry Fuller owns the largest part of lot number one, and the stones are now visible where the surveyors built their first camp, previous to surveying these lots. The above described lots were laid out in various parts of the town, and on the highest land (except Mount Grace) extending from near the southwest corner, nearly to the northeast corner of the town. Thus you see that they selected the hills, or high ridges of land, for the first settlements; and this is one reason why almost all our roads were located over the hills, instead of passing through the valleys. The boundaries of the town, as it was originally laid out, were as follows. On the west line, by Northfield, six miles and thirty-eight rods; then on Erving's Grant, two miles and thirty-nine rods, making the whole west line Eight miles and seventy-seven rods. North on the line of New Hampshire, four miles and ninety-eight rods on the town of Winchester, and two miles and forty-two rods on the town of Richmond, making the whole north line six miles and one hundred and forty rods (it was originally called Arlington and Province land, north), east on Province land (now Royalston) and Pequeag (now Athol) six miles and thirty rods,* thence west, one hundred and seventy-nine rods, to the north-west corner of Pequeag, thence south, two hundred and fifty-six rods, to a heap of stones, and a small maple tree, on the west line of Pequeag, south on Erving's Grant, four miles and two hundred and sixty-five rods.

The west and north boundaries of Warwick continue the same as originally laid out, but when the town of Orange was incorporated, it took off the southeast corner, and it left the east line on Royalston, three miles and one hundred and two rods, the south line two miles and one hundred and eighteen rods, and the southeast is a zigzag line, measuring five miles and three hundred and sixteen rods on the town of Orange.

The township contained twenty-three thousand acres of land, exclusive of the *Great Farm* (so called), which was a grant previously made of sixteen hundred acres to one Johnson and his company for military services; and also exclusive of the Severance and Field farms. The Severance farm contained two hundred acres. It is a traditional story, that it was granted as a reward for the faithful services of the surveyor who laid out this part of the country, and that he had his choice to select where he pleased. The Field farm never belonged to Warwick, but made a notch in the southeast corner of the town. It contained four hundred acres.

Late in the fall of 1737, a second division of lots was laid out under the direction of a committee, consisting of Deacon Davis and Ebenezer Case, who were empowered "to agree with one or more Surveyors, and chainmen and pilots."

These second division lots, were called *Farms*, and were to contain one hundred and fifty acres each, if the land would hold out, and the Surveyors were directed to qualify them, viz. to lay them out according to the quality of the land, the poorest land into the largest lots, and the best into smaller ones, so as to have them valued alike.

This is the reason why the second division lots are so unequal in size, varying from one to two hundred acres; for instance, on "Beech

* Allowing one rod in thirty, for sag of chain, as the old records say was customary.

hill," the old original lots contain but about one hundred acres each, that being considered the best of the land, while the broken lots contain nearly or quite two hundred acres.

It may not be amiss to mention the sectional names in different parts of the town, and their probable origin. "Beech Hill," above mentioned, lies in the east part of the town, and the name originated from the uncommon large growth of beech timber it formerly contained. "Chesnut Hill" was so named for the same reason, the chesnut trees being the most common growth; it is located in the southwest part of the town. "Flour Hill" is in the north part of the town. It is said that this name originated from the following circumstance. The inhabitants that first settled this part, were in the habit of annually setting fire to the woods in the spring of the year, for the purpose of producing a young and tender growth of trees and plants, for the subsistence of their cattle, not having pastures cleared up as we now have. This practice had almost destroyed the first growth of timber on the spot last mentioned, and the land was considered of very little value. Mr. Solomon Ager, who at that time was not considered a prophet, had the hardihood to risk his all (as he had nothing to lose) by settling on this open tract of land. Some of his wiser neighbors attempting to ridicule him for selecting so barren a spot of land to get his living on; the old man replied that "it would one day be the Flour of Warwick," and ever after it has been called "Flour Hill."

The east part of the town towards Royalston, probably from its being so rough and uneven, has sarcastically been called "Moose Plain." A portion of the north part of the town is called "The Brook," from the stream of water that takes its rise near the middle of the town, and empties into the Ashuelot River, at Winchester, N. H., being called "Miry Brook." The land south of Morse's Pond was formerly called "Skunks Barren," that further south was called "Padanaram." The first name originated from the sterility of the soil, and the last from its being a plain level spot. The southeast corner of the town was called "Peaked End," that being considered the extreme end of the settlement. The two natural ponds obtained their names from the owners of the soil near them, viz. :—"Pomeroy's Pond," near the centre of the town, and "Morse's Pond," about one mile southwest of the former.

The mountain near the middle of the town was called "Mount Grace," in consequence of a child of Mrs. Rowlandson, whose name was Grace, being buried somewhere near the foot of it. Mrs. Rowlandson with her child was taken captive by the Indians at Lancaster, when that town was destroyed and sacked and burned. After the destruction of the town, the Indians proceeded towards Canada with their captives, and this child died soon after they crossed "Miller's River," in Athol, ten miles from Warwick, and Mrs. Rowlandson brought it in her arms until she arrived near this mountain, where, compelled by fatigue, she reluctantly consigned it to the earth.* The brook that takes its rise near the west side of this mountain is called "Grace Brook," until it reaches Morse's Pond; below there it is called "Morse's Brook."

* This was an early tradition, and then believed to be true; but it is not authenticated in Mrs. R.'s history of her captivity.—Mount Grace, by the State survey, is 1628 feet high.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISIMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.]

Continued from page 220, vol. xx.

Kinderen.

Ouders.

1717.

15 Sept.	Johannes, Ephraim,	Arent Sam: Bratt, Trientien Mebi. Adam Michel Smit, Breggeen Smit,
21 "	Reyrtien,	Gerrit Gysbertse (Van Brakel), Katrientien (Van Brakel),
5 Oct.	Hendericus,	Volkert simonsen (Veeder), Jannetien (Schermerhorn).
12 "	Cornelia,	Arent Potman, Libetien Potmans.
19 "	Rachel,	Willem Marinus, Batien Kleyn.
2 Nov.	Frerick,	Gerrit Segers, Maritien Segers.
8 "	Jannetien,	Daniel Danielsen (Van Antwerpen), Ariaentien Veeder.
23 "	Klara,	Philip Busi, Margariti Brat.
30 "	Eva,	Laurents Claes (Vander Volgen), Geertruit Claessen (Van Petten).
	Thomas,	Cornelis Christionsen, Annatien Christionsen.
8 Dec.	Jacob,	Sander Glen, Rebecca Glen.
15 "	Assaurus,	Assuerus Marcelus, Sarah Marcelus.
30 "	Elisabet,	Cornelis Potman, Jacomitien Potman.

1718.

11 Jan.	Ariaentien,	Arent Bratt, Jannetien Bratt.
18 "	Marten,	Jacob Van Olinda, Eva Van Olinda.
25 "	Maria,	Robert Aarts (Yates), Maria Aarts.
1 Feb.	Bastien en Pieter,	(gemalen) Heldert Timens, Hester Timens.
8 "	Johannes,	Arent Danielsen (Van Antwerpen), Sarah Van Eps.
	Maritien,	Arnold DeGraef, Ariaentien Van der Volgen.
22 "	Susanna,	Daniel Toll, Greetien Brat,
1 maert.	Catrina,	Teunis Van der Volgen, Sarah Vander Volgen.

8 maert.	Annatien,	Pieter Daniels (Van Antwerpen), Engeltien mebi.
	Maria,	Samuel Hagedorn, Diena Steevens.
9 "	Maghtelt	Johann: Quackenbos, Anna Kloet,
15 "	Johannes,	Pieter Quackenbos, Nieltien Quackenbos.
22 "	Grietien,	Corn: Slingerlant, Eva Slingerlant.
29 "	Jacomina,	Jan Baptist (Van Eps), Lena Glen.
	Johannes,	Abr: Ter Weks (Truex), Christina Ter Weks.
	Margriet,	Tjerk Fransen (Van den Bogart), Margrietien Fransen.
	Arent,	Willem Brower, Rebecca Vedders.
den 19 Apl.	Petrus,	Johan Meyndertsen, Geertruit Meyndertsen.
den 23 Mey.	Johan:	Simon Vrooman, Eytien Vroomans (Dellamont).
2 Juny.	Cornelis,	Derk Groot, Elisabet Van der Volgen.
	Johannes,	Helmer Veder, Annetien Mebi.
14 "	<i>Van Schoharry,</i>	Sam'l, Velt koen, Anna katrina.
	" credelis,	Marten Partort, Maria Elisabet.
	" Simon,	Joseph Brochael, Susanna Groot.
12 July.	Adam,	Teunis Swart, Christina Swart.
18 Oct.	Engeltien,	Bénjamin Leneyn, Feytien Leneyn,
	Catharina,	Andries Van Petten, Marcke Van Petten.
15 Nov.	Catalientien,	Jan Schermerhoorn, Engeltien Schermerhoorn.
22 "	Johan:	Johan: Vedder, Maritien Vedders.
23 "	Jacobus,	Joseph Clement, Anna Clament.
5 Dec.	Marretien,	Jan Wimp, Ariaentien Wimp.
21 "	Harmannus,	Johannes Peek, Antien Peek.
24 "	Lisabet,	Nicolaes Stensel, Lisabet Stensel.
1719.		
10 Jan.	Cathrina,	Jesse DeGraef, Aeltien Hennio.

	Geertruit,	Harmen Van Slyk, Jannetien Vroomans.
	Daniel,	Simon Danielse (Van Antwerpen), Maria Peeks.
	Francientien,	Abraham Fort, Anna Barber.
31 Jan.	Isaak,	Corn: Christiaensen, Annatien Christiaensen.
14 Feb.	Arent,	Victor Pootman, Grietien Mebi.
1 meert.	Ariaentien,	Arent Schermerhoorn, Annetien Fonda.
28 "	Rachel,	Jillis Funda, Rachel Funda.
30 "	Johan:	Gerrit Seger, Maritien Seger.
4 April.	Joh:	Hendrik Vrooman, Marretien Wimp.
	Christina,	Wouter Vrooman, Maritien Halenbeck.
18 "	Catharina,	Simon ———, Susanna Thomassen.
	Volkien,	Meynert Wimp, Aleyda Wimp.
den 1 Mey.	Daniel,	Jan Fort, Rebecca Danielse (Van Antwerpen).
30 "	Nicolaes,	Jacob Van Olinde, Eva Van Olinde.
7 (June?)	Arent,	Jan Danielsen (Van Antwerpen), Agnietien Vedder.
11 Juny.	Jillis,	Abrah: Ter Weks (Truex) Kristina Ter Weks.
den 25 July.	Harmanus,	Hendrik Hage Doorn, Anna Hage Doorn.
9 (Aug.?)	Hendericus,	Volker Simonsen (Veeder), Jannetien Schermerhoorn.,
	Susanna,	Arent Brat, Catharina Brat.
15 "	Maritien,	Arent Pootman, Elisabet Ackermans.
23 "	Johannes,	Daniel Tol, Grietien Brat.
	Thomas,	Sam: Williams, Fransyntien Ackermans.
den 7 Sept.	Gesina,	Hendrik Vroman, Engeltien Vromans.
	Susanna,	Simon Zwits, Geesien Zwits.
24 "	Elisabet,	Jan Barentse (Wemple), Helena Van Tright.
	Eva,	Nicolaus Van Petten, Rebecca Van Petten.
25 "	Susanna,	Jacobus Lagranzy, Engeltien Veders.

24 7 Sept.	Johannes,	Cornelis Viele, Divertje Viele.
25 Oct.	Claes,	Robert Eerts (Yates), Maria DeGraef.
14 Nov.	Catharina,	Simon Vrooman, Eytien Delmonts.
31 Dec.	Abraham,	Daniel Danielsen (Van Antwerpen), Ariaentien Veders.
A° 1720.		
den 2 Jan.	Abraham,	Evert Van Eps, Eva Tol.
9 “	Maritien,	Harmen Philipsen, Maritien Lappen.
31 “	Jacobus,	Jacob Scherm-Hoorn, Margrietie Tellers.
20 Feb.	Jesajas,	Wolter Swart, Bettien Swart.
5 meert.	Maritien,	Lourent Vander Volgen, Geertruit Vander Volgen.
6 “	Ariaentien,	Nicolaas Schniler, Elsien Wendels.
10 “	Elisabet,	Arnold DeGraef, Ariaentien DeGraef.
18 “	Johan:	Cornelis Potman, Jacomientien Potmans.
19 “	Petrus,	Philip Bussy, Margrieta Bussy.
	Isaac,	Sander Glen, Rebecca Zwits.
	Joseph,	Joseph Bragshael, Susanna Groot.
den 2 ap.	Daniel,	Pieter Danielsen, (Van Antwerpen), Engeltien Danielsen.
	Astien, of Au- gustin.	Jacob Schiltgaaft, Madalena Schiltgraft.
16 “	Jonathan,	Sam: Hagedoorn, Dina Hagedoorn.
24 “	Sara,	Jan Gaef, Emmetien Boesy.
7 May.	Isaak,	Jacob Zwits, Lena Zwits.

DEATH OF JOHN ROSS.—The well known Indian Chief, John Ross, died in Washington on the 1st of August. His age is not stated, but it is judged to have been about 70 years. He was an influential and active Chief upwards of thirty years ago; and strenuously exerted himself to prevent the removal of his tribe (the Cherokees) from Georgia; but corruption and might prevailed over right, and the deed was done. See *Drake's Book of the Indians*, Book iv.

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THE TUTTLE FAMILY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gabriel - Bristol Eng

Elizabeth

JOHN TUTTLE, Planter = Dorothy.
Born in England about 1618.
Died in Dover, N. H., June, 1663.

Daughter = Capt. Philip Cromwell?
mar. prior to 1661.
accidentally killed by the falling of a tree in March, 1655.

John = Mary.

Dorothy = Capt. Samuel Webb,
mar. Sept. 2, 1686.
grandson of Henry Webb,
the first settler of the name.

5 4 3

6

7

8

Dorothy 1

Thomas,
Fasjgen
Dover Military
Comp. Killed
by Indians,
May 7,
1712.

John = Judith, dau.
of Richard
and Rose
(Sloaghton)
Otis.

Sarah = Edward
m. Ap. Courtman,
22, 1708.

Elizabeth = Samuel, son of
Judge Thos.
Edgerly,
b. Ap. 7, 1683,
d. May 15, 1700,
Punkham.

James = Rose, d. of
Ebenezer,
b. Ap. 7, 1683,
d. May 15, 1700,
Rose 4018y
Punkham.

Thomas,
b. Ap. 4, 1674,
d. in Bay of
Cumpuchey,
Apr. 26, 1699.

John = Anne
d. of James
and Anne
(Messere)
Nute.

Thomas = Dorothy,
Cushing, b. Mich.
grandson 21, 1700,
of Rev. d. before
Jonathan 1717.
Cushing.

Nicholas = (1. Doctr. Hunt,
2. Bertha Davis,
b. July 27, 1708,
d. 1768.

James = Mary,
b. Feb. 9, 1710-11,
d. July 9, 1790,
Martha (Dunne)
Allen.

Piche = Moses
b. Sep. 29, 1704,
d. June 23, 1756.

Fajah = Esther
b. May 14, 1708,
d. Nov. 23, 1787.

Mary = James
b. Jan. 7, 1697-8,
d. Feb. 1777.

Thomas = Mary
b. May 10, 1702,
d. before 1755.

Elizabeth = John =
James 8, 1704,
and Prudence 1774.
Nute.

John = Anne
d. of James
and Anne
(Messere)
Nute.

Thomas = Dorothy,
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2. Bertha Davis,
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d. 1768.

James = Mary,
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d. July 9, 1790,
Martha (Dunne)
Allen.

Esther = James Tuttle, Esq.
grandson of
James and
Mary (Allen) Tuttle.
1697-8.

Jonathan = Hannah McCassalin,
William = Nancy Hayes.
Mary = Hannad = Benj. Thomas.
Nancy = Sarah Austin.

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THE TUTTLE FAMILY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

[Communicated by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M.]



TUTTLE or TUTHILL is a surname borne by families in New England for more than two centuries. The English surnames, whence the surname Tuttle is derived, are Tothill or Tuthill, ancient family names in England. These surnames are said to be taken from names of old localities in England and Wales.

Tuttle, the American surname, came to be generally adopted by the second and third generations of descendants of the emigrant settlers, although some branches continue to this day to adhere to the English form of the surname. The second syllable of the English surname passed through every possible change of spelling, before it finally settled into its present form "tle."

The first appearance of this family name in New England was in 1635, when the ship Planter, of London, brought, among her passengers, three families to Boston, viz.: Richard Tuttle, wife and three

young children; John Tuttle (brother of Richard), wife and four young children; and William Tuttle, wife and three young children. After remaining a few years in Charlestown, William removed to New Haven, Conn., where descendants of his name continue to this day. Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College, the celebrated Jonathan Edwards and Aaron Burr, are descended from William of New Haven. Richard settled in Boston, and his brother John in Ipswich. The Tuttles of Massachusetts descend from these two brothers.

JOHN¹ TUTTLE, the ancestor of the New Hampshire Family of Tuttles, settled in Dover, sometime between 1633 and 1640.† Tradition says he had a brother who settled in Connecticut; otherwise it is not known that he was connected with those who came in the Planter to Boston. There is a tradition, current among his descendants, that he came to Dover from Wales; another tradition says he came from the

* For nearly one hundred and fifty years after the first settlement of Dover, there was no person of this surname residing in New Hampshire not of this family. To-day, Tuttles descended from those who came to Boston in 1635 are quite as numerous in the State as those descended from John Tuttle, of Dover.

† "The same day [Oct. 10, 1633] Mr. Grant, in the ship James, arrived at Salem, having been but eight weeks between Gravesend and Salem. He brought Capt Wiggin and about thirty, with one Mr. Leveridge, a godly minister, to Pascataquaek." *Winthrop's Hist. of New England*. No list of the names of these "thirty" can now be found. It is supposed that they were the planters of Dover; John Tuttle may have been one of them.

western part of England. A coat-of-arms, in the possession of one branch of the family, corresponds with the arms of the Tothill families of Devonshire, Eng.* Besides, it is a well-known historical fact, that the planters who settled in Dover, between 1633 and 1640, consisted of "families in the west of England, some of whom were of good estates, and of some account for religion." As John¹ Tuttle is here aptly described, so far as estate and religion are concerned, it may be safely concluded, from all the facts, that he is as to the place whence he came. No attempt has yet been made to trace out his connection in England, there being still hope that the private papers of his son, Judge Tuttle, may be discovered and throw more light on this subject of inquiry. All that is here related of him and his children, is derived from public records in New Hampshire.

The history of John¹ Tuttle commences with the appearance of his name in 1640, among the names of the principal citizens of Dover, on a protest against the project of Underhill to place the little republic of Dover under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. It has been inferred that the signers of this protest were the royalists and Church of England men of the settlement, who favored the political and religious views of Mason and Gorges, rather than those of the Massachusetts Puritans. John Tuttle selected for his residence a charming site on the east side of Dover Neck, "bounded with the river on the East, and the lott of Thomas Bearde on the South," and the "Greate High Streete" on the west. This site is about forty rods S. S. East of the first Church—the fortifications about which, are still plainly visible—in what is now Henderson's field. As it was designed to build a "compact town" on this Neck, the land was laid out into house lots and streets, "one quarter of an acre" being called a "house lot." The planters built their houses, and dwelt here, "it being a fine, dry, and healthy situation; so high as to command all the neighboring shores, and afford a very extensive and delightful prospect," while their plantations were farther off in less protected places where there was more room.† John¹ Tuttle owned "eight acres" of this prospective city, on which he lived, and died in 1663, with a belief, probably, that his posterity would be enriched "beyond the dreams of avarice" by this investment. His plantation was on the "west side of Back River adjacent to the Three Creeks;" it is now owned and possessed by Samuel Tuttle, Esq., a descendant of the sixth generation, having always been owned and possessed by the Tuttle. This plantation embraced "lot No. 7" of the "twenty acre lots," which was laid out to John Tuttle

* *Arms.* Az. on a bend ar. cotised or, a lion passant sable. *Crest.* On a mount vert a Cornish chough proper, in its beak a branch of olive, fructed or. These arms were borne by the Tothill family of Peamore, Co. Devon. Other Tothill families in Plymouth and Exeter, Co. Devon, and in London, bore arms differing but slightly from those of the Peamore family. John Tuttle's descent from the Devonshire family is inferred from the possession of these arms by his descendants, and his probable origin in that part of England.

† Dr. Belknap accurately describes this location and the fate of the first settlement: "At Dover is a high neck of land between the main branch of Piscataqua and Back River, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, rising gently along a fine road, and declining on each side like a ship's deck. It commands an extensive and variegated prospect of the rivers, bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. It has often been admired by travellers as an elegant situation for a city, and by military gentlemen for a fortress. The first settlers pitched here, but the trade has long since been removed to Cochecho Falls, about four miles further up, and this beautiful spot is almost deserted of its inhabitants."—*Hist. of New Hampshire*, Vol. iii, page 202.

in 1642. It is the only one of these well-known twenty-four "twenty acre lots," laid out to as many persons in 1642, that is now, and always has been, owned by the descendants of the first grantee. Besides this he owned thirty acres of the "400 upland on the Great Bay;" and had granted him by the town a parcel of land which was laid out to his son Judge Tuttle, in 1706.

He is styled in the public records, "John Tuttle, Planter," the last half of the surname being written in all manner of ways. He seems to have communicated to his posterity a bias for his own calling: for, with but very few exceptions, his descendants to this day have been "husbandmen," tenaciously holding on to landed property, as illustrated by the fact of the uninterrupted ownership of the farm, which he owned and cultivated more than two hundred years ago, by his descendants.

John¹ Tuttle died intestate in May or June, 1663, leaving widow Dorothy, and three children. He was probably not far from forty-five years of age at his death. She was appointed Administratrix of her husband's estate, and made return to the Court June 30, 1663. Although cut off by death in the prime of life, soon after he settled in this wilderness his personal property inventoried shows him to be a well-to-do Planter. The Court decreed a distribution of the estate, reciting in its decree "y^t the eldest daughter of the deceased is married and hath had her portion already;" that the "youngest daughter is to have £15 when she comes to the age of 18 years, or be disposess of on marrying." The bulk of the property, consisting of real estate, was given to the only son then living, John² Tuttle, "when he comes to 21 years of age." The widow Dorothy was taxed for several years after, but nothing further is known of her; nor is it known whether she married her husband in England or here.

1. John¹ Tuttle, by wife Dorothy, had four children, as follows: (2) I. Daughter,¹ who married prior to 1663; she appears to be the wife of Capt. Philip Cromwell: if so, and she survived him, her name was Elizabeth. (3) II. Thomas:² he was accidentally killed by the fall of a tree while a young lad. The cause of his death was officially inquired into by the Coroner and a jury consisting of twelve principal citizens of Dover. The verdict of the jury is recorded at Exeter: it recites how "wee found Thomas Tuttell, the son of John Tuttell by the stump of a tree which he had newly fallen upon another tree, rebounding back and fell upon him which was the cause of his death, as wee consider." (4) III. JOHN,² b. 1646, d. June, 1720. (5) IV. Dorothy:² she married Capt. Samuel Tebbets, one of the principal citizens of Dover. Capt. Tebbets was grandson of Henry Tebbets, the first settler of the name.

4. JOHN,² son of John¹ and Dorothy Tuttle, was a man of distinction in civil and military life. He filled, successively, every public office within the gift of the citizens of Dover; and was, by appointment in 1655, Judge of Their Majesties' Court of Common Pleas under the administration of Lt. Gov. Usher. He was Selectman of Dover in 1686-87-88: Town Clerk from 1694 to 1717: Town Treasurer in 1705, and other years following: member of the Provincial Assembly in 1698-99, 1705-6-7. He was one of the six Commissioners sent from Dover to the Convention of 1689, to "meet with the Commissioners of y^e other towns of y^e Province, to confer about and resolve

upon a method of Government within this Province." *Dover Rec.* The Convention met at Portsmouth, and resolved to put the Province, as it had been before, under Massachusetts, and it was done accordingly. In 1705, Col. Richard Waldron and Judge Tuttle were the "two principal men" of Dover, chosen, "to joyn with the Representatives of said Province, and them invested with full power to hear, debate, and determine matters relating to Mr. Allen's Claim." *Dover Rec.* Besides acting in the public capacities here named, he appears to have been, during all this time, chairman of the board of public surveyors of land. He was one of the leading members of the Church of Dover. While a member of the General Assembly in 1698, he and the other members subscribed a declaration, declaring, "That in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any transubstantiation of the Elements of Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And that the Invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the Sacrifice of the Masse, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Idolatrous." The town records show a large number of special public trusts confided to him by his fellow citizens.

In a military capacity, Judge Tuttle appears to have "done the State some service." Dover had one Military Company. Its officers were appointed by the Governor and Council, and were selected for their fitness, especially at this period when a bloody war was raging between the whites and the Indians. In 1689, he was "Lieut. John² Tuttle" of this Company: he had probably been Ensign some time before. In 1692, he was Captain of this Company, and remained so for about ten years. He is ever afterwards called "Capt. John² Tuttle" in the public records. While Captain, he had charge of all the military defences of Dover; and was often engaged with his company, or with soldiers sent him, in scouting and hunting after the Indian enemy. The Council and Assembly Records of these years show, to some extent, what his arduous military duties were, while chief Military Officer of Dover.

Judge Tuttle lived on the west side of Dover Neck, near where Alonzo Pinkham now lives. His homestead reached from the road to Back River, and included what has ever since been called "Captain's Hill." He gave this homestead to his son Ebenezer² Tuttle, who sold it to Judge Millet in 1738. John⁴ Tuttle, son of Ebenezer,³ repurchased some part of it, many years afterwards, and lived there till his death in 1796. The "Tuttle Burial Ground" was on the east side of the homestead next to the road. Not within the memory of the oldest resident on the Neck, has there been any other private burial ground below the hill where the old Church stood. The first settlers on this part of the Neck, including John¹ Tuttle (I.), lie buried in the old cemetery on the east side of the road above "Meeting-house Hill," or the site of the old Church. Not more than three generations of Tuttlés lie buried in this old "Tuttle Burial Ground," which is now barely discernible.

Judge Tuttle died in June, 1720, leaving a large estate which he disposed of by will among his children and grandchildren. His wife Mary survived him, and was Executrix of his will. Her family name is not known. Lieut. Tristram Heard and Capt. Francis Mathews were named in the will as trustees of his grandchildren.

Children of Judge John² Tuttle, by wife Mary: (6) I. Mary,³ mar. John Wallingford, and was living in 1717. Their children were: *Ebenezer*; *John*; daughter, who mar. *James Clements*, and *Hon. Thomas Wallingford*, for twenty-four years Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Province of New Hampshire. (7) II. Thomas,³ b. April 4, 1674; died in the Bay of Campeachy, April 26, 1699. (8) III. JOHN³; he was killed by the Indians May 7, 1712. (9) IV. Sarah,³ mar. Edward Cloutman, and was living in 1735. (10) V. Elizabeth,³ mar. Samuel, son of Judge Thomas Edgerly, and was living in 1717. *Hon. James H. Edgerly*, of Rochester, late Judge of C. C. Pleas, now Judge of Probate for Strafford County, is fifth in descent from Elizabeth.³ (11) VI. JAMES,³ b. April 7, 1683; d. May 15, 1709. (12) VII. EBENEZER,³ under age in 1717.

8. Ensign John³ Tuttle, second son of Judge John² and Mary Tuttle, mar. Judith, dau. of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis. Rose and her brother, Sir Nicholas Stoughton, Bart., were the only children of Anthony Stoughton, Esq., of Stoughton, in Surry, England. (*Reg.* vol. v. pages 179, 354.) Judith gave her third son the christian name of her uncle, Sir Nicholas. Stoughton has been a favorite christian name among her descendants in the Tuttle line, in commemoration of the connection of the two families. Ensign John³ Tuttle held several civil offices; he was Ensign of the Dover Military Company. He is always referred to as "John Tuttle, Jr.," or "Ensign Tuttle," in the records. He lived on the west side of Back River, about one mile from his father's, on the farm which his grandfather John¹ Tuttle (1) owned in his life time, and which had descended to Judge Tuttle, who, probably, designed to give it to his son Ensign Tuttle, had he lived to receive it, but gave it to his two eldest sons. The cellar of the house is still visible on a ridge in the field, about half way between the house of Samuel Tuttle, Esq., and the old burial ground in the pasture, near the river, where Ensign Tuttle and his wife are buried. He owned a large tract of land in the parish of Somersworth, and another at Tole End. Ensign Tuttle was cut off in the prime of life by the hand of the "Indian enemy." On the seventh of May, 1712, while attending to some business at his mill, on the upper falls of the Cochecho, accompanied by his eldest son, he was suddenly set upon by a party of marauding Indians, overpowered and slain. Thomas,⁴ his son, escaped. The *Boston News Letter*, of May 12, 1712, has the following allusion to this attack of the Indians. "On Tuesday they [Indians] mortally wounded and scalped John Crommit, of Dover. . . . On Wednesday, at Tole End Mill, about a mile from Col. Waldron's, Ensign Tuttle was killed." This melancholy tragedy recalls, in this connection, the fact that his wife Judith, at the time of the "Great Massacre in Dover" in 1689, when her father, brother and sister were slain, and her father's garrison burned by the Indians, was taken captive with her two other sisters, all young girls, and carried away; but the Indians were overtaken by a party of soldiers at Conway, on their way to Canada, and Judith and her two young sisters were rescued from their captors and brought back to Dover. The untimely death of her husband left Judith a widow with six young children, the eldest fourteen, and the youngest two years old. Their success in life indicates that she was a woman of ability and intelligence.

The children of Ensign John³ and Judith (Otis) Tuttle were: (13) I. Mary,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1697-8; she mar. James Canney, a wealthy land-owner. (14) II. THOMAS,⁴ b. March 15, 1699-1700; d. Feb., 1777. (15) III. Judith,⁴ b. May 10, 1702; she was unmarried in 1734. (16) IV. JOHN,⁴ b. May 8, 1704; d. Feb., 1774. (17) V. Dorothy, b. March 21, 1706; she died before 1717. (18) VI. NICHOLAS,⁴ b. July 27, 1708; d. 1793. (19) VII. JAMES,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1710-11; d. July 9, 1790.

14. THOMAS,⁴ eldest son of Ensign John³ and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, lived on the ancestral estate on the west side of Back River. Judge Tuttle added to it, by purchase, so that it was large enough for division; and he gave the whole, in nearly equal moieties, to the two oldest sons of his deceased son, Ensign John³ Tuttle, in this clause of his will: "I Give and Bequeathe to my two Grandsons, viz. : Thomas⁴ Tuttle and John⁴ Tuttle, all my Lands, Flatts, Creeks, and Marshes, which I am now in possession of, lying on the west side of Back River, adjacent to the Three Creeks." He then points out the division, giving Thomas⁴ the north half of the estate. On his share of the estate Thomas⁴ built a house, where he lived and died, which stood very near the house of Samuel Tuttle, Esq. Thomas⁴ mar. Mary Bracket. She died Feb. 28, 1773. Thomas⁴ and his wife were members of the Society of Friends: most of his descendants are of this religious persuasion. His uncle James³ (11) was the first of this family who joined this religious sect, whose members met with terrible persecution in Dover at its first introduction. Thomas⁴ was Selectman of Dover in 1762-63. The children of Thomas⁴ and Mary (Bracket) Tuttle were: (20) I. Mary,⁵ b. Dec. 29, 1723; mar. Daniel Twombly. (21) II. Hope, b. Sept. 25, 1725; mar. Richard Scammon, Jr. (22) III. Sarah, b. April 16, 1727; mar. John Hanson. (23) IV. Elisha,⁵ b. Feb. 14, 1729. (24) V. Samuel,⁵ b. Jan. 3, 1731. (25) VI. THOMAS,⁵ b. April 21, 1733; d. July 31, 1803; mar. Sarah, dau. of William and Mary (Horne) Varney. Thomas⁷ Tuttle, M.D., of Northwood, is his grandson. (26) VII. Abigail,⁵ b. Feb. 25, 1735, d. 1793; she mar. Nathaniel Varney. (27) VIII. EBENEZER,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1737; d. Dec. 13, 1796; he mar. Deborah, dau. of John Leighton, and lived on the homestead of his father. His eldest son Tobias⁵ Tuttle (b. Aug. 25, 1769; d. Sept. 30, 1822) was a prominent citizen of Dover. He was distinguished as a teacher of Navigation and Surveying; he taught the public schools for many years: he was Selectman and Representative during many years. He built the fine brick block standing on the south west side of "TURTLE SQUARE," which is said to be the first brick building ever built in Dover. (28) IX. REUBEN,⁵ b. March 26, 1739; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias and Judith (Varney) Hanson, and removed to Maine. (29) X. Bathsheba,⁵ b. Aug. 23, 1741; d. 1821; mar. Joseph Varney, brother of Nathaniel. (30) XI. Tabitha,⁵ b. June 18, 1744.

16. JOHN,⁴ second son of Ensign John³ and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, was eight years old when his father was slain by the Indians; he lived on the west side of Back River, on a farm given him by his grandfather, Judge Tuttle. The house is still standing, and now occupied by the widow of the late Capt. Thomas⁷ Tuttle. His farm adjoined that of his brother Thomas⁴ (14); their houses were not many rods apart. John⁴ Tuttle, is described as a man of intelligence,

of a mild even temper, and much inclined to the religious belief of his brother Thomas,⁴ who was a *Friend*; but he never joined that sect. He mar. 1st. Elizabeth, dau. of James and Prudence Nute. Children of John⁴ and Elizabeth (Nute) Tuttle; order of ages uncertain: (31) I. JOHN,⁵ mar. and had four children: name of his wife unknown. His dau. Lydia, mar. Clement Meserve, son of Lieut. Clement Meserve; the late Hon. Silas Meserve, of Bartlett, Judge of the C. C. Pleas, was one of their children. (32) II. PAUL,⁵ mar. Lydia Jacobs, and lived and died on the homestead of his father. (33) III. Silas,⁵ b. May 2, 1732; d. Nov. 3, 1797; mar. Elizabeth, sister of Lydia Jacobs. He was a school teacher, and something of a mathematician; he lived and died at the old homestead. The late Col. John⁷ Tuttle, of Barnstead, was his grandson; Francis⁸ Tuttle, M.D., of Somersworth, is a great-grandson. (34) IV. Dorothy,⁵ mar. Jacobs. (35) V. Prudence,⁵ mar. Bunker. (36) VI. Hannah,⁵ mar. Samuel Langley, of Lee. (37) VII. Anne,⁶ mar. Leighton. (38) VIII. Martha,⁵ mar. Jacobs. (39) IX. Job,⁵ b. July 23, 1743, d. Nov. 3, 1826; he mar. his cousin Sarah, dau. of James and Anne (Meserve) Nute, and removed to Lebanon, Me. Col. Job⁷ Nute Tuttle, of Maine, is a grandson. John⁴ Tuttle mar. 2d. Anne, dau. of James and Anne (Meserve) Nute. She d. July 27, 1819. She was a niece of his first wife, Elizabeth. Anne Meserve was dau. of Clement and Elizabeth (Jones) Meserve, and sister of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, who distinguished himself at the taking of Louisburg in 1745, and afterwards at Crown Point, in the war with France, and who died at the second siege of Louisburg in 1758. His son George, who was Collector of Portsmouth, and Stamp Officer, under the Stamp Act, for New Hampshire, had dau. Sarah, who mar. Hon. James Sheafe, U. S. Senator, of Portsmouth. The children of John⁴ and Anne (Nute) Tuttle, were: (40) X. Esther,⁵ b. March, 1772, d. July 15, 1843; mar. James⁶ Tuttle, Esq., a well-known citizen and magistrate of Dover, a grandson of James⁴ (19). (41) XI. JAMES,⁵ b. Dec. 25, 1773; died Aug. 28, 1856; he mar. Joanna, dau. of Joshua and Joanna (Wentworth) Roberts, of Somersworth. She was born Oct. 14, 1777, d. Sept. 27, 1849. Her father, Joshua Roberts, was of the fifth generation of descent from Gov. Thomas Roberts, who came over with Hilton in 1623, and who was the last Governor of Dover prior to its coming under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, in 1641. His wife Joanna Wentworth was dau. of Mark and Elizabeth (Wentworth) Wentworth, who were grandchildren of William Wentworth, of Dover, the ancestor of this distinguished family, which furnished Governors for New Hampshire for nearly sixty years. William Wentworth was of the same illustrious family with Sir Thomas¹ Wentworth, the great Earl of Strafford, who was executed in 1641.* Sir John Wentworth, the last Royal Governor of New Hampshire, was fifth in descent from William. The children of James⁵ and Joanna (Roberts) Tuttle, were: (42) I. Charles,⁵ b. April 26, 1801; d. May 31, 1814. (43) II. MOSES,⁶ b. July 26, 1803; d. Oct. 28, 1859; he mar. Mary, dau. of Lieut. Joseph¹ and Mehitabel (Dore)¹ Merrow, of Newfield, Me.

* Speaking of Sir Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded May 12, 1641, Burke in his *British Peerage* says: "Of this very illustrious family, was William Wentworth, who emigrated from the County of York, in England, to Boston, and removed subsequently to New Hampshire."

She was b. Feb. 7, 1806; d. Aug. 23, 1845. Her father, Lieut. Merrow, was in the war of 1812: and was fourth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, who was settled in Dover as early as 1720.* Moses and Mary (Merrow) Tuttle had children born in Newfield, viz.: Charles⁷ Wesley, lawyer: Freeman: Mary⁷ Merrow: Joel⁷ Stoughton: Horace⁷ Parnell, Paymaster U. S. Navy: † Ira: † Francis,⁷ Ensign U. S. Navy. (44) III. Sarah⁸ Ann, b. May 2, 1806, mar. her cousin John⁷ Williams Tuttle, son of James Tuttle, Esq. (45) IV. Joanna,⁶ b. April 8, 1811: d. Aug. 8, 1829. (46) V. Charlotte,⁶ b. April 18, 1812. (47) VI. Elizabeth⁶ Abbie, b. Nov. 22, 1816; mar. Lieut. Col. Henry Meserve, son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Smith) Meserve. Ebenezer was son of Lieut. Clemeuz and Abigail (Ham) Meserve, who lived in the old "Meserve Garrison," and who was brother of Col. Nathaniel Meserve. (48) VII. Hannah⁶ Cushing, b. Oct. 26, 1823, mar. Capt. Joseph Augustus Nute, son of the late Meserve Nute, whose father, Lieut. Paul Nute, ‡ was brother to Anne (Nute) Tuttle. Rev. Ephraim Nute, Unitarian clergyman, is grandson of Meserve Nute. † John⁴ Tuttle died in 1774, leaving widow Anne and two young children, Esther⁵ and James.⁵ His widow Anne was mar. by Rev. Dr. Belknap, Feb. 12, 1778, to Thomas Cushing, son of Peter, grandson of Rev. Jonathan Cushing, of Hingham, who was minister in Dover from 1717 to 1769. Children of Thomas and Anne (Tuttle) Cushing, were: 1. *Jonathan*, b. Oct. 27, 1778, mar. Hannah McCasselin, d. May 6, 1827: 2. *William*, b. April 17, 1781: mar. Nancy Hayes: 3. *Mary*, b. Dec. 11, 1783; never mar.: d. Dec. 7, 1837: 4. *Hannah*, b. Feb. 22, 1785; mar. Benjamin Thomas: 5. *Nancy*, b. March 26, 1787; mar. William Kelley; d. Aug. 27, 1831: 6. *Peter*, b. Feb. 29, 1790; mar. Sarah Austin.

18. NICHOLAS,⁴ third son of Ensign John³ and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, mar. 1st, Deborah Hunt: 2d, Bertha Davis. He settled in that part of Dover which is now called Lee: he subsequently removed to Nottingham, where he died in 1793, and where his descendants have been numerous. His grandfather, Judge Tuttle, gave him lands on the east side of Dover Neck, "lying and being between Lieutenant Beard's land and Nutter's, and the High Street on the west and the river on the east." This tract included the homestead of John¹ Tuttle (1) the first settler. Nicholas⁴ sold this land to Judge Millet in 1735. The children of Nicholas⁴ and Deborah (Hunt) Tuttle were: (49) I.

* Dr. Samuel Merrow (he wrote his name Merrey) was resident of Dover, and one of the early proprietors of Rochester. Dr. Merrow had wife Mary, and children: Samuel, Benjamin, and perhaps others. Samuel lived in Rochester, and had wife Abigail and children: 1. Samuel: 2. Joseph, mar. Mary, dau. of Philip and Mary (Wallingford) Dore, and lived in Shapleigh, Me. Lieut. Joseph Merrow, of Newfield, was one of their sons: 3. William, mar. Mary Haley, and lived in Standish, Me.; 4. Lieut. Joshua, mar. Margaret Garland, and lived in Rochester: 5. Ruth: 6. Mary. Augustus D. Merrow, M.D., and his brother James M. Merrow, M.D., Surgeon 2d N. H. Reg. in the late war, of Newfield, are grandsons of Lieut. Joseph Merrow.

† Horace Parnell Tuttle, astronomical assistant at the Harvard College Observatory from 1857 to 1862, inclusive. He discovered the two new Planets called MATA and CLYTTA; also several new nebulae, and a great number of comets.

‡ James Nute (Newt), planter, the ancestor of the Nute Family, came to Portsmouth from England, in 1631, with a company of planters sent over by Mason. He subsequently settled on Dover Neck, near the Church. His plantation was on the west side of Back River, adjoining lot No. 19, on the river, which lot he bought of John Newgrow. This plantation has always been owned and occupied by his descendants, Capt. Thomas Nute, son of the late Meserve Nute, of the seventh generation of descendants, being the present owner.

GEORGE,⁵ b. 1737; d. in Effingham, April 12, 1816; mar. Stevens, and lived in Lee. He was Captain in the Army of the Revolution, and was with Gen. Gates at Saratoga, in 1777. Capt. G. Tuttle was for many years a member of the Legislature and JURY of the Peace. The late Rev. John⁷ Gile Tuttle was his grandson. (50) II. STOUGHON,⁵ b. Sept., 1739; d. Aug., 1812; mar. 1st, Lydia Stevens, sister of Catherine; 2d, Hannah Sanborn; he lived and died in Nottingham. He entered the army when sixteen years of age, and served till the close of the war with France. Major Gen Benjamin⁷ Stokes Tuttle, Hon. Bradbury⁷ Cilley Tuttle, and Rev Alexander⁷ Tuttle, are his grandsons. (51) III. Nicholas,⁵ mar. Sarah Smart. (52) IV. Judith,⁵ mar. Josiah Burleigh, of New Market. (53) V. Elizabeth,⁵ mar. Peter Stillings, of Bartlett. (54) VI. Deborah,⁵ mar. Moses Perkins, of New Market. (55) VII. Esther,⁵ mar. Joseph Sanborn, of New Market. (56) VIII. Keziah,⁵ mar. 1st, Jeremiah Elkins; 2d, Robert Evans. Nicholas⁴ (18) and Bertha (Davis) Tuttle had (57) IX. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. 1764. (58) X. Mary,⁵ mar. James Stokes.

19. JAMES,⁴ fourth son of Ensign John³ and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, was two years old when his father was killed by the Indians. He mar. Mary, dau. of Jacob and Martha (Dame) Allen. She was born Nov. 5, 1720; d. March 3, 1814. James⁴ lived on the west side of Back River, within a few rods of his brother Thomas⁴ (14). He was a man of great energy and enterprise; and, at the time of his death, the greatest land-owner in Dover. The children of James⁴ and Mary (Allen) Tuttle, were: (59) I. Phebe,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1739; d. Jan. 7, 1819; she mar. 1st, Seth Jacobs, of Madbury; 2d, Benjamin Hanson, (60) II. Patience,⁵ b. Dec. 25, 1742; d. Sept. 10, 1779; she mar. ——— Jackson, of Durham. (61) III. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1744; d. Oct. 11, 1804; he mar. Abigail Foss, of Barrington. (62) IV. ELIJAH,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1747, d. Sept. 1, 1823; mar. Esther, dau. of Thomas Johnson, of Barr. (63) V. Louisa,⁵ b. Feb. 4, 1749; d. Oct. 10, 1822; mar. 1st, Lemuel Drew; 2d, George Foss, brother of Abigail. (64) VI. Sarah,⁵ b. April 15, 1751; d. March 16, 1819; she mar. Samuel Tasker, of Barr. (65) VII. James,⁵ b. April 7, 1753; he mar. dau. of Jotham Nute, and moved to Maine. (66) VIII. Eunice,⁵ b. April 8, 1755; d. Jan. 30, 1799; she mar. Enoch Jackson, of Durham, brother of Jackson preceding. (67) IX. DAVID,⁵ b. May 10, 1758; d. Nov. 27, 1823; he mar. Esther, dau. of Enoch Bunker, of Madbury. (68) X. ANDREW,⁵ b. June 10, 1761; d. March 10, 1818; he mar. Abigail, dau. of Benjamin and Martha (Nute) Dame, of Rochester. James⁶ Tuttle, Esq., who mar. Esther⁵ Tuttle (40), was eldest son of Andrew.⁵ (69) XI. Mary,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1766; d. March 31, 1814; she mar. Joseph Pinkham. (70) XII. Judith,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1768; d. Feb. 4, 1832; she mar. Samuel Davis, grandson of Col. James Davis, of Durham.

11. JAMES,³ third son of Judge John² and Mary Tuttle, mar. Rose, dau. of John and Rose (Otis) Pinkham. John was son of Richard Pinkham, the first settler of the name; and his wife Rose was sister of Judith, wife of Ensign³ Tuttle (8). James³ Tuttle and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, being among the earliest in Dover to embrace that religious belief. Nearly all his descendants have adhered to it. He lived on Dover Neck, where his great-grand-

She was Ph Tuttle, now lives. He died, at the early age of twenty-Merrow.s, of bleeding. Judge Tuttle, being Town Clerk, made the Samuel's entry among the records of death. "James Tuttle, son of and n Tuttle, of Dover, by his wife Mary, born 7 April, Anno Dom. 1703, and died 15 May, 1709. being the first day of the week about 3 o'clock in the afternoon." Rev. John Pike mentions this event in his journal, under date of May 15, 1709. "Sab. James Tuttle, of Dover, died with excessive bleeding at the nose." His widow Rose, mar. 2d, Thomas, son of Joseph and Mary (Clements) Canney, and had children. Mary Clements was the only dau. of Councillor Job Clements. The children of James and Rose (Pinkham) Tuttle were: (71) I. Phebe,⁴ b. Sept. 26, 1706; d. June 21, 1776; mar. Moses, son of Humphrey and Esther (Starbuck) Varney, and had eleven children. (72) II. ELIJAH,⁴ b. May 14, 1708; d. Nov. 23, 1787; mar. Esther Varney, and lived on Dover Neck where his father lived before him. His grandfather, Judge Tuttle, gave him lands on Dover Neck, and the mills at Salmon Falls. The children of Elijah⁴ and Esther (Varney) Tuttle were: (73) I. JAMES,⁵ b. 1739; d. Jan., 1816; mar. Rose, dau. of Otis and Abigail (Tebbets) Pinkham. (74) II. Benjamin,⁵ b. 1742; d. Dec. 12, 1812; mar. Mary Hussey. (75) III. SAMUEL, b. 1747; d. Oct. 3, 1807; mar. Martha Varney. He was in the army of the Revolution; was Sergeant in Capt. Perkins's Company. (76) IV. WILLIAM,⁵ b. 1750; d. Feb. 1834; mar. Anne Hanson; he lived on Dover Neck, on the old homestead of his grandfather James.³ Their children were: (77) I. Phebe,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1783; d. Feb. 23, 1852; mar. Stephen Howard. (78) II. Joseph,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1786; mar. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Pinkham, and lives on the homestead of his great-grandfather on Dover Neck. He was Selectman of Dover, in 1821-22-23. (79) III. Rose,⁵ b. April 29, 1791; mar. Nathaniel Jenkins, of Madbury. (80) IV. Sarah⁵ Hanson, b. Jan. 7, 1793. (81) V. Ira,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1793; he was a school teacher; he died Dec. 3, 1839.

12. Of Ebenezer,³ son of Judge John² and Mary Tuttle, and his children, there is so much wanting, and so many conflicting statements, that it is judged best, for the present, to omit giving an imperfect sketch of them. The late Hon. Wentworth Tuttle, Councillor and Senator of Maine, was a grandson.

[All dates in this genealogy prior to 1751, are Old Style. The compiler will gladly accept any further information respecting the early generations of this family.]

A VERY CURIOUS EPITAPH.

Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1866.

Dear Sir:—I lately found in the old Episcopal burying ground at Piscataway, New Jersey, the following epitaph—copied *verbatim et literatim*.

It was so singular and so ancient that I send it to you, thinking it may do to fill up some corner in the Register.

Yours very truly,

Edw. D. HARRIS.

SPATATERS-FUNDER.
NEATH THIS TOMB
LIES 2 BOYS THAT
LAY IN ONE WOMB
THE ELDEST WAS FVLL
16 YEARS OLD THE YONGEST
WAS V TWICE
TOALD BY EATING
MUSHROMS FOR
FOOD RARE IN DAY
TIME THEY POYSONED
WERE RICHARD HOOPAR
AND CHARLES HOOPAR
DEASED AVGVST ANNO
DOM 1693

LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION FROM GEN. ABERCROMBY
TO ANDREW McMILLAN, 1758.

[The original in possession of WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, of Boston.]

THE following in relation to Andrew McMillan, afterwards promoted to the office of Colonel of the militia, is taken from Bouton's *History of Concord, N. H.*, page 565. This work was published in 1856.

"Col. Andrew McMillan, whose name often occurs in the town records previous to 1775, was an intelligent, enterprising business man, and a worthy citizen. He came to this country from Ireland, about the year 1754; received a *lieutenant's* commission, dated Lake George, June 26, 1758, from Gen. James Abercromby, 'in the independent company of Rangers,' of which Jonathan Burbank was captain, and is said to have been with Rogers in the expedition against St. Francois, in 1759. He married Hannah Osgood, of Rumford, daughter of the widow James Osgood, November 12, 1761. The same year he commenced trade in the store that now stands on the north-east corner of Main and Pleasant streets, which was then a small one-story shop, standing as it now does, partly on the street. Here he continued to trade for several years; one year in partnership with Timothy Walker, Jr., and afterwards with John Stevens, who added a second story to it. In 1767 or 1768, he and Gen. Stark received each a grant of land from the Provincial Government, in consideration of their services in the old French war, located in the town of Conway and vicinity. In August, 1774, he removed to Conway, to take possession of his extensive landed property, where two of his wife's brothers, James and Benjamin Osgood, of Concord, a few years before had preceded him. Here, in the cultivation of one of the most valuable farms on Saco river (where his only remaining son, Gilbert McMillan, Esq., now resides), he passed the rest of his life—repeatedly representing the town in the State Legislature, and faithfully discharging his duty as a citizen and a magistrate. He died November 6, 1800, aged 70 years. His wife died in 1827, aged 84." T.

By His Excellency James Abercromby, Esq., Colonel of His Majesty's Forty-Fourth Regiment of Foot; Colonel in Chief of the Royal American Regiment; Major General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces raised or to be raised in North America, &c. &c.

To Andrew McMullin, Gent.

Whereas it may be of great use to his Majesty's Service, in the Operations now Carrying on for Recovering His Rights in America, to have a Number of Men employ'd in obtaining Intelligence of the Strength, Situation, and Motions of the Enemy, as well as other Services for which Rangers, or Men acquainted with the Woods, only are fitt; I do, by Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given by His Majesty, hereby constitute and appoint You, the said Andrew McMullin, to be Lieutenant to that Independent Company of Rangers,

whereof Jonathan Bourbank, Esq^r., is Captain; You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Lieutenant, by Exercising and well disciplining both the Inferior Officers and Soldiers of that Company; And I do hereby command them to obey You as their Lieutenant; And You are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as You shall receive from His Majesty, Myself, or any other Your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. Given at Lake George, this 26th Day of June, 1758.

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

By His Excellency's Command; Will. Price.

FAMILY RECORD OF HON. BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, OF NEWBURYPORT.

[From a Bible in the possession of DANIEL C. COLESWORTHY.]

THE following family will be found in the Greenleaf Genealogy, pp. 32 and 106, in the Chauncey Memorial, p. 58; but this record furnishes some dates that are not given in either of those works.

The word "dead" against two of the entries, and the two foot notes, are in a different handwriting.

	Benjamin Greenleaf was born	March 19, 1732.
	Elizabeth Chauncey " "	Nov ^r 12, 1731.
	They married	Sep ^r 22, 1757.
	Elizabeth Greenleaf was born	*July 13, 1758.
	John Greenleaf " "	† July 8, 1760.
<i>dead.</i>	Sarah Greenleaf " "	June 21, 1763.
	Mary Greenleaf } twins, "	Nov. 1, 1765.
	Hannah Greenleaf }	
<i>dead.</i>	Jane Greenleaf died	July 23 ^d , 1768.
	Eliz ^a Greenleaf, died in y ^e 38th year of her age,	July 12, 1769.
	Hon. John Greenleaf, Esq ^r . died (aged 67)	Aug. 21, 1760.
	I married Mrs. Derby, Jan ^y 22 ^d ,	1784.

THE EARLIEST NEWSPAPER.—The first news sheet was printed at Nuremberg, in 1534. A copy was sold in London, during the last year, which belonged to the Libri Collection. Its title is "New Tidings from Spain and Italy;" a duplicate of it is in the British Museum.

The first newspaper issued in America, was called the "*Boston News Letter.*" It was published by John Campbell, in Boston, April 24, 1704.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—Is there any proof above mere conjecture that the Cradock House, so called, in Medford, Mass., is the oldest in the country—or, indeed, that it was built by Gov. Cradock? If so, what and where is it? Great antiquity is claimed for a house in Guilford, Ct. Which is the older?

w. w.

* Died, Feb. 13, 1829.

† Married, 13 Jan. 1780; died, 16 Jan. 1829.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE LOCAL HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

[Continued from page 44.]

- BOSTON. See "Josselyn's Two Voyages to New England" in 1638 and 1663. London, 1675. Reprinted. William Veazie. Boston, 1865.
- " [EAST.] "Noddles Island." See preceding work.
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- “ Sketch of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and Monument. George E. Ellis. Charlestown, 1843.
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THE PEIRCE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, of Freetown, Member of the Old Colony, Historical, Pilgrim, New England Historic-Genealogical, and Wisconsin State Historical Societies.]

Continued from p. 65.

EBENEZER PEIRCE (No. 22) and wife Mary Hoskins had :

(41) John, born in 1732, married 1st, Sarah Rounsevell, of Freetown, July 17, 1755, and she died Oct. 25, 1774, and he then married Lucy Ashley, of Middleborough, Aug. 31, 1775. She died, and he then married Elizabeth Reed. He died in 1823.

(45) Abial, born Sept. 10, 1733, married Hannah Canedy, of Middleborough, in 1758. She died, and he then married Mrs. Theodora Robinson, of Raynham. He died Dec. 26, 1814. (Town Records of Middleborough.)

(46) Judith, born Feb. 24, 1736, married Meletiah Hathaway, of Freetown. She died Nov. 6, 1824; he died Jan. 8, 1808.

(47) Job, born Nov. 29, 1737, married Elizabeth Rounsevell, of Freetown, May 18, 1761. She died June 9, 1799, and he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Nelson) Strobridge, of Middleborough, October, 1799. She died March 22, 1846. He died July 22, 1819. (Middleborough Town Records and grave-stones.)

(48) Anna, married Abial Cole, of Middleborough, Aug. 23, 1757. He died in or about 1781, and she then married Thomas Rounsevell, of Freetown, Feb. 1, 1795. He died Jan. 31, 1826, aged 80 years. She died in September, 1806.

(49) Henry, born in 1743, married Salome Hinds, of Middleborough, March, 1768. She died June 17, 1784, and he then married Deborah Chase, of Middleborough, March 17, 1785. She died Dec. 23, 1849. He died Jan. 22, 1791. (Town Records of Middleborough and grave-stones.)

(50) Mary, married Benjamin Spooner, of Middleborough, Oct. 19, 1764.

(51) Seth, born 1747, married Huldah Sampson, of Middleborough, Nov 9, 1769. She died March 15, 1793, and he married Rebecca, a daughter of Col. Timothy Paige, of Hardwick, Dec. 22, 1793. She died Aug. 2, 1795, and he then married Abigail Hinkley, of Brookfield, in 1796. She died Dec. 30, 1797, aged 37 years, and for a 4th wife he married Mary McFarlin, of Worcester, who survived him. He died Feb. 25, 1809, aged 62 years. (Town Records of Middleborough and grave-stones in Hardwick.)

(52) Hopestill, born July 8, 1748, married Stephen Hathaway, of Taunton, Feb. 11, 1767. He died April 29, 1819. She died Jan. 10, 1831. (Town Records of Middleborough and grave-stones in Taunton.)

(53) Ebenezer, never married, but lost his life while a young man, and a soldier of the patriot army in the war of the revolution. Tradition saith that his brother Job (No. 47), then a captain in that army, caused the grave of the young soldier to be marked by a substantial

stone, and the writer of this article has long wished for, and still hopes to find time to go to Rhode Island in search of that hallowed spot. He was betrothed to Sarah, daughter of Robert Hoar, of Middleborough, born in 1757, granddaughter of Samuel Hoar and wife Rebecca Peirce (No. 17). Sarah never married, and died before reaching her 20th year. She was the only sister of Major Peter Hoar, an officer of the patriot army in the war of the revolution.

[NOTE. My father was a son of Capt. Job Peirce (No. 47), and born May 26, 1775, or 37 days after the battle of Lexington, and 21 before the battle of Bunker Hill, and named John for his father's oldest brother. He continued to be called John until the death of his uncle (No. 53), when his name was changed to Ebenezer. My father communicated to me this fact. Attest, EBENEZER W. PEIRCE.]

Ebenezer Peirce, the parent (No. 22), was the oldest son of Isaac Peirce, Jr., and born in Duxbury, in or about 1704. His recollections of the removal of the family from what was then Duxbury (afterwards Ambroke and now Hanson), in or about 1710, have already been noticed as handed down traditionally by him to his grandson, who died Sept. 11, 1831, in the 92d year of his age, and by the latter to the writer of this article.

"Beach woods," in Middleborough, as the locality continues even now to be called, was in 1710 (or more than a century and a half ago) what its name would seem to imply, a dark gloomy forest, and in which tradition informs us that they were considered as being nearly

"Out of humanity's reach,"

and were obliged to keep watch of their cattle to prevent them from suffering the attacks of wild beasts, for

"Bears came snuffing round the doors when'er a babe was born,
And the snakes were bigger round than the butt of an old ram's horn."

Isaac Peirce, Sen., now 50 years of age, with his stalwart sons, Isaac and Thomas, and buxom grown-up married daughters, with puritanical names of Mary, Lydia, Mercy, Sarah and Rebecca, their wives, husbands, and increasing families of little ones, had come to "possess the land" assigned to the Patriarch as an inheritance for his services in the colonial war, just an hundred years before the revolution, and who when about to be gathered with his fathers, and disposing by will of his increased estate, said, like Jacob, "Moreover I have given to thee one portion which I took with my sword and with my bow," and that still is in the possession of his lineal descendants who are thereby reminded of the dangers, toil and suffering endured by their ancestor,

"In the days when he went soldiering long time ago."

Isaac Peirce, Sen. (No. 6), disposed of his estate by will, bearing date of January 22, 1722, or about twelve years after the removal of the family to Middleborough, and ten years before his death; and Isaac Peirce, Jun. (No. 11), has become a man of wealth, with a family of four sons and two daughters, whom he feels determined shall be trained to the tenets of the Quaker faith and practice, whether they will or no. First day and fifth day witness, during the years of the children's minority, their constant, regular and orderly attendance with their father at the Quaker meeting in Freetown, the house of worship then occupying a site near the present location of Thorp's bleachery; and although removed seventy years ago to the north part of the town, the spot to this day is known as "Quaker Hill."

Isaac, being well to do, provided each of his sons with a "riding horse," and on Sunday and Thursday mornings, the father, mounted on a brisk nag, carrying Abigail, the mother, on a pillion behind him, accompanied by his four sons, well mounted, two gallantly carrying a sister each behind him, ride five miles to the meeting. Isaac, the father, occupies a high seat in the meeting, and himself and wife being in good standing in the Quaker assembly at the children's births, so according to the tenets of that sect the latter were all church members, being, as they termed it, "born in the meeting," and doubtless considered by the parents those fore-ordained from the foundations of the world as "such as should be saved."

But Ebenezer, the first born son, the representative of his father's might, and the beginning of his strength, the excellency of his dignity and power, has allowed his heart to be taken by one of the "world's people," a young woman subject to grievous and everlasting punishment for the sin of *not* having been born in the meeting. Poor young woman for what Adam and Eve *did*, and what her father and mother omitted to do, she is equally guilty, and for both doing and not doing, although she had no power to restrain in the one case, or urge in the other, she merits and will receive certain and terrible punishment.

The fruits of such a marriage would be conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin.

But before we censure or even smile at the folly such a ridiculous creed displays, let us look around among the professedly religious of our own time, and see how many are entertaining dogmas as pernicious, and whims equally ridiculous.

An intimation from the father that he will disinherit his first born (who according to the English law was entitled to a "double portion"), is disregarded by the son, who has evidently determined to "raise his Ebenezer," and as it is a wife for himself, and not for his father, that is sought, and he and not his father who is to marry her, and live with her, so he determines (and very justly too) that himself, and not his father, should be chiefly consulted.

The day is therefore set, and Rev. Benjamin Ruggles, a clergyman of the Congregational denomination, performs the ceremony of uniting in marriage Ebenezer Peirce, of Middleborough, with Miss Mary Hoskins, of Taunton, Dec. 13, 1728, being the date of their nuptials.

And now from the Quaker meeting comes the offer of allowing the groom to perform the *farce* so often repeated since, viz., of going before the assembly and confessing that he was sorry for what he had done. This would reinstate him in the Quaker meeting, and turn away his father's wrath so that he would rescind the threat to disinherit; yea more, this lie would better qualify him for the companionship of saints on earth and help to fit him for heaven. His manly refusal and persistent denial that he was sorry, but on the contrary glad, and hoped ever to remain so, although turned out of the Quaker meeting as he subsequently was, and though he should fail to receive his just share in the property of his father as he did, has ever made me proud to bear up his homely old-fashioned Christian name.

The wisdom of his choice could have no better proofs than the family she raised up, and the character of the children she bore him, it being a conceded point that mothers impart to their offspring more *character* than fathers. Of a family of six sons, three fought the

battles of their country in the French and Indian wars, one holding a military commission from the King. In the war for Independence five of the six were engaged, and four of the five were honored with commissions of captains under authority of the Continental Congress, and one as we have seen sacrificed his life for the attainment of those liberties we are now permitted to enjoy, and neither would accept a pension from the Government they had imperilled their lives to establish.

Ensign ISAAC PEIRCE (No. 23) and wife Deliverance Holloway had :

(54) George, born in 1735, married Sarah Peirce, of Middleborough (No. 87), Sept. 14, 1757. He died July 17, 1774. She died April 20, 1778.

(55) Enos, born in 1739, married Ruth Durfee. He died July 29, 1780.

(56) David, married Abigail Hathaway, of Freetown, March, 1766. He was killed by the fall of a tree.

(57) Silas, born 1744, married Anna Hathaway, of Taunton, Oct. 31, 1771. He died May 1, 1816.

(58) Lucy, born —, married Capt. Samuel French, of Berkley, Nov. 30, 1775. She died —. He died —.

Isaac, the parent, was commissioned Ensign of the fourth foot company of standing infantry in Middleborough, in 1762, Joseph Leonard being Captain and Thomas Nelson Lieutenant, and in a regiment of which George Watson, of Plymouth, was Colonel, James Warren, of Plymouth, Lt. Colonel, and Briggs Alden, of Duxbury, Major.

ELISHA PEIRCE (No. 24) and wife Margaret Paine had :

(59) Elisha.

(60) Abraham, married 1st, Priscilla Reed, of Middleborough, August 6, 1761. She died Oct. 25, 1780, and he married Mary Russell, of Middleborough, June 5, 1783. He died —.

(61) Margaret, married 1st, Luke Perkins, of Middleborough, Dec. 6, 1768 ; 2d, Joseph Boothe, of Middleborough.

(62) Rebecca, married Thomas Simmons, of Middleborough, July 26, 1764.

(63) Sylvia.

Elisha, the parent made a will in 1776, that was proved in probate court in 1779. Margaret, the mother, was a daughter of John Pain, of Freetown, and wife Rebecca Davis, granddaughter of Ralph Pain, of Freetown.

By deed, bearing date of May 28, 1733, Isaac Peirce (No. 11), Thomas (12), and their sisters Lydia (14), Mercy (15), and Rebecca (17), conveyed to Elisha Peirce (No. 24) their respective shares in that land granted to their father (Isaac, No. 6, deceased) by the General Court for his service in the Narraganset war.

John Howland and wife ABIGAIL PEIRCE (No. 25) had :

(64) Judith, born May 10, 1738, died young.

(65) Elizabeth, married Job Simmons. (66) John.

(67) Abigail, married Lot Hathaway, of New Bedford, May 10, 1770.

(68) Mercy, married John Edminster, of Freetown, March 17, 1768.

(69) Rufus, married Bathsheba Canedy. (70) Lavina, married Noah Ashley, of Middleborough. (71) Judith, born Feb. 25, 1755,

married Earl Sears, of Middleborough, April 27, 1793, and she died July 20, 1846.

(72) Ezeck, married Phebe Sears, of Middleborough.

John, the parent, was a son of Joshua Howland, of Freetown, and wife Elizabeth Holloway, born in 1710, and died in 1790; grandson of Samuel Howland, of Freetown, and great-grandson of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, one of the 26 original purchasers of Freetown. Judith, the daughter (No. 71), was mother of that worthy man, Mr. Earl Sears, late of Lakeville, deceased.

Lieut. Thomas Nelson and wife JUDITH PEIRCE (No. 26) had :

(73) John, born Oct. 25, 1737, married Hope Rounsvill, of Freetown, Nov. 5, 1760. He died Sept. 11, 1803. She died Dec. 28, 1820, aged 85 years. This was the Col. John Nelson, of the war of the American Revolution.

(74) Thomas, born Feb. 22, 1739, married Anna Smith, of Taunton. He died in 1819. She died October 14, 1828.

(75) Abigail, born July 1, 1742, married Andrew Cole, of Middleborough.

(76) Judith, born March 5, 1743, married Roger Haskell, of Middleborough, Feb. 25, 1765.

Lieut. Thomas Nelson, the parent, was a son of Thomas Nelson and wife Hope Higgins, and born in Middleborough, April 12, 1710, and died March 7, 1768. In his day and generation he was highly honored, being frequently called to preside at the annual town meeting, and for several years was chosen one the Selectmen, or "fathers of the town," as they were then called, and elected to represent the town of Middleborough fourteen years in the General Court at Boston. He received the commission of LIEUTENANT under King George the 2d, and was re-commissioned by King George the 3d, in 1762, Lieutenant of the 4th Company of Standing Infantry in Middleborough, Joseph Leonard being Captain, and Isaac Peirce (No. 23) Ensign. This Company belonged to the 1st Plymouth County regiment, then commanded by Colonel George Watson.

Lieut. Thomas Nelson resided in that part of Middleborough now Lakeville, and a large portion of his landed estate is still possessed by his lineal descendants.

ELKANAH PEIRCE (No. 27) and wife Hannah Eddy had :

(77) Eunice, born Oct. 25, 1743, married Deacon Amos Nelson, of Middleborough, May 25, 1769. She died May 27, 1783.

(78) James, married Abigail Smith, of Middleborough, Jan. 20, 1774. He disposed of his farm in M. and removed to New York.

(79) Patience, born May 31, 1754, married Seth Spooner, of Dartmouth, Sept. 16, 1773. She died Dec. 10, 1815.

(80) Job, married Betty Paine, of Freetown, in 1785.

(81) Roba, married Abner Pitts, of Taunton, March 14, 1780.

(82) Phebe, born in 1759, married Benjamin Winslow, of Berkley, February 22, 1799. She died May 19, 1833. He died —.

(83) Judith, born in 1761, married George Williams, of Taunton, Oct. 6, 1796. She died March 11, 1832. He died —.

(84) Elizabeth, born in 1764, never married. Died Oct. 24, 1843.

The house of Elkanah, the parent, is still standing, and is an interesting relic of the past. It stands upon a farm that he inherited from

his grandfather, and is now owned by his great-grandson, or the sixth generation that have possessed the land.

THOMAS PEIRCE (No. 28) and wife Rebecca Jones had :

(85) Arodie, born Dec. 29, 1750, married Jemime Caswell, of Rochester.

(86) Eliphalet, born March 4, 1758, married Tabitha Bryant, Feb. 4, 1783. She died Oct. 26, 1837.

NOTE.

Of Capt. William Peirce, to whom a brief allusion has already been made in this article, we deem it proper to add that he was master of the "Paragon" in 1622, and attempted a voyage in her to America, but was obliged to put back. That he came in the ship "Ann," in 1623; in the "Charity," in 1624, and in one of these ships in 1625; in the "May Flower," in 1629, and in the "Lyon," in 1630, 1631 and 1632. He also made voyages to Virginia and the West Indies, and by an early historian was called a "godly man and most expert mariner."

Concerning Abraham Peirce, the immigrant ancestor of the Plymouth Colony branch of the Peirce family, we will now state that proof exists that he was at Plymouth in 1623, when he must have already reached his majority, as his name appears among the taxpayers of that date. This is four years earlier than we before stated.

An attempt to establish a newspaper was made in Boston in 1690: the first issue appeared September 25, 1690, printed by Richard Pierce.

Among the patriot soldiers who fell on the ever memorable 19th of April, 1775, was Benjamin Pierce, of Salem.



FLY LEAF MEMORANDA—HYDE AND GLOVER.—In an old volume of Milton's "Paradise Lost," published 1727, I find the following autographs and dates. On the first fly leaf :

Thomas Hyde, Oct. the 20th, 1738.

At the beginning of the Eleventh Book :

Richard Glover his Book
(Obscure) ^{be} Y^c 15th 1741.

On a fly leaf at back of the book the following mem. :

October 11th 1743

This book was giving to me by my farther att Cape Coast Castle on the Coast of Affrica which i shall keep as long as i liue

John Glover
Ann Glover
Elizerbeth Glover

Also the autograph of Henry W. Kinsman, 1841, on the first page.

One thousand pounds sterling has recently been offered in London for a complete set of the Times newspaper, for a public library at Melbourne in Australia, but without success.

DORCHESTER (MASS.) TOWN RECORDS.

[Transcribed by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, with Notes.]

It is purposed to give in the following pages a verbatim copy of the early Dorchester Town Records, introductory to which we take pleasure in reprinting a pamphlet, of four pages, written by the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., in 1834, after he had made a transcript of the original volume. This pamphlet—but a few copies of which are believed to be extant—is entitled,

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE OLD BOOK OF RECORDS, OF THE TOWN OF DORCHESTER.

Next to the early records of Salem, this is *the oldest book of Records* in Massachusetts Proper.* There are some entries, indeed, of contemporaneous date in a book at Charlestown, but they appear to have been inserted some time after the occurrences had taken place. Not merely, however, for its antiquity, but for facts and illustrations of local history, and passing events, is the Dorchester volume exceedingly interesting. It has often been consulted and referred to, particularly relative to the laying out of town and county roads; to mill privileges; to original grants, assignments, and appropriations of lands, and to the boundaries of towns which have been set off from it, or which, from the first, bordered upon it.

DORCHESTER, when laid out, was very extensive, being thirty-five miles in length, and, in some places, six or eight in width, and comprehended the whole of the territory now contained in MILTON, SROUGHTON, SHARON, CANTON, and FOXBOROUGH. To these towns, therefore, the records must be of such concernment, that they should feel specially interested in their preservation.

The apprehension of having a book so venerable and precious exposed to the danger of being lost, or destroyed by fire, together with a desire to render the information which it contains more accessible and useful, led to a vote of the town, that an amanuensis should be employed to transcribe it into a fair and legible hand.

In seeing that this vote was carried into effect, the Selectmen could not readily find a person acquainted with ancient chirography, who would engage in the arduous task. Exceedingly desirous that there should be a copy, the subscriber undertook to make it himself, and has accomplished it with much pains, care and labor. In doing this, he has been particular to mark with red ink, in the margin, the pages of the old Record, so that the volume of Index, made for that book by Mr. JAMES BLAKE, in 1745, will serve equally well for this. With all his antiquarian perspicacity, however, the copier was often exceedingly puzzled in deciphering the old chirography, rendered almost illegible by the faded state of the ink originally used, and by the decayed con-

* In *History of Dorchester*, page 29, it is stated, that this Record Book, "in point of time, takes precedence of any town records in Massachusetts," which we believe to be the fact. The original book of Grants of Salem, commences "the first of the 8th month, 1634."—See *Hist. Coll. of the Essex Institute*, iv. 89.

dition of many of the leaves, some of which were also much defaced by use. But his perseverance was encouraged by the consideration that he was rescuing almost from oblivion some exceedingly valuable particulars of the first settlement of this ancient town.

The intimate knowledge acquired of these Records, by the very act of copying them, will authorize a few remarks on their value, and the use that may be made of them.

It is greatly to be regretted, indeed, that two leaves at the beginning of the book are lost, as they contained some notice of the affairs of the town from the settlement, in June, 1630, to January 16, 1632; and more, that another book, referred to several times in this, as "the first book," and mentioned in the manuscript annals of MR. BLAKE, was burnt in 1657, in the house of MR. THOMAS MILLET; for in that were entered the names of the settlers, the location allotted to each family, and the number of acres and the bounds; as, also, a record of the births and deaths.

The town records were again exposed to destruction, when the house of MR. NOAH CLAP was burnt, May 15, 1784, but were fortunately rescued; though a trunk containing old papers, and files of committees' reports, &c., was consumed. The venerable volume preserved, now for more than two centuries, contains a record of the doings of the freemen at general meetings, for the choice of town officers and the transaction of business: at Selectmen's meetings, for carrying into effect the municipal regulations: an account of taxes, receipts, and expenditures: statements of roads, of grants, and privileges: and includes the period between January 16, 1632, and March 1, 1720, comprised in 635 closely written folio pages.

Left to themselves and their own resources, the first settlers of Dorchester seemed to have been fully aware that they were commencing a new state of social and civil polity, in most respects different from that of the mother country; and that they were not only taking measures for the ordering of affairs adapted to their present circumstances, but "laying the foundation of many generations." The course which they pursued was marked by precaution, and all the measures which they adopted were distinguished by strong sense, and practical wisdom; simple, judicious, and well adapted to the exigencies of the passing day, and prospective of times to come.

Their first and chief concern was the furtherance of Christian truth, and Gospel order and institutions, the building a place for public worship, and providing means for the support of the ministry; next, the settlers evinced a deep solicitude for the rising generation, "forasmuch, (as they express it) as the good education of children and youth is of singular benefit to any commonwealth." They were careful, therefore, that they should be well instructed in the elements of useful knowledge, and in the principles of religion, that they might become intelligent and useful, virtuous and happy. And that the children both of the poor as well as of the rich, might share equal privileges and advantages, the school was not only made free to all, but all were required to attend. This was an entirely new plan for education; in liberality, having no prototype in European countries; and, in consequence of its adoption through the New England States, the means of instruction have been diffused through the community, "and knowledge and wisdom have been the stability of our times." The school

was supported partly by a tax duly apportioned upon the inhabitants, and partly by the appropriation or rent of the land set off at the laying out of the town for this special purpose, and by grants and bequests of individuals afterwards made. The Selectmen were directed to provide able, pious, and faithful teachers; to see that the parents sent their children to school, not detaining any for inconsiderable reasons; and "to have a vigilant eye over the children, that they attend school regularly and punctually, mind their learning, and behave obediently in school, and mannerly out of it." And it is observable from the register of our school, kept from the beginning, that for more than a century and a half, the masters employed were such as had received a college education.

It is interesting, through these town records, to trace the succession of public officers, and discover who were the leading men of the day; as, also, the business transacted; what the state of society required for its advancement; and to learn the occurrences that took place, during the eighty-seven years of which this book is the register.

From these documents of the early settlers, we may also gain sketches of the state of manners, the modes of living, the occupations in which men were engaged, the changes in families, reverses in condition, value of property, and other particulars, incidentally noticed, but of considerable use in ascertaining "the form and pressure of the times," and the gradual and progressive improvement of the social state. And many facts are noted, not merely of a local, but of a public nature, and belong to the history of our country.

Finally, in the seasonable provisions for the support of order; the meetings of the freemen for consultation about what was expedient to be adopted and done for the welfare of the rising community; and the election of the most intelligent, trust-worthy and influential men to take the oversight and management of its municipal concerns, we perceive not only a wise forecast, but find the elements and principles of that "liberty with order," from which have emanated the well-defined rights and privileges, which their successors asserted with determination, maintained with firmness, and have established and guaranteed as the chief constituents of our national independence and prosperity.

That this ancient town may continue an honorable record through succeeding generations, is the fervent wish of him who has exercised for forty-one years the ministry in it, and has been affectionately and zealously interested in the advancement of its welfare, temporal and spiritual.

THADDEUS MASON HARRIS.

August 5, 1834.

Records.

Also, Edward Ray[mond,]* [John] Grenway, and John Goyre, shall [have] each of them a p'portionable quantity of Marish† adjoining to their necke of L[and.]

Jan: 21: All other, the Planters in Dorchester, not before named,

* The record, as it is now left to us, commences thus abruptly, on the fifth page. Who Edward Raymond was, and what became of him, our antiquaries seem to be uninformed.

† The word marsh was anciently written, *maris*, *maress*, *marish*. Chaucer has it, *mareis*; Spencer and Milton and other writers, *marish*. Dyer, in his poem, "The Fleece," which appeared in 1757, alludes to "Rumney marish and Rye's silent port."

shall have their p'portion of Marish ground by the river of Naponsett, according to the quon[tity] of their home lotts.*

Also, it is generally agreed, that whosoever doth not mowe his owne lott shall not sell it to any for above. Twopence an acre; signed,

John: Mavericke. John: Warham. Will: Gaylard. Will: Rockewell. †

16 Jan: 1632. It is ordered, that Edmond Hart, Roger Clap, George Phillips, John Hulls, Bray. Wilkeins, William Hulbeard, Stephen french, John Benham, and John Hayden, ‡ are to have their great lotts of 16 acres a peece, next the great lotts that are all redy layde out towards Naponsett, signed,

John Mavericke. John Warham. William Gaylard. Will. Rockewell.

Anno. April 3, 1633. It is agreed that a doble rayle with morteses in the posts, of 10 foote distance one from the other, shall be set up in the marish, from the corner of Richard Phelps, his pale Eastward to the Creeke, by the owners of the Cowes vnder named, p'portionally. 20 foote to every cowe.

	Cowes.	foote.		Cowes	foote.
m ^r . Ludlowe,	2	40	Mathew Graunt,	2	40
m ^r . Johnson,	1	20	Will. Rockewell,	2	40
Henry Woolcott,	3	60	John Hoskeins,	3	60
m ^r . Rosseter,	4	80	Nicho. Denslowe,		
m ^r . Terry,	2	40	Giles Gibbes,	1	20
m ^r . Smith,	2	40	William Phellps,	2	40
m ^r . Gallope,	1	20	Symon Hoite,	2	40
Thom. ffoard,	2	40	m ^r . Stoughton,	4	80
m ^r . Warham,	3	60	Eltwid Pumery,	2	40
m ^r . Mavericke,	2	40	William Gaylard,	1	20
m ^r . Hull,	3	60	George Dyer,	2	40

And this to be done by the 7th of May next ensuing, upon the payne of forfiture of 5 shillings for every Cowe, in cause it be not done by the tyme appoynted.

And for the tyme to come, every other owner that shall have milch Cowes they shall pay 12 pence a peece for every cowe, towarde the maynetayncing of these rayles, signed,

John: Mavericke. John Warham.

5 Aug: 1633. It is consented vnto, that John Witchfield, and John Newton, shall have all that plott of Marish ground, that lyeth

* "The rule first adopted for the division of lands in Dorchester, was probably recorded on the missing pages, and cannot now be accurately determined. The pecuniary condition of persons, the size of families, and other circumstances, may be supposed to have had their influence in determining the difference in the quantity granted to individuals. A few of the larger grantees are known to have been stockholders in England, under the patent." "There is no mention made of payment for lands, to the plantation, by any individual. They were doubtless regarded as the inheritance of such persons as intended to occupy them and remain permanent inhabitants." *Hist. Dorchester*, pp. 30, 31.

† The land grants and early municipal regulations were signed and sanctioned by the two clergymen, Maverick and Warham, and the deacons Gaylard and Rockwell; otherwise, they would not, probably, have been considered valid.

‡ For information in regard to these pioneers of the plantation, the reader is referred to the *History of Dorchester*, also to Stiles's *History of Windsor, Connecticut*, where many of the early comers to Dorchester engrafted. There is a strange variation, often, in the orthography of the proper names.

betweene. Nicholas. Denslowe and the brooke,* next to Rockesbury, equally to be devided betweene them.

In the necke, Southward of the plantation, these lotts following are agreed to be set downe, m^r. John. Cogan, m^r. Hill, m^r. Duncan, m^r. Ludlowe, m^r. Russell, m^r. Pinney, m^r. Richards, m^r. Way, 4 acres a peece, adjoining on to the other. And M^r. Williams 8 Acres in the same at the poynt next m^r. Stoughton's lott.

In Naponset necke, captin Lovell, m^r. Tilly, Elias Parkeman, John Rocket, Captin Lovell, and his fence, 6 acres, the rest 4 a peece: Item. m^r. Egelstone to have a lott on this side of the way, going to Rockesbury.

In the end of the lotts, next the great marish, there are to set downe these following, nicho: Vpsall, Barnard Capen, Phillip Randall, James Parker, 4 acres a peece; John Hoskeins, and the Widdow Purchase, betweene the 26 rackets,† John Hoskeins 3 acres, the Widdow Purchase 4, signed,

John Mavericke. Will Gaylard.

It is agreed betweene captin William Lovells, m^r. John Tilly, that the landing place in their lotts, towardes Naponset, and the way to that and the well‡ shall be common to them both, in whose of their lotts they fall, signed,

John Mavericke. William Gaylard. Will. Rockewell.

An agreement made by the whole consent and vote of the Plantation, made—

Moone day, 8th of October. 1633.§ Imprimus, it is ordered, that for the generall good and well ordering of the affayres of the Plantation, their shall be every Mooneday, before the Court, by eight of the Clocke in the morning, and p^resently, upon the beating of the drum, a generall meeteing of the inhabitants of the Plantation, att the meeteing house, there to settle (and sett downe) such orders as may tend to the generall good, as a fore sayd; and every man to be bound hereby,

* "Roxbury brook," as is well known, forms a part of the boundary between Dorchester and Roxbury. The following is from the Court Records, Nov. 7, 1632. "Capt. Traske, Mr. Conant, Willm Cheesbrough, and John Perkins are appointed by the Court to sett downe the bounds betwixte Dorchester and Rockesbury. Ralfe Sprage is chosen vmpire." Again, March 3, 1635-6. "With the consent of the deputies of Dorchester and Rockesbury, it [is] refer'd to Capt. Traske, Mr. Palmer, and Willm. Cheesb[rough], or any two of them, to sett out the bounds betwixte Rocks[bury and] Dorchester which they are appointed to doe befo[re] midsummer nexte."

† "A rack of hay, (in which is put) a quantity of hay, collected, drawn, raked together." Richardson. The "26 rackets" were, probably, what we would now call so many stacks of hay or thatch gathered from "the great Marish," and placed "in the end of the lotts," adjoining, for the want of sufficient barn room to shelter it.

‡ Probably this "well" belonged to Robert Pierce, who settled on "Pine Neck," by the water. "The late Rev. Dr. John Pierce says, '8 June, 1894, I went to a place called Pine Neck, to view the residence of my paternal ancestors. Found part of the cellar in which was the stump of a tree, and drank from the well dug for the use of Robert Pierce, my gr. gr. grandfather. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the south by the mouth of Neponset River.' This well is about thirty rods from the Railroad station at Neponset, near the river. It is supposed that he also built the house where Lewis Pierce, a descendant, now lives, on Adams street, and who preserves some of the bread that Robert brought from England." *Book of the Lockes*, page 317. This "remainder biscuit" is kept in a glass case. It was exhibited by the Hon. Edward Everett, on the occasion of his delivering an oration in Dorchester, on the 4th of July, 1855, in commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the settlement of the town.

§ By this agreement of the inhabitants, the town government was established. "This act acquires some importance from the fact of its precedence, and that the example was followed, the next year, by the other settlements, and led to the law of the General Court, passed in 1636, regulating town governments, which has continued in full force to the present day." *Hist. Dorchester*, p. 32.

without gayne saying or resistance. It is also agreed, that there shall be twelve men selected out of the Company that may, or the greatest p't of them, meete as aforesayd, to determine as a foresayd, yet so as it is desired that the most of the Plantation will keepe the meeting constantly, and all that are there, although none of the Twelve, shall have a free voyce as any of the 12, and that the greate[r] vote both of the 12 and the other shall be of force and efficacy as aforesayd.

And it is likewise ordered, that all things concluded, as a foresayd, shall stand in force and be obeyed vntill the next monthly meeting and afterwarde if it be not contradicted and other wise ordered upon the sayd monethly meete[ing], by the greatest p'te of those that are p'sent as a foresayd. Moreover, because the Court in W.* inter . . . in the vacansy of the sayd [] this said meeting to continue till the first Mooneday in the month.

m^r. Johnson, m^r. Eltwid Pummery, [Mr. Richards] John Pearce, George Hull, William Phelps, Thom ffoard.†

It is ordered, that all the pale of the feilds, now inclosed, shall be still kept in severall, well and sufficiently fenced, and if that upon warning, every man doth not keep his grounds fenced, then such as are appointed for that purpose to see the Pale sufficient, and find not sufficient, shall fence the same, and such as are delinquent shall pay 3 shillings a goad,‡ and the same p'sently to be levied out of their goods by sale, or otherwise, according to the order in this booke, formerly entered,§ and this to be done a fourteene nights or Three weekes at most.

The names to see to the fences aforesayde are these, for the South feild next M^r. Waram, M^r. Smith & Goodman Grenway; for the West feild, Goodman Thorneton, Phillips; for the east feild, Goodman Hoskeins, Symon Hoyte; for the north feild, Goodman Hosseford & David Wilton.

Whereas, their hath beene divers Chardges and expences in former tymes layd out by the first plantes, for securing the necke|| of land and keepinge the Cowes & Goates in some campes :

It is ordered, that every man for future tyme, that put any Cattle in the necke, be of what condition so ever, shall p'sently pay Two shillings an head towards the sayde chardges, as also every Cowe into the heard, p'vided this doth not extend to any that hath formerly payde, neither to any that shall pay after the first tyme, signed,

John Mavericke, John Warham, Will. Gaylard.

[To be continued.]

* The initial letter may have been intended for Watertown. The last court that was held there, as recorded on the Court Records, previous to this date, was March 8, 1639-31. There is a space in the Town Records here, unsupplied, and a word or two gone, so that the sense of the latter portion of the paragraph is obscure.

† The above seven names are all that were recorded of this *first board of selectmen*. The name of Mr. Richards is gone. We give it on the authority of Dr. Harris.

‡ Gad or goad. "an old Lincolnshire measure of ten feet." See *Register*, vi. 261.

§ The former order alluded to, must have been entered in the missing portion of the record.

|| Now South Boston. That portion of it designated as "Washington Village," was formerly the "Little Neck." This village and land adjoining, in measurement about one hundred and fifty acres, was annexed to Boston in May, 1855.—See *Register*, ix. 293.

THE WHITTEMORE FAMILY OF HITCHIN, IN THE COUNTY
OF HERTFORD, ENGLAND.

[Communicated by EBENEZER STOWELL WHITTEMORE, LL.B., of Sandwich, Mass.]

I propose to give the Genealogy of the Whittemore Family of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, or at least so much of it as will show that most, if not all, of those bearing the name in New England, and in other parts of the United States, descended from the Whittemore Family of Hitchin.

It will be seen by the following Genealogy that the name there, at different periods, was spelled variously, but by tracing it we are enabled to prove it the same family that bears the name of *Whittemore* in America.

The following is a verbatim copy, and the orthography of names, from the Parish Register of Hitchin Vicarage, which was copied and sent me by L. Henley, the Incumbent of said Parish.

1562—October. The 24 daie was Anne Whitamore buried.

1567—Maye. The same daie was baptized Alice the daughter of Thomas Whitamore.

1570—June. The 7 daie was buried Mother Whitamore.

1573—June. The 18 daie buried Tho. Whitamore, sone of Tho. Whitamore.

1576—November. The 25 daie was baptized Abraham, the sone of Thomas Whitamore.

1577—Marche. The 9 daie was baptized Aester (?) daughter of Tho. Whitamore.

1580—September. The 4 daie was baptized Haannah, the daughter of Thomas Whitamore.

1584—June. The 14 daie was baptized Nathanaell, the sone of Tho. Whitamore.

1590—May. The 11 daie was buried Will^m. Preston, servant to Tho. Whitamore.

1591—September. The 29 daie were married John Hodgekyns and Mary Whitamore.

1594—November. The 3 daie was baptized Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Whitamore.

1595—Februarye. The 27 daie was baptized Nicholas, the sone of Roger Whitamore.

1597—June. The 13 daie was buryed Nathanaell, sone of Tho. Whitamore.

1598—November. The 12 daie was baptized Samuell, the sone of Tho. Whitamore.—December. The 26 day was buried Samuell, sone of Thomas Whitamore.—January. The 23 daie was baptized Nathanaell, son of Roger Whitamore.

1600—August. The 3 daie was baptized Samuell, sonne of Thomas Whitamore.

1601—October. The 13 daie were married Andrew Suerties (?) and Hannah Whitamore.

- 1604—December. The 8 daie was baptized Mary, the daughter of Thomas Whitamore.—December. The 8 daie (the same daie) was buried Mary the wife of the said Thomas Whitamore.
- 1607—December. The 3 daie was baptized Thomas, the sonne of Abraham Whitamore.
- 1608—June. The 5 daie was baptized Nathanaell, the sonne of Thomas Whitamore.
- 1609—September. The 7 daie was baptized John, the sonne of Abraham Whitamore.
- 1609—10—Februarye. The 4 daie was baptized Anne, the daughter of Thomas Whitamore.*
- 1610—11—Februarye. The first daie was buried John, the sonne of Abraham Whitamore.
- 1611—Aprill. The 30 daie was buried Thomas, the sonne of Abraham Whitamore.
- 1616—Aprill. The 14 day was baptized Sarah the daughter of *Thomas Whitamore.*
- [This last named *Thomas* was our *first* American ancestor. He came from England in the year 1611-2, and settled in that part of Charlestown which is now embraced within the limits of the town of Malden, Mass.—E. s. w.]
- 1617—Aprill. The 28 day were married Rychard Sheffield and Elizabeth Whitamore.—June. The 13 day was buried Abraham Whitamore, the husband of Grace Whitmore.—November. The 26 day was buried Thomas Whitmore,* Sen^r widower (who was the father of our first American ancestor, and “who by his will dated the 5th of May, 1613, gave £20 to Trustees for the best sort of the poor people in Hitchin.” From Record of Hitchin charities).
- 1618—Julie. The 8 day was married John Huddleston, and Grace Whitamore, widow.
- [NOTE.—“I do not see evidence whether this John Huddleston is the same with the Vicar of Hitchin at the time, whose name is signed at the foot of the page, and remained Vicar till 1620, dying Februarye, 1620-1. And his wife died August, 1615.” L. HENSLEY.]
- 1618—9—Februarye. The 25 day was baptized Grace, the daughter of John Huddleston, clerk.
- 1621—Februarye. The 23 day The same day was baptized Peter, the sonne of Nicholas Whitamore.
- 1622—Aprill. The first day was buried Grace, the daughter of Mr. Huddleston.
- 1623—Aprill. The 14 day were married Thomas Whittamore and Sarah Deardes.
- [This was the second marriage of our first American ancestor.—
E. s. w.]
- 1624—Maye. The 5 day was baptized Thomas, the sonne of Nicholas Whittamor.—Maye. The 12 day was baptized Mary, the daughter of Thomas Whittamor.
- 1626—Maye. The 10 day was buried the daughter of Nicholas Whittamor.—October. The 6 day was baptized Thomas, be. the sonne of Thom. Whittamor.

* Thi Thomas Whitamore is styled on the Parish Register, as *Senior*. He was Church Warden in 1612.

- 1627—October. The 25 day was baptized Hannah, the daughter of Nicholas Whittamor.
- 1628—November. The 17 day buried Sarah, the wife of Thom. Whittamor, the *Younger*.
- 1629—30—Januarie. The 13 day baptized Francis, sonne of Nicholas Whittamor.—Februarie. The 12 day baptized John, sonne of Samuel Whittamor.
- 1630—June. The 12 day buried Peter, sonne of Nicholas Whittamor.—June. The 16 day buried Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Whittamor.
- 1631—Aprill. The 27 day married Rob^t. Tristram and Mary Whittamor.
- 1633—June. The 12 day baptized Daniel, be. the sonne of Samuel Whittamor.—Julie. The 31 day baptized Daniel be. sonne of Thomas Whittamor.
- [It will be seen that the last named Thomas has children by a third wife, whose name was Hannah. This Daniel was her first child. She had born to her, Daniel; John, baptized April 27, 1635, buried April 29, 1635; Nathaniel, baptized May 1, 1636; *John* again, from whom I am descended, baptized February 11, 1638. These children were born in England. Then coming to America, they had Elizabeth, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Pelatiah, and Abraham. By his first wife he had one child which died, and by his second wife he had two children; one of whom died in infancy, but Thomas lived to mature years, but never came to America. Thus, we see, *two* sons in the same family living at the same time by the name of *Thomas*.—
e. s. w.]
- 1634—Julie. The 2 day baptized Mary, the daughter of Nicholas Whittamor.—October. The 29 day baptized Alice be. the daughter of Nathaniel Whittamor.
- 1635—Aprill. The 27 day baptized John, sonne of Thom. Whittamor, Jun.—Aprill. The 29 day buried John, sonne of Thom. Whittamor, Jun.
- 1635—36—Februarie. The 24th day baptized John the sonne of John Peirson and Tho. be. son of Nathaniel Whittemore the same day.
- 1636—Maye. The first day baptized Nathaniel, sonne of Thomas Whittamore.—August. The 11th day buried Alice, daughter of Nathaniel Whittamore.
- 1637—March. The 26 baptized Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas Whitamore.
- 1638—Januarie. The 10 baptized Nathaniell, sonn of Nathaniel Whittamor.
- 1638—9—Februarie. The 11, baptized John, sonn Thomas Whittamor.
- 1639—Februarie. The 12th baptized Alice, daughter of Nathaniel and Joan Whittamore.
- 1640—August. The 11th day buried Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Alice Whittamore.
- 1642—September. The 1st day baptized Anne, daughter of Nathaniel and Joan Whittamore.
- 1644—5—January. The 15 day baptized Willyam, the sonn of Nathaniel and Joan Whittamore.
- 1646—March. The 26 day married Onliker (?) Jackson And Mary Whittamore.

1647—October. The 26 day baptized Sarey (?) the daughter of Nathaniel and Joan Whittemore.

1650—Julie. The 2 daye buried Nicholas Whittemore, the sonn of Roger Whittemore.

The Register was examined up to 1653; no more names. In a list of rates in the year 1670, occurs the name of Nathaniel Whittemore.

Thomas Whittemore, Senior, the father of our first American ancestor, had brothers William, born in 1540, and Rowland, who died in 1613; and then we have Thomas, son of the foregoing William, married in 1591.

SPARHAWK — ROGERS — STOUGHTON — COOPER.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

In the Register for April, 1865, I gave some account of the Sparhawk family, with extracts from the parish register of Dedham, in Essex County, England. I have since visited Coggeshall, in the same county, and found there the baptisms of several children of Nathaniel Sparhawk, as follows :

BAPTISED.

1623. June 1. Anne daugh. of Nathaniel Sparhauke & Mary ux.
 1625-(6). March 12. John, sonne of “ “ “ “
 1627. Aprilis 15. Mary, daughter of “ “ “ “
 1633. June 20. John sonne of “ “ & Mary his wife.
 1635. June 21. Hester daughter of “ “ “ “ “ “

BURIED.

- 1618-(9). January 19. Benjamin Sparrowhauke.
 1628. April 2. Mary daughter of Nathaniel Sparhauke.
 Benjamin was, I presume, brother of the emigrant. His brother Daniel seems to have moved to Great Bentley, and died there, in 1632, leaving an only daughter, Judith, who was married. His will, written in 1630, mentions brother Nathaniel. At London are found the will of Esther Sparhawk of Coggeshall, widow, dated 1668, and the order to John Sparhawk to administer on the estate of his deceased sister Susan of Coggeshall, also in 1668. She was probably the sister of Nathaniel, and baptised Feb. 10, 1591, as I found on a second visit to Dedham.

I took also, at Coggeshall, the following extracts relating to the Rogers family :

1627. June 21. John son of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, buried.
 1628-(9). Februarij 8. Mary daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, & Margaret his wife, baptised.
 1630-(1). January 23. John son of Nathaniel Rogers & Margaret his wife baptised.

These extracts seem to confirm the opinion I expressed in the Register, XVIII. 243, that Mary Sparhawk, baptized in 1600, could hardly have been that wife of Robert Crane, who was mother of Margaret, wife of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers.

I think it very likely that the origin of one family of Stoughton is

to be found at Coggeshall, where Izrael Stoughton, son of Thomas, was baptized Feb. 18, 1602-(3); the will of William Harlakenden, of Earls Colne, written at nearly the same date, mentions Mr. Staughton, preacher of God's word in Coggeshall.

As I have mentioned above, I examined a second time the register of Dedham, and made the following extracts of the name of Cooper:

1610. Robert Coop. y^e sonne of Simon Coop. was baptised y^e 26 of february.

1612. December. Thomas the sonne of Simon Cooper, was baptised the 26.

1616. March. Samuell sonne of Simon Cooper was baptised the 4th day.

1618. March. John sonne of Simon Cooper, was baptised the 14th day.

The baptism of Simon is not found, but he was probably son of Samuel, who had children 1582 to 1591. The register of Dedham is by no means perfect, and breaks of months or years are of frequent occurrence. I do not know that all these children of Simon Cooper came to New England, but we find a Samuel among the children of John of Cambridge, and Simon, whom Mr. Savage places at Newport, 1663, and who had sons Robert and Simon, may be thought to be of this family, without great danger of error, as it seems to me.

JOHN GOYTE.

The name of *John Goyre*, on page 165, *Register*—the first line of the Dorchester Records—should have been printed *John Goyte*. On the original records, at Dorchester, the name occurs on the top of the page, and the upper part of the letter *t* being worn off, makes the whole word obscure. He is mentioned again on the same records, in the year 1635, where it is written *Gcile*. In the History of Dorchester, page 55, it reads—"John Goyt was here in 1635, and removed to Marblehead." Mr. Savage has it—"GOYT, JOHN, Dorchester, 1635, removed perhaps 1642, or earlier, to Salem, where Mary, probably his wife, was admitted to the church 1643, had there baptized. Joseph and Mary, 30 July 1643, and Mary again, 17 March 1644; was of Marblehead 1648." In the *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, i. 144, we find—"1st mo. 1663. Inventory of John Goyt, amounting to £34 6s. 0d." T.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

THE Rev. P. C. Headley, in his *Life and Campaigns of Gen. Grant*, says "he is of Scotch descent. More than a century ago, his ancestor came to the shores of America, then comparatively a wilderness, and settled in Pennsylvania, while a brother, who emigrated with him, went to Canada. By honest industry, our hardy pioneer supported

his growing family upon his forest-girdled clearing, until the Revolutionary war called him to its field of strife. After bravely following the flag of the rising Republic, he returned with the dawn of peace to his home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania."

Richard A. Wheeler, Esq., of Stonington, Ct., in a communication to the *Norwich Morning Bulletin*, Nov. 21, 1866, after quoting the above statement of Mr. Headley, shows that it is erroneous; and states that Gen. Grant was a lineal descendant of Matthew Grant, who came to this country in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., but removed to Windsor, Ct. Mr. Wheeler gives the genealogy from Matthew Grant to the General. A genealogy of this family, with fuller details, is found in the *History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn.*, by Henry R. Stiles, M.D., published in 1859, and the supplement published in 1862: but, in this line, they bring the family down only to Noah Grant (grandson of the emigrant), whose birth only is given. I copy the early generations from Dr. Stiles's book, and the later ones from Mr. Wheeler's communication. All of the facts and most of the language are from these two writers.

1. MATTHEW¹ GRANT was one of the original company who came in the Mary and John to Dorchester, in 1630; was a freeman there in 1631; removed to Windsor among the very earliest;* was second town clerk there, also the first and for many years the principal surveyor; was a prominent man in the church; evidently was just, and exceedingly conscientious in all his public and private transactions and duties. As recorder, he often added notes, explanatory or in correction, to the records, which have considerable value to the investigator of the present day. He was the compiler of the *Old Church Record* which Dr. Stiles reprints in his History, and which, in the absence of some of the earliest records of the town of Windsor (1635,-50) assumes a value that can scarcely be overestimated. In short, he was a pious, hardworking, conscientious, Christian man, and a model town clerk. He was b. Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1601, and m. Nov. 16, 1625, his 1st wife Priscilla, who d. April 27, 1644, aged 43 years 2 months. He m. 2d, Susannah, widow of William Rockwell, May 29, 1645, in Windsor. She was b. Monday, April 5, 1602, and d. Nov. 14, 1666. Her children by Mr. Rockwell are given in Dr. Stiles's Supplement, p. 69, "Matthew Grant, Recorder," d. Dec. 16, 1681, having, for four years preceding, resided with his son John.

His children by his first wife Priscilla were:—(2) *Priscilla*,² b. Sept. 14, 1626, m. Oct. 14, 1647, Michael Humphrey; for their descendants see Stiles's Windsor, art. Humphrey. (3) *Samuel*,² b. in Dorchester, Nov. 12, 1631; settled on the little eminence in the rear of East Windsor Theological Institute, which Matthew, the father, speaks of, in 1675-6, in the *Old Church Record*, as being the only place in the meadow which was not covered with water in the great

* In the State Archives, in vol. of MSS. relating to Private Controversies, p. 138, in a matter concerning lands in dispute between Josepa Loomis, Jr. and Sen., April 21, 1675, Matthew Grant testifies:—

"And if any question my uprightness and legal acting about our town affairs, that I have been employed in, a measuring of land, and getting out of lots of men which has been done by me from our first beginning here, come next Sept. is 4) yere. I never got out any land to any man, until I knew he had a grant to it from the townsmen, and town's approbation, or about recording after the book was turned to me, which is near 23 years since. I can say with a cleare conscience, I have been careful to do nothing upon one man's desire," &c.

flood of 1638-9; * m. May 26, 1658, Mary Porter. (4) *Tahan*,² b. in D. Feb. 3, 1633, d. May, 1693: m. Jan. 22, 1662, Hannah Palmer; m. 2d, Hannah Bissel, probably in 1690; descendants in Stiles's Windsor. (5) *John*,² b. in Windsor, April 30, 1642: m. Aug. 2, 1666, Mary Hull; children in Stiles's Windsor and Supplement.†

3. SAMUEL² GRANT, by wife Mary Porter, had:—(7) *Samuel*,³† b. April 20, 1659; resided at East Windsor: d. May 8, 1701. He m. 1st, Hannah Filley, Dec. 6, 1683, who d. April 18, 1686; m. 2d, Grace, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Booth) Miner,‡ April 11, 1688, who was b. Sept. 20, 1670, and d. April 16, 1753. (8) *John*,³ b. April 24, 1664, d. July, 1695: m. June 5, 1690, Elizabeth Skinner, and had, John,⁴ b. March 3, 1690-1. (9) *Josiah*,³ the progenitor of most of the Grant family in Eastern Connecticut, b. March 19, 1668; was at E. W. in 1693; removed to Stonington 1695 or 6; d. March 28, 1732; m. at S., July 8, 1696, Rebecca, dau. of Ephraim and Mary (Avery) Miner, and had children—*Josiah*,⁴ *John*,⁴ *Oliver*,⁴ *Noah*,⁴ and *Miner*,⁴ she d. Jan. 15, 1746-7, aged 75. (10) *Nathaniel*,³ b. April 14, 1672; m. May 16, 1689, Bethiah Warner; descendants in Stiles's Windsor. (11) *Mary*,³ b. Jan. 23, 1675. (12) *Sarah*,³ b. Jan. 19, 1678. (13) *Abigail*,³ m. April, 1704, Dr. S. Mather.

7. SAMUEL³ GRANT, by 1st wife Hannah, had:—(14) *Sarah*,⁴§ b. Sept. 2, 1684.

By his second wife Grace, his children were:—(15) *Hannah*,⁴ b. March 28, 1689; m. April, 1712, John Gaylord. (16) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1691. (17) *Noah*,⁴† b. Dec. 16, 1692, m. June 12, 1717, Martha Huntington, b. Dec. 9, 1696, dau. of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington.‖ (18) *Abigail*,⁴ b. Dec. 15, 1695. (19) *Ephraim*,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1698. (20) *Grace*,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1701. (21) *David*,⁴ b. Dec. 10, 1703, m. Dec. 21, 1727, Elizabeth Chapman; descendants in Stiles's Windsor. (22) Capt. *Ebenezer*,⁴ b. Oct. 1706, resided at East Windsor; m. Nov. 10, 1737, Anne Ellsworth, who d. Feb. 1, 1790, in 69th year; children in Stiles's Windsor.

17. NOAH⁴ GRANT, was a resident of Windsor until the town of Tolland was settled when he became an inhabitant of the new town. By wife Martha, had:—(23) *Noah*,⁵† b. in Windsor, July 12, 1718; m. Nov. 5, 1746, Susannah Delano. (24) *Adoniram*.⁵ (25) *Solomon*.⁵ (26) *Martha*.⁵

23. NOAH⁵ GRANT, removed about 1750 to the adjoining town of Coventry. He and his brother Solomon⁵ joined the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, and were both killed the same year. By his wife Susannah, he had:—(27) *Noah*,⁶† b. June 20, 1748; m. 1st, Mrs. Anna Richardson; m. 2d, in Pennsylvania, Rachel Kelly. (28) *Peter*.⁶

27. NOAH⁶ GRANT, served with distinction in the Army of the Revolution. After the close of the war and the death of his first wife, he

* See Stiles's Windsor, p. 46.

† Dr. Stiles in his History gives another son by his first wife, viz., Josiah,² who had a son Josiah,³ b. Nov. 24, 1673; but this does not seem to be confirmed by the record printed by him in his Supplement.

‡ John Miner, the father, was a son of Lieut. Thomas and Grace (Palmer) Miner, of Stonington, the first of the name in this country. He was son of William, of Chew Magna co., Somerset. An ancient pedigree of this family is printed in the Register, Vol. xiii. pp. 161-4.

§ Her name and her mother's is Anna in the Old Church Record.

‖ See E. B. Huntington's Memoir of the Huntington Family, p. 97.

removed from Coventry, Ct. to Pennsylvania. This is doubtless the ancestor of Gen. Grant to whom Mr. Headley alludes as coming to America more than a century ago. By his first wife Anna, he had :—(29) *Peter*.⁷ (30) *Solomon*.⁷

By his second wife Rachel, he had :—(31) *Susan*.⁷ (32) *Jesse Root*,⁷ + b. Jan. 1794, still living; m. June 24, 1821, Miss Hannah Simpson, who was born near Philadelphia, and removed with her father to Ohio, where she was married. (33) *Margaret*.⁷ (34) *Noah*.⁷ (35) *John*.⁷ (36) *Roswell*.⁷ (37) *Rachel*.⁷

32. *Jesse Root*⁷ Grant, by wife Hannah, had :—(38) Gen. *Ulysses Simpson*,⁸ b. April 27, 1822. (39) *Samuel*.⁸ (40) *Clara*.⁸ (41) *Virginia*.⁸ (42) *Ovil L.*⁸ (43) *Mary Frances*.⁸

CURRENT EVENTS.

By REV. ELLAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

[Continued from page 70.]

NOVEMBER, 1866.

10. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Savary, of Oxford, Mass., celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

13. Prof. Samuel D. Harris, elected President of Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick, Me.

14. An unusual display of meteors, remarkably brilliant in England. Gold, 1.44.

16. The quotas assigned to Massachusetts during the war amounted to 139,095, and the State actually furnished 158,380. The bounties paid here, additional to the national bounties, amounted to \$12,129,425.41. Officers killed, 274; enlisted men killed, 3,624; officers died of wounds, 104; enlisted men died of wounds, 2,027; officers died of disease, 80; enlisted men died of disease, 7,824.

Ticknor & Fields have sold 15,000 copies of Griffith Gaunt, and their popular periodicals circulate as follows:—*North American Review* 2,000 copies, the *Atlantic* 50,000, *Our Young Folks* 55,000, and *Every Saturday* 15,000.

23. First fall of snow this season.

24. The bones of a mastodon have been discovered in a peat bed at Cohoes, N. Y., varying from 80 to 130 feet below the surface. The tusks were each nearly six feet long and about nine inches in diameter. One of the ribs is four feet nine inches long, the hip bone five feet long and weighs 100 pounds. The savans regard this discovery as one of the most remarkable scientific events of the age.

25. Prof. Paul A. Chadbourne has been elected President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

DECEMBER, 1866.

1. There are on board the vessels of the U. S. navy now in commission, 1,029 cannon of all calibres, with 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each.

10. The vault of the Royal Life and Fire Insurance Co. New York, is robbed of \$250,000.

11. Otis Norcross, Esq., is elected Mayor of Boston.

12 & 13. The library of the late Dr. C. H. Stedman is sold by Leonard & Co., Boston. "The Wonders of the Invisible World," &c., by Robert Calef, 4to. Lond. 1700, is sold to Mr. J. K. Wiggin, for \$60.

14. The 67th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

17. First good sleighing of the season. James A. Cunningham enters on his duties as Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts.

18. The new Bowery Theatre in New York is destroyed by fire.

The average time in passing telegrams from New York to Valentia, Ireland, is now five minutes.

21. A fearful massacre of U. S. soldiers by the Indians at Fort Phillip Kearney.

The sun this day attains the longitude of 270, and it is consequently the shortest day in the year.

25. The oratorio of the "Messiah" is ably performed by the Handel and Haydn Society in the Music Hall, Boston.

In the great Ocean Yacht race, Mr. James G. Bennett Jr.'s boat *Henrietta* comes out ahead of the *Fleeting* and *Vesta*, having made the trip from New York to the Isle of Wight, Eng., in 13 days and 22 hours. The greatest day's run was 280 miles; the least, 113 miles.

27 & 28. A very severe snow storm in the western part of Massachusetts. In some localities the drifts are fifteen to twenty feet in depth.

27. The steamer *Commodore* is wrecked on Long Island Sound. Passengers and crew saved. Gold, 1.31½.

It appears that from the 28th of July to the 21st of December, the gross receipts of the Atlantic Cable were at the rate of £813 per day, or £296,000 per year; and since the 1st of November, when the charge for messages was reduced one half, the receipts have averaged \$874 per day.

JANUARY, 1867.

1. The soldier's monument at Southborough, Mass., dedicated. Address by Capt. Samuel Appleton, a grandson of Daniel Webster.

3. Thermometer 5° below zero at 7 a. m. Trees beautifully covered with crystal.

4. Pennsylvania contributed 366,325 volunteers to the service of the country during the late war.

7. The President vetoes the District of Columbia suffrage bill.

10. A society has been formed at Cambridge, called the "American Tachygraphic Association," whose design is to introduce a new style of short hand in writing. A. P. Lindsley is president, and the judges of election are Charles Colburn, Boston, Edward R. Taylor, Chicago, and Adam P. Howe, Barre, Mass. We wish it a success commensurate with its laudable aim.

17. A remarkably furious and severe N. E. snow storm, through the whole day. Trains on many of the railroads snow bound.

20. Mr. Joshua Converse, of Woburn, Mass., celebrates his 100th birth-day. He resides in the same house in which he was born. The patriarch retains his eyesight, memory of scenes long since passed from the recollection of old residents, and other faculties to a remarkable degree, and the coming anniversary of his birth promises to be an occasion of unusual interest.

22. An explosion occurs in the Hoosac Tunnel, by which Dennis Krept is killed and several others injured.

24. The City Library, Springfield, Mass., now contains 90,000 volumes.

26. The first soldier's monument erected in Vermont, is at Derby, and bears this inscription, together with the names of the soldiers lost:—"1866. To the memory of the volunteers from Derby, who lost their lives in the great rebellion of 1861-5."

30. The mercury at 10 p. m. stood at -20° [20° below zero]. The snow is quite deep, and some persons are out on snow shoes as in "y^e olden times."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DESCENDANTS OF OLIVER CROMWELL IN AMERICA (Vol. xx. p. 374).—Under this head, I find in the Register for October, 1866, a statement, derived from a son of the late Judge Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Ohio, that the Judge's wife, Rebecca Wallace, was a descendant in the fifth generation from Oliver¹ Cromwell, through his daughter Elizabeth² Cromwell, m. to James Claypoole; Elizabeth³ Claypoole, m. to Daniel Chambers; and Rebecca⁴ Chambers, m. to Robert Wallace. Mr. Burnett adds that Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, of Baltimore, also claimed descent from Cromwell through his son-in-law Claypoole. A query is appended as to the justice of these claims to a descent from the great Protector.

The Rev. Mark Noble, a most reliable historian of the family of Oliver Cromwell, in a note to his history of the Claypooles, enumerates twenty-five different authors from which he drew his information. He says, "The history of the Claypooles is taken from very valuable information."

From Noble it appears John (not James) Claypoole married Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, in 1645-6 (Biography Britannica calls her Elizabeth);—by the Protector's daughter John Claypoole had a son "Cromwell," who died a bachelor in 1678, leaving a will (which Noble gives in full) in which he bequeaths a large estate to his kindred.

John had another son, Henry, who it is supposed went into the army, and died

unmarried, before his brother Cromwell, as the latter makes no mention of him in his will. There was still a third son, Oliver, who died just before his mother, which was probably about 1668-9, as his father married a second wife in 1670. Oliver could not have been over 18 to 20 years of age at the time of his death, and the inference is that he was unmarried.

It appears that there was but one daughter, Martha, who died young and unmarried in 1663-4.

This disposes of the family of John Claypoole by the daughter of Cromwell, which was no doubt extinct at his death.

By his second wife he had a daughter Bridget, who married Col. Charles Price. Mr. Noble says, "I believe there are descendants of this marriage, but as they have none of the Cromwell blood, I have not thought it necessary to trace them."

It is possible some of those latter may have emigrated to America, and Judge Burnet and Mrs. Schenck may be their descendants, but the proof seems to be against "their descent from the great Protector." There are Claypooles in Central Ohio and elsewhere, and Cromwells in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. One was elected a Constable in Salem, about 1658; his peculiar qualification for the office, according to Bishop, was that "*he will Scour the Quakers*"—probably none of them are descendants of the Protector.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1867.

M. B. S.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.—Preliminary steps were taken on the 11th of August, 1866, towards the formation of an Historical Society in St. Louis. James H. Lucas, Esq., was chosen President; Hon. Edward Bates, Hon. John F. Darby and others Vice Presidents; also, three Secretaries and a Committee to draft the Constitution and By-Laws. Hon. John F. Darby made an interesting speech. It was his fortune, he said, to have seen personally, and to have talked face to face with some of the founders of that city. He had seen St. Louis grow from a population of less than two thousand, to what is now estimated at more than two hundred thousand.

Some pertinent remarks were made by Hon. Wilson Primm, Hon. L. M. Kennett, and Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, D.D., after which forty-seven gentlemen, who were present, enrolled their names as members of the Association. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President, to hear the report of the Committee, when ready, on the Constitution and By-Laws. *Condensed from a notice in the Daily Missouri Democrat, August 13, 1866.*

GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was celebrated Tuesday evening, February 12th, 1867, at the Baptist Church in Savannah. After prayer and music, Hon. Henry R. Jackman delivered an eulogy on the late Bishop Elliott, portraying the virtues, humanity and charity of Bishop Elliott, with especial reference to his connection with the Georgia Historical Society, and his representative relation in the cause of Southern civilization. *Abridged from Savannah Daily Republican, February 13, 1867.*

THOMAS SHARP.—Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colechester, Eng., sends me the following entry from the Act Book of the Archdeaconry:—"21 Nov. 1636. Thomas Sharp and Tabitha his wife, Thomas Sharp Jun. and Anna Witts (of the psh. of Sandon) refuse to bow at the name of Jesus or stand up at the Creed."

The entry proceeds to say that Tabitha Sharp refused also to come to be euhred in a veil, nor would she kneel at the communion table. Sharp is a common depraver of the Book of Common Prayer. It is added, "It seems he came from New England."

Rev. Mr. Davids adds: "Brian Walton * was already rector of the parish—just the man to have brought them into trouble."

I presume this was Mr. Thomas Sharp, an Assistant of the Massachusetts Company, who came to New England with Winthrop in 1630; but after the death of his daughter, January 3, and the burning of his house. May 17, 1630-1, returned in April, 1631, to England. See *Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts*, pp. 327 and 338; *Savage's Winthrop*, vol. i., 1st ed. pp. 48 and 50; 2d ed. pp. 57 and 60.

J. W. D.

QUERY.—On an old Tombstone at Weston, is recorded the death of THOMAS WOOLSON: April 5th, 1713, aged 87 years. Can any of the readers of this Journal tell when this Thomas Woolson came to Massachusetts? And where he came from?

* For an account of Rev. Brian Walton, the distinguished scholar and bibliclist, who was, after the Restoration, made Bishop of Chester, See Rev. Mr. Davids's *Annals of Evan. Nou. in Essex*, pp. 452-6.—D.

SCOTT FAMILY.—In the ancient records of Providence, R. I., is the following :—

“ John Scott’s Children :

- “ Sarah Scott, ye daughter of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born at Providence, September ye 29th, in ye year 1662, being ye sixth day of ye week.
 “ John Scott, ye son of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born at Providence, March ye 14th, upon ye third day of ye week, in ye year 1664.
 “ Mary Scott, ye daughter of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born in Providence in February ye first, upon ye fourth day of ye week, in ye year 1666.
 “ Catharine Scott, ye daughter of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born at Providence ye twenty-third day of May, in ye year 1668, being ye fourth day of ye week.
 “ Rebeckah Scott, ye daughter of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born at Providence, December ye twentieth day, 1669, being ye third day of ye week.
 “ Sylvanus Scott, ye son of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife, was born at Providence November ye tenth, in ye year 1672, being ye first day of ye week.”

Who did the first named five children of John Scott and Rebeckah his wife marry? and what is known of them? Of what family was “ Rebeckah his wife ”? M. B. S.

GOD’S PROMISE TO HIS PLANTATION (*ante*, Vol. ii. p. 151).—The following extract from the “ Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk,”⁷⁷ in the Camden Society’s Publications, throws some light on the preaching of this Sermon. The entry is under the date June 7, 1630 :

“ Some little while, the company went to New England * under Mr. Wintrop. Mr. Cotton, of Boston in Lincolnshire, went to their departure about Gravesend, and preached to them, as we heare, out of 2 Samuel vii. 10. It is said, that he is prohibited from preaching any more in England then until June 24 next now coming. I sawe a booke at Bury at a bookseller’s containing a declaration of their intent who be gone to Newe England, set out by themselves, and purposed for satisfaction to the King and state (as I conceive), because of some scandalous misconceivings that runne abroade.” pp. 53-4.

The book referred to by Mr. Rous was probably “ The Humble Request of his Majestie’s loyall Subjects the Governor and the Company late gone for Nevv England.” London, 1630. J. W. D.

It is a singular coincidence, that Major-Gen. Grant, a Scotch officer in the British army, in 1778, defeated General Lee, in command of the American forces in New Jersey, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and subsequently died “ very old,” at his seat in Ballendallock, near Elgin, Scotland, in 1806.

FROM THE CEMETERY IN SOUTHDOLD, SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

Here lies burried the body of | Mr. BARNABAS HORTON, born at Mousley in Leicester-
 shire in | Old England, and dyed at | Southhold the 13 day of July,
 1680, aged 80 years. †

Here sleeps my body toombd in the dust
 The Christ shall come and raise it with the just,
 My soul ascended to the throne of God,
 Where with sweet Jesus now I make aboad.
 Then hasten after it my dearest wife
 To be partaker of this blessed life,
 And you dear children, all follow the Lord,
 Hear and obey his public sacred word,
 And in your homes call upon his name,
 For oft I have advised you to the same.
 Then God will bless you with your children all,
 & to this blessed place he will you call.

Hebrews II & ye 4.

HE being dead yet speaketh.

Also at his feet lie the remains of his youngest son

JONATHAN HORTON,

1st Captain of Cavalry in the County of Suffolk.

He died Feb. 23, A.D. 1707, æ 60.

* A previous entry, under Feb. 1629-30, is as follows : “ The ships to be set to sea for New England, February, and a plantation neare Mexico also (*ut dicetur*.” p. 47.
 † These lines are cut around the margin of the stone.

Here lies ye body of WILLIAM | WELLS of Southold, gent. justice of ye peace,
and first | Sheriff of New York shire | upon Long Island, who departed this life |
Nov'r 13th 1761, aged 63.*

Ye a here hee lies who speaketh yet though dead,
On wings of faith his soule to heaven is fled.
His pious deeds and charity was such
That of his praise no one can write too much.
As was his life so was his blest decease,
Hee lived in love and sweetly dyed in peace.

Here lies interred the body of Colonel JOHN YOUNGS, Esquire, late one of his
majesties Colonels of the Province of New York, who departed this life
the 12 day of April, Anno Domini 1698, aged 75 years.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND (*ante*, p. 144). The first newspaper published in New England, and perhaps in America, was entitled, "*Publick Occurrences, Both Forreign and Domestick*," and bears date "Boston, Thursday, Sept. 25th, 1690," upwards of thirteen years before the "Boston News Letter" was commenced. Only one number was printed, the publication being suppressed by the authorities of Massachusetts. The entire number was re-printed in the *Historical Magazine* for August, 1857, from the only copy known to be in existence, now preserved in the British State Paper Office. D.

The first piece of gold found in the United States is said to have been found in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, in 1799, by a boy named Conrad Reed, who was fishing with his sister in Meadow Creek. He saw something shining in the water, which he secured, and upon examination a couple of years afterwards it was found to be gold.

ORIGIN OF "FENIAN."—Mr. William A. Wheeler, the author of "The Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," has furnished us with the annexed authorities for the origin of the word "Fenian":

FENIAN:—said to have been called after *Fenius Farsaidh*, who came out of Scythia sometime after the building of the tower of Babel; hence the *Feni*, *Fenii*, or *Fenians*. (*Haverty's Hist. of Ireland*, p. 11, *Dublin*, 1860.)

"The old Irish militia were so called; and *Fian* and *Fiana* mean, in the Irish language, a soldier of the ancient Irish militia."—(*Thomas De Vere Coney's Irish-English Dictionary*, *Dublin*, 1849.)

The inventor of friction matches was a shoe-maker, Alonzo Dwight Phillips. He worked in a powder-mill, in East Hartford, in 1831, and there, by mixing the ingredients of powder, conceived the idea of igniting a compound by friction. He succeeded, peddled matches, made money, spent as he made it, and died poor.

KATHARINE MARBURY AND HER FAMILY. (Vol. xix. p. 14, and Vol. xx. p. 366.)—In the 19th Vol. page 14, Genealogical and Historical Register, is "a brief genealogy of the Hutchinson family," in which occurs the following: "William Hutchinson m. Ann Marbury (whose father was a minister, says Gov. H., who adds that her sister Katharine m. Joseph Scott, of Providence)."

In Vol. 20, page 366, of the Register, is an elaborate article of great research on the genealogy of the Hutchinson and Marbury families, by Joseph L. Chester, Esq., an eminent antiquarian; from which I extract the following: "If there was another daughter Katharine, who subsequently married Joseph Scott, of Providence, as stated by Gov. Hutchinson, &c."

This raises a question—Was there a Katharine Marbury, sister of Ann Hutchinson? and if so, did she marry *Joseph Scott of Providence*, or *Richard Scott of Providence*?

At first glance, these are questions of small moment—but the arbitrary use of a wrong name, in the early history of families, tends to unsettle the best established genealogies. "Truth is the historian's crown."

Bishop, in his "New England Judged by the Spirit of the Lord," tells us of Katharine Scot, of Providence, who was imprisoned in Boston in 1658, and whipped "Ten Cruel Stripes with a three-fold-corded knotted Whip," for denouncing the cruelty and intolerance of the government to Quakers, and adds, "Some of you knew her father and called him Mr. Marbury. . . . She was the mother

* This part of the inscription is cut around the margin of the stone.

of many children, and had been married twenty years." We have the authority of Gov. Winthrop, that a sister of Mrs. Hutchinson married a Scott, whom Callender says was Richard.

From the foregoing there would seem but little doubt of the existence of such a woman as Katharine Marbury, and that she was a sister of Ann Hutchinson.

The first Joseph Scott known in New England (according to Savage) was son of Benjamin, of Braintree, born in 1644, six years after the marriage of Katharine Marbury. The next Joseph Scott was of Newport, admitted a Freeman in 1731, Sheriff of Newport County and Deputy in 1745. The first *Joseph Scott of Providence*, from any thing I can find to the contrary, was the great-grandson of Richard, born in 1697. It is evident Katharine Marbury could not have married a Joseph Scott.

Did she marry Richard Scott? Savage quotes Bishop as authority, that she did: and we have the same authority that Mary Scott, who married Christopher Holder, was daughter of Richard, and Katharine Scott, who received from her father, as her marriage dower, the Island of Patience in Narraganset Bay, the deed of which is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Providence.

Mr. Staples, in his Annals of Providence, says: "The first person in Providence who adopted the principles of the Friends, is stated by tradition to be Richard Scott: he was one of the early settlers of the town: at first he joined the Baptists, but he remained with them but a short time. His wife *Catharine* and two daughters, Patience and Mary, were also among the first members of the Friends Society."

The ancient records of the Friends in Newport has this entry: "Katharine Scott, aged about 70 years, the widow of Richard Scott, of Providence. She departed this life in Newport, the 2d of 3d month, 1687." Richard Scott died about 1679. She probably was passing her widowhood with her daughter Hannah, wife of the then Quaker Governor, Walter Clark:—and this leads me to refer to letters of Roger Williams, intimating that the wife of Richard Scott, before her death, had renounced the tenets of the Quakers, and in this connection, a letter of Richard Scott, written about 1676 (see "A New England Fire Brand Quenched"), says of Roger Williams, "I have been *his neighbor* these 33 years." Roger Williams wrote Gov. Winthrop, Oct. 21, 1660: "*My neighbor*, Mrs. Scot, is come home from England,* and what the whip at Boston could not doe, converse with friends in England, and their arguments, have in a great measure drawn her from the Quakers, and wholly from their meetings." Subsequently in a letter to Gov. Coddington, Williams says, "Scott was a great entertainer of Quakers against his wife's conscience (intimating that Quakers had become offensive to her), no small persecution—though one of them formerly a sufferer." Although warm friends for a time, it is known that a bitter feud existed between Roger Williams and Richard Scott during the latter part of their lives, hence great allowance should be made for what they wrote in the heat of religious controversy. I would suggest this Query to the Quaker readers of the Register: Would the Society of Friends have made the above record of the death of Katharine Scott at that early day, had she renounced their faith and doctrine?

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1867.

MARTIN E. SCOTT.

THE LETTER "S." The *Stationer*, a London literary monthly, says: "Mr. Bell, the late proprietor of *Bell's Messenger*, was the person who originated the exclusive use of the round *s* in printed books. When this letter was first introduced it met with great opposition. As an instance of this may be noted the circumstance that Messrs. Gilbert having set up three sheets of a work for a late Bishop of Durham, in which the round *s* was used, were obliged to recompose them, as his lordship declined to sanction the innovation.

The substitution of the *s* for the *f* was made in this country as early as 1804, as may be seen from a copy of Webster's Spelling Book published at Philadelphia that year. The old form of the letter was, however, in some instances used, as in a copy of Watts before me, printed at Sutton, Mass, as late as 1808.—WAYBRIDGE.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY. Rev. William Williams, of Hatfield, died in 1741, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the fifty-sixth of his ministry. His son, Dr. Solomon Williams, died in 1776, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the fifty-seventh of his ministry. His son, Dr. Eliphalet Williams, died in 1803, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the fifty-fifth of his ministry. His son, Rev. Solomon Williams,

* There must have been some strong motive at this early period of long and uncomfortable voyages, to have induced a woman to leave her family and cross the Atlantic back and forth; may it not have been, to procure some bequest left by her father, or the father of her husband? and may not a will be found at Doctors Commons to confirm the fact?

died in 1839, in the eighty-third year of his age and the fifty-fifth of his ministry. His son, Deacon Eliphaz Williams, of Northampton, is living and is eighty-six.

Mrs. Hannah Littlefield, now residing in East Winslow, has attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and five years. Her maiden name was Hannah Penney. She was born in Wells, Me., July 16th, 1761.—Ex.

AN OLD TRIBE AND SINGULAR CUSTOM. The Narragansett tribe of Indians now number 58 males and 75 females, in all 133. They own in all about 3000 acres of land in the centre of the town of Charlestown, R. I. Part of the land is held by individual members of the tribe, and these grants are made in a singular manner. The council go with the grantee upon the lot proposed to be granted. After the lot is marked out and bounded, the council cut a sod, and place it upon the bare head of the grantee, and then, while he is upon the land and under the sod, they administer to him a solemn oath of allegiance to the tribal authority.

ANCIENT ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY. Sir Bernard Burke writes:—"I have just been reading 'Arthur Young's Travels in France,' second edition, published in 1794, 72 years since, by W. Richardson, Royal Exchange, London; and at page 79, vol. 1, I find an entry in Young's diary, dated October 16, 1787, which goes, I think, a great way towards establishing the fact that a French mechanic, one M. Lomond, had then, A.D. 1787, 79 years ago, in actual operation in Paris, an electric telegraph. Here is the passage to which I allude:—Oct. 16, 1787: In the evening to Mons. Lomond, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who has made an improvement in the jenny for spinning cotton. In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery.

"You write two or three words on a paper: he takes it with him into a room and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate; from which it appears he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wires makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful." Is it not possible that the poor French mechanic may have perished in the Revolution, and his mighty invention with him?"

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW. Sir Walter Scott has somewhere mentioned that the only time he ever saw Burns, the poet, there was in the room a picture suggested by the beautiful lines by John Langherne, in "The County Justice," given below. Burns was weeping over the picture and the poetry, and Scott, then a lad of fifteen, was the only person present who could tell where the lines were to be found.

"Cold on Canadian hills or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent mourned her soldier slain;
Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolved in dew;
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
Gave the sad presage of his future years,
The child of misery, baptized in tears."

DESCENDANTS OF MARTIN LUTHER.* Catherine Luther, whose death was reported the other day from Leipsic, and of whom it was said she was the only traceable descendant of the great reformer, was hardly entitled to the dignity of being the last of her race. In the Austrian ministry of finance there is, or there was as late as November of last year, a subordinate clerk who bore the reformer's name, and was thought to be as immediately as Catherine the representative of the family founder. In addition to the particulars which made their way to the press in regard to Catherine aforesaid, the following may be interesting. At the beginning of this century but a single branch of the Luther family remained, and of that little is known. John Michael Luther, born 1763, lived at Erfurt until 1801; was a physician, and went abroad at the date last mentioned. Many years later the Luther-Verein at Erfurt made inquiry, and found at Stocken, in Bohemia, Joseph Charles Luther, a son of John Michael, who had settled at Stocken in 1811; married that year Anna Popischak, and subsequently had by her five children. The family was in the deepest poverty. Antony, the oldest boy, and the brightest of the group, was selected by a wealthy Protestant of Erfurt, and given schooling facilities; but proving brainless, was apprenticed to a trade. Catherine is understood to be a daughter of this Antony. The Vienna offshoot probably came from a brother of his.—N. Y. *Independent*, 23 Aug., 1866.

* Martin Luther was the son of John and Margaret (Ludeman) Luther, and was born at Eisleben, Saxony, Nov. 10, 1483, and died 1546.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

EVERETT=DEARBORN.—In Boston, Mr. George H. Everett to Miss Helen M. Dearborn. The grandfather of the bride was the first male child born in the town of Wakefield, N.H., 1771.

WAY=FOBES.—In Paris, France, Nov. 29, Mr. Charles G. Way of Boston, and Lotie E. Fobes, daughter of Edwin Fobes of Roxbury. Mr. Bigelow the American minister was present at the ceremony.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, Dea. William, West Cambridge, Dec. 18, aged 77 years and 5 months.

AIKEN, Hon. John, Andover, Mass., Feb. 11, aged 70 years. He was highly respected.

ALBRO, Rev. John A., D.D., West Roxbury, Dec. 20, aged 67 years. He was born in Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 13, 1793. His father died while he was quite young, and the family soon after moved to Mansfield, Conn. Early in life he fixed upon the law as his profession, and completed his law studies at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar. Very soon however his plans of life were changed, and he gave himself to the study of Theology, graduating at Andover in the year 1826. He was ordained for the work of the gospel ministry at Middlesex Village, Chelmsford, in 1827, and after a few years removed to Fitchburg, to take charge of the Congregational church. In April, 1835, he was installed over the Shepard Congregational Church, Cambridge, and in April, 1865, he retired, through failing health, from the pastoral work, so that his ministry at Cambridge lasted just 30 years. He received the degree of A.M. at Yale College in 1827—the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin College in 1848, and the same from Harvard in 1851.

AMEE, Gen. Josiah L. C., Boston, Feb. 4, aged 67 years. He was a native of Boston, and was in early life a sail maker, in which line of business his father was engaged for many years in this city.

He entered the Massachusetts militia as a private, and went through the various grades until he became Brigadier General, which position he held with honor to himself and to the state. In 1861, he was appointed Chief of Police of the city of Boston, and held that position with credit to himself and to the

satisfaction of the city authorities and the police for the space of two years. During the two or three latest years of the war he was in the United States service and held the position of Quartermaster, and was attached to Gen. Sheridan's command. Here, as in the previous positions he had held, he made hosts of friends, and performed his duties conscientiously and faithfully. He at one time held an office in the Custom House in this city. He was ever ready and willing to assist the unfortunate.

APPLETON, Isaac H., M.D., Boston, Dec. 3, aged 77 years.

APPLETON, Mrs. Mary T., wife of John Appleton, Boston, Nov. 12, aged 88 years. She was the daughter of the late Eben and Hannah Tuttle, of Salem, Mass.

BARNICOAT, Capt. Wm., Boston, Jan. 21, aged 73 years. He was connected with the Boston Fire Department 40 years, 18 of which he held the office of Chief Engineer. Since 1864 he has been superintendent of the street lamps.

BROWN, Rev. S. W., Groton, Ct., Nov. 9, aged 33 years. He was a graduate of Yale College, and greatly beloved by the people of his charge.

CLAPP, Mrs. Ellen C., wife of Francis H. Clapp, and daughter of the late W. B. Fowle, of Boston; Detroit, Dec. 7, aged 33 years.

COUSIN, Victor, in France, Paris, January, aged 76 yrs. For a sketch of the life of this distinguished philosopher see *Men of the Time*, in loco.

CUTLER, Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 8, son of the late Hon. Levi Cutter of Portland, Me., aged 66 years.

CRANE, Timothy Farrar, at the Edwards House in Southboro', Nov. 20, 1866, aged 23 years 9 months. He was a son of Edward Crane, of Dorchester, President of the Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R., and was b. at Exeter, N. H., Feb. 8, 1843. His mother is a daughter of Hon. Timothy Farrar, formerly Vice President of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. He grad. at Yale College, in 1864, and since his graduation has been in the employ of his father who is engaged in completing several railroad enterprises. He was frank and manly, resolute in purpose, untiring in energy and possessed a genial, benevolent and social disposition.

- DOUGLASS**, Rev. Nathan, Bangor, Me., Dec. 16. He was born at New London, Conn., in 1787, graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1813, and afterwards at Andover Theological Seminary.
- GARDNER**, Benj. F., Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 23, aged 36 years, leaving a family. He was founder of the society known as the "Washington Associates."
- GLIDDEN**, Gen. Erastus, Claremont, N.H., Nov. 14, aged 74 years.
- GUNNING**, Mrs. Minnie S., wife of Prof. W. D. Gunning, Springfield, Mass., Dec. 6, aged 27 years. She was buried at Mount Auburn.
- HALE**, Mrs. Sarah Preston, widow of the late Nathan Hale, Brookline, Mass., Nov. 14, aged 70 years. She was the daughter of the Rev. Oliver Everett and sister of the late Edward Everett.
- HART**, Mrs. Miriam, Union, Me., Dec. 4, at the advanced age of 100 years, 3 months and 10 days. She was born at Sherburne, Mass., Aug. 24, 1766. She had a distinct remembrance of the fight at Lexington, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and of her father's taking his gun and going out to join the minute men. She and her husband were among the first settlers of Union, and endured all the labors and privations of pioneer life.
- HATCH**, John, Capt., Falmouth, Mass., Dec. 8, aged 81 years. His highest joy was to render others happy.
- HAYNE**, Gen. Arthur P., Charleston, S. C., Jan. 7, aged about 77 years. He belonged to the distinguished Hayne family of that State, being a grand nephew of Isaac Hayne, and a brother of Robert Y. Hayne, formerly governor of South Carolina.
- HAWES**, Miss Charlotte P., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6. She contributed frequently to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Galaxy*, and other periodicals.
- HERBERT**, Capt. Samuel, Concord, N. H., Jan. 6, aged nearly 83 years. He was the oldest man in that city, and died in the house in which he was born.
- HOLBROOK**, Hon. Amory, Oregon, Nov., aged 46 years. During his residence in Oregon for the past sixteen years, he occupied a prominent position at the bar, in politics, and in social life. At the bar he ranked among the ablest lawyers. In politics he was a conscientious advocate of what he believed to be right, and as a citizen he was universally esteemed, not less on account of his urbanity of manner than his fast friendship and benevolence of heart.
- HOLMAN**, the Rev. David, Douglass, Mass., Nov. 16. He was the oldest minister in Worcester county.
- JOHNSON**, Levi, Winchester, Mass., Dec. 25, aged 83 years.
- JOHNSON**, Cave, Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 23, aged nearly 74 years. He was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, Jan. 11, 1793; was a lawyer by profession, earning a fair reputation at the bar, and for several years held the office of Circuit Judge. He was a member of Congress during the entire term of Gen. Jackson's administration, and in 1845 was appointed Post Master General in President Polk's cabinet.
- LEE**, Henry, Boston, Feb. 6, aged 85 years. He was widely known as a writer on banking, cotton, tariff and other commercial questions, and was the unsuccessful rival candidate of Hon. Nathan Appleton in 1830, for Congress from Boston, upon the tariff and free trade issues. He received the electoral vote of South Carolina for the Vice Presidency at the reelection of President Jackson in 1832.
- MACTAVISH**, Mrs. Emily, granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Baltimore, Jan. 26, aged 74 years.
- MARSHALL**, John J., Framingham, Mass., Nov. 27, aged 66 years and 6 months.
- MASON**, Andrew B., Medford, Mass., Dec. 25, aged 81 years.
- MERRICK**, Hon. Pliny, Boston, Jan. 31, aged 72 years and 6 months. For almost half a century he had been a lawyer of great prominence, and for much of the time he was distinguished in politics. He was a Justice of the Old Court of Common Pleas, and in 1853 he was made an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned. He gave to the town of Brookfield, County of Worcester, his native town, the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, to be appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of a Free Public Library; and has added to it the gift of his valuable miscellaneous library. To the Children's Friend Society in the city of Worcester, known as the Orphan's Home, he has also made a like bequest of *Ten Thousand Dollars*.
- MINOT**, Charles, Somerville, Mass., of paralysis of the brain, Dec. 9, aged 57 yrs., formerly superintendent of the Boston and Maine and of the New York and Erie Rail Roads.
- NASON**, Leavitt, Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 9, aged 84 years. He was the son of Nathaniel and Abiah (Hartshorn) Nason, of Walpole, Mass., and married Nancy Guild. He was the grandson of Thomas, and great-grandson of Thomas Nason, who m. Sarah Perkins of Ipswich, Mass.
- OSGOOD**, Isaac Peabody, Esq., Roxbury, Jan. 12, aged 73 years. He was a grad-

uate of H. C., of the class of 1814, and one of the oldest members of the Suffolk bar.

PECK, Hon. Lucius B., at Lowell, Mass., Friday, Dec. 28, 1866, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, aged 62. He was found in an insensible state three weeks previous at the Merrimac House. He was born at Waterbury, Vt., in 1804, being the son of Gen. John and Mrs. Ann (Benedict) Peck of W. and a grandson of John Peck (author of a *Descant on Universalism*, in rhyme, of which a number of editions have been printed), who was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 4, 1735, and died at Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 4, 1812. The family is descended from Joseph Peck, who came to this country in 1638, and is the ancestor of those of the name known as the Massachusetts Pecks.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he remained two years, and then studied law with Hon. Samuel Prentiss of Montpelier and Hon. Deamison Smith of Barre, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He became a partner of Mr. Smith, and soon after his death he removed to Montpelier. He was a representative to Congress, 1847-51, and U. S. District Attorney for Vt., 1853-57. At his death, he was President of the Vt. and Canada Railroad, which position he had held several years. He was a democrat in politics, and once ran as a candidate for governor, but declined a renomination.

He m. May 16, 1832, Martha, dau. of Ira Day of Barre. Mrs. P. died 12 or 15 years ago, leaving one child, a dau., now Mrs. Wm. M. Mallory of Towanda, Pa.

He was a man of few words, and owed his success at the bar more to a clear statement of his case than to fancy or wit. He was well grounded in the general principles of the law.

RUTLEDGE, the Right Rev. F. A., Bishop of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 6, in the 68th year of his age and 4th of his ministry. He was a native of South Carolina, and the earlier years of his ministry were spent in that State. He was educated at Yale College. His father was the venerable Chancellor Rutledge.

SARGENT, Emeline Augusta, in Centreville (Barnstable), Dec. 18th, 1866, aged 19 years, 9 months, 27 days; eldest child of Aaron and S. Maria Sargent of Somerville.

STEARNS, Jesse, New Ipswich, N. H., Nov. 18, aged 82 years, 2 months and 20 days. He was born in Ashburnham, Mass., Aug. 29, 1784; married Lucinda Davis,

of New Ipswich, N. H., June 6, 1811. His father, Isaac Stearns, was a sergeant in the Revolutionary army, and his grandfather, Hon. Isaac Stearns of Billerica, was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. Lucinda Davis, his wife, was born in New Ipswich, Feb. 19, 1791. They had seven children:—

Jesse George Davis, born in Ashburnham, Feb. 24, 1812; entered Amherst College 1832; graduated 1836; Principal of Hopkins Academy 1836-1838; entered Andover 1838; Tutor in Amherst College 1839 (two years); returned to Andover 1841; graduated 1842; ordained in Billerica, May 10, 1843. *Emeline Lucinda*, born Ashburnham, Feb. 16, 1814; married Rev. S. S. Tappan, of Boston, Nov. 4, 1835; died in Conway, N. H., March 27, 1850. *Josiah Milton*, born in Ashburnham, June 17, 1818; graduated at Mercersburg College, Penn., 1844; graduated at Lane Seminary; married F. McIntire, May 24, 1847; ordained at Lunenburg, Vt., June 6, 1849; died at Brentwood, N. H., June 12, 1853. *Isaac Crosby*, born at New Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 28, 1820; married Nov 27, 1845; is a farmer in Zumbrota, Minnesota, a member of the Legislature and a Trustee of the College recently founded in that State. *Abigail Mary*, born in New Ipswich, July 24, 1822; married Rev. Seneca Cummings, of Antrim, N. H., Oct. 28, 1847; missionary to China. Mr. Cummings died Aug. 12, 1856. *Luoy Estabrooks*, born in New Ipswich, April 13, 1827; married Rev. Charles Hartwell, of Lincoln, Mass., Sept. 6, 1852, missionary to China. *John Newton*, born in New Ipswich, May 24, 1829; married Feb. 9, 1854; Editor of Merry's Museum, Publisher of the National Temperance Advocate and the Youth's Temperance Banner; Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance in Eastern New York, and now Most Worthy Patriarch of the order of the Sons of Temp. of N. America. (V. Kidder's *Hist. N. Ipswich*.)

STILL, Thomas, Sandgate, Vt., Dec. 19, at the remarkable age of 100 years and 6 months.

SULLIVAN, Hon. George, at Pau in the South of France, on the 14th December, 1866, aged 83. He was born at Boston, 22 Feb. 1783, the sixth son of Gov. James Sullivan by his first wife Hetty, daughter of William and granddaughter of Judge Jotham Odiorne of New Hampshire. He graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1801, of which he was the last survivor. After completing his studies for the bar, he accompanied, as Secretary, to Europe, Hon.

James Bowdoin, the then American Minister to Spain. He married, 26 Jan., 1809, Sarah, born 3 June, 1788, daughter of Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Temple. Their children were two sons—George R. J. and James, both of whom took the name of Bowdoin, under the provisions of the will of Sarah, daughter of William and niece of Gov. James Bowdoin, whose son, Hon. James Bowdoin, their great uncle, she had first married, and afterwards Gen. Henry Dearborn.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Sullivan, then commanding the N. E. Guards, of which corps he was one of the original founders, was detailed with a force to protect the Charlestown Navy Yard, as British cruisers were off the coast, threatening Boston. While performing this duty, word was brought to him that a person suspected to be an English spy was within the lines, and order was given that without any indication of distrust he should be brought to head quarters. Received as if one of our own people, Mr. Sullivan pointed out to him the strong points of our defence, so as to produce the impression that no attacks could be successful, and then allowed him to depart. Many years after, when dining in London, he met an officer of the British Navy, who gave an account of his visit to the navy yard under the circumstances above related, he having been sent by his superior officer to procure information. Col. Swett, the first commander of this well known and popular military organization, the Guards, whom Mr. Sullivan succeeded, preceded him but a few months to the tomb.

Mr. Sullivan was long engaged in practice at the Suffolk bar, in partnership with the late Charles P. Curtis. He was at that period the intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and took a leading part in persuading Mr. Webster to come to Boston from Portsmouth. He was a Senator from Suffolk under Governor Eustis, by whom he was appointed agent of Massachusetts to obtain adjustment of the claims on the federal treasury for expenses during the war. In prosecution of these claims, he was several years at Washington, procuring allowance for several hundred thousand dollars, only quite recently fully paid. He enjoyed the special friendship and confidence of President Munroe, who with his suite were his guests at his house on Beacon Street, when the President visited Boston.

He soon afterwards removed to New York and was engaged extensively in

his profession, until advancing years and infirmity induced him to relinquish it. The health of Mrs. Sullivan requiring a change of climate, she went to Europe, and died at Pau in 1864. He had previously joined her there, and they are now both buried in its cemetery.

SWEET, Mrs. Angeline D., wife of the late Rev. John D. Sweet, and daughter of Benjamin Delano, Cambridge, Jan. 28, aged 54 years and 3 months.

TAYLOR, Capt. Robert, Boston, Dec. 14, aged 49 years. Captain of Police Station No. 6, in Boston.

TICKNOR, George, Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*, Keene, N.H., Dec. 25, aged 44 years.

TILTON, Mrs. Sally (Bachelder), at Gilmanston, N. H., Nov. 28, 1866, aged 93 years, 3 months and 14 days. She was the daughter of Joseph Bachelder (a descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachelder, the first minister of Hampton, N. H.) and Rachel Prescott of Kensington, and born Aug. 14, 1773. *Rachel Prescott* was the daughter of *Jonathan Prescott* (wife Rachel Clifford), son of *Capt. Jonathan* (wife Judith Gove), who died at Louisburg in Jan. 1746, after the capture of that fortress. He was son of *Jonathan, senior*, who was son of the *first James Prescott*, who came to Hampton, N. H. in 1665, and from whom Mrs. Tilton was of the sixth generation. On the 23d of May, 1804, she was united by marriage to John Tilton of Gilmanston, N. H., who was born July 13, 1780, and died May 3, 1826. He was the third son and 8th child of *John Tilton* (wife Hannah Clifford), of Kensington, Sandown and Gilmanston, who was son of *John Tilton* (wife Hannah Robie), son of *Joseph Tilton* (wife Margaret Sherburne), son of *Daniel Tilton* (wife Mehittable Sanborn, or, as Mr. Savage has it, Mehittable Shaw), one of the first settlers of Hampton, and son of *Wm. Tilton*, the emigrant, who was one of the first settlers of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Tilton, the subject of this notice, was the mother of Tyler S. Tilton, Esq., of Lower Gilmanston, N. H., Rev. David Tilton (Orthodox Clergyman), and five other children, all of whom were young when left to her care, by the death of Mr. Tilton, more than 40 years since. w. p.

TOWNSEND, Wm. E., M.D., Boston, Nov. 17, of cholera, aged 46 years. He was the son of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend. He was a skilful physician, enjoyed a lucrative practice, was greatly respected both in his profession and out of it, and leaves a family to mourn his sudden decease. During the war he was post-surgeon in the harbor, at Gallop's Island.

TRASK, Israel, Beverly, Mass., Feb. 1, aged 80 years. An excellent man in all the relations of life.

WARREN, D. K., M.D., Boston, Oct. 11, aged 45 years.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, Idlewild, Newburg, on the Hudson river, Jan. 20, aged 61 years. He was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1807, and when he was about 10 years old accompanied his father's family to Boston, where he attended school. He graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty. He had at that period acquired some fame as a writer of poetry. Mr. Goodrich employed him on the publications he was engaged in pushing so vigorously in those days. He began the publication of a Monthly Magazine in 1828, and supported it for two years, when it was merged in the N. Y. *Mirror*, one of the editors of which Mr. Willis became. He visited Europe as correspondent of the *Mirror*, and completed his tour by a long residence in England, where he married Miss Mary Leighton Stace, in 1835. He did not return to America till 1837. His "Pencilings" were collected and published in 1845; and were followed by "Inklings of Adventure," re-published from the London *New Monthly*. His "Letters from under a Bridge" were written during his residence at Glenmary. He returned to journalism in 1839, becoming one of the editors of the New York *Corsair*, a weekly journal loved of the gods, for it died

young—but not loved of men, or it would have lived. He then tried daily journalism, establishing the *Evening Mirror*—but the state of his health would not admit of labor so severe. In connection with his old associate, Gen. Morris, he began the publication of the *Home Journal*, which proved a brilliant success, and with which he was associated till the time of his death. He gave up his abode at Glenmary, and became a resident of Newburg, his place being known as Idlewild, which name he made famous. He lost his first wife soon after his marriage, and in 1845 he married Miss Cornelia Grinnell, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, long a member of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress.—*Traveller*.

He was buried at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

For his Genealogy, see Morse's Gen. Register, Vol. 2, p. 181.

WILSON, Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, Austin, Texas, Dec. 24, aged 20 years. He was the only son of the Hon. Henry and Harriette (Howe) Wilson, of Natick, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and was a youth of remarkable promise. He entered the military service of the country when about 17, as a Lieut. of Vols., and rose by degrees to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. After the suppression of the rebellion, he entered the regular army, and died in the service of his country.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

STICKNEY, Two, a corresponding member, died at Manhattan, Lucas County, Ohio, July 9, 1862, aged 52. He was by profession a Lawyer, and a man of considerable ability: he received the first rudiments of his education from Mr. Shattuck, at Detroit, Michigan. He was the second son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Stickney; was born in Bow, N. H., April 16, 1810, and married to Lovina Cone, Vienna, Munroe County, Michigan, August 6, 1854, by whom he had two children, viz.: Dorcas Franklin, born in Toledo, Ohio, August 23, 1857, died October 1, 1857; Anthony Summers, born in Toledo, Ohio, March 1, 1859. His first New England ancestor was William Stickney, of Rowley, Mass., whose second son, ²Amos, settled in Newbury, and had son ³John, whose second son, ⁴Joseph, married Elizabeth Somerby, March 21, 1723, and had son ⁵Anthony, born May 12, 1724, who married Dorcas Davenport, of Boston, Nov. 16, 1747. She was the niece of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and there is still in the possession of the family, an engraved likeness, done in Paris, of Dr. Franklin, with his autograph, "For Dorcas Stickney, in Newbury," on the back side; also his Electrical Bells, and a letter from him to Anthony S. Stickney, claiming that his first son should be named for him. He bequeathed to Anthony S. Stickney a silver tankard, weighing about the equivalent of sixty Spanish milled dollars, bearing this inscription, "Legacy by the will of Benjamin Franklin to Anthony S. Stickney."

Anthony and Dorcas (Davenport) Stickney had son ⁶Anthony Somerby Stickney, born March 2, 1748, who married, March 6, 1770, Ruth (Brown) Coffin. They were the parents of Benjamin Franklin Stickney, born April 1, 1773 (who was named as requested), and who married Mary Stark, August 7, 1802, daughter of Gen. John Stark. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Dr. Bentley. He was the Indian Agent for the United States at Fort Wayne, and was acting General of the left wing of Gen. Jackson's army, which was composed of Indians (over whom he had a great influence, and whom they called their white Father and Chief), at the battle fought at New Orleans, and was highly complimented by Jackson for his bravery. He was a man of good abilities, fine appearance, and good moral character.—*Communicated by MATTHEW A. STICKNEY, of Salem, Mass.*

Two Stickney became a corresponding member of the Society in 1855.

HOWARD, John Seaver, a resident member, died in Chelsea, on Thursday, March 16, 1865, a. 43. He was son of John (b. May 9, 1786) and Mary (Seaver) Howard, and was born in Taunton, May 26, 1821. He married in Boston, Huldah Smith Dill (born at Wellfleet, July 13, 1819), April 23, 1843. Children: *Charles Francis*, b. Feb. 9, 1844, d. Feb. 14, 1844; *Mary Emily*, b. Feb. 26, 1845; *John Walter*, b. Nov. 19, 1847; *Lydia Paine*, b. Aug. 31, 1849; *Helen Francis*, b. in Chelsea, Sept. 10, 1853. The other four children were born in Boston.

John S. Howard was for many years business manager of the firm of Phelps & Dalton, Dickinson Foundry (Type) establishment, Boston. He was a valued member of that firm; honored and prized by book publishers especially, as a man of tact and integrity. "He was no ordinary man, indeed. Possessed of good native powers, he had done much for himself by reading and study. His knowledge of subjects was not wide but accurate. His judgment was safe. He was eminently wise in all estimates of men and things. Above all, John S. Howard was a good man, revered and loved by all who knew him. A year before his death he publicly professed faith in Christ, and united with the Christian Church. Although a man of humble and teachable spirit, he grew even more child-like till the time of his removal from earth. He was singularly attached to his home. His home was more to him than home is to most good men even; but he never forgot his duty to the world in which God had placed him. He was an active member of several Societies for Associated Charity, and nobly did he do his part in worthy deeds and sacrifices."

His funeral took place Sunday afternoon, March 19th, from the Universalist Church. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Leonard, who delivered an excellent address. The deceased belonged to the Boston Lodge of Odd Fellows, which attended his funeral. The remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

He was made a resident member of our Society in 1863.

AMES, Hon. Samuel, LL.D., a corresponding member, died suddenly in Providence, R. I., Dec. 20, 1865, a. 59. He was son of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames, and was born in Providence, Sept. 6, 1806. He pursued his early studies in that city and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated at Brown University in 1823, when he was barely seventeen years of age. Among his classmates were the late William R. Watson, Judge Edward Mellen of Massachusetts, Mr. George D. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, and the late Dr. Henry Seymour Fearing, of Providence. Mr. Ames pursued his legal studies under Gen. Bridgman, and also spent a year at the Law School in Litchfield. His fluency and earnestness of style early attracted attention to him as an advocate and popular orator. In political campaigns, and especially in the exciting times of 1842 and 1843, he spoke often and effectively. During the troubles of 1842 he held the office of Quartermaster General of the State of Rhode Island. He was several times a member of the General Assembly, and when in that body or any other deliberative assembly took a leading part in the debates. In the spring of 1856 he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the bar and of other prominent citizens of the State, and accepted the office of Chief Justice, to which he was elected at the May session of the General Assembly. He held the position until the 15th of Nov. 1865, when he was constrained, by declining health, to tender his resignation. In 1861 he was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Peace Convention, which was held at Washington. It is by his labors on the bench that he will be chiefly remembered. The reports of his decisions stand as a monument to his indefatigable industry, his great learning, his profound comprehension of the great principles of the science of jurisprudence. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1855.

Judge Ames left a widow, four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Lieut S. D. Ames, was an executive officer of the Colorado, attached, in 1865, to the Mediterranean squadron. His second son, Col. Wm. Ames, was, a short time before his father's death,

in command of the 3d R. I. Heavy Artillery, and served with much honor in the campaigns in Virginia and South Carolina.

Judge Ames was the life of the social circle, as well as the accomplished lawyer, the eloquent orator, the erudite judge; a man of brilliant mind, of an upright, noble character. His native State has sustained an irreparable loss by his death.

He was elected a corresponding member in 1845.

GRAHAM, Lieut. Col. James Duncan, U. S. Engineers, a corresponding member, died suddenly, of disease of the heart, at his residence, No. 8 Pemberton square, Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1865. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch. He was born in Prince William County, Va., April 4, 1799. The father, William Graham, M.D., was also a native of the same County. John Graham, of Scotland, grandfather of our member, has left the following account of himself and his connections, which has been copied for us from the family Bible.

"I, John Graham, was born the thirtieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eleven. I am the son of John Graham, Esq., of Mackenston, in Perthshire, North Britain, who was nearly related to Graham of Gartner and Orchill.

"My mother was named Margaret, oldest daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Killearn in the Shire of Stirling; he was heir at Law to the Duke of Montrose's estate in Scotland, if the Duke left no issue.

"My father, by my mother, had nineteen children, and there is now living only myself, my sister Catherin who married Mr. John Stuart, of Balemuren, near Belfast, Ireland (a relative of hers), and my sister Jean (if married) I know not to whom.

"I was married to Christian, the daughter of Doctor Gustavus Brown of Maryland, the 13th day of August, 1742. She departed this life the 17th day of September following, and lyes interred under a marble at Dipple in Stafford County. (Va.)

"1746, Dec. 14th, I was the second time married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Catesby Cocke, Esq., by whom we had the following issue:

"1. *John*, born the 14th September, 1747, dyed at three months old, and lyes interred at Belmont, in Fairfax County; 2. *Duncan*, born the 6th of October, 1748, christened the same day, and dyed that night; lyes interred with his brother John; 3. *Margaret*, was born the 13th day of October, 1749; 4. *Robert*, born the 3d day of July, 1751; 5. *Mary*, born the 2d day of May, 1753; 6. *John*, born the 4th day of May, 1755; 7. *William*, born the 1st day of April, 1757; 8. *Walter*, born the 18th day of March, 1759; 9. *Elizabeth*, born the 7th day of May, 1761. She departed this life the 21st of August, 1764, of the same disorder Catharin had, which she got the same way; 10. *Catherin*, born the 22d day of August, 1763, and departed this life the 6th day of August, 1764, after being seized with a violent flux. She got the infection from Allan, the son of Allan Maerae. Catherin was the comeliest child ever we had. She dyed the fourth day after she was taken sick. Catherin and Elizabeth lye interred at Belmont near their brothers. When Catesby Cocke, Esq., their grandfather, sold Bellmont, he reserved a burying place, which will appear by the deeds made by the said Catesby Cocke to Benjamin Grayson, recorded in Fairfax County; 11. *Catesby*, born on Friday, 13th September, 1765, privately baptized by the Rev. Mr. James Scott. He had godfathers and godmothers afterwards; 12. *Jean*, born on Wednesday, the 23d day of March, 1768, and privately baptized by the Rev. Mr. James Scott; had godfathers and godmothers afterwards, as had all the children except Duncan."

The said John Graham died at Dumfries, Prince William County, Va., in the year 1787, probably in the month of August, as his last will and testament was admitted to probate and record, on the 5th day of September of that year, as appears by the records of the County Court at Breunsville.

William (above), father of our member, married, Jan. 22, 1797, Mary Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Campbell and Jean his wife, of Prince William County, Va. The maiden name of the said Jean, was Jean Brown. She was daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, of Charles County, Md., by his first wife, whose maiden name was Frances Fowke, the second daughter of Gerard Fowke, of Nanjemoy, Md.

The aforesaid William Graham served as a physieian in the medical corps of the Virginia line in the war of the revolution. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. By his first wife, Mary Campbell, he had the following children, all born in Prince William County, Va.

1. *William Montrose*, b. February 12th, 1798. He was a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in July, 1817, was distinguished at the battle of the Withlicoochee in Florida, fought December 31, 1835, where he was twice severely wounded at the head of his company, he being at the time a Captain in the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry. For his gallant bearing on that day, he was promoted,

by President Andrew Jackson, to the rank of Major in the Army, by Brevet. He served in the field throughout the Florida war, and also in the war with Mexico from its beginning to near its termination. He was killed while gallantly leading his regiment, the 11th U. S. Infantry, to an assault on the enemy's works of the Casa Mata, at the battle of Molino del Rey, near the City of Mexico, Sept. 8, 1847. He was then Lieut. Colonel, commanding his regiment. His remains rest in his brother James D.'s family burying ground in the Congressional Cemetery, at Washington City, D. C., for which purpose they were removed from Mexico. 2. JAMES DUNCAN (our deceased member), b. April 4th, 1799. 3. *Campbell*, b. April 1st, 1800. 4. *Alfred* (of the Engineer corps), b. July 7th, 1801. 5. *Mary Campbell*, b. May 15th, 1803. 6. *Cecilia Ann*, b. July 9th, 1804. The mother died August 18th, 1804, aged 33 years and eight months.

Dr. William Graham (the father of our member), had a second wife, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. The son, *Lawrence Pike Graham*, is a Col. of Cavalry in the U. S. Army. He served with distinction during the Mexican War, and was breveted Major for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In the late war he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He has a son, who graduated at West Point, and is now a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry.

Col. James Duncan Graham married, July 6, 1828, Charlotte Hassler, a sister of Gen. George G. Meade, daughter of Richard Worsam Meade and Margaret Coates Butler. He had by her six children:—1. *Margaret Campbell*, b. Dec. 2, 1830, d. at Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1852. 2. *Salvadora Meade*, b. Dec. 10, 1832, m. Col. John H. George, of Concord, N. H., July 18, 1865. 3. *William Montrose*, b. Sept. 28, 1834; entered the Army in July, 1855, in the 1st regiment of Artillery; served during the Indian and Mexican difficulties in Texas just preceding the Civil War; was m. Sept. 4, 1860, to Mary Brewerton, dau. of Capt. (now Gen'l) James B. Ricketts, U. S. A.; was at Brownsville, Texas, with his regiment, at the breaking out of the Civil War; sent with his company to the Tortugas where he performed duty until September; was then ordered to join McClellan's army, and served gallantly in almost every battle afterwards up to the Wilderness. He was then from ill health unfit for active duty, and sent as Recruiting and Disbursing officer to Concord, N. H., where he remained until Feb. 1855, when he rejoined the Army, and served first on Gen. Hancock's staff, and afterwards as Col. of — Reg't District of Columbia Vols. until the war ended. He then joined his regiment in Brownsville, Texas, and is now at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. He was brevetted first to Colonel, and then to Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct. 4. *Richard Worsam Meade*, b. July 14, 1838. He entered the Naval Academy in Oct. 1851. He graduated at the head of his class as a midshipman in 1855, and sailed, in the *Constellation*, to the Mediterranean. While on his way to the Bosphorus he was stricken with typhoid fever, and died at Constantinople, Nov. 19, 1857. He is buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Pera. A monument was raised immediately to his memory by the officers, messmates and men of the *Constellation*. 5. *James Duncan*, b. May 9, 1841. He entered the Naval Academy in Oct. 1857, served with Com. Porter during the Civil War, and was honorably mentioned by that Commander for his conduct at New Orleans. He m. Jan. 4, 1863, Virginia Lee, dau. of Alexander Lee, of Loudoun, Va. 6. *Catesby Cooke*, b. April 12, 1843, d. April 15, 1843. Col. Graham's first wife, Charlotte Meade Graham, d. June 13, 1843, aged 39 years, 11 months and 4 days. She was born July 9, 1803. Col. Graham m. a second time, Feb. 16, 1857, Frances McClurg, dau. of the distinguished lawyer, John Wickham, of Richmond, the counsel for Aaron Burr in his celebrated trial.

Col. Graham was in many respects a remarkable man. With an impressive dignity of manner, he combined rare advantages of person and the highest accomplishments of the polished gentleman and distinguished scholar. Scrupulously just and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and scrupulously exacting justice from others, he was generous and kind to a degree that won the affectionate admiration of all with whom, in business relations or in social life, he came in contact. He was fastidious but not ostentatious in all the gentle kindnesses, civilities and politenesses that mark the nobility of the true gentleman. He improved, by constant study and application during all his life, the advantages of a thorough early education, and it is scarcely too much to say that for scientific attainments he had no superior in the country. He was promoted Third Lieut. of the Corps of Artillery, July 7, 1817, and Second Lieut. Oct. 14, 1817; was Adjutant of the Military Academy from Oct. 12, 1817, to Feb. 10, 1819; First Lieut. Sept. 8, 1819; was retained as First Lieut. 4th Artillery in the organization of the army June 1, 1821; was transferred to 3d Artillery, Aug. 16, 1821; Brevet Captain of Topographical Engineers, June 15, 1829; Brevet Major Topographical En-

gineers, Sept. 14, 1834; Major Topographical Engineers, July 7, 1838; Astronomer on the part of the United States for the joint demarkation of the boundary between the United States and Texas, 1839 and 1840; Commissioner for the survey and exploration of the Northeast Boundary of the United States from Aug. 1840 to March 1843; Astronomer on the part of the United States for the joint demarkation of the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, under the treaty of Washington, from April, 1843, to Dec., 1847; Brevet Lieut. Col. Jan. 1, 1847, "for valuable and highly distinguished services, particularly on the boundary line between the United States and the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick;" was elected member of the American Philosophical Society, 1840; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1841; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1843; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, March, 1845; member of the New York Historical Society, 1845; Honorary member of the Maine, Georgia and New Jersey Historical Societies, 1848. Subsequently Col. Graham was employed in the survey of the "Mason and Dixon" line, and of the Mexican boundary up to 1854, when he was stationed at Chicago, where he remained in charge of the Lake Harbor improvements till 1864, when he was stationed in Boston, and placed in charge of the harbor improvements upon the Atlantic coast. In this position, though suffering from painful illness, he personally, with great energy and persistence, discharged his official duties to the last day of his life.

He was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in 1860.

Upon hearing of his death, Gov. Andrew sent a message to the relatives and associates of the deceased, stating that the State Department desired to unite with them in paying the last sad tributes of respect to his memory.

His funeral was attended by Ex-President Pierce, Gov. Andrew and staff, with State officials, the Mayor of Boston, many distinguished officers of the army and navy, and other prominent citizens, at St. Paul's church, Tremont street, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the rector, Rev. William R. Nicholson, D.D., officiating. The following officers of the Army and Navy assisted as pall-bearers: Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N., Commandant at Charlestown Navy Yard; Major General Henry W. Benham, U. S. Engineers; Brigadier General Schouler, Adjutant General of Massachusetts; Col. John M. Fessenden; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. A.; Col. John M. Maccomb, U. S. Engineers; Capt. B. F. Sands, U. S. N., Executive officer Charlestown Navy Yard; Major Charles E. Blunt, U. S. Engineers.

CUSHING, Hon. Abel, a resident member, died at his residence in Dorchester, May 19, 1866, aged 81; a descendant of Matthew Cushing, of Hingham, through his oldest son Daniel. He was born in Hingham, Mass., March 13, 1785; was son of Abel and Sally (Wilder) Cushing. His father served three years in the war of the revolution, and also under General Lincoln, in the suppression of "Shays's Rebellion." In the year 1791, Abel Cushing, senior, moved with his family—Abel junior being then about six years old—to Chesterfield, Hampshire County, Mass., and settled upon a farm. In 1804, Abel the younger, being then 19 years of age, returned to Hingham, and in the ensuing winter taught school in Pembroke, Plymouth County. In the spring of 1805 he went back to Hingham, and while teaching school at the "Lower Plain," so called, in that town, he fitted himself for college, with Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney, Pastor of the Unitarian Church at "Great Plain," in the same town. He entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, at the Commencement, in September, 1807, being at that time twenty-two years of age, and graduated in 1810, paying his college expenses from the proceeds of his own industry. Says a classmate—"His intelligence, his industrious habits as a student, and his manly bearing in intercourse with his class, soon gained for him their decided respect, which he held through his college life. His known sound principles and uniformly exemplary conduct, secured for him also the respect and confidence of his teachers and the college government. At his graduation, his rank was in the second of the five grades of assignment.

Early in his college life, Mr. Cushing gave evidence, by his fondness for argumentative discussion, that in seeking a public education he had in view the law, as a profession. This purpose and habit in college, gave him an unquestioned advantage in the after pursuits of the studies and practice of his profession. The traits of character thus developed in early life—unsullied integrity, manly self-respect and wise foresight, foreshadowed and gave to him in his class, what he afterwards attained in civil life, the title of "Judge."

On leaving college he returned to Hingham and commenced the study of law with Hon. Ebenezer Gay, of that town, still keeping school to defray his expenses, as in

those days law students were obliged to pay from two to three hundred dollars per year for their instruction. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of the Court of Common Pleas, in Plymouth County, 1814, and in the following May removed to Dorchester Lower Mills with his family—wife and two children—having married Sarah, daughter of Moses Whiton, in 1811, by whom he had four sons and two daughters; three sons are now living. At the Lower Mills, Dorchester, he commenced the practice of the law, and soon attained the highest rank. In 1832, '33, '34, he represented his town in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1835, '36, '37, his County in the Senate. In 1837, he moved to Boston, enlarging his practice thereby, and rising in popular estimation. In 1843 he was appointed, by Gov. Morton, Justice of the Police Court, Boston, in place of Justice Simmons, deceased. He continued in this office for fifteen years, when his health failing him he resigned. In public life he espoused the cause of the Democratic party, and was for many years an influential leader among them, receiving from that party frequent marks of confidence and respect, on many occasions being its candidate for the office of United States Senator. He was an indefatigable student, deep thinker and close reasoner. At one time he was much interested in the history of our North American Indians, and delivered in Dorchester and other places, many interesting lectures upon the Indian. Large quantities of manuscript which he intended, at one time, to publish, are now in the possession of his second son. He delivered a number of 4th of July orations, most of which were published. He wrote many of the addresses of his party to the people, and political essays for the newspapers. A series of letters on the first charter of Massachusetts, originally written by him for a newspaper, were subsequently printed in a volume for private distribution. It was his cherished hope that, before he died, he might be able to revise and enlarge this work and give it to the public, and in fact he was engaged in this matter when he was struck down.

Sarah (Whiton) Cushing, wife of Hon. Abel Cushing, was born in Hingham, Jan. 11, 1783, and died in Dorchester, Jan. 27, 1862. Children: *Sarah*, b. Oct. 10, 1811, d. Feb. 16, 1839; *Abel*, b. Oct. 22, 1814; *Abner Loring*, b. July 19, 1816; *Hannah W.*, b. Oct. 27, 1818, d. Sept. 1, 1819; *Horace*, b. April 8, 1821, d. Jan. 25, 1865; *Henry Lincoln*, b. Dec. 11, 1823.

"Hon. Abel Cushing was one of twelve Judges of the name, and a truly estimable man." His religious sentiments were Unitarian. "This faith he continued to cherish, and in his ripe old age and the closing scenes of life, found in it consolation and support."

HUMPHREY, Hon. James, a corresponding member, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 16, 1866, a. 54. He was son of President Heman Humphrey, of Amherst College, by his wife Sophia Porter, dau. of Deacon Edward Porter, of Farmington, Conn.; was born in Fairfield, Conn., Oct. 9, 1811. He entered Amherst College at the age of 16, and graduated in 1831; studied law at New Haven, and with Seth P. Staples, Esq., of New York City; was admitted to the bar in 1836; was Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric in Amherst College in 1833. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1836; m. Oct. 11, of the same year, Urania Battell, and returned to New York in 1838. He took up his residence in Brooklyn. From 1843 to 1846, Mr. Humphrey was Alderman of the first Ward in that City; Counsel to the Corporation, 1847-8; was elected to Congress in 1859, and again in 1864.

"In his death," says District Attorney Silliman, "the profession, the community, and the councils of the nation have lost an eminent and able lawyer—a useful and honored citizen—a pure, upright and faithful statesman." "It is rarely that we find combined in any public man, merits so varied and so marked as those which adorned the character of Mr. Humphrey." "He was a model and an ornament to the profession. He possessed the higher qualities of mind and nature, and learning of the higher walks of the law. He was conspicuous for that great foundation virtue, on which all other virtues rest—truth. "The Court knew that in stating the law, or citing authorities, he would make no partial statement." He tried his cause on its merits and on the law, and the Court and the Jury knew, when he closed, that they had received from him a fair and honest, and most able presentation of the case of his client. "His excellent judgment and vigorous sense, and practical business talents, led to his early selection by our citizens as one of their municipal council. Thereafter he became their legal adviser and guide in the capacity of Counsel to the Corporation. The fidelity, ability and integrity with which he performed these duties, indicated his fitness for a still higher sphere, and he was twice chosen by this great and intelligent constituency as their representative in the halls of Congress." "He was a man of rare literary attainments. His taste, naturally delicate and refined, was cultivated by familiar knowledge of the

best authors. His manners were those of a polished gentleman—graceful, amiable, courteous, refined." "His fidelity to duty, to his friends, to his country, was as sure as the sun to his rising."

Hon. John Dikeman, in a touching and eloquent eulogy upon Mr. Humphrey's eminent services in the councils of the City government and of the Government of the nation, closes with the remark that, "what he particularly wished to be impressed on the mind, was the advantages to be derived by all parties in elevating men of the standard of James Humphrey, to places of trust and responsibility."

He became a member of this Society in 1866.

Children of Hon. James and Urania (Battell) Humphrey:—*James*, b. Dec. 3, 1837, who m. Charlotte Deming, of Litchfield, Conn., and has a son James; *Ellen*, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 17, 1844; *Anna*, b. in Brooklyn, March 15, 1846.

Cass, Hon. Lewis, an Honorary Vice President of the Society for Michigan, died in Detroit, June 17, 1866, aged 83. He was born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782. His ancestors were among the first settlers of that part of the country, and his father, Jonathan Cass, bore a commission in the army of the revolution, which he joined the day after the battle of Lexington, and in which he continued till the close of the war, having participated in the memorable battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, and Germantown. He was afterwards appointed a Major in the army of Gen. Wayne. He removed with his family to Wilmington, Del., and, in 1799, to Marietta, Ohio, but eventually settled at a Shawanoe town called Wackatomoca, in the vicinity of Zanesville, where, after a life of honorable usefulness, he died in August, 1830. Major Cass drew 4,000 acres for his military services. This ancient town plot of the natives was embraced within the allotment.

An incident in the early life of Major Jonathan Cass is thus described in a letter found among the papers of his son, Gen. Cass. "At the time of the great Exeter Mob, in 1786, your father, who was of a coal black eye and very commanding appearance, conducted nobly. He took his sword, and went through the armed men, knocking up their guns and bayonets, and proceeded to the Legislature. He inquired of the President, Sullivan, whether he would like to be liberated from the mob. The President replied that he should like to be if it were possible. Major Cass then observed, if His Excellency would follow him, he should come to no damage. Major Cass then preceded the President, knocking up the guns and bayonets of the armed men who were posted around the church where the President and all the Legislature were prisoners.

"Major Cass then conducted the President safely to his Hotel. The moment the President was liberated, he convened his Council and ordered the military in" * * *

Major Cass married Mary, daughter of Theophilus Gilman, of Exeter. Their eldest son Lewis (our member), was educated at the well known Academy in his native town, where he was a schoolmate of Daniel Webster. He taught school a short time in Wilmington, Del.; removed with his father to Marietta, where he studied law under the late Gov. Meigs. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, when only twenty years of age, and established himself at Zanesville. In Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, p. 355, is a view of the first Hotel at Zanesville, the engraving of which was "made from the description of one who knew it well." It was a log cabin kept by Mr. McIntire and his wife, and though a log house, the accommodations were such as to render the establishment the traveller's home. Louis Philippe, of France, was once a guest of Mr. McIntire. Mr. Cass, in his "Camp and Court of Louis Philippe," alludes to the circumstance. The town of Zanesville was laid out by Messrs. Zane and McIntire, in 1799.

In 1806 he married, and the same year entered the Ohio Legislature. He took an active part in the prosecution of Aaron Burr, and drafted the law which enabled the local authorities to arrest the men and boats on their passage down the Ohio. "This law, interposing the arm of the State, baffled a project which was generally believed to have been of a revolutionary character and intended to divide the Western from the Eastern States. The same pen drafted the address to Mr. Jefferson, which unfolded the views of the Ohio Legislature on this momentous subject." He was appointed in 1807, by Jefferson, Marshal of Ohio, which office he resigned in 1811 to take part as a volunteer to repel the attack of the Indians on the Northern frontiers. In 1812 he joined the army under Gen. William Hull and marched to Dayton, where he was elected Colonel of the 3d regiment of Ohio volunteers. The army suffered much on their route to Detroit, having to pass through an almost trackless wilderness. On reaching that place he urged the immediate invasion of Canada; was the author of the first proclamation of that event; was the first to

land on the enemy's shore and soon dislodged the British posted at the bridge over the Canard's. "There he maintained his ground, in expectation that the army would advance and follow up the success, by striking at Malden, but was disappointed, for Gen. Hull ordered the detachment to return." In the following spring he was appointed Colonel of the 27th regiment of infantry, and soon after this, promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. He was with Gen. Harrison, and participated in his campaigns; was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, by Madison, Oct. 9, 1813, a position which he held for eighteen years, till he was appointed Secretary of War by President Jackson in 1831, when he resigned the office he had so long and so faithfully filled. He had been very efficient in his treaties with the Indians, and was associated in these important transactions with Generals Harrison, McArthur, Clark and others, at Greenville, Ohio; Fort Meigs, Sagino, St. Mary's, Chicago, Prairie du Chien; Fond du Lac, on the Wabash; Green Bay, St. Joseph's and other places. Under his sway peace was preserved with the various tribes, law and order were established, and the territory of Michigan advanced in population, wealth and prosperity. In 1820, under the sanction of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, Gov. Cass planned an expedition, the object of which was to pass through Lake Superior, cross the country to the Mississippi, explore the sources of that mighty river, and establish a friendly intercourse with the Indians on that extensive route. The course of this expedition, and most of its scientific results, have been published by Mr. Schoolcraft, one of the party, in his interesting journal. This expedition identified Gov. Cass permanently with the geography of the country, as his name has so prominently been with its military, civil, diplomatic and political history. In 1831, as before observed, President Jackson appointed Gen. Cass Secretary of War; in 1836 he left the department of War and was appointed by the same President Minister to France, where he remained till 1842. In 1844 the two-third rule defeated his nomination as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, a majority having voted for him. The contest between Gen. Cass and Mr. Van Buren became so animated that their supporters perceived that neither could receive the requisite number of votes; accordingly Mr. Polk was taken up as a compromise, was nominated and subsequently elected President. Simultaneously with the inauguration of Mr. Polk, he took his seat as United States Senator from the State of Michigan in 1845, which place he resigned in 1848 on his nomination for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention. After an exciting campaign General Taylor was elected President, and in 1849 Gen. Cass was re-elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the Senate of the United States. He continued in that body until appointed Secretary of State by President Buchanan in 1856. In Dec. 1860, three months before the expiration of the administration, he resigned his office, at the advanced age of 78, and retired to private life. "More than half a century of his life had been spent in official station, and he had distinguished himself in every department of the public service." "Conscientious and inflexible, he accepted defeat with equanimity and success with moderation." "Pure in public and private life, courteous in manner, faithful in friendship, prudent and prompt in counsel, he belonged to the most brilliant generation of American statesmen, and was a worthy adversary of Webster, Clay and Adams, and often coped successfully with them in debate. To his wisdom the Democratic party owed a great debt for increased strength and popularity, and repaid it by showering upon him the highest rewards in their power to bestow."

Gen. Cass was also a scholar and an author. His writings, speeches and state papers, would fill several volumes. In 1823, he published in Detroit, a work entitled *Inquiries respecting the History, Traditions, Languages, &c. of the Indians Living within the United States*, written from his own personal observations. As before stated, he bore a conspicuous part in the exploring expedition of the Lakes, which he so successfully planned; an account of which, through Mr. Schoolcraft, has been given to the world. In 1828 he contributed to the North American Review two able articles, the first of which appeared in the fiftieth number of that work, on the ample subject of Indian character, language and condition. The imposition of John Dunn Hunter's Narrative, which for a time attracted much attention, is here clearly exposed. The other article alluded to, in the fifty-fifth number of the same periodical, presented the Aborigines under new and interesting aspects. In 1828, an historical society was formed in Michigan, of which Gov. Cass was elected the President. He delivered the first address before it in 1829. This address, which was published, embodying the early history of Michigan, brings it down to the period when the United States came into possession of it. In 1848 he delivered an address before the New England Society of Michigan, at Detroit, which was also published. He fur-

nished curious and interesting notes on Indian character and antiquities, to the poem of *Ontwa, the Son of the Forest*, first published in New York in 1822. While he was American Minister in France he published "An Historical and Statistical Account of the Island of Candia or ancient Crete"; afterwards, "France, its king, court and government, and three hours at St. Cloud." He was also the author of many other addresses and valuable papers. His pamphlet on the "Right of Search" was published in English, French and German, and was distributed throughout Europe.

He was one of the last "of the former generations of great men who shaped the policy and administered the affairs of the republic during the first half of this century; connecting the present with the revolutionary period of the history of the United States, and aiding to give form and direction to the Federal Government. One of the last of the survivors of those who won military fame in the second war with England; a statesman whose services were substantial, and whose fame shall endure."

He was made an honorary member in the early days of this Society, and an honorary vice President of the Society for Michigan in February, 1855.

He was very industrious and temperate in his habits, never having indulged, it is said, in the slightest degree, in the use of ardent spirits of any kind.

Gen. Cass, in 1806, married Elizabeth Spencer, of Vienna, Wood Co., Virginia. Her father, Dr. Joseph Spencer, held the office of Surgeon, and Aide to his father during the war of the revolution. She was a granddaughter of Major General Joseph Spencer, of East Haddam, Conn., who served as Colonel in the Northern army during the French War; was a Brigadier General in the Continental Army, and in 1776 was appointed Major General of the army of the revolution, which office he resigned in 1795, and was elected a member of the Continental Congress—a man whose character won an expression of high esteem from Washington.

Gen. Cass had seven children, of whom four survive, viz.: Major *Levis Cass*, formerly Minister to Rome; *Mary S. Canfield*, widow of Capt. A. Canfield, U. S. A.; *Isabella*, wife of Roest Van Kinburg, Minister to the United States from Netherlands; *Matilda*, wife of Henry Ledyard, now of Newport, R. I.

DEWEY, Hon. Charles Augustus, LL.D., an Honorary member of the Society, Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died in Northampton, Aug. 22, 1866, aged 73; a descendant of Thomas Dewey, of Dorchester, Mass. Thomas had a grant of land in Dorchester, Dec. 1st, 1634, also July 5, 1635. His name is written on the records *Duce*, afterwards *Duce*. He went early to Windsor, Conn., and on his removal thence sold his house and lands in Dorchester to Richard Jones, as appears by the following, from Dorchester Town Records, Vol. I., page 16. Aug. 13, 1635. "I, Thomas Duce, of Dorch: do like wise fully confirme unto Richard Joanes of Dorch: and give him full possession of 4 acres of ground with my house and all thereto belonging, also 8 acres of ground of my great lott, also 10 acres of medowe on the side Naponset, and 4 acres of medowe on the other side, and 2 acres of medowe in the fresh marsh. The marke of Thomas Duce." He was frequently a juror and deputy in Windsor; married Frances Clark, March 22, 1638; he died April 27, 1648, and his widow married George Phelps, Nov. 2, 1648. He had sons Thomas, Josiah, Israel, Jedidiah, and a daughter Anna.

Judge Dewey was son of the Hon. Daniel and Maria (Noble) Dewey (married May 6, 1792), and was born in Williamstown, Mass., March 13, 1793. Hon. Daniel Dewey was born in Sheffield, Mass., Jan. 29, 1766; was two years a member of Yale College; read law with Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge; went to Williamstown and commenced practice in May, 1787. He died May 26, 1815, in his 50th year. He was a distinguished lawyer; was a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts in 1809 and 1812, a member of the Congress of the United States in 1813, and was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court by Gov. Strong, in 1811, which office he held at his decease. Chief Justice Parker said of him: "He is almost the only man, in elevated rank, of fixed and unalterable political opinions, and who was never remiss in enforcing those opinions, who has been at no time calumniated." He was connected with Williams College from its earliest days, holding for a time the office of Secretary, was Treasurer from 1798 to Sept. 1814, and was also Professor of Law. His wife was a daughter of the Hon. David Noble, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The second Judge Dewey—our member—graduated at Williams College, in 1811, at the early age of 18. After leaving College, he commenced the study of law, and in 1814 was admitted to the bar. He practised his profession in his native town,

for about twelve years. "His early professional practice was large, extending throughout the County of Berkshire, into adjoining counties of this Commonwealth, and the County of Bennington in the State of Vermont." In 1826, he removed to Northampton, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, the late Isaac C. Bates, afterwards Senator of the United States.

"The bar of Western Massachusetts was at that time distinguished for talent and weight of character. Besides the eloquent Bates, there were Mills, Ashmun, Bliss, and last, though not least, the learned, acute and polished Lewis C. Strong, not yet disabled by the bodily infirmities which for so many years kept him in retirement. Among rivals so able and brilliant, Mr. Dewey rose rapidly to the head of his profession. In 1830 he was appointed District Attorney for the Western District, which office he held till 1837. In that year the Legislature increased the number of Justices of the Supreme Court from four to five; and Gov. Everett, after careful inquiry and deliberation, appointed Mr. Dewey to be the new Justice. He served the Commonwealth in this office till the time of his death—a period of nearly thirty years." Of Judge Dewey's associates, on the bench, Judges Shaw, Wilde, Putnam and Merton, he has been for several years the solitary survivor, though the others all died at a good old age.

Judge Dewey's Judicial career has been one of honorable and untiring diligence, and his reputation as a judge has long stood deservedly high. On all the Court records and the decisions of previous judges he was thoroughly and accurately informed, and an opinion from Judge Dewey was equivalent to ultimate authority. Criminal and statute law was his specialty, and in this department he held the same honorable position that Judge Wilde attained in real estate, and Chief Justice Shaw in commercial law.

For a long time Judge Dewey held the offices of Trustee and Secretary of Williams College, the former of which he retained till his death. He was always zealous and active in his efforts to promote the true interests of his alma mater, and at its semi-centennial celebration, Aug. 16, 1843, delivered an address full of interesting reminiscences, which is preserved entire in Rev. Calvin Durfee's history of that Institution. (Pages 257—261.) A few days before his decease he gave one thousand dollars toward a scholarship in this College. In 1840 Harvard College conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws (LL.D.).

A discourse was delivered at the funeral of Judge Dewey, August 25, 1866, by his pastor, the Rev. Zachary Eddy, D.D., which was printed. The pamphlet (8vo. pp. 42) contains, also, the Court and Bar notices of the respective counties of Berkshire, Suffolk and Hampshire, with the appropriate Resolutions that were passed.

Dr. Eddy says of Judge Dewey: "He was indeed a hard worker, but work was his delight, inasmuch that when enfeebled by disease he scarcely found it irksome. In fact, he died in harness, having, during his last illness, literally finished his judicial work by writing out some important opinions." "He determined in youth what he would do in this world, and that one thing he did with all his might. He had accurately measured his own powers; he knew what he was fit for, and he suffered nothing to divert him from his work. It was a maxim often on his lips, that no man could do more than one thing supremely well. He therefore devoted his whole strength to the law, and to that alone. He was not deficient in general culture, but he was *learned* in the law, and he *professed* no learning outside his specialty." "Once or twice, in his earlier years, he was solicited to turn aside from his profession and enter the political arena. In 1823, and again in 1825, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and in 1830 he was a member of the Senate; but after that time he turned a deaf ear to all who attempted to divert him from his chosen path. Always taking that interest in political matters which an intelligent and patriotic citizen ought to take, he never allowed himself to be drawn aside from his profession and from his duties as a magistrate." "He was justly regarded by the people of this Commonwealth as an able, wise and upright judge. His application to business was extraordinary." "The printed Reports contain some fourteen hundred opinions written by him, all marked by thorough research, solid judgment and perfect candor, and all especially valuable for a large citation of authorities and precedents."

The constitutional temperament of Judge Dewey was such as would probably have been sufficient to produce deliberate consideration and cautious action in his judicial office; but to this was united an ever wakeful conscience; and under their joint influence he was saved from hasty acts or judgments. He was a Christian in spirit and by profession, and has finished his course, leaving many friends to lament his loss and cherish his memory. He was made an Honorary member of our Association in 1848.

Judge Dewey was twice married: first, to Frances A. Henshaw, daughter of Hon. Samuel Henshaw, May 16, 1820, at Northampton, Mass. She died July 20, 1821. Their son, *Francis Henshaw Dewey*, was born July 12, 1821. He married Nov. 2, 1846, at Northampton, Frances Amelia Clarke, only daughter of John and Prudence (Graves) Clarke. She died March 13, 1851. They had one child, Fanny, born Sept. 17, 1849, died next day. Francis H. Dewey married, 2d, Sarah Barker Tafts, only daughter of Hon. George Aaron and Azuba (Fales) Tafts, in Boston, April 26, 1853. Their children are, Fanny Clarke, b. Feb. 11, 1854, d. Aug. 20, of the same year; Caroline Clinton, b. Dec. 18, 1854; Francis Henshaw, b. March 23, 1856; John Clarke, b. May 19, 1857; George Tafts, b. Sept. 12, 1858; Sarah Frances, b. Sept. 15, 1860; Charles, b. April 12, 1862.

Judge Dewey married, 2d, Caroline Hannah Clinton, at Newburg, New York, July 28, 1824. She died May 21, 1864. Had children: *James Clinton*, b. Nov. 23, 1825, d. Dec. 23, 1832; *Caroline Betts*, b. March 26, 1827, m. Daniel Wells Alvord, of Greenfield, Mass., June 7, 1859 (their children are, Charles Dewey, b. March 26, 1860; James Church, b. Jan. 21, 1862; Mary, b. Oct. 9, 1863; Clinton, b. Nov. 9, 1865). *Charles Augustus*, b. Dec. 29, 1830; *Mary Clinton*, b. Nov. 5, 1832; *Edward James*, b. Nov. 5, 1832, d. May 4, 1836; *Henry Clinton*, b. Dec. 8, 1834, d. April 18, 1836; *Maria Noble*, b. Sept. 15, 1837; *George Clinton*, b. Dec. 6, 1840. This youngest son contracted the ship fever while in the United States service in the hospitals at New York, early during the war, and went home, where he died, April 17, 1864. His malady proved contagious, and Mrs. Dewey, exhausted with the care of her son, died four days after, from the effects of the same disease. This double affliction proved a heavy blow to Judge Dewey, and it is probable that he never entirely recovered from the great bereavement. He continued, however, to discharge his appointed duties as usual, and attended his last session of court in Boston, in the winter of 1865.

Dwight, Theodore, a corresponding member, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1866, aged 70; from injuries received at the Jersey City depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was son of Hon. Theodore and Abby (Alsop) Dwight, and a nephew of the celebrated Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College. He was of the seventh generation in descent from John, of Dedham, Mass., through Timothy,² Nathaniel,³ Timothy,⁴ Timothy,⁵ Theodore.⁶ His mother was a native of Middletown, Conn. His grandmother, Mary, who married Timothy Dwight, was a daughter of the elder President Jonathan Edwards, whose daughter Esther married Rev. Aaron Burr, the father of Vice President Aaron Burr. His father, Hon. Theodore Dwight, was formerly a member of Congress from Connecticut. He published, in 1833, a history of the Hartford Convention, of which he was the Secretary. He edited the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, which he commenced in 1815. In 1817, he established the *New York Daily Advertiser*, and was the author of a work entitled *The Character of Thomas Jefferson, as exhibited in his own writings*. Boston: 1839, 12mo. See Alibone's Dictionary for the mention of other works. He died June 11, 1846, aged 81.

Theodore, the son, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 3, 1796. At the age of fourteen he entered Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1814. Before graduating he had resolved to study theology, and to devote his life to preaching the Gospel. But this project was frustrated, for shortly after commencing his theological course he was attacked with hemorrhage from the lungs, and was ordered by his physician to stop all study and go abroad. He visited Great Britain in 1818, where he spent a year. In 1821 he again went abroad, and this time visited the greater part of Europe. On his return he wrote his first book, entitled *A Tour in Italy in 1820 and '21*. In conjunction with William Darby, he edited *A New Gazetteer of the United States*, published at Hartford, in 1833, 8vo. In 1841, his *History of Connecticut*, 16mo., pp. 450, appeared; and in 1847, *Summer Tours; or Notes of a Traveller through some of the Northern and Middle States*. He was also the author of a volume entitled *The Roman Republic of 1849; with accounts of The Inquisition, and The Siege of Rome, and Biographical Sketches. With original Portraits*. New York: 12mo. pp. 240.

In 1833, Mr. Dwight went to Brooklyn, to abide, and for the many years that he was a resident in that city he took a deep interest in its institutions. In the origination and organization of the public schools he was one of the principal movers. He was engaged in several magazines and periodicals, and at one time was publisher and editor of the *New York Presbyterian*. Through the greater part of his life he was accustomed to write for the leading daily and weekly papers, and for the best periodicals. He was a highly cultivated man, being familiar with most of the lan-

guages now spoken, conversing with great ease in French, Italian, and Portuguese, besides Greek and Hebrew. He was also conversant with German and Arabic. For the last year or two he had been much engaged in translating some of our useful books into Spanish, with a view of introducing them into Mexican families, a Society having been previously organized for Propagating the Gospel in Mexico. He was a member of various scientific and philosophical societies, the Etymological Society of New York and the Long Island Historical Society, of Brooklyn, being among them. He was invited to read a paper before the latter Institution, and consented to give his reminiscences of the early scientific men of Brooklyn and New York and of their labors there. This was the paper which the members of the Association had expected to listen to, from his own lips, on that very night appointed to be read, when his bereaved brethren and associates met to pay their heart-felt tributes to his memory. It was anticipated that the paper would have been one of rare interest and value. The copious notes and memoranda on the subject, which he had partially prepared, covered a period of more than thirty-five years.

He was an earnest student through life. With a frame physically weak, his mind was nevertheless vigorous, and he followed his favorite branches of science and literature with great assiduity. "The study of natural science," he once remarked, "seemed to him like a grand hymn to the Creator."

Mr. Dwight was a genial, earnest and devoted friend, parent and Christian—cheerful, contented and trustful.

He married Ellen Boyd, of New York, by whom he had five daughters and one son. Their daughter, *Ellen*, married Capt. Charles H. Kennedy, of Virginia.

He was made a corresponding member of our Society in 1839.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, December 5, 1866.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, Hon. George B. Upton, Vice President for Massachusetts, in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, A.M., the librarian, reported donations during the month as follows: eleven volumes, forty-nine pamphlets and a number of manuscripts.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from Rev. E. W. Allen, of West Haverhill, Mass., and Charles A. Ranlett, Jr., of New York, as resident; and from George R. Howell, of Southampton, L. I., as corresponding.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Thomas Chadbourne, M.D., of Concord, N. H., a life member; and of Hon. James Humphrey, M.C., and Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Hon. Elijah Hayward, of McConnellsville, Ohio, all corresponding members, who have recently deceased. The latter gentleman was the honorary vice president for his State.

The Directors nominated one candidate for resident membership, who was balloted for and elected.

Frederic W. Sawyer, of Boston, then read a very interesting and instructive paper on the History of the Marshpee Tribe of Indians. He claimed for it a place as an independent State among the nations of the earth. It appears that the tribe early conveyed Marshpee to the Plymouth Colony, and then in 1685 took back a deed, under which it was stipulated that they should never sell any part of Marshpee to the white man, without the consent of *all* the tribe. They hence hold as a tribe all Marshpee, about twenty-four square miles in extent. According to their historian's account they are quite a people, having a country wonderfully stocked with fish and game—the oldest church and the most famous trout stream in the country—and having had, too, their rebellion, when they tipped up the carts of the whites, and achieved their independence. They now elect their own officers and govern themselves. The number of the Marshpees, a few years since, was stated by Mr. Sawyer to be only between two and three hundred. At the present time the number is 402. The Marshpees have been a very peaceful tribe, there being no more crime among them than among the same number of their white brethren around them. Their property averages two-thirds as much as the average of our race in the State.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Sawyer for his valuable paper, and a copy of it requested for the Society.

It has been estimated by Mr. Drake, the well-known historian of the Indians, that the whole number of the Indians in New England at the time of King Philip's war

might have been about 15,000. The number at the present time in New England is not probably over 1,500 in all, and but a small portion of these are of purely Indian blood. The Stockbridge tribe and some others, in addition to the Marshpees, make up this number.

Boston, Wednesday, January 2, 1867.—The twenty-second annual meeting was held at the Society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., in the chair.

The librarian reported donations during the last month of 11 bound volumes and 263 pamphlets, various newspapers, portraits and photographs. The additions to the library during the past year are 292 bound volumes, 1701 pamphlets, besides manuscripts, maps, photographs and newspapers. The whole number of bound volumes in the library is 7365; pamphlets, 23,207.

The Board of Directors nominated five candidates for membership, namely four resident and one corresponding, who were balloted for and elected.

Rev. E. F. Slafter, chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of candidates for officers for the current year, all of whom were unanimously elected.*

On the announcement of the result of the election, the president delivered the address, which is printed in full in the preceding pages.

The report of the treasurer, William B. Towne, showed that during the past year the ordinary receipts had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving a balance in the Treasury—that the permanent funds had been increased \$540, principally by Life memberships,† and now amount to \$4,741.40, mostly invested in Government securities.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, reported that during the past year twenty-two members had deceased, memoirs of most of whom had been prepared.

William B. Towne, chairman of the trustees of the Barstow Fund—which consists of \$1000, given to the Society in 1862-3 by the late John Barstow, of Providence, R. I. a year or two before his decease, the income of which is devoted to the binding of books, reported that 239 volumes had been bound from the income of this fund during the past year, leaving a balance of \$116.89 of the income unexpended.

Hon. Charles B. Hall, one of the trustees of the Towne Memorial Fund, reported that the income has accumulated during the past year, and the fund now amounts to \$1,215.93. The purpose of the income of this fund, in accordance with the wish of the donor, is to publish a memorial volume of deceased members when the Society shall deem it expedient.

Col. A. D. Hodges, chairman of the Trustees of the Bond Fund, a valuable legacy received in 1859, from the late Henry Bond, M.D., of Philadelphia, reported that there was \$179.82 on hand, derived from the sale of the Genealogies and History of Watertown.‡

* Besides the directors in the list of officers at the end of this number, the board consists of the following directors, *ex-officio*: namely, the president (Hon. John A. Andrew, LL.D., of Boston), the past presidents (Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Salem, Hon. William Whitizing, A.M., of Roxbury, Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston, Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, and Winslow Lewis, A.M., M.D., of Boston), the secretaries (Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., and Edward S. Ford, Jr., A.M., both of Boston), the treasurer (William B. Towne, of Brookline), the historiographer (William B. Trask, of Dorchester), the librarian (John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston), the chairman of the several standing committees, viz: John Ward Dean, of Boston, Frederic Kidder, of Boston, Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston, William Leal Deane, of Brookline, and William H. Whitmore, of Boston.

† The payment of thirty dollars by himself or others will constitute any resident or corresponding member of the Society a life member thereof, and entitle him, without further expense, to all the rights of a resident member during life.

‡ This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, the balance of the edition of which in sheets, was bequeathed by the author to the Society (*Register* xiv. 274; xiv. 1-3; and cover Oct. 1859). The money received from the sales is to be invested, and the income used for the purchase of local histories and genealogies. The book is a thick octavo, of 1094 closely printed pages, with portraits and maps. Besides the historical matter, which is interesting and valuable, there are genealogies of a great number of families. The following are some of the larger genealogies: Allen, Barnard, Bemis, Binglew, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Bright, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge (Wigglesworth), Cutler, Cutting, Dix, *Eastbrook*, Eddy, Eyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goldard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hear, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lavreico, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixer, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbott, Jowett, Spooner, Tallarhast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns (Stone, Tabot, Bellows, Johnson, Bedington, Sparhawk, Newcomb, Pratt), Stone, Stratton, Tarbell, Thornton, Upham, Warren, Wellington, White, Whitmore, Whitney, Whittemore, Woodward and Wyman.

Some of these are fuller than most of the Genealogies published separately in book form, and many of them are brought down to the present time. Members and others, who feel that the Society is accomplishing a praiseworthy work, can aid it by helping the sale of this book. The price is \$5, which is probably less than its cost to the author.

The report of the Library Committee was made by Jeremiah Colburn, chairman. The report of the Finance Committee was made by F. Kidder, chairman.

The report of William R. Deane, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Essays, showed that thirteen papers had been read at the monthly meetings during the past year, several of which had been published.

The Committee on the preparation of Biographies of deceased members, reported that the work was in progress, and it was believed that at no distant day the Society would have within its archives Biographies of all or nearly all its deceased members.

The report of the Publishing Committee was read by the secretary in behalf of John Ward Dean, chairman, stating that in addition to other publications the twentieth volume of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register had been completed, and one number of the twenty-first volume has been issued, since the last annual meeting. The work has been edited by Rev. Elias Nason, and the business of publication has been conducted by the Treasurer, both of whom have gratuitously contributed their services. The number of subscribers is only about six hundred.

In order to place the Register upon a permanent foundation, it is the intention of the Committee to make an effort for its increased circulation during the present year.

Augustus Thorndike Perkins, in behalf of William H. Whitmore, chairman, read the report of the Committee on Heraldry. During the last year the "Heraldic Journal" has thrown new and important light upon the genealogy and heraldry of the Washington, Hutchinson, Dudley, Norton, Lowell, Temple and other families. The Committee intend to continue the publication, and it is hoped the members of the Society will continue to aid the enterprise by furnishing the Committee with examples of the early use of Coats of Arms in this country. The volume for 1867 will be edited by William S. Appleton.

On motion of Dr. Winslow Lewis, the thanks of the Society were voted to the President, ex-Governor Andrew, for his elegant, learned and appropriate address, and a copy was requested for the archives of the Society.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to Rev. H. M. Dexter, D.D., for his services as corresponding secretary, he now retiring on account of the pressure of other duties.

The thanks of the Society were also voted to other retiring officers.

Boston, February 6.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The librarian reported the donations since the previous meeting, viz., 57 volumes and 86 pamphlets.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of several deceased members, namely, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, honorary; Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, and John S. Howard, of Chelsea, resident; and Hon. Samuel Ames, of Providence, R. I., and Two Stickney, of Manhattan, Ohio, corresponding.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership from George S. Hale, George W. Simonds, and Austin L. Pease, of Boston; Samuel C. Clarke, of Newport, R. I., B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, John E. Herr, of Brookline, Albert L. Richardson, of Woburn, and John P. Towne, of Edgarton, Wis.

The Directors nominated nine candidates for resident membership, who were balloted for and elected.

Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Northborough, Mass., read before the Society a paper containing biographical notices of members of the old Marlborough Association, formed in 1725, and which had an uninterrupted existence of nearly ninety years, having been dissolved in 1814. This Association contained at first but seven members, the ministers of as many towns bordering on Marlborough, the geographical centre. It was subsequently much enlarged, embracing a territory now containing twenty-three incorporated towns, lying partly in Middlesex and partly in Worcester County. In 1762, we were told, a division took place, the eastern part, lying in Middlesex, retaining the name of the Marlborough Association, the western taking the name of the Worcester Association, of which the body that now bears that name is a lineal descendant.

Dr. Allen gave a picturesque description of the appearance of some of these worthies as he had seen them in the college yard on commencement days, dressed in the fashion of the times, standing in groups or walking with stately gait in search of their classmates and college companions, supported by silver or gold-headed canes, and with sil-

ver buckles for the instep and the knee. This was in the early part of the century, when he was a young man.

Some of the men whom he described were eminent in their profession, whose praise was in all the churches. Some had their foibles and faults; but most of them were men of integrity and sterling worth, with classical attainments which will compare favorably with the graduates of our best colleges at the present day.

As they were the ministers of *towns*, and not, as is now common, of small fractions of towns, their influence was felt through the whole community, and this power was exercised commonly for good and not for evil. Dr. Allen is engaged on a history of the Marlborough Association.

On motion of Hon. Charles Hudson, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Allen, and a copy requested.

David Pulsifer exhibited a copy of the 1624 edition of Capt. John Smith's History of Virginia, and made some extemporaneous remarks with regard to the story of Pocahontas's saving the life of Capt. Smith, which has been recently questioned by one of our well-known historians. Mr. Pulsifer thinks sufficient grounds of doubt have not been found, and that the statement which has stood so many years unquestioned should still be believed.

BOOK NOTICES.

History of North Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, from its first settlement to the present time, with Family Registers. By BRADFORD KINGMAN. BOSTON: Published by the Author. 1866. 8vo. pp. 696.

Some writer has defined History as "Philosophy teaching by examples." We prefer to define it as a Record of the Government of God, a development of his purposes towards his creatures. In this view, we rejoice in the multiplication of histories of all sorts—civil, ecclesiastical, and even military. In particular, we welcome the appearance of a new Town History, if well planned and executed, especially if it have the advantage, as this has, of a thorough Index: an adjunct, which no history of any kind should ever want.

The volume, whose title we have copied, comes nearer than almost any other which we have seen—and we have seen many—to the true idea of a Town History. It gives a pretty full and correct idea of what sort of place North Bridgewater has been, and what it is now; what sort of people have lived in it, and what they have done. It goes further; it tells you *what* people have lived there, it gives you their individual names. The book has many and great excellencies:—we suppose it has faults, also, but if so, we have not found them:—but the great and crowning excellency is, the copious Lists of Names. The want of these has been a very serious defect in many of our Town Histories. The first thing sought by one who is moved to consult a Town History, is to know what has been transacted in or by the Town; the next thing is to know who were the actors. It is not enough to give us a few of the eminent names which have figured in the history of a town; we wish a more full disclosure. We want the names of *all* the passengers in the *May-flower*. We wish to have the names of *all* the Freemen of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. How many wearisome, yet pleasant hours have we spent in ransacking the Muster Rolls of the Old French War, and of the Revolution! How precious to future generations will be a complete list of *all* who perished in that infamous den at Andersonville! We thank our author, therefore, and the men of North Bridgewater in time to come, if not now, will thank him for his very full Lists of Names. For instance, he has given a list of Graduates, p. 133; of those who have been on the School Committee, p. 115; of those who have served the town in various civil capacities, p. 197; of military officers, p. 210; of inhabitants taxed at various times, making almost a complete list of all who have lived in the town, pp. 211—216; and of those who were in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war for suppressing the Rebellion, pp. 249—288. This last especially is a record of which any town should be proud. The portion of our national history just referred to will be invested in future times with an interest of which we now can have but a faint conception.

The volume before us is especially valuable for the Family Registers, which, if the difference in the type be duly considered, will be found to occupy nearly one half of the entire work. These Registers include all, or nearly all, the Families in the town. This portion of the book must be highly appreciated by all who are in any way connected with any of these families: scattered, as they now are, over the whole territory of the nation. It will afford a grateful aid to future genealogists. Some of these Family Registers are very full; that of the Packard Family contains 1078 names.

We had intended to speak of the Ecclesiastical History of the Town, which is given with great fullness and with the utmost impartiality; of the Biographical Sketches of more than sixty clergymen, physicians, and lawyers, who were born in the town, or have resided within its limits: of the statistical portion of the volume, which fully represents the population, wealth, and social condition of the town at various times. We also intended to refer to the beautiful illustrations which adorn the volume, forty-one in number, more than half of which are portraits. But we have already exceeded our limits.

This volume bears throughout decisive marks of uncommon industry, care, and faithfulness. We congratulate the inhabitants of that very respectable town, on the issue of such a record; so attractive in form, and so valuable in its contents. It is a rich thesaurus of facts pertaining to the past and present condition of North Bridgewater.

J. A. V.

New England's Rarities discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that Country. By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent. *With an Introduction and Notes.* By EDWARD TUCKERMAN, M.A. Boston: William Veazie. 1865. Quarto, pp. 169.

An Account of Two Voyages to New England, made during the years 1638, 1663. By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent. Boston: William Veazie. 1865. Quarto, pp. 211.

Many of our readers are aware that Mr. Veazie published, in 1865, a beautiful reprint of these two books by Josselyn, and two of Capt. John Smith's works, in small quarto, the edition being limited to 250 copies. Of the great value of these writings of Josselyn it is not necessary to speak; they have both been reprinted before, and have been quoted and used by many of our authors. This edition is a great acquisition, however; not only as being an accurate reprint, but on account of the valuable information contained in the preface and notes. The author, John Josselyn, was the son of Sir Thomas Josselyn, Knt., and brother of Henry J., for many years the leading mind at the settlement at Scarborough, Me. From Mr. Tuckerman's valuable essay upon the writers who have treated of the Flora of New England, it seems that Josselyn was quite a botanist, and amongst other matters he was the first to point out what plants had been introduced intentionally or accidentally by the English colonists.

His Two Voyages furnish us with brief descriptions of the increasing settlements here, and enable us to realize, in a measure, the social condition of our ancestors during the first half-century of their exile. The quaintness of the style is no impediment to our enjoyment of the descriptions, and many words and names are here preserved, which have since become obsolete.

We are sorry to add that there is no probability that Mr. Veazie will continue his interesting series of reprints at present. We have had few publishers who have displayed as much liberality and taste in this branch of literature, and these volumes will always be highly prized by those interested in our history.

The Northern Invasion of October, 1780. A series of Papers relating to the Expeditions from Canada, under Sir John Johnson and others, against the Frontiers of New York, which were supposed to have connection with Arnold's Treason. Prepared from the Originals, with an Introduction and Notes. By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH. New York. 1866. Royal 8vo. pp. 224, with a map.

This is the sixth of the regular series of the *Publications of the Bradford Club*, the previous issues of which have been noticed in the *Register*. The same judgment in the selection of the work to be published, the same care and labor upon the original matter, and the same faultless style of typography that characterized its predecessors, are found in this book.

The title indicates the nature of the contents with sufficient clearness. Dr. Hough tells us that "the official documents relating to this invasion were found so full and ample, that it was thought advisable to collect and preserve them together, to the end that history might stand corrected, so far as it related to these events, although at variance with every statement hitherto published concerning them." The documents here printed are chiefly derived from papers in the office of the Secretary of New York State, and in the New York State Library, "and with the exception of such as are copied from cotemporary newspapers, have never before been printed."

Life and Letters of John Winthrop, from his Embarkation for New England in 1630, with the Charter and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, to his Death in 1649. By ROBERT C. WINTHROP. With an Engraving of the Statue of Governor Winthrop in the Chapel at Mount Auburn. Pp. 483. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1867.

Massachusetts may well be proud of such a founder as John Winthrop—learned, pious, liberal, honest, far-seeing, and twelve times her Governor; and she may, also, congratulate herself that she has men so well qualified as the accomplished descendant of John Winthrop to write the history of her worthies. In diction clear and elegant, the writer has ably set forth the life, the opinions and deeds of his celebrated ancestor—and by happy citations from his journals, letters and papers, has brought out, *in propria persona*, and distinct relief, the honorable magistrate himself—so clearly and so vividly, that in reading these fascinating pages you seem to be living in the midst of his family, and to see him sitting at your side. It is a noble contribution to the biographical literature of our State; and we are most happy to see it appear in the highest style of the typographical art.

Records of the Descendants of Hugh Clark, of Watertown, Mass., 1640—1866. By JOHN CLARK, A. B. Boston: printed for the Author. 1866. 8vo. pp. 260. With 15 Portraits.

This is a beautiful monument, *ere perennius*, and raised with much care and labor, for the perpetuation of the memory of one of the Clark families in this country. Though young in years, the author has shown himself a veteran in genealogical research. With an ardor which no indifference on the part of others could repress, he has examined original records; visited personally hundreds of the name of Clark; written letters numberless, and indeed omitted nothing which could throw light upon the history of his family. The materials thus drawn together he has presented in a lucid and attractive form upon a large, open page of tinted paper, and with indices so copious, that any member of the family may in an instant trace his pedigree. This has been a labor of love. But love's labor is not lost—some will appreciate the labor. It will tend to "turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to the fathers;" and will any living, thinking, progressive Clark, whose name it so beautifully enshrines, fail to possess this volume?

Charlie Wheeler's Reward. By MARY DWINELL. Boston: Henry Hoyt. pp. 295. 1866.

A sprightly and well told story for boys, illustrative of the power of religion in breaking up habits of indolence, arousing the intellect and changing the condition of the family of a poor inebriate from destitution to prosperity. The publications of Mr. Hoyt are, both in substance and in form, unusually attractive.

Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, in the City of New York, under the auspices of the Common Council. By D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council. New York: Edmund Jones & Co. 1866. 8vo. pp. 254.

This elegant volume preserves a history of the honors which the city of New York paid to the memory of the martyred President as his remains passed through that city on the way to their final resting place in Illinois. To state that the volume has been prepared by Mr. Valentine, whose *Manuals of the Common Council of New York* have been so frequently commended in the *Register*, is sufficient to inform our readers that taste and judgment have been used in its preparation.

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Solo. Piper

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MEMOIR OF SOLOMON PIPER, ESQ.

[Communicated by REV. WILLIAM P. TILDEN, of Boston.]

SOLOMON PIPER was born in Temple, N. H., July 19, 1789. He removed to Dublin, N. H., with his parents, when only five years old. He was the oldest of a family of twelve children. His father was poor, and with such a family it was necessary that each little pair of hands should do something for the common support. Solomon having the oldest pair, soon learned to use his with a will, and formed those habits of industry that marked his whole subsequent life. He was an energetic, persevering boy, who never said "can't," or allowed the little folks under his control to say it. He was soon master of hoe, shovel, scythe, sickle, and the various other implements of farming. With the scythe, especially, he was more than a match for men in general; so that, when the home work would permit, he would work out, by the day or job, for his neighbors.

But in working with his hands he did not forget that he had brains, as well. He was fond of his books, and made good use of the eight or ten weeks schooling each year, in the "district school as it was." He was a good scholar for his times. He mastered his "Pike's Abridgement" at an early age, and did something in the higher mathematics. Ambitious of advantages beyond what the common school afforded, he made a bargain with the Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, to tend his fires, and take care of his cattle for a month, with the privilege of studying with him the remainder of the time. The parson kept two wood fires, and a large stock, which of course left Solomon little time for his advance studies. We have not learned of the progress made under this private instruction. We only know that at the end of three weeks, his enthusiasm had so abated, that he persuaded a younger brother to serve out the remaining week of the literary contract, while he returned to his work on the farm.

After getting a little money by "letting himself" one season to work in a neighboring town, he went in the fall of 1809 to the New Ipswich Academy, where he spent one term of six weeks. At the close of this term he received a certificate stating that he was "well qualified to teach an English Grammar School." He was now twenty, and was not a young man to let his "qualifications" sleep. So he

went to Fitzwilliam, and "kept school" one short term. It is said that he gave good satisfaction, though the brother who served out his time at Parson Ainsworth's, and to whom we are indebted for these incidents, says it "was his opinion at the time, that he was not made for that particular business." Probably Solomon thought so too, for the next summer, a few weeks before he was *twenty-one*, he started, on foot, for Boston, in pursuit of employment, with his wardrobe on his back, and in his bundle. He immediately let himself, at seventeen dollars a month, and board, to Mr. Benjamin Fessenden, a dealer in wood and fuel, on what was then Sea street. About two years after he became a partner of his employer. Subsequently he purchased the stand, and at Mr. Fessenden's decease succeeded to the whole business. Here on the same spot, and in the same trade, he continued till the day of his death, a period of about fifty-six years.

As a business man, and as a citizen, Mr. Piper filled honorably various offices of trust and responsibility. He was a member of both branches of the city government, and a Representative in the General Court. He was President of the Freeman's Bank from 1843 to the close of his life. The service of plate presented to him by the Directors of this institution, as a testimony of their confidence and esteem, and the resolutions passed by the same body after his death, in which they speak not only of "his great ability and untiring zeal," but say, also, "that in the decease of our President we mourn the loss to ourselves of a valued friend, to the community in which he lived of an estimable citizen, and an honest man,"—these testimonials are gratifying tokens of the estimation in which he was held by those most intimately associated with him in the business relations of life.

When about twenty-eight years old, Mr. Piper married Jerusha Hollis, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living, and have families. Mrs. Piper died August, 1851. In November, 1852, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Taggard, Esq., merchant, of New York, by whom he had a son, who, with his mother, are still living.

Mr. Piper had strong points of character. He was clear headed. What he saw, he saw with great distinctness. He had energy and force of character. He was sagacious, cautious, no speculator, but of great persistency in following out his well-matured plans. His opinions once deliberately formed, were not easily changed; and if his strong will sometimes ran into wilfulness, and his persistency of purpose into obstinacy, it was only what often happens to an impulsive nature. He was quick, irascible, impatient of opposition, blunt, and often harsh to those about him.

But there was another side to the man—the home side, and those who did not know him here, were very likely to misjudge him. In his nature and habits, Mr. Piper was emphatically a domestic man. Home was the dearest spot on earth to him—his rest and recreation. His family affections were warm and strong. His children and grandchildren were very dear to him. It was in the midst of home enjoyments that the sunny side of his nature shone out, and you saw the tender affection hidden under an exterior, which to the outside world seemed rough and unimpressible.

But his sympathies were not limited to the home circle. A daughter, in a note to us, in which she speaks of the "wealth of love he

bestowed upon his family," and the "sweet memories of him" with which the hearts of the children were filled, says, "How many widows and orphans has he helped to save their little property. In their perplexity and trouble, they found him a willing listener and sympathizer. The very poor found him equally as good a friend. One of these poor women said to me the other day, 'I felt that I had lost a good friend, and I could not rest until I had looked upon his face once more. O there are many poor who will miss him.'"

Another daughter, after writing "Father's chief happiness was in his home," adds, "there were many widows and single women who looked to him for advice and counsel. He took care of their money, and was ever ready to do an act of friendship for them. Frequently of a winter evening, he would leave his comfortable fire to go and see some poor person, fearing they might be in want."

He loved the place of his boyhood, and delighted in recalling the friends and incidents of his early life. It was the privilege of the writer of this notice to spend a brief season with him amid these early scenes, and to know something of the fondness with which he cherished old memories and old friends. The parish with which he worshipped in childhood was always an object of interest to him, and the church and its minister received substantial and repeated tokens of his kind remembrance.

In his religious opinions, Mr. Piper was a Unitarian, of the old school. He worshipped at the New South from the dedication of the present church edifice to the closing of its doors, and was one of the minority who earnestly opposed the dissolution of the society. He had been a church member for many years, and the place had become so filled with sacred associations that he could not leave it without pain.

His mental and physical vigor remained in a remarkable degree to the last, though his step was less firm during the last year. On the day of his death he was about his business as usual. In the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 15, 1866, he entered the office of "Cowles, Brewer & Co." Complaining of faintness he sat down, and in a few minutes his spirit took its flight. He was borne to his home on South street, a sweet smile resting on his calm face, as he was laid down in the home he loved so well.

On the following Thursday, his body was carried to the next dearest spot to him—the old Church on Summer street, where the funeral services were held, a large number of friends being present to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

Mrs. ABIGAIL ALDEN.—The 88th birth day of Mrs. Abigail Alden, of Bridgewater, was celebrated by a large company of her relatives on the 12th of April, 1867. Dr. Morrill Robinson of North Middleborough, Col. Abial Peirce Robinson and Jones Robinson, Esq., of Acushnet, and Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown, were among those present. Mrs. Alden is the widow of Eleazer Alden, of Bridgewater, and is a daughter of Abial Peirce, of Middleborough, a Lieut. in the French and Indian war, and Capt. in the Revolutionary war.

COMMISSION OF SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

[Communicated by J. WINGATE THORNTON, A.M., of Boston.]

THE original parchment of the following commission is in possession of Sir William Pepperrell's descendant, Mrs. Hampden Cutts, of Brattleboro', Vermont [see Register, xx. 3], who has kindly furnished, at our request, an accurate copy. It is now, we believe, for the first time printed. Among the family portraits at Judge Cutts's in Brattleboro', are President Holyoke's by Copley; Sir William Pepperrell's ($\frac{3}{4}$) by Allen; one of his daughter's, Mrs. Sparhawk, by Copley; of Samuel Cutts of Portsmouth, by Blackburn, and of his wife Anne, daughter of President Holyoke, also by Blackburn, a superb picture; and a picture, cabinet size, of Rev. Thomas Cary. There is also a portrait of Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts and of New Jersey. There is too a fine oblong painting of Louisburg, once the property of Sir William Pepperrell, not mentioned by the historians, and never engraved.

The Hon. Richard Cutts, one "of his Majesty's Council," whose name is affixed to the Commission, was of Kittery, and a Major in Sir William's forces at the capture of Louisburg, 1745. He was father of Samuel Cutts, named above, of Hon. Edward Cutts, of Kittery, and of Hon. Thomas Cutts, of Saco, a notice of whose family is in the Register for 1848, p. 276.

Province of the }
MASSACHUSETTS BAY. }

His Majesty's Council for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

To Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Baronet.

[SEAL.—a Lion and Unicorn surmounted by a Crown.] By Virtue of the Power and Authority granted by the Royal Charter to the Council of this Province, in case of the Death or Absence of the Governour and Lieutenant Governour; We do by these Presents (reposing especial Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct) constitute and appoint you the said Sir William Pepperrell to be Lieutenant-General of the whole Militia within this His Majesty's Province, during the Absence of the Governour and Lieutenant Governour; and do commit to you the more immediate Conduct and Command of the said Militia, with full Power, upon any Emergency, for the special Defence or Safety of the Inhabitants to assemble in martial Array, order and Dispose of all, or such Part of the said Militia, as you shall judge necessary, for that purpose; and by force of Arms to encounter, repel, kill and destroy (by all fitting means) such of his Majesty's enemies, as shall in a hostile Manner attempt or enterprise the Invasion or Annoyance of any Fortress, or any of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province; And upon an alarm at Castle William to cause such Numbers of Soldiers to repair thither as you shall judge necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the security of said Fortress:

And you are carefully to Discharge the Duty of your said Office and Trust ; and all subordinate Military Officers, within said Province are hereby commanded to yield due Obedience to your Orders in relation to the Premises ; And yourself to observe and follow such Directions and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from His Majesty's Council of said Province or the Major part of them, for his Majesty's Service, according to the Rules and Discipline of War pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under Our Hands and the Publick Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, at Boston the fifteenth Day of June, in the thirtieth year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Second, Anno Domini 1757.

By Command of the Council THO ^s CLARKE, Depty Secry.	Joseph Pynchon,	Fra. Foxcraft,
	Isaac Royall,	Jacob Wendell,
	Benj ^a Lincoln,	Sam. Danforth,
	John Erving,	Sam. Watts,
	Tho. Hutchinson,	John Hill,
	Rich ^d Cutt,	John Chandler,
	Wm. Brattle,	Ezek. Cheever,
	James Bowdoin,	James Minot,
	Gam ^l Bradford,	Andw. Oliver.
	Jn ^o Osborne,	

Province of Massachusetts Bay, In Council June 16, 1757. Sir William Pepperell, Baronet, repeated and subscribed the test or Declaration and took the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oath of allegiance and Supremacy as also the oath of abjuration, and the oath relative to the Rolls of Publick Credit on the neighboring Governments.

Attest: A. OLIVER, *Sec'y.*

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE WINSLOW FAMILY.

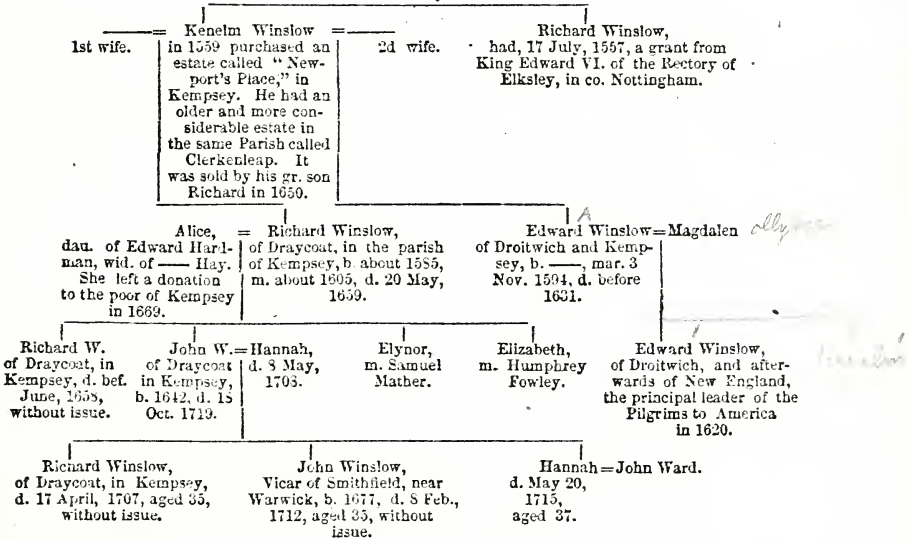
[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

In the fourth volume of the Register was printed a record of the baptisms of the children of Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, England, purporting to be "taken from an ancient bible in the possession of Mr. Isaac Winslow." Hon. James Savage, in the Genealogical Dictionary of New England, taking the most unfavorable point of view, denies that this record has any claims to consideration, rejecting it partly on the ground that 20 October, 1595, was not Sunday, but Monday. Whatever may have been the ecclesiastical ordinance as to the proper day of baptism, in practice the rite was certainly administered on any day of the week. Having had occasion to examine many parish-registers in England, I can say most positively, that in such volumes baptisms often follow each other at irregular intervals, and that they do so on the register of St. Peter's, Droitwich. Last summer I copied, letter for letter, the entries relating to the Winslow family, which are as follows. The entry of marriage was crowded in between the two of nearest date, probably at the wish of Edward Winslow, when he became an inhabitant of the place.

- 1594. Nov. 3. Edw. Wynslowe & Magdalen married at london.
- 1595. October 20. Edward Wynsloe, sonne of Edward Wynsloe was Baptized & borne the xviiith of October being Saterdaye.
- 1597. April 18. John Wynsloe sonne of Edward Wynsloe was baptized & borne on Saterday next before.
- 1598. April 24. Elyn^r Wynsloe daughter of Edward Wynsloe was Baptized & borne on the Saterdaye next before.
- 1599. Maye 3. Kenelme Wynsloe sonne of Edward Wynsloe was baptized & borne on the Sundaye next before.
- 1600. October 29. Gilbert Wynsloe sonne of Edward Wynsloe baptized & borne the Sunday next before.
- 1601(2). M^{che} 8. Elizabeth Wynsloe daught^r of Edward Wynsloe baptized & borne y^e Saterday before.
- 1604. December 30. Magdalen y^e daughter of Edvard Wynsloe was baptized & borne upon the xxviith daye of y^e same.
- 1604(5). Januarye 20. Elizabeth Wynsloe daught^r of Edvard Wynsloe was buried.
- 1605(6). Februarye 16. Jozias Wynsloe the sonne of Edward Wynsloe was baptized & borne on the xith of the same being Tuesday.

Mr. George Winslow obtained in England, some years ago, a curious family chart, which has never yet been printed, I believe.

JOHN WINSLOW = AGNES, 4th dau. of John Throgmorton, Esq.,
of Kempsey, in co. Worcester, : of Loughton, in co. Warwick,
living 1400 and 1420. : descended from Evesham,
: in Worcestershire.



I am not able to give the source from which this document was obtained. It contains some most transparent blunders, but some facts stated in it are confirmed by Nash's "Collections for a History of Worcestershire." We there read that the Winslows formerly owned Clerkenleap in Kempsey, and that Kenelm Winslow bought Newport's

place. He mentions a flat stone in the Church with the inscription, "Here also lyeth the family of the Winslows." Richard Winslow presented to the incumbency of the Church of Kempsey in 1607. I presume that Kenelm Winslow, who bought Newport's place, is the man whose will is on record at Worcester, written and proved in 1607. He describes himself as of the parish of St. Andrew in the city of Worcester, appoints his wife Katherine sole executrix, and speaks of his children (including at least two sons) and grandchildren. Whether I am right or not in supposing him to be the Kenelm of the English chart, I am inclined to think that this gives us the correct origin of Edward of Droitwich. Unfortunately the early register of Kempsey, from which much information might be obtained, cannot be found; the first volume dates only from 1688, in which year John Winslow was one of the Church Wardens.

THE PEQUOT LAND RESERVATION. GROTON, CT.

[Communicated by LEDYARD BILL.]

Rev. ELIAS NASON,

New York, March 6, 1867.

Dear Sir,—Herewith I send you a copy of an ancient paper on record in the town of Groton, Ct., relating to a grant of land by that town to the Pequot Indians, in 1720.

This is an exact copy, excepting one or two unimportant words which could not well be determined. It is an interesting paper, I think, and was the object of laborious search for many hours. I transmit it for publication in the next number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

Respectfully, LEDYARD BILL.

WHEREAS at a Town meeting holden in Groton february the 13th Day, 1720^o₁, there was a Committee chosen to perambulate with y^e proprietors y^e to y^e common or undivided Land in said Groton, and also to set out to the Pequot Indians a sufficiency of Land for there use, &c., pursuant to said vote we whose names are here under written, a Committee as aforesaid, do set out to y^e Pequot Indians their Heirs and Successors, all the west part of y^e Land wth is Scituate in Groton and Northward from Capt. John Morgans new dwelling house in s^d Groton, and adjoining on y^e North of said Morgans and in part with Samuel Packers Land, and on West partly with s^d Capt. Morgans Land, and so Running according to y^e former surveigh to y^e Northwest Corner bounds as well as all y^e Lands that Butts upon Capt. Morgans and Samuel Packers is set out according to y^e ancient surveigh and from s^d Norwest Corner tree, to run according to y^e former surveigh on y^e North Easterly to a tree standing near y^e Cedar Swamp sometimes called a side line tree, and from said tree Southwardly by said Swamp till it comes to y^e Southwardsmost part of s^d Swamp, and from thence South East wardst till it comes to a Rock wth Stone Laid on't, and a Chesnut bush or stoddle standing by s^d Rock, marked, and also two springs of water arising out of y^e Earth under s^d Rock and running East and y^e other west, said Rock being about ninety Rods Eastward of Samuel Packer, Jun^r, his new dwelling house in said

Groton, said Land by Estimation being one Thousand acres, y^e Pequot Indians shall have free Liberty of Farming and planting or Living upon said Land, and of their Orchards. They bearing y^e Damage y^t shall or may be done them by the English Creatures by means of y^e Insufficiencie of there fence; the summer feed of y^e above said Land which said Indians do not see feed to belong to s^d Town of Groton and of their fields after Indian harvest and y^e above said Indians are to have and shall have the use of their Orchards w^{ch} stands on y^e Eastward part of the Land which they had formerly Liberty of planting of near Lanthorn hill, till they or any of them see cause to sell said trees, or s^d trees shall Dye, and further we do agree and order y^t there shall be six hundred acres of Land, part on y^e hills Eastwardly from Pine swamp and part on Walnut hill, which when it is Layed out shall be for y^e use of y^e Pequot Indians to plant and Live on if they see cause, and y^e herbage thereof for y^e use of y^e Town of Groton as above s^d in Conformation whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 20: Day of March, in y^e Seventh year of his Majesties Reighn, anno Domini 172^d.

Signed sealed in Presence
of Samuel Avery,
John Morgan.

Nehemiah Smith, Jr. (L.S.)
Joshua Bill (L.S.)
Nicholas Street (L.S.)
Sam^l Lester (L.S.)—*Committee.*

INSCRIPTIONS UPON GRAVESTONES IN THE OLD CEMETERY AT ORLEANS, MASS.

[Communicated by JOSIAH PAINE, Harwich, Mass.]

HERE LYES THE BODY | OF MR. THOMAS MAYO | OF EASTHAM, DEC'D
APRIL 22, 1729 | IN YE 79 YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

[Thomas Mayo was born in Eastham, Dec. 7, 1650. His father was Nathaniel, who married Hannah Prence, Feb. 13, 1650, and who died in 1661. His grandfather was Rev. John Mayo. He married Barbara Knowles, of E., June, 1677, and had Thomas, who was born in 1678; Theophilus, born in 1680; Mary, born in 1683; Maria, born in 1685; Ruth, born in 1683; Judah, born in 1691; Lydia, born in 1694; Richard, born in 1696, and Israel, in 1700. He was a prominent citizen of Eastham, and was twelve years Selectman.—J. P.]

HERE LYES THE BODY | OF MR. JONATHAN SPARROW | DIED MARCH 9TH,
1739-40, IN YE 75TH YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

[Jonathan Sparrow was born in Eastham, July 9, 1665. He was the sixth child of Capt. Jonathan Sparrow, by his second wife Hannah, the widow of Nathaniel Mayo, and daughter of Gov. Thomas Prence. His father, Capt. Jonathan, was the most prominent citizen of that place, where he died aged 73, March 21, 1706.—J. P.]

HERE LYES YE | BODY OF MR. | RICHARD SPARROW | AGED 53 YEARS |
DEC'D | APRIL YE | 13, 1728.

[Richard Sparrow was the younger brother of Jonathan. He married Mercy Cobb, of Barnstable, it is supposed.—J. P.]

HERE LYES YE BODY | OF MR. JOHN SPARROW | AGED 78 YEARS 3 MONTHS
AND 20 DAYS | DEC'D FEB. YE 23, 1734-5.

[John Sparrow was the eldest son of Capt. Jona. Sparrow. His mother was Rebecca, d. of Edward Bangs.—J. P.]

HERE LYE THE BODY | OF MRS. MARY HOPKINS | DIED MARCH | YE 1
DAY 1734.

[Mary Hopkins was the wife of Joshua Hopkins, whom she married May 26, 1681, and daughter of Daniel and Ruth Cole, of Eastham. She was the sixth child, and was born March 10, 1658. She bore her husband eight children. Her youngest daughter, Phebe, married Bixby, who settled in the State of New York. Her son Elisha, born in 1688, married and settled at Chatham, where he became one of the wealthiest men of the place. Joshua Hopkins, her husband, was the grandson of Stephen Hopkins, the pilgrim. His death occurred in or about 1738. He was one of the most opulent men of his time in Eastham.—J. P.]

HERE LYES THE BODY OF MR. SAMUEL KNOWLES | FORMERLY REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE TOWN OF EASTHAM | WHO DIED JUNE YE 19 | 1737, IN THE 86TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

[Samuel Knowles was one of the most eminent men of Eastham. He was many years a Representative and Selectman. His father was Richard Knowles, who married Ruth Bower, of Plymouth, Aug. 15, 1639. He was born at Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1651. He married Mercy, daughter of Major John Freeman, of E., in Dec., 1679. She died in 1744. The inscription upon her gravestone has become illegible.—J. P.]

HERE LYES BURIED | THE BODY OF MR. JOHN PAINE | AGED 70 YEARS |
7 MONTHS AND 12 DAYS | DEC'D OCT. YE 26 | 1731.

[John Paine was born in Eastham, March 14, 1661-2. His father was Thomas Paine, who came over from Kent, England, "in 1622" "when a lad" about "ten or twelve" years of age, with his father of the same name, and who married Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Constance Snow, and granddaughter of Stephen Hopkins the Pilgrim, not far from 1650, and who died very aged, August, 1706. John Paine was twice married. For his first wife, he married Bennit Freeman, March 14, 1689; she dying May 30, 1716, for his second wife he married Alice Mayo, March 3, 1719-20. By these two wives he had seventeen children. His son Thomas was a leading man in Eastham during the Revolutionary struggle, and died at Portland in 1802, whither he had removed. During his time John Paine was the leading man in Eastham. A Diary kept by him between the years 1695 and 1718 is yet in existence in the hands of a lineal descendant now resident of Salem, Mass.—J. P.]

HERE LYES YE BODY OF | MRS. ALICE PAINE | WHO DIED YE OCT. 12,
1748 | IN THE 63 YEAR | OF HER AGE.

[Alice Paine was wife of John Paine. Her father was Nathaniel Mayo, grandson of Rev. John Mayo.—J. P.]

HERE LIES BURIED THE BODY OF | JOSEPH DOANE, ESQ. OF EASTHAM | WHO
DIED THE 27TH OF JUNE, ANNO DOM. | 1757, IN THE 89 YEAR OF HIS
AGE. | HE WAS DEACON OF THE FIRST CHH | IN EASTHAM ABOUT FORTY
YEARS | AND IN COMMISSION FOR THE PEACE IN | THE COUNTY OF BARNSTA-

BLE FOR ABOUT FIFTY YEARS | WHICH OFFICE (WITH OTHERS HE SUSTAINED)
HE DISCHARGED WITH FIDELITY AND HONOR.

[Joseph Doane was born in Eastham in 1669. His father was Daniel Doane, and grandfather was Dea. John Doane, one of the seven first settlers of Eastham. For his first wife, Joseph Doane married Mary Godfrey, January 8, 1690; she dying Jan. 22, 1725, he again married Mrs. Desire Berry, Feb. 29, 1726-7. By these two wives he had twelve children. Daniel and Elisha his sons settled in Harwich; Joshua, the youngest son, settled in Connecticut. Esqr. Doane held many offices within the gift of his townsmen.—J. P.]

HERE LIES BURIED | THE BODY OF DOCT. JONATHAN KENRICK | DIED JULY
YE 20TH, 1753 | IN THE 38TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

[Edward Kenrick, the ancestor of the Cape family, and father of Dr. Jonathan, came, according to tradition, from the "West of England." He settled in that part of Harwich now So. Orleans, after 1706. The name is written in various ways upon the records. Sometimes, it appears as "Cenrick," "Kendrick," and "KENRICK." The name is now written by the descendants of Dr. Jonathan—"Kenrick," and by the descendants of Thomas, his brother—"KENDRICK." The former mode of writing it, KENRICK, is perhaps the true one. Edward, the ancestor, married twice. For his first wife he married Elizabeth Snow, Dec. 3, 1706, by whom he had Thomas and Solomon; she dying, he again married Deborah Tucker, April 30, 1713, by whom he had Susannah, who was born Jan. 24, 1713-14; and Dr. Jonathan, born Nov. 14, 1715. He died about 1741. Dr. Jonathan married Tabithy Eldridge, of Chatham, and had three children, viz.: Samuel, who married Esther Mayo, Feb. 26, 1761, and became a skilful physician; Anson, born about 1743, who married Azubah Sears, Oct. 29, 1765, and removed to Nova Scotia; Jonathan, born Feb. 19, 1745, whose wife was Hannah. Dr. Jonathan, though young when death took him away, had attained to eminence as a skilful physician. His widow survived, and married Theophilus Hopkins, July 24, 1754. By him she had several children, one of whom, called Theophilus, became a physician. Capt. John Kendrick, his nephew, who was born in Harwich, where he spent his boyhood, and whose father Solomon emigrated to Nova Scotia before the Revolution, was the first ship-master who went on a voyage of trade to the North West Coast, from the United States.—J. P.]

HERE LYES THE BODY OF | MRS. SARAH PAINE | THE WIFE OF WILLIAM |
PAINE, ESQ., DIED JANUARY THE 16TH | 1734, AGED 36 YEARS.

[William Paine, Esq., was son of Dea. John Paine, and for many years a Representative from Eastham. He died at Louisburg in Aug., 1746. His wife Sarah was daughter of ——— Bacon, of Barnstable, whom he married in 1727.—J. P.]

HERE LIES THE BODY OF | NATHANIEL FREEMAN, ESQR. | WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE | JANUARY YE 4TH, 1760 | IN THE 91ST YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

[Nathaniel Freeman, Esq., was son of Major John Freeman, of Eastham; an account of his family is given in volume xx. of the Historical and Genealogical Register.—J. P.]

IN MEMORY OF | JOHN FREEMAN, ESQR. | DEACON OF THE CHURCH | IN THIS
PLACE DIED | THE 9 OF JUNE, 1772 | IN THE 76 YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

[John Freeman, Esq., was son of Nathaniel. An account of him is given in volume xx. of the Register.—J. P.]

HERE LIES BURIED THE BODY | OF MR. SAMUEL BATY | WHO DIED AUGT. YE
30TH | 1768 IN THE 57TH YEAR | OF HIS AGE.

IN MEMORY OF | MAJOR GIDEON | FREEMAN WHO | DIED NOV. 4TH | 1807,
IN HIS | 82D YEAR.

[Major Gideon Freeman was son of John Freeman, Esq. He was a wealthy and influential citizen of Orleans. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Freeman, of Eastham, and had seven daughters. Rebecca married Simeon Kingman, Esq.; Betsey married Rev. Jonathan Bascom, Feb. 10, 1785; and Hannah married Allen Bourne, Esq., of Sandwich.—J. P.]

IN MEMORY OF | MRS. HANNAH FREEMAN | WIFE OF MAJ. GIDEON FREE-
MAN | WHO DIED AUG. 15, 1795 | IN THE 69TH YEAR | OF HER AGE.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. ELIZABETH ROGERS | WIFE OF MR. JUDAH ROGERS
| WHO DIED MAY 28, 1794 | IN THE 83 YEAR | OF HER AGE.

ERECTED IN MEMORY OF DOCT. SAMUEL KENWRICK, ELDEST SON OF DOCT.
JONATHAN KENWRICK, WHO LIVED BELOVED AND DIED LAMENTED, FEB. 10,
1791, ÆT. 49.

How lov'd, how valued once, avails thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot;
No longer thy all healing art avails,
But every remedy its master fails.

[Dr. Samuel Kenrick was a very skilful physician. His practice was extensive. He left several sons, one of whom became a physician, and settled in Wellfleet.—J. P.]

TALCOTT AND MOTT FAMILIES.

[Communicated by S. V. TALCOTT, of Albany, New York.]

The following memoranda are copied from the fly leaf of an account book kept by Col. John Talcott, son of Worshipful Mr. John Talcott, of Hartford, Conn., and are under date of 1664. This book afterwards went into the Wadsworth family, and is now in the hands of Thos. Talcott, of Hartford, Conn. :—

“ The kitchen that now stands on the north side of the house that I live in that was the first house that my father built in Hartford in Connecticut Colony, and was done by Nicholas Clark the first winter that any Englishman rought or built in Hartford, which was in the year 1635.

“ My father and mother and his family came to Hartford in the year 1636, and lived first in said kitchen which was first on the west side of the chimney.

“ The great Barn was built in the year 1636, and underpined in the year 1637, and was the first barn that was raised in this colony.

“ The east end of this house that we live in, and was my father Talcotts deceased, was built with the porch that is, in the year 1638, and the chimneys were built in 1638.

“ The Cow house on the north side of the Cow yard now part improved for a corn house was finished and built in the year 1640.

The house and barn that was in partnership between my father and my uncle Wadsworth at Farmington was finished in the year 1642.

"The hay Barn standing on the north end of the great Barn next Capt. Allyn's garden was built in the year 1644. The west end of that house we live in which was belonging to my honored deceased Father Talcott was built in the year 1645.

"My Uncle Mr. Mott sold my Hon^d Father Talcott his house that he lived in in Braintree in old England per order in the year 1644, my Father Talcott then living in this house in Hartford.

"The prison house or common Goal for the Colony was built in Hartford in the year 1641.

"The meeting house or first Church built in Hartford was in the year 1638.

"The Pequot war was in the year 1637 at the English's almost first coming to Connecticut."

Mr. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says of the family of Talcott:—"John of Cambridge 1632 came that year in the Lion," &c. "is said to have m. *Dorothy, daughter of Benjamin Smith,*" &c.

I believe that Mr. Savage is mistaken in regard to the name of the person John Talcott married, for these reasons:

There is no evidence that I am aware of, to prove that his wife's maiden name was Smith.

Dorothy his wife, in her will, says, "I do give and bequeath unto my son Samuel a pair of Holland pillow beers and a pair of sheets belonging to the bed his father gave him, marked with M in blue." From this I judged that her maiden name began with an "M," but could find nothing to corroborate the supposition, till I discovered the above memorandum by her son John relative to "My Uncle Mr. Mott."

As John Talcott came from Braintree, and as I find Mark Mott lived there about the time John Talcott left that place, and had a daughter *Dorothy*, the presumption is pretty strong that her maiden name was Mott, and that she was the daughter of Mark Mott, D.D., and Mercy his wife.

In Wright's History of the County of Essex, England, will be found, in substance, the following genealogy of the Motts of that county:

JOHN MOTT had lands in Shalford in 1375.

THOMAS MOTT, of Braintree, married Alice Mead, and had sons John (1), Mark (2).

1. JOHN MOTT married in 1557, Catharine Roke, who died in 1571, and he then married Joan, sister of Sir Robert Gardiner, President of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth. By this wife he had a daughter Mary, who married a son of Judge Clench, of Hollbrook, in Suffolk. They had a son Captain Robert Clench. John Mott died 1595; Joan his wife, 1602.
2. MARK married Frances ———, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: John (3), Adrian (4), Mark (5), Mark (6), Joseph (7), and Edward; Mary, d. young; a second Mary, who died in 1610, and Sarah who married, first, Robert Tasborough, 1614, and second, Sir John Henley. He was the ultimate heir of his father, Thomas Mott, and purchased Sheme Hall, Lexden Hundred, in

1599. Mark Mott died in 1637, and was buried at Braintree. Frances his wife died in 1615.
3. JOHN MOTT, the eldest son of Mark, married Alice Harrington, and had six children, viz.: Thomas, who married Sarah Brand, no issue; Mark, who had a son John; Alice; Mary; John and James.
 4. ADRIAN MOTT, second son of Mark, married Jane Wade, and had Adrian and John. He married in 1604, for his second wife, Katharine Kemp, and had Mark, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Dove; Frances, who married John Clopton; Mary, who married Thos. Kemp, and Adrian Mott, of Braintree, buried there in 1662.
 6. MARK MOTT, the fourth son of Mark, was a D.D., and Rector of Rayne. He married Mercy, daughter and heir of William Tichbourne, of Hampshire, Minister of Romford, and had Mercy; Frances; Henry, buried at Braintree in 1634; *Dorothy*; Ann; Mark; Mary; and Sarah, who only lived a few days. Mercy, the wife of Dr. Mark Mott, died in 1627. Dr. Mark Mott died 1630. He possessed large estates in Essex, and left by will that of "Great Birch," Lexden Hundreds, a very valuable and large property, and of great antiquity and celebrity, to his three youngest daughters, Dorothy, Ann, and Mary, who were possessed of it in 1635. In 1669 these estates belonged to Thomas Kemp, clerk.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA RELATING TO PERSONS OF THE NAME OF TOWNE.

[Communicated by WILLIAM B. TOWNE.]

Continued from page 22.

62.

IV. ISRAEL TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Nov. 18, 1684, and m. Susannah, dau. of Dea. Moses Haven, of Framingham. Oxford, Mass., was first permanently settled in 1712. He was a proprietor, and his family was one of the thirty families who then went there to reside. The germ of the first church in this place consisted of four persons, and their first meeting to consult upon the matter was holden at his house. He d. at Oxford, Oct. 29, 1771, aged nearly 87 years, and his widow at Belchertown, in 1787, aged 96 years.

Children:

153. Mary, b. at F. Nov. 16, 1709; m. Theodore McKinstry, Jan. 30, 1732.
154. Susannah, b. at F. Sept. 11, 1711; d. in infancy.
155. Joseph, b. Jan. 20, 1713; d. Oct. 28, 1733, aged 20 years.
156. Susannah, b. Feb. 17, 1717; m. John Haven, Oct. 25, 1739, and d. at Sutton, in 1806, aged 89 years.
- +157. Elijah, b. Feb. 16, 1719.
- +158. Moses, b. Aug. 14, 1721.
159. Esther, b. March 14, 1724.

- +160. Israel, b. Feb. 12, 1727.
- 161. Lois, b. May 18, 1729; m. John Wilson, 1749.
- 162. Mehitable, b. Dec. 23, 1731.

64.

IV. EPHRAIM TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, in 1688; resided for a time at Framingham; was a proprietor of the town of Oxford, and one of thirty who first made a permanent settlement at that place.

Children :

- 163. Paul, } b. March 14, 1722.
- +164. Silas, }
- +165. Edmund, b. Aug. 19, 1724.
- 166. Thomas, b. April 1, 1727.

65.

IV. JONATHAN TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, March 11, 1691, and in 1714 resided at Oxford, where he was deacon of the church, and where he d. in 1771.

Children :

- +167. Jacob, b. Oct. 20, 1720.
- 168. Tamar, b. Feb. 10, 1722.
- 169. Simon, b. March 26, 1724.
- 170. Jonathan, b. April 26, 1727.
- 171. John, b. Dec. 15, 1728.
- 172. Mary, b. June 4, 1731; m. ——— Curtis.
- +173. Josiah, b. Aug. 10, 1734.
- 174. Huldah, b. Nov. 2, 1737; m. Israel Phillips.

66.

IV. DAVID TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield in 1693, and, for his third wife, m. Priscilla Hovey, who d. at Oxford in 1741. He d. at Belchertown, Sept. 20, 1781, aged 87 years.

Children :

- 175. Francis, b. March 7, 1719; d. Dec. 21, 1729.
- 176. Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1720.
- 177. Deliverance, b. July, 1726.
- 178. Susannah, b. Aug. 30, 1736.
- 179. Priscilla, b. March 7, 1740.

67.

IV. SAMUEL TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Jan. 25, 1695, and April 16, 1722, m. Sarah Lamb, of Oxford. They had one son:

- +180. James, b. Oct. 11, 1722.

69.

IV. JOHN TOWNE, son of John and Mary (Smith) Towne, was b. at Framingham, March 31, 1702, and March 6, 1728, m. Lydia Hunkins. Children, b. at Oxford, were:

- +181. Thomas, b. May 26, 1729.

- +182. Abner, b. March 21, 1731.
- +183. Isaac, b. Aug. 17, 1733.
- 184. Phebe, b. June 16, 1737.
- 185. Lydia, b. May 8, 1740.
- 186. Rachel, b. Nov. 9, 1742.
- 187. Hannah, b. Sept. 24, 1744; m. Collins Moore.
- +188. Simon, b. Feb. 25, 1748.
- 189. Lydia, b. Sept. 28, 1752; m. William Collins.

71.

IV. JOHN TOWNE, son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 2, 1686, and May 11, 1715, m. Abigail, widow of John Towne, the son of Joseph, her maiden name having been Stanley. Greenwich was called Quabbin previous to its incorporation in 1754, and he settled at the latter place in 1748. His wife was killed by falling down stairs, Sept. 1, 1743.

Children :

- +190. Samuel, b. 1717.
- +191. Jonathan, b. May 25, 1719.
- 192. Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1721.
- 193. Catharine, b. Dec. 14, 1725.
- +194. John, b. Dec. 5, 1729.

74.

IV. JACOB TOWNE, son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, in 1693, and m. Susannah ———.

Children :

- 195. Ruth, b. Sept. 6, 1719.
- +196. Joshua, b. Sept. 3, 1721.
- 197. Jacob, b. June 30, 1724.

75.

IV. GIDEON TOWNE, son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 4, 1696, and m. Hannah ———, who d. at Topsfield, March 25, 1738. He removed to Quabbin, now Greenwich, where he purchased land of Andrew Powers, in 1748. He lived to be aged.

Children :

- +198. Abner, b. Feb. 5, 1722.
- +199. Gideon, b. Feb. 21, 1724.
- 200. Hannah, b. Aug. 5, 1727.
- 201. Phebe, b. Aug. 22, 1729.
- 202. Abishai, b. March 1, 1732.

78.

IV. JABEZ TOWNE, son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, June 15, 1704, and March 30, 1730, m. Tryphenia Dwinell, who d. April 16, 1735. He d. at Londonderry, N. H., April 1, 1783, aged 79 years.

Children :

- +203. Jabez, b. March 4, 1732.
- 204. Mary, b. Oct. 30, 1734; m. Joshua Foster, of Boxford.
- 205. Rebecca, b. June 9, 1737; m. Samuel Smith, of Topsfield.

- +206. Jacob, b. Sept. 25, 1738.
- +207. Elijah, b. Sept. 11, 1740.
- 208. Abigail, b. Dec. 7, 1743; m. Asa Smith, of Vershire, Vt.
- 209. Ruth, b. Oct. 22, 1746; m. Jacob Hale.
- 210. Susannah, b. Nov. 19, 1749; m. David Porter.

79.

IV. ELISHA TOWNE, son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Oct. 25, 1706; m. Sarah Rhodes, Feb. 16, 1738, and removed to Boxford.

Children:

- 211. Sarah, b. Jan. 7, 1730; m. Elijah Dwinnell.
- +212. John, b. Sept. 22, 1740.
- 213. Mehitable, b. Sept. 23, 1742; m. Jacob Dwinnell.
- +214. Absalom, b. Sept. 24, 1744.
- 215. Bathsheba, b. Oct. 18, 1747; d. July 25, 1830.

81.

IV. JOSEPH TOWNE, son of Joseph and Margaret (Case) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Dec. 26, 1701, and m. Jemima Bixby. They resided at Topsfield in 1732, where their two first children were born. April 6, 1733, he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land of John Hallowell, in the parish of Thompson, town of Killingly and State of Conn., for £400, New England currency, and in 1743 made an additional purchase. His wife was dismissed from the church in Topsfield and recommended to the second church in Killingly, Oct. 22, 1738. He d. in March, 1786, aged 84 years, and his widow in 1790.

Children:

- +216. Archelaus, b. Feb. 26, 1730.
- 217. Jemima, b. Feb. 6, 1732.
- +218. Joseph, b. Oct. 8, 1735.
- 219. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 27, 1738.
- 220. Margaret, b. May 17, 1739.

83.

IV. ISRAEL TOWNE, son of Joseph and Margaret (Case) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, March 24, 1705, and May 23, 1729, m. Grace Gardner, of Middleton. He was one of the early settlers of Narragansett No. 3, afterwards named Souhegan West, and in 1760 incorporated by New Hampshire, and called Amherst. Tradition says his was the fourth family. The first settlement was made in 1734, and Sept. 22, 1741, at the organization of the church, the plantation contained fourteen families, and amongst the number was that of Capt. Israel Towne. The origin of the Narragansett townships was as follows:—Between 1728 and 1733, the General Court of Massachusetts granted seven townships of land, each of the contents of six miles square, to those and the descendants of those who were in the war of 1675, for the subjugation of Philip the celebrated Narragansett Sachem, the townships to be selected from the unappropriated lands of the Province, each township being the property of 120 claimants. After a great number of meetings and adjournments of the grantees, the townships were located thus:—Narragansett No. 1, where Buxton in Maine

is now situated; Narragansett No. 2, at Westminster, Mass.; No. 3, at Amherst, N. H.; No. 4, at Goffstown, N. H.; No. 5, at Bedford, N. H.; No. 6, at Templeton, Mass.; and No. 7, at Gorham, Me., this territory then being under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Israel Towne d. at Amherst, N. H., in 1791, aged 86 years, and Grace, his widow, in 1803, aged 96.

Children:

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| +221. | Thomas, | b. | 1732. |
| +222. | Archelaus, | b. | 1734. |
| +223. | Israel, | b. Nov. 16, | 1736. |
| +224. | Moses, | b. | 1738. |
| +225. | Gardner, | b. June 6, | 1741. |
| | 226. Elizabeth, | b. Jan. 30, | 1745; d. July 16, 1794, a. 49 yrs. |
| | 227. Susannah, | b. May 28, | 1748; m. Timothy Nichols, Oct. 2, |
| | 228. Mary, | b. April 20, | 1751. [1779. |

84.

IV. ELISHA TOWNE, son of Joseph and Margaret (Case) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Sept. 5, 1708; m. Mercy Foster, of Boxford, June 11, 1738, removed from Topsfield to Monson, now Milford, N. H., where, Dec. 22, 1748, he and his brother Israel, for £1000, purchased the Taylor farm, consisting of 300 acres, of Widow Abigail Taylor, of Boston.

Children:

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | 229. Joseph, | b. | 1739; d. in infancy. |
| +230. | Bartholomew, | b. April 8, | 1741. |
| +231. | Thomas, | b. Feb. 8, | 1743. |
| | 232. Mercy, | b. Feb. 15, | 1745. |
| | 233. Sarah, | b. Nov. 20, | 1747. |

87.

IV. DAVID TOWNE, son of Joseph and Margaret (Case) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Feb. 13, 1715, and Aug. 21, 1741, m. Mary Moore. He lived upon "the old place," and d. at Topsfield, Aug. 20, 1778, aged 63 years. Amount of his estate, £1594. His widow d. Nov. 25, 1801, aged 83 years.

Children:

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 234. Abigail, | b. | 1742; d. Feb. 8, 1799, a. 57 years. |
| +235. | David, | b. March 17, | 1744. |
| | 236. Archelaus, | b. Aug. 25, | 1746; d. in infancy. |
| | 237. Joseph, | b. | d. unm. |
| | 238. Archelaus, | b. Jan. 3, | 1752; d. Oct. 5, 1804. |
| | 239. Eunice, | b. May 12, | 1754; d. Aug. 20, 1804, a. 50 years. |
| | 240. Thomas, | b. Sept. 26, | 1762; d. unm. |

93.

IV. JONATHAN TOWNE, youngest son and fourteenth child of Joseph and Margaret (Case) Towne, was b. at Topsfield, Sept. 6, 1728; m. Mary Dean, of Salem, Oct. 31, 1751, and removed to Monson, now Milford, N. H., where he remained till the opening scenes of the American Revolution, when he joined the Continental army, and d. at Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., in July, 1776. His widow d. in 1784.

THE BARQUE WARWICK. 1630—1636.

ON or near the 27th of March, 1630, the bark Warwick, a small ship of about 80 tons burthen, with 10 pieces of ordnance, Capt. Weatherill, commander, sailed from the Downs, in England. She was sent out by Gorges, Mason and others, "for discovery," as is stated by Winthrop, "of the great lake in New England, so to have intercepted the trade in beaver." A fortnight subsequent to the above date, a report was in circulation on board the vessels of Winthrop's fleet that the bark had been taken possession of by the Dunkirkers. This story was credited at the time, as it was supposed that the vessel came out of the port alone, and was intending to join the fleet at the Isle of Wight. As the several ships who were in company had passed the Isle, and the bark had not been seen, it appeared not improbable that the Dunkirkers had indeed seized the lone vessel. It may be remembered that Dunkirk, now a seaport of France, was then a part of the Spanish Netherlands, and that the war between England and Spain was not brought to a close till the December following. Possibly, it may have been a matter of policy with the bark Warwick voyagers, as they were bound on a special cruise, involving, not unlikely, some little secrecy, to avoid the direct company of Winthrop's fleet. Be this as it may, the bark was in advance of the fleet, and while apprehensions were raised in regard to her safety, she was quietly moored in old Plymouth port, from whence one of the passengers, Ambrose Gibbons, their factor, wrote to his employers on the 8th of April following. The vessel arrived safely at Pascataqua, about the first of June, a little in advance, it is thought, of Winthrop's company, at Boston. She brought over Capt. Walter Neal, who was to act as Governor for Gorges and company.* In the letter of Mr. Gibbons of July 21st, written from Pascataqua, to Thomas Eyre, of London, one of the adventurers, he complains of the want of trade goods, as also in his third letter of the 14th of August. Mr. Eyre, in his letter of the last of May, 1631, hopes that on the arrival of the "Pide-Cowe," Mr. Gibbons found matters otherwise, and is desirous that that vessel and the Warwick on their return to London might be "reladen with

* Hubbard, in his *History of New England* (p. 216, Mass. Hist. Coll. v. 2d series), says that "the agents of Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain Mason, with the rest, had by their order built an house, and done something also about salt-works, sometime before the year 1639; in which year Captain Neal, with three other gentlemen, came over to Pascataqua, in the bark Warwick. He was said to be sent as Governor for Sir Ferdinando Gorges and the rest, and to superintend their affairs there. Another occasion of their sending over, was said to be searching, or making a more full discovery of, an imaginary Province, supposed to lie up higher into the country, called Laconia. But after three years spent in labor and travel for that end, or other fruitless endeavors, and expense of too much estate, they returned back to England with a 'non est inventa Provincia.' Nor is there anything memorable recorded as done by him, or his company, during the time of his three years' stay, unless it were a contest between him and Captain Wiggans, employed, in like manner, to begin a Plantation higher up the river, for some of Shrewsbury, who being forbidden by him, the said Neal, to come upon a point of land, that lieth in the midway betwixt Dover and Exeter, Captain Wiggan intended to have defended his right by the sword, but it seems both the litigants had so much wit in their anger as to waive the battle, each accounting himself to have done very manfully in what was threatened; so as in respect, not of what did, but what might have fallen out, the place to this day retains the formidable name of Bloody Point."

something." "The sight of returns," he says, "will be that which will indeed put life into us." "We hope you will find out some good mines, which will be welcome news unto us." "Write me," he continues, "what winter you had, and how you had your healths, and why Capt. Neale went not in Septem. last to discover the lakes, as he wrote he would." In the next paragraph, he says: "By the barke Warwick we send you a factor to take charge of the trade goods; also a soldier for discovrie &c.," so that the vessel seems to have been, at that time, on her return voyage to the plantation. We hear of the bark Warwick the next year, she having been employed in the interim, not improbably, in her trans-atlantic voyages; a portion of the time engaged, it may have been, while the season was favorable, as a trading vessel, on the coast. She arrived at Nantasket on the 14th of March, from Pascataqua and Salem, at which places she had been to sell the corn that she had brought from Virginia. "At her coming into Natascott, with a S. E. wind," says Winthrop, "she was in great danger, by a sudden gust, to be cast away upon the rocks." Five days afterwards, we learn, however, on the same good authority, that "she came to Winysemett," and that on the 9th of April following, she "went out towards Virginia." We learn nothing farther in regard to this vessel, until the 30th of June, 1636—more than four years from the former date—when her voyages were entirely closed, and the craft was condemned. (Winthrop, ii. 345.) June 30, 1636. "Warrant to the constable of Dorchester, to inventory and apprise the rigging of bark Warwick, cast away, etc., until some came to demand them or till further order, etc."

Rev. T. M. Harris, D.D., in his History of Dorchester (Mass. Hist. Coll. ix. 163), says, "near this place" [Preston's Point, or Tinian, now Commercial Point] "is a small creek which bears the name of 'Barque Warwick,' from a small vessel which ran aground here within two or three years after the first settlement of the town; the remains of which are still [in 1804] to be seen."

My father's estate was bounded, southerly, on this same creek, and the street in front of the house in which I was born, now "Commercial street," was in my younger days called "Barque Warwick street." It is thus styled in the conveyances then made, and on the original plan or survey of the lands of Tinian or Commercial Point; so that the subject is one of personal interest. When a boy the tradition was related me by the older people, in regard to the wreck of the barque, and I have myself seen, in that creek, vestiges of a vessel imbedded in the mud, but whether a part of the skeleton of this identical barque or not, I am unable to say. Remnants of a vessel called the "Fish hawk," were at one time to be seen there. *Winthrop's Journal*, i. 7, 39, 71; *Belknap's N. H.* Appendix, ii. W. B. T.

THE CHESTER EMERY MINE.—So far as is known there are but two mines of emery in the world; one at Chester, in Hampden County, Massachusetts, and the other in the classic little island of Naxos, in the Ægean sea. The latter has been controlled by an English house, and they have always charged their own prices. Three years ago, the Chester Iron Company's property, under the direction of Dr. H. S. Lucas, was found to contain emery, which was examined and reported on favorably by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston. It was tried at the Springfield armory and found superior to the Grecian, and is now worked successfully.

MARRIAGES IN THE TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER PREVIOUS TO ITS DIVISION.*

[Communicated by BRADFORD KINGMAN, Esq., Brookline, Mass.]

- JOHN CARY, Jr. and Abigail Allen, Dec. 7, 1670.
 Nicholas Byram, Jr. and Mary Edson, Sept. 20, 1676.
 John Washburn, Jr. and Rebecca Lapham, April 16, 1679.
 James Cary and Mary Shaw, Jan. 4, 1681.
 Nathaniel Brett and Sarah Hayward, Nov. 21, 1683.
 Samuel Allen, Jr. and Rebecca Cary, Dec. 2, 1685.
 Isaac Alden and Mehitabel Allen, Dec. 2, 1685.
 John Whitman and Hannah Pratt, June 10, 1686.
 Joseph Edson and Mary ———, Nov. 2, 1686.
 William Snow and Naomi Whitman, Nov. 30, 1686.
 James Dunbar and Jane Harris, 1688.
 Jacob Mitchell and Deliverance Kingman, Jan. 1, 1696.
 Thomas Mitchell and Elizabeth Kingman, Jan. 1, 1696.
 Samuel Kingman and Mary Mitchell, Jan. 1, 1696.
 James Harris and Elizabeth Fry, March 11, 1696.
 Jeremiah Newland and Susannah Harris, April 7, 1696.
 Nathaniel Allen and Bethia Conant, Dec. 14, 1696.
 Job Ames and Sarah Washburn, Jan. 12, 1697.
 Daniel Hudson and Mary Orcutt, May 19, 1697.
 Clement Briggs and Elizabeth Field, Nov. 3, 1697.
 John Field and Elizabeth Ames, ——— 1697.
 William Uyyohart and Hannah Smith, Sept. 21, 1698.
 Ebenezer Allen and Rebecca Scate, Oct. 11, 1698.
 John Kingman and Bethia Newcomb, Dec. 1, 1698.
 William Ames and Mary Hayward, Dec. 13, 1698.
 David Perkins and Martha Howard, Feb. 1, 1699.
 Josiah Leonard and Marjoram Washburn, Nov. 2, 1699.
 Ebenezer Whitman and Abigail Burnam, Nov. 17, 1699.
 Chilton Latham and Susanna Kingman, Dec. 6, 1699.
 Caleb Chard and Eleanor Waters, April 23, 1700.
 Amos Snell and Mary Packard, May 2, 1700.
 Joseph Hayward and Mehitabel Dunham, May 30, 1700.
 Peter Cornet and Priscilla Howland, Oct. 30, 1700.
 Nicholas Whitman and Sarah Vining, Nov. 19, 1700.
 Samuel Washburn and Deliverance Leonard, Jan. 9, 1701.
 Israel Randall and Mary Willis, Jan. 21, 1701.
 Isaac Leonard and Mary Randall, April 16, 1701.
 Josiah Conant and Elizabeth Washburn, Sept. 1, 1701.
 Thomas Manly and Lydia Field, Oct. 2, 1701.
 Elisha Allen and Mehitabel Byram, Dec. 3, 1701.

* The ancient town of Bridgewater was the first interior settlement in the County of Plymouth, and was incorporated in 1656, and embraced within its limits the four towns now known as *North Bridgewater*, *East Bridgewater*, *West Bridgewater*, and the present town of Bridgewater. The town was formerly divided into five *Parishes* or *Precincts*, viz., *North*, *East*, *West*, *South*, and *Tilicut*. The North Parish was incorporated into a Town June 15, 1821—the West in 1822—the East in 1823—the South Parish retaining the original name of Bridgewater, which also includes *Tilicut Parish*.

- Joseph Joslyn and Sarah Ford, March 5, 1702.
 Elnathan Bassett and Mary Hill, June 19, 1702.
 Benjamin Leach and Hepzibah Washburn, Sept. 8, 1702.
 Thomas Hayward and Susanna Hayward, Nov. 11, 1702.
 Nathaniel Ames and Susannah Howard, Dec. 2, 1702.
 Josiah Keith and Mary Lathrop, Jan. 6, 1703.
 Samuel Keith and Bethia Fobes, Jan. 20, 1703.
 William Bassett and Sarah Bump, June 23, 1703.
 John Barden and Mary Parlow, Aug. 23, 1703.
 Joseph Hayward, Jr. and Sarah Crossman, Sept. 9, 1703.
 James Hogg and Ruth Hill, Jan. 23, 1704.
 Samuel Cary and Mary Pool, April 25, 1704.
 Joseph Edson and Lydia Cary, June 1, 1704.
 Josiah Edson and Sarah Packard, July 27, 1704.
 John Fobes and Abigail Robinson, Nov. 14, 1704.
 Samuel Staples and Elizabeth Pratt, Dec. 25, 1704.
 Ephraim Marble and Susanna Burnham, Feb. 8, 1705.
 Samuel Packard and Elizabeth Edson, May 24, 1705.
 Samuel Reed and Mary Davis, Oct. 1, 1705.
 Benjamin Snow and Sarah Cary, Oct. 25, 1705.
 Richard Field and Susanna Waldo, Jan. 17, 1706.
 Enoch Leonard and Elizabeth Hooper, Feb. 12, 1706.
 Thomas Ames and Mary Hayward, Feb. 27, 1706.
 Daniel Field and Sarah Ames, March 6, 1706.
 Samuel Willis and Margaret Brett, March 19, 1706.
 Thomas Howard and Bethia Brett, June 5, 1706.
 John Heiford and Lydia Pierce, July 3, 1706.
 Andrew Ford and Mercy Whitman, Nov. 27, 1706.
 ——— Sash and Mary Cornish, Dec. 1, 1706.
 Elihu Brett and Susanna Hayward, Dec. 17, 1706.
 John Hayward and Sarah Willis, Dec. 24, 1706.
 Nehemiah Allen and Sarah Wormal, Jan. 8, 1707.
 Joshua Willis and Experience Barber, Feb. 4, 1707.
 Joseph Trufant and Mercy Pierce, May 15, 1707.
 David Hearsey and Esther Read, Aug. 6, 1707.
 Isaac Reynolds and Dorothy Leeker, Nov. 24, 1707.
 William Cleaves and Eleanor Hacket, Dec. 1, 1707.
 Josiah Allen and Mary Read, Dec. 25, 1707.
 Nathaniel Woodward and Elizabeth Willis, April 16, 1708.
 Thomas Washburn and Sarah Leonard, July 28, 1708.
 Nicholas Byram and Anne Snell, Aug. 3, 1708.
 John Hutchinson and Hepzibah Washburn, Oct. 29, 1708.
 Israel Washburn and Waitstill Sumner, Nov. 3, 1708.
 Francis Cuff and Fidelia ———, Nov. 24, 1708.
 Samuel Bennett and Ruth Perry, Jan. 6, 1709.
 Elisha Hayward and Experience Harvey, Jan. 20, 1709.
 Ephraim Cary and Hannah Waldo, Feb. 3, 1709.
 William Terrill and Deborah Hearsey, April 27, 1709.
 John Haines and Hannah Shaw, Aug. 11, 1709.
 Nathan Perkins and Martha Leonard, Nov. 9, 1709.
 Francis Wood and Sarah Hooper, Jan. 5, 1710.
 Samuel Harris and Abigail Harding, Jan. 10, 1710.
 John Bolton and Ruth Hooper, Jan. 25, 1710.

- Noah Washburn and Elizabeth Shaw, Jan. 25, 1710.
 James Howard and Elizabeth Wallis, Jan. 26, 1710.
 Edward Hayford and Ruth Bryant, Jan. 27, 1710.
 John Cole and Patience Barber, Jan. 27, 1710.
 Timothy Keith and Hannah Fobes, Feb. 1, 1710.
 John Washburn and Margaret Packard, Feb. 16, 1710.
 Nathaniel Hill and Hannah Conant, May 30, 1710.
 John Tobey and Mary Jennings, Aug. 30, 1710.
 Samuel Lathrop and Abiel Lazell, Nov. 14, 1710.
 John Benson and Elizabeth Washburn, Dec. 4, 1710.
 Samuel Perry and Sarah Leonard, Dec. 14, 1710.
 Benjamin Richards and Mehitable Alden, Jan. 1, 1711.
 Edward Howard and Mary Byram, Feb. 7, 1711.
 Thomas Latham and Deborah Harden, March 19, 1711.
 John Keith and Hannah Washburn, April 18, 1711.
 Thomas Washburn and Abigail Heiford, July 24, 1711.
 Joshua Fobes and Abigail Dunbar, Dec. 4, 1711.
 Nathaniel Whitaker and Abigail Read, Dec. 20, 1711.
 Recompense Cary and Mary Crossman, Dec. 25, 1711.
 Hezekiah King and Sarah Road, May 14, 1712.
 Jonathan Randall and Bethia Howard, Aug. 12, 1712.
 Andrew Lovell and Lydia Conant, Sept. 14, 1712.
 Seth Pratt and Sarah Alden, Oct. 13, 1712.
 Richard Whitman and Lydia Ford, Oct 15, 1712.
 Joseph Leonard and Hannah Jennings, Nov. 19, 1712.
 Joseph Snell and Hannah Williams, Dec. 3, 1712.
 Joseph Pratt and Lydia Leonard, Dec. 9, 1712.
 David Packard and Hannah Ames, Dec. 17, 1712.
 Thomas Buck and Elizabeth Howard, Dec. 18, 1712.
 Jonathan Willis and Abigail Stoughton, Jan. 14, 1713.
 John Pierce and Susanna Newland, Jan. 26, 1713.
 Hezekiah Ford and Ruth Whitmarsh, March 19, 1713.
 Nehemiah Washburn and Jane Howard, March 26, 1713.
 David Thurston and Mercy Cary, April 28, 1713.
 Daniel Packard and Mary Harris, Dec. 2, 1713.
 Josiah Williams and Martha Howard, Jan. 26, 1714.
 Benjamin Washburn and Bethia Kingman, Feb. 11, 1714.
 Stephen Read and Mary Whitmarsh, March 12, 1714.
 Ebenezer Hill and Susannah Leonard, March 22, 1714.
 Ephraim Fobes and Martha Snell, April 22, 1714.
 Shubael Ewers and Rebecca Conant, June 15, 1714.
 Edward Hobart and Abigail Whitman, Nov. 12, 1714.
 Ebenezer Byram and Hannah Hayward, Dec. 9, 1714.
 John Snell and Susanna Packard, Feb. 1, 1715.
 Nathaniel Harden and Susanna Latham, Feb. 17, 1715.
 Nicholas Wade and Anne Latham, Feb. 17, 1715.
 William Washburn and Experience Mann, June 13, 1715.
 Benjamin Edson and Joanna Orcutt, July 14, 1715.
 Josiah Hayward and Sarah Kingsley, July 19, 1715.
 Benjamin Leonard and Hannah Phillips, Aug. 15, 1715.
 Nicholas Whitman and Mary Cary, Sept. 14, 1715.
 Solomon Packard and Sarah Lathrop, Nov. 16, 1715.
 John Lathrop and Mary Edson, May 23, 1716.
 Nathaniel Hayward and Mary Harvey, June 21, 1716.

- Jacob Bump and Catharine Aldrich, Nov. 7, 1716.
 Nathaniel Conant and Elizabeth Harris, Dec. 17, 1716.
 Thomas Willis and Mary Kingsley, Dec. 18, 1716.
 Ebenezer Pratt and Anna Dyar, Jan. 10, 1717.
 Ebenezer French and Elizabeth Orcutt, Jan. 31, 1717.
 Thomas Perkins and Mary Washburn, Feb. 20, 1717.
 Isaac Harris and Elizabeth Washburn, July 22, 1717.
 Benoni Hayward and Hannah Gould, Sept. 11, 1717.
 Josiah Leonard and Abigail Washburn, Nov. 21, 1717.
 Jonathan Cary and Susanna Keith, Dec. 11, 1717.
 Israel Alger and Susanna Snow, Dec. 25, 1717.
 Daniel Alden and Abigail Shaw, Dec. 25, 1717.
 William Phillips and Hannah Pryor, Jan. 16, 1718.
 Joseph Lathrop and Mary Snow, Jan. 17, 1718.
 John Leach and Susannah White, Feb. 20, 1718.
 Jeremy Howell and Lydia Packard, April 7, 1718.
 Samuel Hall and Mercy Willis, April 15, 1718.
 John Cavener and Anne Jennings, July 7, 1718.
 David Johnson and Rebecca Washburn, Jan. 7, 1719.
 Solomon Pratt and Sarah Johnson, Jan. 27, 1719.
 Timothy Edson and Mary Alden, Feb. 10, 1719.
 Ephraim Jennings and Deliverance Washburn, Feb. 18, 1719.
 William Bassett and Mary Mahurin, Feb. 19, 1719.
 Benjamin Pratt and Sarah Kingman, June 24, 1719.
 Jonathan Howard and Sarah Field, July 30, 1719.
 George Vaughan and Faithful Packard, Aug. 13, 1719.
 Joseph Alger and Mary Ames, Sept. 3, 1719.
 Isaac Lazell and Mary Hudson, Oct. 29, 1719.
 Nicholas Whitman and Mary Conant, Nov. 17, 1719.
 Benjamin Willis and Mary Leonard, Nov. 27, 1719.
 Jonathan Cary and Experience Carver, Dec. 10, 1719.
 Jonathan Packard and Susanna Hayward, Dec. 24, 1719.
 Elisha Hayward and Bethia Snow, Feb. 1, 1720.
 William Orcutt and Sarah Leonard, Feb. 27, 1720.
 Eleazer Alden and Martha Shaw, May 11, 1720.
 Josiah Sears and Judith Gilbert, Aug. 18, 1720.
 John Webb and Mary Alden, Oct. 6, 1720.
 Benjamin Webb and Mehitabel Williams, Oct. 20, 1720.
 James Washburn and Elizabeth Leonard, Nov. 23, 1720.
 Ebenezer Pratt and Waitstill Washburn, Dec. 15, 1720.
 Benjamin Williams and Susanna Howard, Dec. 22, 1720.
 Thomas Hooper and Sarah Packard, Jan. 18, 1721.
 James Dunbar and Experience Hayward, Jan. 31, 1721.
 Samuel Edson and Mehitabel Brett, March 30, 1721.
 Benjamin Fobes and Martha Hunt, May 3, 1721.
 David Turner and Sarah Howard, May 4, 1721.
 John Orcutt and Desire Kingman, June 27, 1721.
 William Ames and Elizabeth Jennings, June 29, 1721.
 Joseph Leonard and Mary Packard, Sept. 14, 1721.
 Joseph Keith and Susanna Field, Oct. 3, 1721.
 Josiah Winslow and Sarah Hayward, Jan. 10, 1722.
 James Cary and Mary Shaw, Feb. 8, 1722.
 Benjamin Snow and Jemima Snell, March 7, 1722.
 Mark Lathrop and Hannah Alden, March 29, 1722.

GENEALOGY OF THE EASTMAN FAMILY.

[Compiled by Rev. LUCIUS ROOF EASTMAN, Amherst, Mass., Member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.]

Corrections and Additions solicited.

1st GENERATION.

1. ROGER¹ EASTMAN was born in Wales, Great Britain, in 1611, and died in Salisbury, Mass., British Colony, Dec. 16, 1694, a. 83 years. He married, 1639, Sarah ———, who was born 1621, and died March 10, 1698, a. 77 years. They had:—(2) *John*,² † b. March 9, 1640. (3) *Nathaniel*,² † b. May 18, 1643. (4) *Philip*,² † b. Dec. 20, 1644. (5) *Thomas*,² † b. Nov. 16, 1646. (6) *Timothy*,² † b. Nov. 29, 1648. (7) *Joseph*,² † b. Jan. 8, 1651. (8) *Benjamin*,² † b. Feb. 12, 1653. (9) *Sarah*,² b. Sept. 25, 1655; m. 1st, June 13, 1678, Joseph French; 2d, Aug. 4, 1684, Solomon Shephard, both of Salisbury, and d. Dec. 1, 1715, a. 93. (10) *Samuel*,² † b. Nov. 20, 1657; and (11) *Ruth*,² b. March 21, 1662; m. May 23, 1690, Benjamin Heard, of Dover, N. H. Many traditions have been handed down. But Roger Eastman seems to have been the sole ancestor of the Eastmans in this country. The name has been written in some cases Easman. He sailed from Southampton, Eng., April, 1638, in the ship Confidence of London, John Jobson, Master—settled in Salisbury, Mass. In 1650 his minister's tax was 8s. 3d. Of his ancestry we find no account. It is believed that for political reasons his registered name and occupation were lower than his true rank.

2d GENERATION.

2. JOHN² EASTMAN lived in Salisbury, and d. March 25, 1720, a. 80. He m. 1st, Oct. 27, 1665, Hannah Hele (or Healey), who was living in 1663, but d. without issue; 2d, Mary Bointon. They had:—(12) *Hannah*,³ b. Jan. 23, 1673, d. Feb. 18 the same year. (13) *John*,³ † b. Aug. 24, 1675. (14) *Zachariah*,³ † b. Sept. 24, 1679. (15) *Roger*,³ † b. Feb. 26, 1682. (16) *Elizabeth*,³ b. Sept. 26, 1683, and m. 1st, April, 1705, George Brown; 2d, Dec. 10, 1713, Thomas Fellows. (17) *Thomas*,³ b. Feb. 14, 1688, d. Aug. 27, 1690. (18) *Thomas*,³ b. 1690. (19) *Joseph*,³ † b. June 23, 1692. Mr. Eastman took the oath of allegiance 1677, was made freeman 1690, and represented Salisbury in the General Court at Boston, 1691.

3. NATHANIEL² EASTMAN, res. in Salisbury, Mass., m. April 30, 1672, Elizabeth Hudson, and d. Nov. 30, 1709. She d. June 10, 1716. They had:—(20) *Sarah*,³ b. Nov. 10, 1674; m. Dec. 3, 1697, Nathaniel Chester; d. Sept. 6, 1719. (21) *Jemima*,³ b. Aug. 25, 1677; m. June 18, 1698, Joseph Davis, of Amesbury. (22) *Nathaniel*,³ † b. March 8, 1679. (23) *Lydia*,³ b. 1683; m. Sept. 28, 1701, Ephraim Brown. (24) *Hannah*,³ b. April 24, 1687; m. Feb., 1705, Ephraim Davis, of Haverhill, Mass. (25) *Mary*,³ b. March 29, 1690; m. Oct. 20, 1715, Philip Eastman, Jr., of Haverhill, afterwards of Ashford, Conn.

4. PHILIP² EASTMAN, m. Aug. 22, 1678, wid. Mary Morse. They had:—(26) *Hannah*,³ b. Nov. 5, 1679. (27) *Ebenezer*,³ † b. Feb. 17, 1681. (28) *Philip*,³ † b. Aug. 8, 1684. (29) *Abigail*,³ b. May 29,

1689; m. John Morse, of Haverhill.—Philip, res. in Haverhill, Mass., was taken captive by the French and Indians, and had his house and records burnt. On his return he removed to Woodstock, Ct.

5. THOMAS² EASTMAN, m. a dau. of George Corbis. They had :—(30) *Jonathan*,³+ (31) *Sarah*,³ (32) others. He resided in Haverhill, Mass., took the oath of allegiance Nov. 28, 1677. Sarah was killed by the Indians.

6. TIMOTHY² EASTMAN, removed to Suffield, Ct., thence, 1685, to Hadley, Mass., and d. April 1, 1738, a. 85. He m. May 16, 1682, Lydia, dau. of Wm. Markham. They had :—(33) *William*,³ b. April 19, 1684, d. April 22, 1715, a. 31. (34) *Lydia*,³ b. May 2, 1691, d. unm. Oct. 5, 1746, a. 55. (35) *Sarah*,³+ b. Oct. 11, 1694, d. Sept. 29, 1747, a. 52. (36) *Timothy*,³+ b. Jan. 10, 1697.

7. JOSEPH² EASTMAN, rem. to Suffield, thence, 1682, to Hadley, Mass., and d. April 4, 1692. He m. Mary, dau. of His worshipful Peter Tilton. She was bapt. Feb. 18, 1643. They had :—(37) *Joseph*,³+ b. Aug. 2, 1683. (38) *Mary*,³ b. Dec. 11, 1684, d. April 10, 1685. (39) *Peter*,³+ b. Jan. 20, 1686. She m. 2d, Feb. 17, 1693, James Guernsey, and rem. to New Jersey.

Peter Tilton was a man of note. He was dea. in the Chh, Recorder of Hadley, representative to the General Court, Associate Judge of the county, Assistant of the colony. Few men had greater influence in Church or State. He was a staunch whig, a man of God. He was one of the few who dared to conceal the Regicides of Charles the First.

8. BENJAMIN² EASTMAN, m. 1st, April 5, 1678, Annie Joy, who d. Dec. 11, 1688 : 2d, April 4, 1699, Naomi Flanders, who d. July 24, 1718. His children were :—(40) *Benjamin*,³+ b. Dec. 8, 1678. (41) *Edmund*,³+ b. Jan. 20, 1680. (42) *Jeremiah*,³+ b. Feb. 18, 1682. (43) *Joseph*,³ b. March 29, 1695, d. young. (44) *Joseph*,³+ b. July 17, 1700.

10. SAMUEL² EASTMAN, m. 1st, 1684, Elizabeth Severance; 2d, Sept. 17, 1719, Sarah Fifield, who d. Aug. 3, 1726. He was one of the grantees, and rem. to Kingston in 1720 : d. Feb. 27, 1725. They had :—(45) *Ruth*,³ b. March 5, 1687. (46) *Elizabeth*,³ b. Dec. 1689. (47) *Mary*,³ b. Jan. 4, 1691, m. Nov. 24, 1714, John Burley, of Exeter, N. H. (48) *Sarah*,³ b. April 3, 1693. (49) *Samuel*,³+ b. Jan. 5, 1695. (50) *Joseph*,³+ b. Jan., 1697. (51) *Anna*,³ b. May 22, 1700. (52) *Ebenezer*,³+ b. Jan. 11, 1702. (53) *Thomas*,³+ b. Jan. 21, 1703. (54) *Timothy*,³ b. March 29, 1706. (55) *Edward*,³+ b. March 30, 1708. (56) *Benjamin*,³+ b. July 13, 1710.

3d GENERATION.

13. JOHN³ EASTMAN, m. July 21, 1697, Huldah Kingsbury, of Haverhill, Mass. They had :—(57) *Hannah*,⁴ b. May 26, 1698, and m. Jan. 23, 1722, Samuel George, of Amesbury, Mass. (58) *Mary*,⁴ b. Jan. 19, 1700, and m. Dec. 29, 1726, John Hoyt. (59) *John*,⁴+ b. Dec. 27, 1701. (60) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Aug. 18, 1705, and d. Sept. 28, 1706. (61) *Roger*,⁴+ b. May 9, 1707. (62) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. March 3, 1709, m. Nov. 3, 1726, Daniel Flanders. (63) *Mehitabel*,⁴ b. July 25, 1711, and d. Oct. 16, 1721. (64) *Huldah*,⁴ b. Oct. 7, 1714, m. Aug. 17, 1712, Daniel Foulson, of Exeter, N. H. (65) *David*,⁴+ b. June 11, 1720. (66) *Tabitha*,⁴ b. Jan. 20, 1722, d. March 29, 1729.

14. ZACHARIAH³ EASTMAN, m. 1st, May 1, 1703, Martha Thorne, of Ipswich, Mass., who d. June 6, 1718. They had :—(67) *Jeremiah*,⁴+ b.

b. March 30, 1704. (68) *Martha*,⁴ b. Nov. 19, 1705. (69) *Abigail*,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1708. (70) *Jacob*,⁴ b. March 29, 1711. (71) *Ruth*,⁴ b. May 25, 1713. He m. 2d, Phæbe, who d. March 3, 1723. They had:—(72) *William*,⁴ b. March 9, 1719. (73) *Mary*,⁴ b. Nov. 25, 1721 (74) *Benjamin*,⁴ b. Feb. 20, 1723. He m. 3d, Deborah Whitaker. They had:—(75) *Timothy*,⁴ b. Aug. 10, 1725. (76) a dau. b. Oct. 15, 1727.

15. ROGER³ EASTMAN, m. March 20, 1710, Hannah. He lived in Amesbury, Mass. They had:—(77) *Roger*,⁴ b. April 4, 1711. (78) *Nathaniel*,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1719. (79) *Abigail*,⁴ b. May 25, 1729.

19. JOSEPH³ EASTMAN, m. March 23, 1715, Abigail Merrill, of Haverhill, and res. in Salisbury, Mass. They had:—(80) *Samuel*,⁴ b. Nov. 21, 1715. (81) *Thomas*,⁴ b. May 8, 1717, d. Nov. 23, 1718. (82) *Jonathan*,⁴ b. March 23, 1718. (83) *Joseph*,⁴ b. May 20, 1720. (84) *Abigail*,⁴ b. March 16, 1722. (85) *Enoch*,⁴ b. June 1, 1725. (86) *Stephen*,⁴ b. March 15, 1726. (87) *Mary*,⁴ b. April 2, 1728.

22. NATHANIEL³ EASTMAN, m. June 10, 1704, Sarah Davis, of Haverhill, res. in Salisbury, Mass., d. Nov. 25, 1760. They had:—(88) *Mehitabel*,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1706. (89) *Sarah*,⁴ b. April 27, 1710, and d. Sept. 6, 1719. (90) *Abigail*,⁴ b. June 18, 1712; m. June 25, 1735, William Carr. (91) *Ruth*,⁴ b. July 5, 1716; m. Feb. 6, 1736, Benjamin Greeley.

27. EBENEZER³ EASTMAN, m. March 4, 1710, Sarah Peaslee, and d. July 28, 1748, a. 59. They had:—(92) *Ebenezer*,⁴ b. in Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 3, 1711. (93) *Philip*,⁴ b. Nov. 13, 1713. (94) *Joseph*,⁴ b. June 10, 1715. (95) *Nathaniel*,⁴ b. March 16, 1717. (96) *Jeremiah*,⁴ b. Aug. 26, 1719. (97) *Obadiah*,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1721. (98) *Moses*,⁴ b. Jan. 17, 1723. (99) *Ruth*,⁴ m. 1st, 1772, Dr. Ezra Cutler; 2d, Mr. Fowler, of Boscawen, N. H.

Mr. Ebenezer E. was a man of indomitable energy. He first res. in Haverhill, Mass., next in Concord, N. H., of which he was one of the original grantees. He was bold, judicious, determined and successful. Many anecdotes are related of him, in the histories of Haverhill and Concord. He was a pioneer among the Indians, Captain in the French war, held a garrison on the east side of the Merrimac, and was prominent in the settlement and subsequent business of the town.

28. PHILIP³ EASTMAN, m. Oct. 20, 1715, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel E., of Salisbury. In publication of marriage he is styled of Ashford, Ct.; in record, Ashland.

30. JONATHAN³ EASTMAN, had:—(100) *Amos*,⁴ b. June 5, 1721.

35. SARAH³ EASTMAN, m. Jan. 24, 1716, Wm. Montague. They had:—Sarah,⁴ William,⁴ John,⁴ a Canada soldier, Joseph,⁴ Hannah,⁴ and Timothy.⁴ Her grandson, by Joseph, became an Episcopal clergyman, Wm. Montague, in Dedham and Boston, whose son Wm. H. Montague was one of the founders of the New England Genealogical Society. Its first meeting was at his house.

36. TIMOTHY³ EASTMAN, res. in Hadley, Mass., m. Dec. 7, 1726, Sarah Cook, b. June 7, 1703, d. March 10, 1793, a. 90. He d. March 25, 1733, a. 36. They had:—(101) *Sarah*,⁴ b. June 16, 1728; m. Dec. 4, 1741, Ebenezer Marsh. (102) *Joannah*,⁴ b. June 2, 1731; m. April 5, 1750, Phineas Lyman. (103) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. Jan. 21, 1733; m. June 2, 1757, Oliver Smith. She d. Aug. 13, 1811, a. 78.

37. JOSEPH³ EASTMAN, m. Nov. 22, 1711, Mercy Smith: she was b. July 3, 1694, and d. Jan. 27, 1784, in her 90th year. They had:—(104) *Mary*,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1712; m. Nov. 27, 1735, Fellows Billings, of Conway, Mass. (105) *Joseph*,⁴+ b. Feb. 1, 1715. (106) *William*,⁴+ b. Aug. 25, 1718. (107) *Joha*,⁴+ b. March 20, 1721. (108) *Mercy*,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1723; m. Experience Smith, Granby, Mass. (109) *Rachel*,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1725; m. Nov. 23, 1749, John Clary, of Sunderland. (110) *Benjamin*,⁴+ b. Jan. 2, 1725. (111) *Abigail*,⁴ b. May 28, 1728; m. Dec. 26, 1751, Josiah Smith, of Granby, Mass. (112) *Ruth*,⁴ b. Nov. 13, 1731; d. March 13, 1740. (113) *Keziah*,⁴ b. Nov. 5, 1733; m. Dec. 28, 1763, Jonathan Belden, of Northfield. (114) *Timothy*,⁴+ b. Sept. 9, 1739.

Mr. E. was at Deerfield a student with Rev. Mr. Williams, when Deerfield was taken and burnt. He was three years as a captive with the French Governor in Canada. On his return he settled in Hadley, on his grandfather Tilton's estate. He was dea. in the church—d. Sept. 29, 1769, a. 84. He was a friend of the elder Edwards, and endorsed his views.

39. PETER³ EASTMAN, m. Nov. 28, 1708, Melitable Root, and removed to Whipping, N. J. Tradition says he moved thence to Smithfield, R. I., thence with twelve lusty sons to Maine. It needs confirmation.

40. BENJAMIN³ EASTMAN, m. 1st. Oct., 1703, Judith Knight, and settled in Salisbury, Mass.: 2d. Oct. 5, 1719, wid. of Samuel Carter. He had:—(115) *Anna*,⁴ b. May 6, 1705; m. 1723, Solomon Pike, of Newbury. (116) *Lydia*,⁴ b. June 28, 1708. (117) *Kezia*,⁴ b. May 28, 1713; d. July 18, 1718.

41. EDMUND³ EASTMAN, m. May 10, 1708, Susannah Singletary, of Haverhill, and res. in Salisbury. She was taken captive with Mrs. Dunston by the Indians. He d. March 18, 1719. She m. 2d. Dec. 8, 1720, Richard Bartlett. Mr. E. had:—(118) *Hannah*,⁴ b. Feb. 13, 1710 (119) *Edmund*,⁴+ b. March 21, 1715. (120) *Benjamin*,⁴+ b. Aug. 23, 1717.

43. JOSEPH³ EASTMAN, res. in Salisbury, m. Sept. 24, 1724, Mrs. Dorothy Quimby. They had:—(121) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. May 1, 1725. (122) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1726. (123) *Naomi*,⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1728. (124) *Benjamin*,⁴ b. Sept. 9, 1739. (125) *Eleanor*,⁴ b. April 16, 1732.

49. SAMUEL³ EASTMAN, res. in Kingston, N. H. He m. 1st. Nov. 1, 1728, Sarah, widow of Ezekiel Clough: 2d. Shuah Brown, of K. He had:—(126) *Samuel*,⁴+ b. 1729. (127) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Dec. 5, 1731; m. Chace Osgood. (128) *William*,⁴+ b. June 13, 1734. (129) *Ezekiel*,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1736. (130) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. April 29, 1739; m. Samuel French, of Epping, N. H. (131) *Ebenezer*,⁴+ b. April 24, 1746. (132) *Nehemiah*,⁴ b. June 20, 1748; d. in Halifax.

50. JOSEPH³ EASTMAN, m. Feb. 9, 1729, Patience Smith, res. in East Kingston; d. 1769. Had:—(133) *Joseph*,⁴+ b. 1739. Another account says, m. 1st, Abigail: 2d, Tamisa Woodwell. Children: (134) *Hannah*,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1739. (135) *John*,⁴ b. May 11, 1739. (136) *Ann*,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1742. (137) *Benjamin*,⁴ b. Aug. 15, 1747. (138) *David*,⁴ b. Aug., 1749. Joseph went to Concord, N. H., while Benjamin was a boy. Edmund, a grandson of Benjamin, graduated 1793. Who will reconcile the two accounts?

52. EBENEZER³ EASTMAN, m. May 5, 1726, Mary Sleeper.

53. THOMAS³ EASTMAN, res. in Salisbury, Mass.; m. Jan. 1, 1729, Abigail French, who d. Feb. 8, 1742. They had:—(139) *Obadiah*,⁴ b. Oct. 21, 1729. (140) *Edward*,⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1732. (141) *Thomas*,⁴ b. April 23, 1735. (142) *Abigail*,⁴ b. July 10, 1737. (143) *Sarah*,⁴ b. March, 1738. (144) *Phoebe*,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1740.

55. EDWARD³ EASTMAN, m. Jan. 27, 1730, Deborah Graves.

56. BENJAMIN³ EASTMAN, m. Aug. 16, 1793, Margaret Graves.

4th GENERATION.

59. JOHN⁴ EASTMAN, m. April 1, 1727, Martha Fitts. She was b. Jan. 18, 1702. They lived in Salisbury and had:—(145) *Jerusha*,⁵ b. April 21, 1726; m. July 27, 1749, Samuel Baker. (146) *Isaac*,⁵ b. March 30, 1729. (147) *John*,⁵ b. March 20, 1731. (148) *Samuel*,⁵ b. June 28, 1734. (149) *James*,⁵ who died in the army at Cape Breton. (150) *Richard*,⁵ b. June 21, 1739. (151) *Jacob*,⁵ b. April 6, 1742, was a ship-carpenter, and d. unm. Jan., 1776. (152) *Mary*,⁵ b. April 21, 1744; d. unm., a. 40.

61. ROGER⁴ EASTMAN, m. Jan. 25, 1730, Jerusha Fitts. She was b. Dec. 10, 1712. They res. in Salisbury, Mass., and had:—(153) *Ezekiel*,⁵ b. April 28, 1731. (154) *Daniel*,⁵ b. Sept. 29, 1733. (155) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1735; m. June, 1764, William Walton, of Salisbury. (156) *Abigail*,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1739; m. Ebenezer Webster, was mother of Hon. Daniel Webster, and d. 1816, a. 76 years and 6 months.

65. DAVID⁴ EASTMAN, m. Aug. 17, 1742, Susanna Flanders.

67. JEREMIAH⁴ EASTMAN, m. Feb. 10, 1725, Lydia Brown, and res. in Salisbury. They had:—(157) *Lydia*,⁵ b. Nov. 7, 1726. (158) *Hannah*,⁵ who d. June 29, 1730. (159) *Martha*,⁵ b. Dec. 17, 1730; m. 1st, a Mr. Gould; 2d, Josiah Foulson. (160) *Jeremiah*,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1732.

70. JACOB⁴ EASTMAN, m. Jan. 2, 1735, Elizabeth Brown. He d. June 23, 1754. They had:—(161) *Hannah*,⁵ b. June 3, 1736; m. Sept., 1753, Abner Hoyt. (162) *William*,⁵ b. March 22, 1738. (163) *Ephraim*,⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1743; d. March 14, 1745. (164) *Jacob*,⁵ b. Dec. 28, 1752; d. May, 13, 1753.

82. JONATHAN⁴ EASTMAN, m. Nov. 18, 1742, Martha Allen. They res. in Salisbury, Mass. He d. Nov. 13, 1757. They had:—(165) *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. June 6, 1743. (166) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1745. (167) *Mehitabel*,⁵ b. Aug. 22, 1747; d. Aug., 1755. (168) *Jeremiah*,⁵ b. April 1, 1750. (169) *Jonathan*,⁵ b. Nov. 20, 1753. (170) *Samuel*,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1768.

83. JOSEPH⁴ EASTMAN, Dea., res. in Rumford, N. H., m. May 20, 1741, Abigail Eastman, dau. of Joseph E. (94) of Concord. She was b. May 27, 1720. He was one of Rodgers' Rangers. He d. 1815. She d. Dec. 3, 1813. They had:—(171) *Henry*,⁵ b. July 30, 1765. (172) *James*,⁵ b. Aug. 5, 1767. (173) *Dorothy*,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1769. (174) *Nathaniel*,⁵ b. July 30, 1772. (175) *Naomi*,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1775. (176) *Polly*,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1780. (177) *Sarah*,⁵ b. July 30, 1783; d. unm. Feb., 1855.

92. EBENEZER⁴ EASTMAN, m. Eleanor and settled in Concord, N. H.; d. 1778. He had:—(178) *Sarah*,⁵ b. July 14, 1736, who m. 1758, Daniel Chandler. (179) *Stillson*,⁵ b. Jan. 5, 1738. (180) *Ebenezer*,⁵ b. April 17, 1740. (181) *Peaslee*,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1742. (182) *Eli-*

beth,⁵ b. July 30, 1744. (183) *Eleanor*,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1746. (184) *Allen*,⁵ b. July 23, 1748.

93. PHILIP⁴ EASTMAN, m. March 29, 1739, Abiah Bradley. He was of a strong mind, resolute, a leader of the Proprietors of Concord. They had:—(185) *Robert*,⁵ + b. Oct. 8, 1742. (186) *Jonathan*,⁵ + b. July 4, 1746. (187) *Ruth*,⁵ b. 1748, m. a Mr. Page.

94. JOSEPH⁴ EASTMAN, Capt., res. in Concord, N. H., commanded a company in the expedition against Crown Point. He m. Abigail Mellen, dau. of Dea. Mellen, of Hopkinton, Mass.: d. 1803, a. 88. She d. 1801, a. 81. They had:—(188) *Mary*,⁵ b. Feb. 16, 1740, m. Maj. Asa Kimball, and d. 1805. (189) *Abigail*,⁵ b. May 27, 1741, m. Joseph Eastman (83), and d. 1832, a. 91. (190) *Moses*,⁵ + b. March 3, 1743. (191) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Nov. 5, 1755, m. David Young, and d. 1816, a. 81. (192) *John*,⁵ + b. March 4, 1758. (193) *Jane*,⁵ b. Sept. 12, 1760, m. Hon. Wm. Chamberlaine, of Peacham, Vt., and d. 1834, a. 70.

95. NATHANIEL⁴ EASTMAN, res. in Concord, N. H., m. Phæbe. Had:—(194) *Nathaniel*,⁵ + b. Oct. 9, 1755. (195) *Mary*,⁵ b. April 6, 1758; m. Abel Blanchard, of Peacham, Vt. (196) *Jacob*,⁵ + b. July 9, 1763. (197) *Rhoda*,⁵ b. April 7, 1766; m. James Hosmer, of Concord, N. H. (198) *Levi*,⁵ b. July 24, 1771.

96. JEREMIAH⁴ EASTMAN, m. Nov. 4, 1744, Dorothy Carter, of South Hampton, N. H.

98. MOSES⁴ EASTMAN, m. 1750, Elizabeth Kimball, res. in Concord, N. H., and d. April 14, 1812, a. 90. They had:—(199) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1757, m. Jacob Carter. (200) *Susan*,⁵ b. Oct. 30, 1759, m. John West. (201) *David*,⁵ + b. Jan. 15, 1763. (202) *Ebenezer*,⁵ + b. Oct. 19, 1765. (203) *Abiel*,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1767. (204) *Judith*,⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1769, m. Aaron Austin. (205) *Phineas*,⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1772. (206) *Simeon*,⁵ b. May 11, 1774. (207) *Jemima*,⁵ b. Oct. 13, 1776. (208) *Betsy*,⁵ b. April 5, 1778; m. Mr. Lathrop, of Cleaveland, O. (209) *Persis*,⁵ b. May 31, 1780; m. Jacob Trussell, of Boscawen, N. H.

100. AMOS⁴ EASTMAN, m. Jan. 3, 1743, Mehitabel Bradley. He was taken a captive by the Indians while hunting with Gen. Stark and others on Baker River in Rumford. He had:—(210) *Luke*,⁵ and others.

105. JOSEPH⁴ EASTMAN, m. May 17, 1746, Sarah Ingraham. He res. in Hadley East Precinct, now Amherst, Mass. He was a pioneer settler, Selectman of Hadley, delegate to the State Convention, the first treasurer of Amherst. He was intelligent, frugal, godly. He d. Oct. 23, 1790, a. 75. She d. Aug. 30, 1811, a. 86. They had:—(211) *Sarah*,⁵ b. Jan. 28, 1744, m. David Cowles, of Amherst, and d. Aug. 14, 1815, a. 71. (212) *Ruth*,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1745, m. Oct. 30, 1765, Ebenezer Dickinson, of Amherst, and d. June 3, 1833, a. 87. (213) *Joseph*,⁵ b. March 21, 1747, m. Feb. 6, 1771, Eunice dau. of Azariah Dickinson, of Amherst, and d. March 26, 1826, a. 79. (214) *Ebenezer*,⁵ + b. May 31, 1749. (215) *John*,⁵ + b. May 7, 1751. (216) *Mercy*,⁵ b. Oct. 14, 1754, m. Dec. 15, 1778, Daniel Kellog, of Amherst, and d. Jan. 12, 1823, a. 68. (217) *Lydia*,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1757, m. June 8, 1778, John Dickinson, of Amherst, was the mother of Judge John Dickinson, and d. May 10, 1834, a. 77. (218) *Mary*,⁵ b. Aug. 2, 1761, m. Dec. 22, 1785, Azariah Dickinson, of Amherst, and d. Nov. 20, 1836, a. 75. She was the mother of Rev. Austin Dickinson, and Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D.D. (219) *Hannah*,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1766, m. April 1, 1786, David Billings, and d. June 18, 1786, a. 20. (220) *Tilton*,⁵ b. April 28, 1769; d. Aug. 17, 1773, a. 4.

106. WILLIAM⁴ EASTMAN, res. in Granby, Mass., became a man of wealth, was a dea. in the chh., d. July 20, 1793, a. 74; m. 1st, Dec. 11, 1744, Mary, dau. of Dea. Joseph White, of South Hadley. She was b. June 25, 1727, d. Nov. 19, 1752, a. 25; 2d, Elizabeth Mosely, of Glastenbury, Ct. He had:—(221) *Mary*,⁵ b. Sept. 12, 1745, m. Joel Lyman. (222) *Mercy*,⁵ b. Dec. 31, 1746, d. Jan. 22, 1747. (223) *Mercy*,⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1748, d. Dec. 31, 1752. (224) *William*,⁵ b. Nov. 10, 1749, d. 1759. (225) *Joseph*,⁵ b. July 14, 1751, d. Feb. 26, 1752. (226) *Joseph*,⁵ b. Nov. 13, 1754. (227) *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1756. (228) *Rachel*,⁵ b. Dec. 15, 1759, m. a Mr. Dickinson. (229) *Lois*,⁵ b. July 8, 1761, m. Mr. Kellogg. (230) *William*,⁵ b. Nov. 20, 1763. (231) *Abigail*,⁵ d. young. (232) *Abigail*,⁵ (233) *Ruth*,⁵

107. JOHN⁴ EASTMAN, res. on the Tilton Estate in Hadley, Mass., m. Dec. 3, 1763, Submit, widow with two daus., Sarah and Hepzibah, of David Keyes, of Weston, now Warren, Mass., and sister of (113) Jonathan Belden, of Northfield. Mr. E. d. March 28, 1790, a. 69. She d. in East Hartford, Ct., May 23, 1816, a. 84. They had:—(234) *Lois*,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1764, m. Dec. 9, 1788, William Porter, M.D., of Hadley, Mass., and d. Dec. 12, 1792, a. 28. (235) *Anna*,⁵ b. April 22, 1766; d. Aug. 22, 1767, a. 1. (236) *John*,⁵ b. May 18, 1768; grad. Y. C. 1788, a phys. in Flushing, L. I. *Joseph*,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1771, d. Aug. 21, 1775, a. 3. (237) *David*,⁵ b. Aug. 31, 1774—left home at 21, for the West, but was never heard from. (238) *Submit*,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1776, d. Aug. 24, 1778.

110. BENJAMIN⁴ EASTMAN, res. in Granby, Mass. He d. Nov. 28, 1792, a. 67. He m. 1758, Eunice Day, of Springfield. They had:—(239) *Benjamin*,⁵ b. May 23, 1760. (240) *John*,⁵ b. April 24, 1762; d. 1762. (241) *Eunice*,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1763; m. Samuel White, of Granby. (242) *John*,⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1763; grad. Y. C. 1795, a clergyman, d. 1834. (243) *Mercy*,⁵ b. April 14, 1768; m. James Smith, of Granby. (244) *Keziah*,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1772; m. Oct. 21, 1792, Asa Nash, of Granby, and d. July 29, 1806.

114. TIMOTHY⁴ EASTMAN, res. in Hadley, on the estate of his great uncle (6) Timothy; d. Aug. 19, 1818, a. 78. He m. 1st, Nov. 15, 1770, Anna, dau. of Jonathan Smith. She d. Dec. 7, 1777. They had:—(245) *Anna*,⁵ b. 1773, d. young. (246) *Timothy*,⁵ b. Sept. 1, 1775; d. Sept. 15, 1775. He m. 2d, 1780, Ruth, dau. of Timothy Sheldon, of Suffield, Ct. She d. 1830, a. 76. They had:—(247) *Anna*,⁵ b. May 22, 1781; m. Dec. 20, 1807, Elisha Cook, and d. Feb. 23, 1841, a. 59. (248) *Lucinda*,⁵ b. July 12, 1783. (249) *Samuel*,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1785. (250) *Joseph*,⁵ b. April 8, 1788. (251) *Ruth*,⁵ b. March 21, 1791; m. Jan. 1, 1824, Eliezur Wright, of Northampton, Mass., and d. Jan. 1, 1834, a. 43. (252) *Grace*,⁵ b. Nov. 5, 1793; m. Nov. 7, 1815, Dea. Aaron Breck, of Northampton. (253) *Timothy*,⁵ b. Sept. 15, 1796.

119. EDMUND⁴ EASTMAN, m. Aug. 17, 1742, Hannah Hill, wid. of an ancestor of Gov. Hill, of N. H.; and res. in Hampstead, N. H. He d. Oct. 21, 1814, a. 89. She d. Aug. 21, 1806, a. 91. Children: (254) *Edmund*,⁵ b. 1753. (255) *Joshua*,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1755—ancestors of Edmund T. Eastman, M.D., of Boston.

120. BENJAMIN EASTMAN, m. Aug. 17, 1742, Martha Carter, of South Hampton, and lived in Salisbury. They had:—(256) *Sisannah*,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1743. (257) *Martha*,⁵ b. July 29, 1745; m. 1766, Anthony Morse.

126. SAMUEL⁴ EASTMAN, m. May 1, 1754, Mary Eastman, and res. in Barnstead, N. H.

128. WILLIAM⁴ EASTMAN, m. Sept. 12, 1751, Mary Beane. They res. in Salisbury, N. H.

131. EBENEZER⁴ EASTMAN, m. 1774, Mary Butler, and res. in Gilmanstown, N. H. In the absence of his captain he commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill. He d. Oct. 27, 1794, a. 48. She d. Dec. 10, 1836, a. 78. They had:—(258) *Abigail*,⁵ b. Jan. 1, 1775; d. Aug. 26, 1776. (259) *Ebenezer*,⁵ + b. Jan. 12, 1777. (260) *Stephen*,⁵ + b. Nov. 21, 1778. (261) *Samuel*,⁵ + b. March 12, 1780. (262) *Nehemiah*,⁵ Hon. + b. June 16, 1782. (263) *Sally*,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1783; m. April 5, 1804, Nicholas Taylor. (264) *Ira Allen*,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1786, d. at sea. (265) *Polly*,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1789; m. March 28, 1816, Stephen Gale, of Meredith, N. H. (266) *Shuah*,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1791; d. March 31, 1825. (267) *Dolly*,⁵ b. Aug. 5, 1793; d. in 15 days. (268) *William*,⁵ b. March 29, 1795.

133. JOSEPH⁴ EASTMAN, m. 1758, Sarah Smith, res. on his father's farm in East Kingston. They had:—(269) *Philip*,⁵ b. 1759; d. 1762. (270) *Timothy*,⁵ + b. 1763. (271) *Elizabeth*,⁵ m. Jesse Robinson, of Centre Harbor, N. H. (272) *Mary*,⁵ m. Samuel Clifford, of Loudon.

140. EDWARD⁴ EASTMAN, m. May 6, 1759, Anna Judkins. They had:—(273) *Joel*,⁵ + b. Nov. 23, 1760. (274) *Moses*,⁵ + b. 1770.

156. Abigail Eastman⁵ Webster, b. Sept. 27, 1739; m. Oct. 13, 1774, Col. Ebenezer Webster, of Salisbury, N. H. Children:—Mehitabel; Abigail, who m. William Haddock; Ezekiel, b. April 11, 1780; Hon. Daniel Webster, b. Jan. 18, 1782; Sarah, b. May 3, 1784. Mrs. W. d. April 14, 1816, a. 76 years and 7 months. Her grave-stone says 76 years. This distinguishes the daughter of Roger from the dau. of Thomas who would have been 78 years.

215. JOHN⁵ EASTMAN, of Amherst, Mass., m. Hepzibah Keyes. Children:—(377) *Submit*,⁶ (378) *Emily*,⁶ (379) *Joseph*,⁶ + and 12 others. In 1867, nine of these children are living, whose average age is 72 years; three sons, three grandsons, and one great grandson are in the ministry.

379. JOSEPH⁶ EASTMAN, Esq., res. first on the Tilton estate in Hadley, Mass., where his children were born. They are:—(546) *Rilus*,⁷ (547) *Lucius Root*,⁷ + Rev., b. Sept. 15, 1809. (548) *Martin*,⁷ d. young.

547. LUCIUS ROOT⁷ EASTMAN, Rev., grad. Amherst Coll. 1833, at Andover 1836, minister in Sharon, Berkley and Boston. He has gathered congregations and churches elsewhere. He m. Dec. 20, 1837, Sarah Ann Belden, of Amherst, b. in Whately, July 20, 1817. They have:—(623) *Lucius Root*,⁸ + b. in Sharon, Jan. 25, 1839. (624) *Mary Louisa*,⁸ b. in Amherst, Mass., March 27, 1841; grad. at Oakland Institute. (625) *Sarah Hibbard*,⁸ b. in Berkley, Mass., Nov. 5, 1850.

623. LUCIUS ROOR⁸ EASTMAN, Rev., grad. A. C. 1857. In 1857-8 taught the ancient languages and philosophy in Colchester Academy, Ct.; grad. Andover Theol. Sem. 1861, invited to be a pastor in West

Boxford the same year, ; installed 1st, over South Ch. in Braintree, 1862 ; 2d, over Ch. in Holyoke, 1865 ; 3d, called to the 1st Orthodox Ch. in Somerville, 1867 : m. Jan. 1, 1863, Octavia Yale Smith, dau. of the late Rev. George P. Smith, South Ch., Worcester. She was b. May 15, 1843 : d. June 20, 1866. Children :—(640) *George Pomeroi*,⁹ b. at Braintree, Oct. 15, 1863. (641) *Osgood Tilton*,⁹ b. Jan. 18, 1865, at Braintree. (642) *Hibbert Smith*,⁹ b. May 19, 1866, at Holyoke, Mass. ; d. at Amherst, Aug. 26, 1866.

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CUDWORTH AND STOUGHTON.

[Communicated by JOHN WARD DEAN, of Boston.]

It is well known that the father of Ralph Cudworth, D.D., author of the "True Intellectual System of the Universe," was a clergyman also named Ralph Cudworth. In the memoir prefixed to the "Intellectual System," it is stated that the author of that work "was son of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, at first Fellow of Emanuel College in the University of Cambridge, and afterwards minister of St. Andrew's Church in that town, and at last rector of Aller in Somersetshire, and chaplain to James I. He died in August or September, 1624. Though he was a man of genius and learning, he published only a supplement to Mr. W. Perkins's Commentary upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Gallatians, of which, as well as several other works of that divine, he was the editor."

We learn from Newcourt's Repertorium (vol. ii. p. 160) that Ralph Cudworth, S.T.B., was instituted vicar of Coggeshall in Essex, April 4, 1606,* on the presentation of Robert Lord Rich;† and that he resigned and was succeeded by John Heyley, March 8, 1607. Newcourt adds this note to his name: "Rad. Cudworth was Fellow of Emanuel College in Cambridge, incorporated in the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the University of Oxford in 1610, afterwards Doctor of Divinity and Rector of Aller in the County of Somerset, a

* Mr. Cudworth's predecessor at Coggeshall was Thomas Stoughton, presented Dec. 12, 1600 (Newcourt, ii. 160). I presume he was the person who had a son Izrael baptized at C., Feb. 18, 1602-3 (*ante*, p. 173). Whether he was a relative of Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., who married Cudworth's widow, or not, I cannot say with certainty, but presume he was. He may have been his father. Rev. John Stoughton was a brother to Israel Stoughton of Dorchester, Mas. (See *Sainsbury's Calendar of Colonial State Papers*, i. 179). Israel Stoughton had a brother Thomas, also of Dorchester, who removed to Windsor, Ct. (*Hist. of Dorchester*, p. 86). An abstract of the will of Israel Stoughton will be found in the Register (*ante*, iv. 52).

† This nobleman was created Earl of Warwick in 1618. His sons, the Earls of Warwick and Holland, are well known as having been interested in the Colonization of America.

Living in the Gift of the College, where he died in Aug. or Sept., 1624. *Ful. Hist. Camb.* 147. *Ath. Ox.* I. vol. 809."

Ralph Cudworth, D.D., author of the "Intellectual System," was born at Aller in 1617. The memoir first quoted states that his mother "was of the family of Machell, and had been nurse to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., and, after Dr. Cudworth's death, married to Dr. Stoughton."

It is evident from the letter written by James Cudworth, of Scituate, N. E., in December, 1634, to Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., Rector of Aldermanbury, London, which letter is printed in the Register, vol. xiv. p. 101, that the former was a son of Rev. Ralph Cudworth of Aller, and consequently a brother of the author of the "Intellectual System;" as he (Mr. Cudworth of Scituate) calls Dr. Stoughton his father.

In the "Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk," published by the Camden Society, in 1856, pp. 79-80, is the following entry which explains the endorsement on the letter published in the Register:—

"In October [1635] Doctor Stoughton of Aldermanbury in London, who had married Cudworth's widow of Emm. and had the same living given by the College in the West country, from whence a carrier bringing some monyes for his wives children's portions, he was traduced (as it seemeth) to be a favourer of New England, and a collector of contribution for ministers there, &c.; so that a pursevant was sent to the carrier and many halbard-men for him, and his study was sealed up, &c., but within 2 or 3 days *re cognita* he returned with credite, in the earl of Holland's coach."

The editor of Rous's Diary, Mary Anne Everett Green, gives in foot notes, notices of Dr. Stoughton and Ralph Cudworth of Aller. The latter is styled Bachelor [not Doctor] of Divinity, and the precise date of the death of the former is given from Smith's Obituary, namely, May 4, 1639.

ANCESTRY OF EARLY SETTLERS IN NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M.]

THE following letter from our well-known associate and genealogist speaks for itself. Several names will be found on the accompanying list, whose English descent is not publicly known in this country: of some Mr. Somerby is probably the only possessor of the facts. It is to be hoped, that there are descendants of most of these settlers, who will authorize Mr. Somerby to make full collections relating to their ancestors, and who will also make the information public.

London, September 10, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in complying with your request, and send with this the names of some early settlers in New England, whose English ancestry I have either discovered or verified by my own re-

searches. Concerning many of them I have facts which are not generally known, and to which further search would enable me to make considerable additions. The list is entirely at your service, for publication in such form as you think best.

Yours very truly,

H. G. SOMERBY.

W. S. Appleton, Esq.

Appleton	Heard	Pynchon
Bates	Henshaw	Quincy
Beeby	Hinckley	Reynor
Bigelow	Hobart	Rice
Bond	Hobson	Ripley
Bradbury	Hooke	Russell
Bradford	Hooker	Saltonstall
Bright	Hosmer	Swell
Bulkley	Hutchinson	Sheafe
Bunker	Jacobs	Sherman
Chickering	Jewett	Somerby
Choate	Kilborne	Southworth
Coddington	Knight	Stearns
Coffin	Lee	Stickney
Coolidge	Lincoln	Stone
Cotton	Livermore	Sumner
Cushing	Longfellow	Swett
Dole	Lothrop	Talcott
Downing	Lowell	Tappan
Eastman	Lyman	Thatcher
Eddy	Mather	Thorndike
Everard alias Smith	Morse	Towne
Fairbanks	Oliver of Norfolk	Traske
Firmin	Oliver of Bristol	Tuttle
Fiske	Osgood	Waldron
Folsom	Otis	Walley
Gilman	Patch	Warren
Glover	Pearson	Webster
Goldstone	Peck	White
Gould	Penn	Whiting
Graves	Perkins	Wilkinson
Greene	Philips	Winthrop
Greenleaf	Phippen	Wolcott
Greenwood	Plummer	Wright
Hammond	Prescott	
Harlakenden	Prince	

Mrs. JONATHAN EASTMAN, of Concord, N. H., celebrated her eightieth birth-day recently, by inviting a few of her friends to an old folks tea party. There were thirteen persons present, all from the immediate vicinity—and their combined ages amounted to 997 years or an average of 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ years. The oldest person was her husband, now 85, and the youngest a lady of 70.

MAJOR GENERAL HORATIO GATES.

[Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Esq., of New York City.]

HORACE WALPOLE, under date Feb. 16th, 1778,* says: "Gates was the son of a housekeeper of the second Duke of Leeds, who, marrying a young husband when very old, had this son by him. That Duke of Leeds† had been saved, when guilty of a Jacobite plot, by my father, Sir Robert Walpole, and the Duke was very grateful, and took great notice of me when I was quite a boy. My mother's woman was intimate with that housekeeper, and thence I was godfather to her son, though, I believe, not then ten years old myself.‡ This godson, Horatio Gates, was protected by General Cornwallis, when Governor of Halifax: but, being afterwards disappointed of preferment in the army, he joined the Americans." With regard to Gates, Allen in his American Biographical Dictionary observes, that "after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, he was among the first troops which landed at Halifax, under Gen. Cornwallis." As Governor of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Edward Cornwallis,§ Colonel of the 24 F., arrived at Chebucto, in the Sphinx, 21 June, 1749, and it is highly probable that young Gates, then twenty years of age, was a lieutenant in the governor's regiment. The next year, 1 June, 1750, he was promoted Captain, and on 18 May, 1754, married a Miss Phillips,|| at which time he held rank in the 45 F., Col. Hugh Warburton. In his Memoirs of the Reign of George II., Walpole states that in August, 1754, news arrived "of the defeat of Major Washington in the Great Meadows on the western borders of Virginia," and forthwith the Duke of Newcastle and the Chancellor held Councils of War, to which "they summoned one Gates, a very young officer just returned from Nova Scotia, and asked his advice. He was too sensible of their absurdity, and replied, that he had never served but in Nova Scotia, and it would be impertinent to give his opinion; he was ready to answer any questions. They knew not what to ask. When this lad would not be a Marshal, they next consulted one Hanbury, a Quaker, and at his recommendation determined upon Sharpe, the Governor of Virginia, for their General."

Appointed, 13 September, 1754, to succeed Thomas Clarke as Captain of the 4th Independent Company¶ of Foot at New York, Gates participated in the disastrous defeat of Maj. Gen. Braddock,

* Vide—Journal of the Reign of King George the Third.

† Peregrine Osborne, 2d Duke of Leeds (whose sister Mary had married Horace, brother of Sir Robert Walpole), succeeded to the title in 1712, and died 25 June, 1729, aged 71. The family had several seats in Yorkshire, in which county were located the Gates of Thorne Parke, whose pedigree is given in "Surtees Society," xxxvi. 76. The arms of Gates of Seiner, co. York, according to Burke, are: Per pale, gu. and az., three lions ramp. guard. or.

‡ Horace Walpole, born 24 Sept. 1717, O. S. General Gates was born in 1729.

§ His nephew, Lord Cornwallis, defeated General Gates at Camden, S. C., in 1780.

|| Gentleman's Magazine, xxiv. 243.

¶ John Orem, chaplain of the four companies, was appointed as early as 25 June, 1737. Hugh Rose, 3d Lieutenant under Gates, was at one time Adjutant of the companies.

during the following July, and received a wound through the body.* Maj. Gen. Robert Monckton was appointed Governor of the Province of New York, 20 March, 1761,† and when setting out upon his expedition against Martinico, during the following winter, he chose Capt. Gates as one of his aid-de-camps, with the rank of Major. By the London Gazette Extraordinary of March 23, 1762, we learn that Major Gates arrived at Whitehall, with news of the capture of Martinico,‡ late on Sunday night, the 21st inst. He bore a despatch dated 'Fort Royal, Island of Martinico, Feb. 9,' from Gen. Monckton to the Earl of Egremont, one of the Secretaries of State; it concludes as follows: "This will be delivered to you by Major Gates, one of my aid-de-camps, who will inform your Lordship of any particulars you may desire to know. I must beg leave to recommend him to his majesty's favor, as a very deserving officer, and who has now served upwards of twelve years in America with much credit."

Gates received the army rank of Major, 24 April, 1762, and was appointed to the 45 F., then in America under Col. (Hon.) John Boscawen, but he does not appear to have accepted the position; at least he was succeeded, 9 June following, by Wm. Walters. Oct. 27, 1764, Major Gates was appointed to the 60th or Royal American Reg't of Foot, then in America; Col. in Chief, Sir Jeffrey Amherst; Col. (Hon.) James Murray, Gov. of the Prov. of Quebec; Commandant, James Provost. He soon effected an exchange with the Hon. Lucius F. Cary, who became Major of the 60th, 4 April, 1765, and Gates was for three years 2d Major, on Half Pay, of the late 74 F., one of the regiments reduced or disbanded in 1763. Again reappointed, 24 Sept., 1768, to the 45 F., then in Ireland under Col. Wm. Haviland, he was succeeded, 10 March, 1769, by Hon. Henry Monckton, after which his name no longer appears on the British Army Lists. Removing to America he purchased an estate in Berkeley County, Virginia, west of the Blue Ridge. On the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country, he was appointed by Congress, 17 June, 1775, Adjutant-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, and accompanied Washington to Cambridge in that capacity; 16 May, 1776, he received the rank of Major-General. On 17 Oct., 1777, when in command of the northern department, General Burgoyne surrendered to him; the correspondence which passed between these two officers, as well as the letter from Gen. Gates to the Earl of Thanet, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1778, Vol. xlviii. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1779, by Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., at which time his son Robert also received an honorary degree; this son, his only child, died the next year.

In June, 1780, he was appointed to the command of the southern department; was defeated, Aug. 16, by Cornwallis at Camden; was suspended Oct. 5; superseded Dec. 3, by Gen. Greene, and restored

* Vide—Return of killed and wounded, *Gent.'s Mag.*, xxv. 379.

† Monckton left New York for England, 28 June, 1763, and died Gov. of Portsmouth, England, in 1782.

‡ In connection with the siege, it is related that on the afternoon of 27 Jan. the French made an attack on some of the English posts, from Morne Garnier, a high hill, near Fort Royal, but were repulsed with such ardor that their batteries upon the hill were seized, and the party taking possession having no colors with them, the want was supplied by a shirt and red waistcoat.

to command 14 Aug., 1782, but no longer took an active part in the war. The *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1782, has among obituary notices the following: "In America (two months ago) Major Gen. Horatio Gates (the captor of Gen. Burgoyne), his wife, and son."

After the war Gates continued to reside upon his estate in Virginia, until the year 1790, when, after emancipating his slaves, he removed to New York, or rather Manhattan Island. His residence was situated near what is now the N. W. corner of 2d Avenue and E. 24th street, on the north side of the latter street: it was upon the old Rose Hill Farm, which extended from 23d st. to 30th st., and would now be crossed by 2d, 3d, and 4th avenues. In 1792, General Gates was a member of the St. George's Society, and during the winter of 1800-1 had a seat in the New York Legislature. He died, after a long and tedious illness, 10 April, 1806, aged 78. An obituary notice of him, which occurs in the *New York Spectator* of April 12th, says: "He was a whig in England, and a genuine republican in America. . . . He left his native country in the early part of his life, and served several campaigns in Germany, where he acquired the rudiments of military knowledge. He came hither with Braddock, and served in the British army until the conclusion of the peace. He afterwards returned to England, but finally emigrated to America, and purchased an estate in Virginia. . . . He was a scholar well versed in history and the latin classics, and of correct political principles. His manners and deportment were tinged with a military bias. He was hospitable, generous, just, and inflexible in his attachment to his friends, and possessed a feeling heart. He died in the full conviction of the truth of the Gospel Philosophy, and appeared pleased when it was recommended to his serious attention in the last stages of his illness." The will of "Horatio Gates, of Rose Hill, in the City of New York, late Major General in the Army of the United States," is dated 20 March, 1806, and proved and recorded April 15th, following, *Lib. xlv. f. 276*: it was witnessed by George Turnbull, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Edward Morris, and by it his entire estate was left to his widow and executrix Mrs. Mary Gates, in as few words as possible. This latter lady was the second wife of the General; of the first, who as we have mentioned was a Miss Phillips, it is related that in 1757, she "was reported as riding about the city in men's clothes, from the fact that she wore an English riding-habit, the first ever seen in New York, after the manner of the ladies in England, where she had been born and educated."

The will of Mrs. Mary Gates, dated 19 Sept., 1806, recorded and proved at New York, 10 Dec., 1810, was witnessed by George Gorman, John Morris, and Alex. McKenzie, and appoints as executors, Wm. Edgar, George Lewis, and Thomas A. Emmet. Among the items enumerated are the following:

To John Booth, Esq., of Delamere or Booth's Mills, in Washington Co., Md., the picture of his late father, the Rev. B. Booth.

To Horatio Gates Stevens, son of General Ebenezer Stevens,* "the large Gold Medal which was given by Congress to my late dearly beloved and revered husband, General Horatio Gates, with the injunction from me to my Legatee, never to forget that the medal, I

* Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution* has a sketch of General Stevens.

leave him, was a distinguished testimonial of important services rendered to America, and that he bears the name of one who was a Hero, a Patriot, and a man of unsullied probity and honor."

"To my highly esteemed friend John Garnett, of New Brunswick, N. J., Esq., all the rest of my medals and coins, and also the General's staff, which was sent by the Earl of Buchan to my late husband, and which was made from the celebrated tree that sheltered Wallace, and of the same Wood as the Box which the Earl sent to General Washington."

To Joel Barlow,* Esq., "all public papers in my possession, in the full confidence that he will use them for the purposes of impartial History, and to enable him to give a fair and correct account of the American Revolution revolution (*sic*) and of the persons concerned in carrying it into effect."

To Frank Hollingsworth, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., "my fine edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*."

To Samuel Stevens, Son of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, "all the remainder of my books and library;" and to Mary Stevens, daughter of the General, "my silver tea-pot, sugar-dish, and cream-pot."

To Miss Ann Fenwick, now or late of Halifax, N. S., daughter of Capt. Fenwick, and "niece of my dear husband's first wife," was left "my chased gold watch, all my garnets whether set or otherwise, the round silver waiter, my large diamond ring, and the silver porringer and spoon that belonged to her aunt Gates;" but in case of Miss Fenwick's death these articles were to go to her two brothers or the survivor of them.

"To Mr. George Edkin, my faithful steward, if he shall be in my service at the time of my death, I bequeath all my stock and farming utensils of what kind soever, which shall be on, or belong to the farm (Rose Hill) on which I now live, &c."

To John Cozzens, "grandson of Thomas Gates, uncle to my late husband, by his daughter Elizabeth," 1000 pounds British; "this young man was educated in Greenwich College for the sea-service."

The same amount to Miss Ann Fenwick.

Ditto, to the children of Mrs. Eleanor Hibberts, sister of the Rev. Mr. B. Booth: "she formerly lived at Marple, † near Nutsford in Cheshire, Lancashire, or Derbyshire in England, and her eldest son was situated about eighteen or twenty years ago at Bromley in Kent."

To Miss Monckton, daughter of the late General Monckton, Governor of Portsmouth, England, 300 pounds sterling, "which I leave her as a mark of respect to the memory of her father, who was my late husband's early military patron and friend."

To John Garnett, Esq., 2500 dollars of the United States.

· Ditto, to Horatio Gates Stevens.

Ditto, to Horatio Wilkes, "son of Charles Wilkes, Esq., and godson of my late husband."

Ditto, to Horatio Armstrong, "son of Gen. John Armstrong, at present minister of the United States in France."

* Joel Barlow, minister plenipotentiary to France, died in Poland, 22 Dec., 1812, aged 58. "He had meditated a general history of the United States and made large collections of the necessary documents." The Gates Papers, including the General's commission from Congress in 1775, are in possession of the New York Hist. Society.

† Marple, near Stockport, Cheshire.

Ditto, to my goddaughter, Caroline Farquhar.

To Mrs. Judith Bruce, widow of the late Doctor Bruce, 500 dollars.

To Rev. Mr. Harris, minister of St. Mark's Church in New York, 250 dollars.

To Mrs. Ann McAdams, 125 dollars.

Ditto, to Mrs. Mary Shaw. Ditto, to Mrs. Catharine Turnbull, wife of Col. Turnbull.

Legacies were left to her various servants, and an annuity provided for her "faithful black woman Dina," who though long since manumitted by General Gates, had ever continued in his service; the annuity was, however, on condition that Dina should take "care of my old dog Ponto and my cats."

HUGH BROWNE OF SALEM.

THIS extract from the register of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was sent me by Mr. Somerby.

W. S. A.

1641-2, Feb. 9. John & Daniell, Sonnes of Hugh Browne of Ratcliffe, Mariner & Eliz. ux. f both borne at Salam in New England, the said John beinge ten yeares old about the tenth of March next and the said Daniell being seaven yeares old about the fourth of August next, were baptized this day, secundum formâ Ecclesiæ Anglicæ, in the Parish Church of Stepney in the Countie of Midd. being presented by their said Father.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, in some remarks upon the early settlement of that city, gives the following summary :

It was not until the building of the Erie Canal was well under way that the settlement of Syracuse began. Its founder—the man who, above all others, aided in promoting its early growth—was Joshua Foreman, who was born in Dutchess county, and settled in Onondaga valley in 1800. He was the originator of the canal project, a judge and member of the Legislature, and came to reside where Syracuse now stands, in 1819. He died in North Carolina in 1848, but his memory will survive as long as Syracuse exists. The place was first known as Cossit's Corners, then as Milan, and afterwards as Corinth. John Wilkinson gave it its present name. The great canal was fully completed in 1824. In 1825 the celebrated Lafayette visited the town. It was incorporated as a village in 1825, and as a city in 1848, at which time the old village of Salina became the first ward. Its first mayor was Harvey Baldwin. The first church edifice erected was the old Baptist church which stood on West Genesee street. The first newspaper issued was the Onondaga Gazette in 1823. One of the most notable events in the city's history was the great explosion of gunpowder near Willow-street bridge on the 20th of August, 1831, which killed twenty-six persons and wounded fifty-three others. Another incident of interest was the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry on the 1st of August, 1851. The population of Syracuse when it became a city was about 15,000. It has now grown to 32,000.

THE PEIRCE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, of Freetown, Member of the Old Colony, Historical, Pilgrim, New England Historic-Genealogical, and Wisconsin State Historical Societies.]

Continued from page 162.

SHADRACH PEIRCE (No. 29) and wife Abigail Hoskins had:

(87) Sarah, born Feb. 1, 1738, mar. George Peirce (No. 54) of Middleborough, Sept. 14, 1757. She died April 20, 1778, and he died July 17, 1774. (Middleborough Town Records and grave-stones.)

(88) Levi, born Feb. 26, 1739, mar. Bathsheba Babbett, of Middleborough, Feb. 11, 1761, and removed to the town of Partridgefield, now Peru, in Berkshire County, Mass., where he died in 1826. He served as a soldier in the French and Indian war. (Middleboro' Town Records, tradition, and Rolls at State House, Boston.)

(89) Abigail, born Jan. 2, 1742. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(90) Lydia, born Sept. 30, 1744. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

Shadrach, the parent, left Middleborough and removed to the town of Spencer, Mass. (Tradition.)

Abigail, the mother, is said to have been a sister of Mary the wife of Ebenezer Peirce (No. 22), and Sarah the wife of Robert Hoar (No. 38). The Hoskins family resided in Taunton, and the records of that town having been destroyed by fire (in 1838) renders the tracing of their genealogy rather difficult. Robert Hoar (No. 38) was the father of Major Peter Hoar, an officer in the Patriot army in the war of the Revolution, concerning whom a more extended notice will be given in its appropriate place.

Josiah Jones and wife Naomi Peirce (No. 30) probably had a family, but I have not learned any thing concerning them.

Of Jonathan Peirce (No. 31), son of Thomas and Naomi (Booth) Peirce, I can learn nothing beyond the date of his birth, March 23, 1723.

RICHARD PEIRCE (No. 32) and wife Mary Simmons had:

(91) Zilpah, born June 9, 1746, mar. Michael Mosher, of Middleborough, Oct. 30, 1770. (Middleboro' Records.)

(92) Jesse, born July 12, 1747. (Middleboro' Records.)

(93) Richard, mar. 1st, Lydia Boothe, of Middleborough, Aug. 29, 1776; mar. 2d, Sarah Boothe, of M., Nov. 28, 1789. (Middleborough Records.)

By 2d wife Lois De Moranville he had:

(94) Abner, born April 2, 1778. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(95) Naomi, born Jan. 19, 1782, mar. Lewis De Moranville, of New Bedford, Aug. 16, 1798. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(96) Russell, born June 25, 1784. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(97) Thomas, born March 1, 1787, mar. Phebe Strange, of Freetown, in 1818. He died at New Bedford, and was buried in their family cemetery near Assonet Village in Freetown. She lives in New Bedford.

(98) Eli, born Jan. 23, 1789. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(99) Levi, born May 25, 1792. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(100) Preserved, born March 14, 1794. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(101) Zadoc, born April 19, 1796. (Middleboro' Town Records.)

(102) Philip, born Jan. 30, 1798, mar. Mary Keith. (Middleboro' Town Records and tradition.)

Mary, the first wife, and mother of the three oldest children (a daughter of Abraham Simmons and wife Ann Lee), was born in Freetown, Oct. 9th, 1723, granddaughter of John Simmons, of Freetown, great-granddaughter of Moses Simmons, Jr., and great-great-granddaughter of Moses Simmons, Sen'r, who emigrated to America in 1621, and was at Duxbury as early as 1638. The name of Richard Peirce appears on the Roll of the Co. of Capt. Job Peirce (No. 47) in service at Rhode Island in 1777, and in Col. Theophilus Cotton's Regiment, but I think it must have been Richard Peirce, Jr. (No. 93). Lois, the 2d wife, was probably of Acadian descent.

HILKIAH PEIRCE (No. 33) and wife Mrs. Hannah Briggs had :

(103) Rachel, born March 29, 1749, mar. John Perkins, of Middleborough, Sept. 25, 1769; mar. 2d, John Howland, of Brookfield. (Freetown and Middleboro' Town Records and tradition.)

(104) Hannah, born Jan. 24, 1751, mar. Seth Chase, of Freetown. She died a pauper at Freetown, May, 1841. (Freetown Records.)

(105) Uriah, born March 29, 1753. He was a soldier in the Patriot Army of the Revolution, and served in Co. commanded by Capt. Henry Peirce (49). (Middleborough Town Records, and old Rolls in State House, Boston.)

(106) Wealthy, born June 6, 1755, mar. Darius Chase, of Freetown. She died May 18, 1824. He died Dec. 8, 1822. He was treasurer of Freetown in 1799. A trader in Freetown, and an enterprising man. He owned a handsome estate on South Main street, in Assonet Village, Freetown, but failing in business, lost his property. (Freetown Records and Registry of Deeds for Bristol Co.)

(107) Zadock, born March 6, 1758.

(108) Eli, born Aug. 24, 1760.

(109) Chloe, born Dec. 25, 1762, mar. 1st, David Chase, of Freetown, April 3, 178-; mar. 2d, John Thresher, of Middleborough. She died March 17, 1837. Thresher died suddenly, from a cramp in the stomach, Feb. 15, 1804, aged 42 years. He was a son of Job Thresher. (Freetown Records and testimony of Henry Thresher, son John.)

(110) Chartley, born April 6, 1765, mar. Gilbert Chase, of Freetown, Nov. 3, 1782. She died Nov. 2, 1838. He died while absent from home, and was buried in New York City. (Freetown Records, grave-stone, and testimony of their son Allen Chase.)

(111) Barbara, born June 20, 1767.

(112) Wait, born Feb. 2, 1770, mar. ——— Cory. (Middleboro' Town Records and testimony of Mrs. Hannah Pratt.)

Hilkiah, the parent, was a Sergeant in the French and Indian War, twenty years before the Revolution. (Rolls in the State House, Boston.) The name of Hilkiah Peirce also appears on the Roll of the company of Capt. Job Peirce (No. 47) in 1777, and on duty in Rhode Island in Col. Theophilus Cotton's Regiment.

DAVID PEARCE (No. 41) and his wife Bethiah Ingersoll had :

(113) David, born Jan. 18, 1766, graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and became a merchant in Boston. In 1793 he married Rebecca Russell, a daughter of Dr. Charles Russell, of Boston. She died in 1807. (History of Gloucester.)

(114) John, born 17—.

(115) Abigail, born 1774, mar. Benjamin P. Homer, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Boston. She died in 1811. (History of Gloucester.)

Bethiah, the mother, died of cancer in 1792, aged 52 years, and Mr. Pearce then married Mary Ingersoll, her sister; and last, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, of Brookfield. Mr. Pearce, the parent, died of hernia in March, 1818, aged 82 years. (History of Gloucester.)

"The year 1713," says Mr. Babson in his excellent History of Gloucester, "deserves notice in our annals for the first mention of Samuel Pearce, the Gloucester ancestor of a family, which by its wealth and influence occupied a commanding position in town for more than half a century.

"Samuel Pearce came from Duxbury." "His grandfather Abraham Pearce, or Pierce, was in Plymouth as early as 1623." His father, also named Abraham, was born in Plymouth in 1638, and died in Duxbury in 1718." The son Samuel was married to Sarah Saunders in Duxbury, Jan. 18, 1703. His children, born in Gloucester, were: David, Jonathan and Joseph. "His son David was born in 1713, and married Susannah Stevens in 1736, and died about 1759, leaving several daughters, and three sons—David, Joseph and William."

David (No. 41), the eldest of these sons, "embarked upon the sea in his boyhood, well furnished by nature with the qualities which usually command success." "He was enterprising, industrious, temperate and frugal, and consequently in early manhood accumulated sufficient means to become the owner of two vessels engaged in the Labrador fishing, of one of which he himself was master." "Continued success soon enabled him to increase this and engage in other branches of business, and to attain, finally, for wealth and extent of trade, the first rank among the merchants of the town." He shared with others the losses which resulted to our fishery and commerce from the disputes with the mother country; and the commencement of the Revolutionary War found him considerably reduced in property. "But he still had sufficient, with the help of partners, to build and fit out a large ship for privateering; which business he pursued to the end of the struggle, and was so much enriched by it as to be able to engage again extensively in his old maritime adventures of commerce and the fisheries." "Upon the establishment of peace, the country entered upon a career of great commercial prosperity, in which Mr. Pearce was a large participant." "During a period of 20 years his enterprise was crowned with such eminent success, as to entitle him to a place among the wealthiest merchants of his time." "The amount of Mr. Pearce's property was once estimated by himself at three hundred thousand dollars; but his brother, the late Colonel William Pearce, never considered him worth more than two hundred thousand." "If even that was its value it must have been the largest estate ever accumulated in Gloucester."

Mr. David Pearce owned several ships, some of which were built expressly for his use, and one of these was of a burthen then unusual, and this was employed in the whale fishery while the rest were kept in the European and India trade. "With a class of smaller vessels he carried on the West India trade and the fisheries."

"Mr. Pearce was the principal owner of the brig GLOUCESTER, fitted out as a privateer in 1777." "The Gloucester mounted 18 carriage

guns, and had a crew of one hundred and thirty men, including officers." "Confident expectations were entertained of a successful cruise; but it was the unfortunate destiny of this vessel to go down at sea, with nearly the whole company that embarked in her." The Gloucester, before being lost, had been quite successful, capturing the brig "Two Friends," a valuable prize, with a cargo of wine and salt. Upon the Banks of Newfoundland she took a fishing brig called the "Spark," with fish and salt. The loss of the Gloucester made sixty widows among the wives of the town of Gloucester alone, and the calamity overwhelmed the town with sadness and gloom. To the mourners, the following winter was one of unutterable grief, which was somewhat exaggerated by the tales which superstition bore to their dismal fire-sides, that the fate of their husbands and friends had been indicated by signs from the invisible world.

Nothing daunted at the loss of the Gloucester, Mr. Pearce, the next year (1778), went again patiently to work, and with a little assistance from the people of Ipswich, fitted out a new ship of 400 tons burthen, mounting 18 guns. So reduced in circumstances had Mr. Pearce become from losses sustained before the war, added to now by the loss of the ship Gloucester, that it required nearly all his remaining capital to complete this new ship, which he named the "General Stark," which soon captured a schooner loaded with salt, and a ship called the "Providence." "On the 5th of April, 1779, the General Stark sailed on her third cruise, the most important enterprise of the kind, considering the size of the ship, the number of men enlisted, and the general preparations for the cruise, which was undertaken in Gloucester during the war." She had a crew of 135 men and boys, and mounted 18 guns. "On the 10th day out, she encountered a gale on the Grand Bank, during which one of the crew was lost." Cruising to the eastward, she fell in with a brig from Limerick, loaded with beef, pork and butter. This vessel and cargo the Stark took and sent to Gloucester, where she arrived safe and gave great joy to the people who were much in want of provisions at that time. The General Stark continued her cruise without seeing any of the enemy's vessels till she reached the Westward Islands, where she made a ship and a brig to windward. The ship displayed an English ensign, and bore down for the General Stark, the brig following. The Gen. Stark outsailing the enemy, took in her light sails, and as soon as the British vessels came within gun shot, the ship was found to be a vessel mounting 28 guns, and the brig 14. Both vessels opened fire upon the Gen. Stark, which returned it with a broadside at long shot. A running fight was kept up for some time, when the commander of the General Stark justly concluded that it would be only wasting ammunition, and uselessly exposing his men, to continue the action against such superior force (the enemy having 42 guns to his 18, or more than double his number), hauled off. The brig now rounded to, to rake the Gen. Stark, but her shot fell short. The ship threw one shot into the Stark's mizen mast, five through the boat on the booms, and one into her quarter. The Gen. Stark succeeded in getting away, and then cruised to the eastward and made a sail which proved to be the British ship "Porcupine," of 14 guns. She struck and surrendered to the Gen. Stark without firing a gun. Taking the guns and light sails of the Porcupine, the commander of the Stark

gave the captain of the Porcupine some provisions, and restored to him his vessel. The Gen. Stark next fell in with an English brig from Bristol, with an assorted cargo, which was captured, and a few days after took a sloop bound to Oporto, that she divested of sails, cables and anchors, and then sunk. After cruising a while off Cape Finisterre and down the Bay of Biscay, the Gen. Stark put into Bilboa to refit. Here the ship was stripped and her armament taken ashore, and a sickness, brought on board from the Bristol brig, was by the surgeon pronounced to be the yellow fever. This disease spread among the crew of the Gen. Stark, causing the death of several, and thirty at a time were confined in hospital.

As soon as the Gen. Stark was ready for sea, the authorities at Bilboa offered the commander one thousand dollars if he would go out in the bay and take a warlike vessel supposed to be an enemy's cruiser. He accordingly sailed, and in a few days saw a brig and a lugger, the latter of which kept to the windward out of his way, but on speaking the brig he ascertained that the lugger was a Guernsey privateer, and succeeded in decoying her to him by hoisting an English ensign. She immediately bore away and ran down under the lee of the Gen. Stark, and on being hailed gave the name of an English ship from Whitehaven. The crew of the Gen. Stark were then mustered to their quarters, the English ensign lowered and the American flag run up, and the British vessel ordered to strike: instead of complying with which, the English vessel luffed, intending to cross the Stark's fore foot and escape on the wind. But the Gen. Stark luffed at the same time, and gave the Englishman a broadside, upon which the latter surrendered. The prize was got to Bilboa, and sold for sixteen hundred dollars, to which was added the stipulated sum of one thousand dollars for taking her.

From Bilboa the Gen. Stark sailed for home in July, and when a few days out decoyed an English cutter, but while the Lieutenant and boat's crew were on board the Gen. Stark, her real character was discovered and the cutter escaped. Ten days later, after a severe chase she came up with the cutter, and the latter hauled up and prepared for action, and after a brave resistance of two hours surrendered, having first sunk the mail she was carrying from Jamaica to England. Her topmasts were all shot away by the Stark, six men killed and nine wounded. The Gen. Stark had one boy killed and five men wounded. The next prize taken was a brig loaded with fish, and bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon. Of 14 guns the brig showed, 10 were found to be quakers, or wooden guns. Soon after the Stark took two brigs loaded with fish, and was prevented from making more prizes as she had twenty of her crew on the sick list, and was encumbered with eighty-four prisoners on board.

The two next cruises of the Gen. Stark were not successful, and on the last she encountered a severe gale and was compelled to throw overboard all her guns save five, with which she encountered an English ship of superior force, and was obliged to haul off and escaped. Her next cruise to the mouth of the St. Lawrence was successful, for she captured three English ships, the "Detroit," "Polly," and the "Beaver." On her next cruise, when out only one week, she was captured by the Chatham and carried to Halifax and converted into an English Packet called the "Antelope." She was wrecked at the Jewel Islands.

The other privateers owned by Mr. David Pearce were the "Wilkes," which was captured and carried to Newfoundland, retaken and brought back, and when near the W. India Islands captured the second time. The Brig "Success," like the Wilkes, was built by Mr. Pearce, and he sent her to the W. Indies as a letter of marque. She was captured on her way home, and carried to Halifax. Ship "Gloucester Packet," taken by the Gen. Stark, went to Cadiz as a letter of marque, capturing a brig called the "Mary," with a cargo of flour.

On the night of the 31st of March, 1782, the ship "Harriet," owned by Mr. David Pearce, and lying in the harbor of Gloucester, loaded for Curacoa, but having only two men on board, was cut out by some men sent in from an English 14 gun brig. Mr. Pearce, on rising from his bed on the morning of April 1st, missed his ship, and discovered her outside the harbor running off in an easterly direction, with a strong fair wind. No time was to be lost, and Mr. Pearce proceeded immediately to the meeting-house and rang the bell. His ship "Betsey" was then lying across the dock at the head of his wharf, having no goods or ballast on board, entirely dismantled, having her top-masts and rigging all down, leaving only her lower masts standing, and the tide was now at the lowest ebb. He determined to put this vessel in order and start in pursuit of the captured ship as soon as the tide would serve. Volunteers in great numbers attended to the necessary preparations, and a crew of about one hundred were quickly enlisted for the enterprise, and as soon as there was sufficient water the ship moved from the dock, the men at work all the while on the rigging and bending sails. The wind being light, she was assisted by tow boats in getting out of the harbor, Mr. Pearce being on board. Great was the joy of those on board, when at day-light the next morning they discovered the Harriet in charge of the English brig and a black looking boat, apparently a fishing vessel. The Betsey had been pierced for 20 guns, and her armament was complete, and as soon as the Harriet was overtaken she was given up with no effort on the part of the enemy to retain her. The Harriet was put under the charge of Mr. Pearce's brother (Col. William Pearce), and both vessels arrived in Gloucester harbor the next afternoon, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

The Gloucester Artillery Company, organized soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, received from Mr. David Pearce the present of a very elegant stand of colors. The flag was presented at Mr. Pearce's house, where the company at his invitation partook of an ample and generous refreshment.

When at the age of three score and ten, as if to mark the instability of all worldly success, a series of misfortunes reduced Mr. Pearce at once from affluence to bankruptcy. His most serious losses resulted from disasters to his ships, one of which, his last and best, with a valuable freight, was lost on the passage home from India, and the loss of the insurance on this ship was to him so ruinous as to close his commercial career. The great and sudden change in his circumstances might therefore be expected, considering the usual weakness of age, to cast a shadow over his future peace and happiness; but it is said that he bore the trial with resignation, and did not allow the loss of property to tinge the evening of his life with the hues of sadness and discontent. Those who remember him in the days of his prosperity, speak of him as a man honest in all his dealings. The venerable merchant

passed from his high position to a state of dependence, in which he lived about ten years. He died in March, 1818.

Of JOSEPH PEARCE (No. 42) I only learn that he was born in Gloucester, Mass. in 1747, and removed to New Gloucester, Maine, where he died in 1837.

To the History of Gloucester, Mass., by Mr. Babson, I am mainly indebted for what has been written concerning Mr. David Pearce (No. 41).

Mr. Babson thus speaks of Col. William, a younger brother of David Pearce :

“ Another distinguished citizen of this family was William, born in 1751. Left an orphan at an early age, he was provided for in the family of a maternal uncle, with whom he remained, receiving only such advantages of education as were common at that time, till he was old enough to commence a sea-faring life. Good traits were early discovered in him, and such were his habits of enterprise, sagacity and prudence, that when quite young he was employed by David Pearce his brother in the management of his extensive business operations. At the age of 21 he was placed in command of a vessel in the West India trade, which he pursued with success, and in a few years acquired a sufficient property to be able to establish himself as a merchant. During the Revolutionary War he participated in the risks and profits of privateering. He was the builder and owner of a privateer called the “*Friendship*,” a brig that captured, near the West Indies, a vessel of 130 tons with a cargo of rum. Also the schooner ‘*Speedwell*,’ that took nothing.

“ When peace took place, he engaged in extensive commercial pursuits, which largely increased his property and elevated him in the principal business marts of the world, to rank with the most eminent merchants of New England.

“ His generosity was proverbial, and as one of his many liberal acts may be cited the gift of fifteen hundred dollars towards the erection of a meeting house in Gloucester in 1805. At the reorganization of the militia of the State, soon after the close of the war of the Revolution, he was honored with the commission of Colonel of the 3d Essex Regiment, and on the 3d of November, 1788, brought out his command for exercise and review, no muster of the militia of that regiment having taken place till then for more than twenty years. The regiment went through with their exercises to general satisfaction, and the evening was closed with convivial cheer, good fellowship, and a seasonable return home, after drinking several patriotic sentiments with a discharge of a field-piece by the Gloucester Artillery to each toast.”

Colonel WILLIAM PEARCE (No. 43) was twice married, and had several children, among whom were :

(116) William, born in 1777, spent a few years in a sea-faring life, and was then admitted a partner in his father's business, from which he retired upon his appointment to the office of Collector of the Customs for the Port of Gloucester. He was a Representative to the General Court in 1806 and 1807. He died Dec. 14, 1841, then holding the office of President of the Gloucester Bank. (History of Gloucester.)

(117) George W., born in 177-. Held the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Gloucester, and represented the town in General Court in 1841. (History of Gloucester.)

(118) ———, a daughter, married William W. Parrott, of Portsmouth, N. H., who removed to Gloucester and became a partner in the firm, was for many years a leading citizen of the town, its single Representative in the General Court seven years, and afterwards a Senator. (History of Gloucester.)

A prominent and distinguishing trait of character in the Pearce family is casually exposed to view by Mr. Babson in his description of the tumultuous proceedings occasioned by the violent party spirit that prevailed in the county after the embargo of President Jefferson in 1806. At a town meeting in Gloucester, the two political parties struggled for the mastery through the day, and amid darkness until half past ten at night, and the floor of the church wherein the meeting was held he describes as presenting a scene of wild confusion and discord worthy of Pandemonium itself. The leaders of each party entertained their friends with unbounded hospitality, and each had its own place of refreshment for general resort. But he adds "*the Democrats not unreasonably expected success, as they had the influence of the Pearce family.*"

Young ducks do not take to water more naturally than the Peirce family throughout the country to democratic principles. Indomitable perseverance is also a trait that marks their character in every department of life, and has generally crowned their efforts with ultimate success, though attained after repeated and sometimes very mortifying failure.

This writer regrets that he has not been able to give the names of all the children of Mr. David and Colonel William Pearce, together with the dates of their births and marriages, and would esteem it a favor to be informed before the issue of the next chapter in this genealogy, that those omitted may occupy their proper numerical position. Nor does he pretend to say that all has been written concerning other members of the Peirce family that would be both agreeable and instructive to hear, and which it cost him years of toil to collect.

Although this completes the 3d chapter, we have only arrived at the 118th name of a thousand or more that have been collected; but the writer has not felt at liberty to be more particular, lest his account should be deemed of an unpardonable length, even in view of the large number of the Peirce family who have subscribed for the present volume of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

See p. 314

A VALUABLE LIBRARY.—The Force Library, for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$100,000 has just been recommended in the U. S. House of Representatives, is by far the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts relating to American History ever brought together by one person. In this collection are 40,000 historical pamphlets, of which over 8,000 were printed prior to 1800, and the maps, atlases, plans and diagrams to a great extent cannot be duplicated. A tantalizing treat for autograph hunters are forty-eight volumes of rare autograph letters, and three hundred and ten folio manuscript volumes of collections. The whole library will doubtless soon be added to the Congressional Library.—*Ec.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, FROM THE RECORDS
OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, MASS.

[Transcribed by JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq., of New Bedford, for the Register.]

Continued from vol. xx. p. 340.

MARRIAGES.

Tripp, Peleg [second wife]	Cornell, Elizabeth, } dau. of Stephen }	Jan. 29, 1712
Waite, Joseph	Wolf, Elizabeth	Nov. 30, 1715
Barker, James	Tucker, Elizabeth	Dec. 31, 1715
Devil, Jeremiah	Allen, Sarah,	May 24, 1711
Cannon, John	Hathaway, Sarah, } dau. of John }	Oct. 11, 1709
Earl, Ralph, s. of Ralph	Dillingham, Dorcas, } dau. of Henry }	1692
Tripp, Joseph	Fish, Mehitable	Aug. 6, 1667
Maxfeld, Timothy	Sherman, Lediah	Jan. 15, 1707
Howland, Henry	Briggs, Deborah	June 3, 1698
Howland, Henry	Northup, Elizab'h	Feb. 17, 1713-14
Taber, Thomas	Rebeccah,	July 4, 1700
Howland, Benjamin	Sampson, Judith	April 3, 1684
Mosher, James	Daniel, Mercy	May 6, 1714
Tripp, John	Spooner, Rebec.	Jan. 13, 1712-13
Tripp, John	Daniel, Hannah	Oct. 24, 1737
Taber, Thomas	Harlow, Rebeccah, } d. of Samuel of } Plymouth }	July 4, 1700
	[See Savage.]	
Soule, Jacob	Gifford, Rebecca	Jan. 22, 1709-10
Howland, Benjamin	Johnson, ? —	Jan. 3, 1684
Russell, Jopathan	Smith, Hasadiah	Feb., 1678
Lapham, John	Russell, Mary } dau. of Joseph }	April 3, 1700
Howland, Henry	Briggs, Deborah	June, 1698
Delano, Jonathan, Jr.	Hatch, Anne	June 20, 170-
" July y ^e 20 th , 1708. Then Joyned in maryedg Leiu ^t . nathaniel Soul and meribah Gifford Into the true bonds of matre mony as Lawfull Lawfull man and wife witnes my hand the day above written.		
WILLIAM ARNOLD, Justtis."		
Delano, Jonathan	Hathaway, Anne	
Taber, Joseph	Elizabeth	Jan. 28, 1704
Smith, Gershom	Ripley, Rebecca	June 6, 1695
Cornell, Thomas	Potter, Katharinah	— 5, —
Russell, Jonathan	Sampson, Judah } [Judith?]	May 6, 1707
Delano, Jabez	—, Mary	Feb. 8, 1709-10
Hathaway, Jonathan	Pope, Susanna, d. } of Capt. Seth }	Dec. 31, 1701

Hathaway, John	Pope, Joanna, dau. of Thomas	} Mar. 15, 1682
“ John	—, Patience,	

DEATHS.

Smith, Rebecca, dau. of Peleg, jr. and Mary	April 12, 1770
Hunt, Samuel, Rev. at his own house	Jan. 21, 1729-30
[the first ordained minister at Dartmouth.]	
“ Dorothy, w. of Ephraim	Jan. 17, 1743
Tripp, James	May 30, 1730
Hart, Thomas, s. of William	Nov. 8, 1729
Lewis, John	Jan. 24, 1742
Cannon, John, s. of John	Sept. 11, 1726
“ John	March 28, 1750
Maxfeld, Edmund, s. of Timothy	Nov. 23, 1708
Davil, [Devil or Devol?] Jeremi' all	Nov. 29, 1753
Howland, Edward, s. of Henry	Feb. 9, 1701
“ Abigail, d. of Henry	July, 1708
“ Deborah, w. of Henry	Jan. 25, 1712
Russell, Dorathy, w. of John	Dec. 18, 1687
“ John, Jr.	Feb. 13, 1694-5
Cook, John	Nov. 23, 1695
Russell, John	March 20, 1695
Hathaway, Joanna, w. of John	Dec. 25, 1695
Ricketson, William	March 1, 1691
“ John	Jan. 9, 1704
Sog, Rebecca, w. of John	Oct. 2, 1752
Tripp, Rebecca, w. of John	March 9, 1728-9
Taber, Samuel, s. of Thomas	Oct. 9, 1718
“ Thomas	July 14, 1748
Akin, John, aged 83	June 13, 1746
Taber, Tucker, s. of Philip and Susannah	June 25, 1749
Gifford, Stephen, s. of Stephen	Feb. 23, 1711-12
Soule, Oliver, s. of Jacob and Rebecca	Jan. 4, 1714-15
Wood, Sarah, w. of Luthan	July 25, 1771
Howland, Benjamin	Feb. 12, 1726-7
Mosher, Diana, d. of John and Hannah	5 mo. 30, 1743
Howland, Edward, s. of Henry	Feb. 9, 1701
West, Bartholomew, s. of Bartholomew and Ann	between 1753 & 1756
Hix, Benjamin, s. of Joseph	Nov. 10, 1708
Hix, Joseph	Aug. 6, 1709
“ Constant, s. of William	Aug. 22, 1752
Howland, Nathaniel	March 3, 1723
Smith, Gershom, s. of Gershom	Oct. 11, 171-
“ Gershom	April 3, 1718
“ Deliverance	June 30, 1729
“ Hezekiah	Feb. 28, 1726-7
Havens, Ruth	Sept. 26, 1742
Russell, Jonathan, Jr.	Sept. 20, 1730
“ Deborah, d. of Jonathan and Ju- dah [Judith?]	Oct. 27, 1731
“ Judah, w. of Jonathan	Aug. 27, 1752
“ Judah, d. of Benjamin and Hannah	March 15, 1771

Delano, Jabez	Dec. 23, 1735
Hathaway, Elizabeth, d. of Jonathan and Susanna	April 29, 1703
“ Paul, s. of Jona. and Susanna	Jan. 2, 1722-3
“ Jonathan, Sen.	Sept. 17, 1727
“ Joanna, w. of John	Oct. 25, 1695

BIRTHS.

Fish, John, s. of John	Jan. 14, 1707-8
Spooner, James, s. of John and Elizabeth	Sept. 5, 1739
“ Elizabeth, d. of “ “	June 1, 1741
“ John, s. of “ “	Dec. 29, 1745
Shaw, Mary, d. of William and Sussana	Sept. 14, 1745
“ Content, d. of “ “	Feb. 9, 1747-8
“ Susanna, d. of “ “	Aug. 27, 1749
“ John, s. of “ “	April 30, 1751
“ William, s. of “ “	Aug. 27, 1754
Smith, Lowry, s. of Peleg, Jr. and Mary	Feb. 13, 1763
“ Rebecca, d. of “ “	June 20, 1765
“ Elizabeth, d. of “ “	Oct. 24, 1766
“ Elihu, s. of “ “	April 17, 1768
“ John, s. of “ “	May 30, 1770
“ Christopher, s. of “ “	Feb. 7, 1772
Pope, Abigail, d. of Isaac	Dec. 23, 1687
“ Margaret, d. of “ “	June 30, 1690
“ Deborah, d. of “ “	April 25, 1693
“ Thomas, s. of “ “	April 6, 1695
“ Isaac, s. of “ “	Sept. 10, 1697
“ Joanna, d. of “ “	March 31, 1700
“ Elnathan, s. of “ “	Aug. 14, 1703
Hunt, Deborah, d. of Samuel	March 8, 1711 ¹
“ Ephraim, s. of “ “	Jan. 14, 1713 ¹
“ Joanna, d. of “ “	July 27, 1716
“ Rebecca, d. of “ “	April 23, 1719
“ Sarah, d. of “ “	July 28, 1722
“ Sarah, d. of Ephraim and Dorothy	May 23, 1742
“ Samuel, s. of “ “	Jan. 12, 1743
Mitchell, Seth, s. of William and Sarah	Dec. 11, 1738-9
“ Bette, d. of “ “	March 22, 1741
“ David, s. of William, Jr. and Pernal	Jan. 20, 1748-9
“ Ruth, d. of “ “	Oct. 10, 1752
Hazzard, Lucretia, d. of Oliver and Abigail	May 13, 1769
“ Phebe, d. of “ “	July 5, 1770
Anthony, Thomas, s. of Thomas and Ruth	Sept. 25, 1754
“ Abraham, s. of “ “	Sept. 26, 1756
“ Jacob, s. of “ “	Oct. 30, 1759
“ Richard, s. of “ “	April 27, 1762
“ Daniel, s. of “ “	Jan. 26, 1765
“ Sarah, d. of “ “	Jan. 22, 1768
Allen, Barbara, d. of William	Feb. 10, 1703-4
“ Noah, s. of “ “	July 24, 1707
“ George, s. of “ “	Nov. 10, 1709
“ Josiah, s. of “ “	Oct. 29, 1711

Allen, Sarah, d. of	William	March 21, 1714
" Marmaduke, s. of	"	Aug. 23, 1716
" Mary, d. of	"	July 9, 1718
" Joseph, s. of	"	May 23, 1721
" William, s. of	"	Aug. 18, 1723
" Elizabeth, d. of	"	Dec. 1, 1725
" Elizabeth, d. of	Noah and Rebecca	Feb. 6, 1727
" Jonathan, s. of	" "	Aug. 3, 1729
" Sylvanus, s. of	" "	Dec. 30, 1730
" Noah, s. of	" "	May 6, 1732
" John, s. of	" "	Feb. 8, 1733
" Rebecca, d. of	Sylvanus and Mary	Nov. 10, 1755
Spooner, William, s. of	Samuel	Feb. 13, 1688
" Mary, d. of	"	Jan. 4, 1690
" Samuel, s. of	"	Feb. 4, 1692
" Seth, s. of	"	Jan. 31, 1694
" Hannah, d. of	"	Jan. 27, 1696
" Joseph, s. of	"	Nov. 13, 1698
" Anna, d. of	"	April 18, 1700
" Experience, d. of	"	June 19, 1702
" Bulah, d. of	"	June 27, 1705
" Daniel, s. of	"	Feb. 28, 1693
Macomber, Elizabeth, d. of	William	March 17, 1673
" William, s. of	"	Dec 26, 1674
" Thomas, s. of	"	June 3, 1679
" Abiel, s. of	"	Jan. 12, 1685
" John, s. of	"	July 11, 1687
" Ephraim, s. of	"	Feb. 11, 1692
" Mary, d. of	"	Feb. 15, 1695
Jene, Lydia, d. of	Samuel, s. of John	Jan. 19, 1703
" John, s. of	"	July 11, 1705
Spooner, Wing, s. of	Samuel	April 30,
Smith, Jonathan, s. of	Gersham	May 15,
Tripp, s. of	James	Nov. 8, 1685
" Elizabeth, d. of	"	Nov. 21, 1687
" Robert, s. of	"	May 15, 1691
" James, s. of	"	July 17, 1694
" Mary, d. of	"	Jan. 9, 1700
" Francis, s. of	"	June 3, 1705
Havens, Robert, s. of	Robert	1686
" Ruth, d. of	"	Dec. 14, 1690
" Elizabeth, d. of	"	Feb. 1, 1694
" William, s. of	"	June, 1698
" George, s. of	"	March 24, 1700
" Joseph, s. of	"	June 9, 1705
Wait, Thomas, s. of	Reuben	April 23, 1683
" Eleazer, d. of	"	Jan. 4, 1688
" Benjamin, s. of	"	Jan. 12, 1690
" Joseph and	s. of	} June 24, 1693
" Abigail	d. of	
" Reuben and	s. of	} Jan. 15, 1695
" Tabitha,	d. of	
" Jeremiah, s. of	"	Jan. 16, 1698

Mosher, Robert, s. of	John	Oct. 12, 1693
"	Hannah, d. of	"
"	Patience, d. of	Nov. 9, 1697
"	Abigail, d. of	March 30, 1698
"	John, s. of	Sept. 21, 1699
Tripp, Lydia, d. of	James	March 12, 1703
"	Thankful, d. of	April 30, 1707
"	Stephen, s. of	March 8, 1708-9
"	Isabel, d. of	Sept. 30, 1710
"	Israel, s. of	Dec. 31, 1713
		March 22, 1716

DORCHESTER (MASS.) TOWN RECORDS.

[Transcribed by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, with Notes.]

Continued from page 165.

MOONEDAY, 3 November, 1633. It is now ordered, that if the overseers, aforesayde, do upon vewe, find any pales of the feilds, aforesayde, defectivè, and give notice to the p'tye that is to amend it, and he doth not do it within Two dayes after, he is to pay 5s. for every 2 dayes, vntil the next meeteing, and then p'sently to be levied.

It is ordered, likewise, that if any doe pull downe any pale, or throwe downe, he is p'sently to amend, or elce to pay 5. shillings for so doing.

It is ordered, that there shall be a generall Rate thorow out the Plantation, to the making and maynetayneing gate* and fences of the Plantation and bridges, and that the Raters shall be m^r. Woolcott,

* The north gate of the town was probably not far from what is now the line between Dorchester and Boston, a little south of the causeway, on Boston street, and near what was since the residence of Capt. William Clap, deceased.

Deacon James Humphreys, for many years one of the Deacons of the First Church in Dorchester, who died July 13, 1845, aged 92 (See *Register*, iv. 198), has left the following record. "There was a fence running from the old mill by the marsh of Capt. W. Clap and Henry Humphreys, across, a little below and back of said Clap's barn, eastward, to the marsh north of Thomas Mosceley's house. There was erected a Gate in the road which led to Mattapan or the neck, which place was called 'Neck-gate-hill.' In the revolutionary war a breast-work was erected nearly on the same spot running in the same direction, and instead of a gate there was a *chevaux-de-frise*. The neck was then in common. The first inhabitants being settled near each other, each one chose his Home lot, and was then allowed by the selectmen their portion of out lands. The neck, as is said, was in Common; they planted their corn there, and raised large quantities of field peas, sowed broadcast; when ripe, they had a tool called a pea-hook to gather them up, and large loads were frequently brought off, when ripe, as loads of hay. Pea and bean broth not uncommon. When the harvest was gathered in, the Cattle turned on, in Common."

Within the memory of "one of ye oldest inhabitants" "neck-gate-hill" was standing. The boys used to receive a penny or two a piece for opening the gate to transient drivers of vehicles who came that way, being the only place of ingress to "the neck," now South Boston, then thinly inhabited, where a public house of entertainment was kept by Mr. Abraham Gould. On a sign near the house, was inscribed, in large letters, the words—"No entertainment on the Sabbath."

The abovementioned hill has long since been levelled to accommodate the increased travel on Boston street, where the comfortable Mount Bowdoin horse cars now make their half-hourly passages.

The well known serpentine causeway on Boston street has been somewhat raised and widened; in other respects we may suppose that it retains nearly the original shape of the "old cow walk" of more than two centuries ago, when what is now South Boston was one great pasture for Dorchester cattle.

m^r. Johnson,* Geo. Hull, Will. Phelps, Eltwid Pumry and Giles Gibbes. It is generally agreed, that m^r. Israel Stoughton shall build a water mill, if he see cause.†

It is agreed, that their shall be a decent buring place, ‡ bounden in

* The surname only, of Mr. Johnson, is given on the records. He may have been Edward Johnson who went to Roxbury.

† The veritable Blake in his *Annals of Dorchester*, under date of 1633, says:—This Year y^e Plantation Granted Mr. Israel Stoughton liberty to build a Mill upon Neponset River, which I suppose was y^e first Mill built in this Colony, and y^e S^d River has been famous for mills ever since."

Lynn.—We are informed, in the *History of Lynn*, that on the 12th of July, 1633, "the inhabitants made a grant to Mr. Edward Tomlins, of a privilege to build a corn-mill, at the mouth of the stream which flows from the Flax Pond," the mill mentioned by Wood, we presume, in 1634. "This was the second mill in the colony, the first having been built at Dorchester the same year." In reference to this Lynn corn-mill, depositions were taken June 3, 1678; among them, one by Clement Coldam, son of Clement, of which the following is an extract:—"This I, Clement Coldam, aged about 55 years, doe testifie, that the grant of the old mill was in July ye 12, 1633, to Edward Tomlins, which was the second mill in this colony." If Coldam's statement be correct, the Lynn grant preceeds the Dorchester agreement nearly four months. This need not, necessarily, raise a doubt as to the priority of Stoughton's "grinding" operations. Lewis's *Lynn*, 2d edition, pp. 81, 82; Lewis and Newhall's *History of Lynn*, page 143.

Plymouth.—Stephen Deane was allowed by Plymouth Colony, in 1632, "to set up a water worke to beate Corne upon the brooke adjoining to the town of Plymouth for the benefit of the Commonwealth." "Afterwards he was allowed to erect a grinding mill, but to surrender up his beating mill." *Register*, iii. 378; Thacher's *Plymouth*, 1st ed. p. 86.

Roxbury.—*Newbury*.—Ellis says that "a water mill was built at Roxbury, in 1633, by one Dunmer." (*History of Roxbury*, p. 82.) Savage informs us that this was Richard Dunmer. He erected the first grist mill in Newbury in 1635. *Winthrop's Journal*, i. 196; Gage's *Roxley*, p. 411. Wood, in his *New England's Prospect* (1634), says of "Roxberry:" "a quarter of a mile to the North-side of the Towne, is another River, called *Stony-river*; upon which is built a water-millne."

Watertown.—"Neither the exact date nor the builder of the first mill in Watertown has been ascertained; but it was probably built in 1634, by Edward How, at the joint expense of himself and Mr. Matthew Craddock. It was built at the first fall, at the head of tide water, on Charles river, on Mill Creek." "It is probably the oldest artificial mill race or canal in this country that has continued in uninterrupted use." Bond's *Watertown*, p. 1038.

Ipswich.—"In 1635, R. Saltonstall had leave to set up a grist mill, with the right, if the town shall need another, to erect it if he choose." Felt's *Ipswich*, p. 95.

Salem.—"In 1633, a water mill for grinding corn was erected by William Trask, on the North River, in Salem, above what is commonly known as Frye's Mills." Felt's *Annals of Salem*, ii. 165.

Duxbury.—In 1639, Thomas Hillier and George Pollard agreed to set up a grist mill in Duxbury, "as also stampers to beate Indian corne at." Previous to this date, the inhabitants of the town had been obliged to procure their grist from Plymouth, which was very inconvenient. Winsor's *Duxbury*, p. 43.

Medford.—Mr. Brooks, in his *History of Medford*, p. 392, says:—"The building of a mill required more iron and stone work than our fathers in Medford were at first prepared to carry through; they therefore adopted the Indian's mill; which was a rock hollowed out in the shape of a half-globe, and a stone pestle. The mortar held half a bushel, and the pestle weighed forty or fifty pounds. A small, flexible tree was bent down, and the pestle so tied to its top as to keep it suspended immediately over the mortar. When the pestle was in motion, the elastic spring of the tree would continue its blows on the grain for a minute or more.

"They found a mill driven by wind, cheaper than one driven by water; nevertheless, the water power here was sufficient, and so convenient that it soon became serviceable."

‡ This was the second place of interment, being a part of the present "old burial ground," corner of Boston and Stoughton streets; that portion of it directly opposite the now residence of Mr. Samuel B. Pierce, 24. It was ordered to be laid out five rods square, as appears by a vote of the town, Nov. 3, 1634. We have no information as to how soon after the laying out of this ground the burials were made. The oldest inscription extant, and with a single exception—so far as we can learn—the oldest in the United States, is the oft mentioned one of Mr. Bernard Capen, who died Nov. 8, 1633 (see *Register*, iv. 165), though the stone which contains it is comparatively modern. The oldest original stone in this ground bears the early dates of 1614 and 1645. See *Register*, ii. 231. See also, Barber's *Historical Collections of Connecticut*, p. 132, and Stebbins's *History of Windsor*, p. 51, for the inscription on the monument of the Rev. Ephraim Huet, who died in Windsor, Sept. 4, 1614, supposed to be the oldest original monument in Connecticut, and contemporary, as will be seen, with the oldest original one in Dorchester, from which town many of the early settlers in Windsor emigrated.

upon the knapp,* by Goodman Grenwayes, and that shall be done by the Raters aforesayde, and also a bare,† to carry the dead on.

It is order[ed, that a pound shall be] also made and set up, upon the knapp of ground, on[the right hand] of Walter filiers and Goodman Hoskeines, out of the publike rate.

It is orderēd, that such as desire to have lotts, shall upon the monethly meeteings manifest the same, and then the Company p'sent are to approve of the same, and in what quarter, and then they are to repayre to William Phelps and Ancient‡ Stoughton, and they to set out the same. And such as desire lotts are to allowe in p'sent worke for their paynes, signed.

John Mavericke, John Warham, William Gaylard.

2d December, 1633. It is ordered, that such as have great lotts, they shall joyne this yeere in paling, and if they will not, then such as are beyond, if they will pale, are to remove to the last that will pale, and he that will not, to go without; every one that will pale to give in his name by to morrowe sevensight. and they that p'mise to pale, it is agreed that there pales, posts, and Rayles, are to be in place by the last of february next, or else forfeited their lotts to any one that the Plantation shall thinke fit to pale and enjoy it.

Item, ordered, that Rich: Rocket is to have an acre addition to his home lott, in consideration of removing his pale, in regard a publicke way is to be through his lott.

Item. It is ordered, that William Hosford shall have one of the Two great lotts that were captain Southcotts.§

The first burying ground in Dorchester is thought to have been nigh the first meeting house, that is, near the junction of what is now Pleasant and Cottage streets.

William Blake, in his Will of Sept. 3, 1661, proved Jan. 29, 1663, gives "vnto the towne of Dorchester, twenty shillings, to be bestowed for the repairing of the burying place"—this second ground—"soe yt swine and other vermine may not annoy the graues of the saints: provided it be repaired within one yeare after my decease." *Register*, xii. 153.

On the 18th of March, 1694-5, the town voted to enlarge the burial ground. It was again enlarged in 1728. Ralph, son to Thomas and Mary Blackman, who died the 13th of October of that year, was "ye First that was buried in ye new Addition." See *Register*, v. 358. This ground has been extended at various times, "until it now contains" (says *Hist. of Dorchester*, p. 655) "not far from three acres."

According to Deacon James Humphreys, the enclosure was in the form of a wedge, running from near a point, by the west gate, opposite the present engine house, "in a straight line East of Gov. Stoughton's tomb." "Afterwards," he says, "an addition was made by a strip of land East and running nearly parallel somewhere about Col. Estes Hatch's tomb. The second enlargement runs parallel east of the row of tombs; the third, the land lying back of the late Capt. Edward Bird; the fourth, still eastward, in a straight line, about half an acre, running the whole length of the burying place." We do not know, precisely, how to reconcile the "wedge-shaped" land described by Deacon H., with the ground as laid out "five rods square." Possibly his statement may correspond with its form after the next enlargement.

As it may be of interest, in this connection, to read the old inscription in Fairfax County, Virginia, we quote the following from *Howe's Hist. Coll. of Virginia*, p. 261:

"The annexed epitaph was copied from a tomb-stone on the banks of Neabsco Creek, in October, 1837. It is, without doubt, the *oldest* monumental inscription in the United States. From the earliness of the date, 1608, it is supposed that the deceased was a companion of Capt. John Smith on one of his exploratory voyages."—"Here lies ye body of Lieut. William Hennis, who died May ye 16th, 1698: aged 665 years; by birth a Brittain, a good soldier; a good husband and neighbor."

* *Knapp*, the top of a hill or rising ground. Phillips's *New World of Words*.

† *Bier*, *beer*, *bier-balks*, anglo saxon, *boeran*, to bear; that which bears. Usually applied to that which bears a corpse to burial; by R. Gloucester. *Richardson*.

‡ Thomas Stoughton, the Ensign, brother to Israel Stoughton. The word *ancient* is corrupted from Ensign; *ancient*, in war, was ensign bearer. *Richardson*.

§ Mr. Thomas and Mr. Richard Southcoate or Southcott, of Dorchester, both desired to be made freemen in 1630. "Capt. Southcoate" took the oath in 1631. Not unlikely this was

Item, it is ordered, that after the decease of Every p'son that have seates in the meeteing house,* the officers of the church, in their discretion, to order who shall succeed in those seates, and to be sould, and the money expended for the reparations of the sayde meeteing house, signed,

John Mavericke, John Warham, William Gaylard.

The 6th January, Mooneday, 1633. It is ordered, that their shall be a fort made upon the Rocke,† above m^r. Johnson's, and that the chardge thereof shall arise out of p'te of the publicke rate now made in the Plantation, and to that end, the sayde rate is to be dobled, which is to be payd to Thommas fford, and Roger Clapp, who are appointed to receive the same, and payment to be made before the first day of february next, at the house of the sayde Thommas fford.

It is agreed, that the great lotts, from m^r. Rosciter's to John Hills lott, tow[ards] Naponset, in bredth, and eight score in length, shall be forthwith enclosed by good sufficient Pale, and that the pale shall be set up and finished by the 20 of March next, and whosoever fayles, shall forfeit his sayd lott: And [these] Pales to be sixe foote long, and the rayles to be not above 10 foote betweene the Postes.

Item. It is ordered, that the marsh and swamp before Goodman Hosford and davy Wil[ton] shall be devidid among themselves and Symon Hoyte.

Item. It is ordered, that all trees that are now felled out of the lotts, or shall be hereafter, and not vsed w^hin three moneths, all men who have occasion to vse them may take them, Provided, m^r. Israel Stoughton, for the p'sent, is given 12 months tyme for such trees as he hath now felled for his house, and the mill which he is to build at Naponset.

Item. It is ordered, that m^r. Israell Stoughton shall have the privaladge of a weare‡ at Naponset, adjoyning to his mill, and shall enjoy it from the sayd weare to the bridge, where now it is, over the sayde Naponset, without interruption, as also betweene the sayde weare and the salt water, that none shall crosse the river with a nett or other weare to the p'judice of the sayd weare.

And the sayd m^r. Stoughton is to sell the alewives § there taken, to

Richard. In July, 1631, Capt. Southcoate had liberty from the Court "to goe for England, p'mising to returne againe with all convenient speede." Probably he did not return to Dorchester, as his name is not found afterwards on the records, and his land was allotted to others.

* This first meeting house was probably erected in 1631; the second, in 1646; the third, in 1678; the fourth, in 1744; and the fifth, in 1816, which is the present meeting house of the first church and society.

† This was probably at what is now Savin Hill, near the summit of which is still to be seen a large flat rock.

‡ "A place or engine for catching or keeping fish (Somner); also a dam, to keep up, keep back the flow of water." *Richardson*.

§ "Wear or Ware, a Stank, or great Dam in a River, fitted for the taking of Fish, or for conveying the Stream to a Mill." *Phillips's New World of Words*.

¶ Alewives, a well-known kind of fish much like herring. Wood, in his *New England's Prospect* (see the beautiful reprint by the Prince Society, page 41), says, in 1634, that *Dorchester* "is the greatest Towne in *New England*; well woodded and watered; very good arable grounds, and Hay-ground, faire Corne-fields, and pleasant Gardens, with Kitchen-gardens: In this plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goats and Swine. This plantation hath a reasonable Harbour for ships; here is no Alewife-river [he had just mentioned one in Weymouth] which is a great inconvenience. The inhabitants of this towne were the first that set upon the trade of fishing in the Bay, who received so much fruite of their labours, that they encouraged others to the same undertakings."

the plantation, at 5s. p' thousand; And that all fish, besides, that is taken there, the Plantation to have at reasonable rates, before any other plantation. And the sayd m^r. Stoughton is to afford the sayd all uives at a lower rate then 5 shillings p' Thousand, if he cann.*

Item. the sayd m^r. Stoughton doth p'mise not to sell away the sayd mill to any, without the consent of the plantation first had and obtayned.

Item. It is ordered, that Moses Mavericke shall have the lott that was allotted for Edward Ransford.

Item. It is ordered, that m^r. Hill† shall have that p'cell of ground adjoyneing to his former lott, betweene it and John Iles, signed,
John Mavericke, John Warham.

Mooneday, the 5th, 1634. It is ordered, that for all the pale above the Plantation, if any trespasses be done by swine that are not deemed to be unlawfull, hee y^e ownes the pale shall pay the trespas, whose corne soever it be, signed,

Saturday 17th, 1634. It is ordered, that such as are to make the fences of pale in the new feild, toward Naponsett, and they do not do it by Tuseday night next, whosever doth the same shall have fower shillings a goad for his labour, signed,

John Mavericke, John Warham, Will. Gaylard.

The 20th of May, 1634. It is ordered, that after Two nights, for any pale that is not done, there shall be 20s. for every goad vndone.

It is ordered, that within these Two dayes, all pig sties shall be removed [from] all the pales of the feilde, upon payne of 20s. a day for every day that [such] piggs sties so stand, not demolished.

It is ordered, that m^r. Woolcott, m^r. Johnson, and Walther filer, shall veiwe the pales of the great lotts, and if they find any pale insufficient, they shall forthwith give notice to him that is to impall, who, if he doth not amend with in one day after, he shall pay 10 shillings a day for the tyme it standes insufficient, and the sayde p'tyes shall report or deeme the pale sufficient.

Afterward, he whose swine are taken trespassing in the sayd lotts shall make good any trespas shall be by them committed; and the sayde p'tyes or any other, shall amend any pale after the sayd notice, they shall have 5s. p' goad for amending them.

John Mavericke, John Warham, William Gaylard.

24th May, 1634. It is ordered, that Thomas fford, and John Phillips, shall veiwe the pales of the East feild, toward the South, and if they find any defect in the pale, to give notice to the delinquent, and the same penalty and conditions of the order of the 20th of May to stand in force, to all intents and purposes.

Westfeild.—It is ordered, that Mathew Graunt, George Phillips and John Moore, shall do in like manner, and the like conditions as aforesayd.

Northfeild.—John Hoskeines, and Symon Hoyte to do the like in that feild, and the same conditions in that feild also to stand, signed,

John Mavericke, John Warham, William Rockewell.

* Similar votes were passed by the General Court in 1634, in favor of Mr. Stoughton, and were also confirmed by the Court.

† John Hill.

Second June, 1634.—It is ordered, that Goodman Witchfeild and Goodman Hoyte shall have to be divided betweene them the marsh that lies in the north side of the necke, towards Bostoⁿ, over agaynst m^r. Rainsfords house,* in Boston, being for 8 acres, by estimation.

Item. John Hoskeines senior to have four acres of medow in the necke, where the dogg was killed.

Item. Thommas Geofry to have the lott was m^r. Egelstones,† by m^r. Hathorne.

It is ordered, that the captin‡ shall have 30l. p^annum, to begin at the beginning of January last, and that m^r. Rosciter and George Hull, Ancient Stoughton, Richard Collicott, m^r. Williams,§ John Pearce, John Bursly, shall make a rate to levy the same. m^r. Hathorne 2 acres is to have in the dead Swamp.

It is ordered, that Richard Collecott may have a roome to build an house in the place called the church yeard.

William Gaylard, William Rockewell.

The first of September, 1634. There is graunted to Alexander Miller, servant to m^r. Stoughton, 3 acres of ground, lyeing without John Phillips lott, toward naponsett..

John Grenway is to have 2 acres and halfe of medow, to make up his medow at home, adjoining to the necke where his 8 acres was formerly graunted.

It is ordered, that the lott which was graunted formerly to John Rockett, shall be transferred to Robert Elway.||

It is ordered, that m^r. Nathaniell Hall, shall have 3 acres which was formerly graunted to m^r. Captin Lovell.

It is ordered, that m^r. Johnson shall have Twelve acres neere his medowe, upp naponsett.

Item, it is ordered, that Bray Clarke and John Allen shall build an house upon the Rocke, by John Holman.

It is ordered, that within o^r Plantation, none shall take upp a lott before his tyme be determined with his M^r., within a moneth or Two.

Item, John Nile, ffran. Tuchill,¶ John Levit, Thom Rawelines, John Knite, Bray Clarke, John Allen, Thom Tilestone, Aron Cooke, shall have 3 acres a peece, upp Naponset. Andrew Pitcher.

Item, it is ordered, that m^r. Newbery shall have 30 acres for his accommodation in the Plantation.

* Edward Rainsford lived in Boston, on the north side of the cove which bounded him on the south. He left Dorchester, we may suppose, previous to Jan. 6, 1633, when land that had been allotted him, was then granted to Moses Maverick. (See *ante*.)

† It is generally thought that Mr. Bagoz Egglestone went to Wind-or after this, in 1635 or 1636, but his land being now transferred to another person is a strong indication that he was not at the above date an inhabitant, or that he had given up his right to the allotment. See a genealogy of the Egglestone family in Stiles's *Windsor*. His first name is variously written.

‡ This was the afterwards celebrated Capt. John Mason, so conspicuous in the Pequod war and elsewhere; a true soldier, a man of great courage and daring, a very useful and prominent citizen. He commanded the "Dorchester Band," Nov. 1633; Israel Stoughton, ensign. See the record for Dec. 29, 1634; *Hist. of Dorchester*, p. 65.

§ Roger Williams emigrated to Windsor.

|| Robert Elwell, says Savage, removed to Salem in 1633, went thence to Gloucester, was a selectman there in 1648, &c. See an extended notice of Mr. Elwell and his family in Babson's *Hist. of Gloucester*, pp. 87-90.

¶ This name is written Tuchill, Tichel and Tuehine, on the Dorchester Records. See *Register*, ix. 344. It is now called Twitchell. See genealogy of the family in Morse's *Genealogy of the Descendants of several Ancient Puritans*, pp. 247-358.

Item, it is ordered, that m^r. Newbery is to have for his purchase, that he bought of m^r. Pincheon, * the house m^r. Pincheon built, 40 acres of upland ground to the house, 40 of marsh, 20 acres in Quantity necke. †

Item, it is ordered, that Rich: Callecott shall set up an house without the pale, and halfe an acre for a garden.

Whereas, William Hosseford, desiring to have some medowe next M^r. Williams, which could not be graunted, nowe, therefore it was graunted that none should have a lott their vntill he be heard therein.

October 28, 1634.

m^r. Newbery. It is agreed, that their shall be Tenn men chosen to
m^r. Stoughton. order all the affayres of the Plantation, to con-
m^r. Woolcott. tinue for one yeere, and to meete monethly accord-
m^r. Duncan. ing to the order Oct. 8, 1633, in the page 15 : ‡ and
Go. Phelps. no order to be established without seven of them, at
m^r. Hathorne. the least, and concluded by the major p^{te} of these
m^r. Williams. seven of them ; and all the inhabitants to stand bound
Go. Minot. by the orders so made, as a fore sayd, according to
Go. Gibbes. the scope of a former order, in May 11th, 1631. § At
m^r. Smith. this meeting, Tenn men were chosen, whose names
are inserted in the margint.

It is agreed, that whosoever is chosen into any office, for the good of the Plantation, he shall abide by it, or submit to a fine, || as the company shall thinke meete to impose.

Nicholas Vpsall is chosen vnto the office of Baylife, ¶ in this Plantation, for the year ensuing, and is by vertue of this office to Levie fines amer[ced], and rates, by way of destrayneing goods or impounding cattle for the [satis]fyeing of them.

November 3, 1634. It is ordered, that no man within the Plantation shall sell his house or lott to any man without the Plantation, whome they shall dislike off.

It is also ordered, by the p^{rs}ons above elected, that every of them, shall meete the first Monday in every moneth at 8 of the Clocke in the morning, and in case of defect to pay 6*d*. (if he come not before 9 of the Clocke to forfeite 12*d*.), if they come not at all, to forfeite 2*s*. according to the former order, October 28: 1634. **

It is also ordered, their shall be a sufficient cart-way, be made to the mill, at Naponset, at the common chardge, if the chardge exceed not above five pounds.

It is also ordered, that the New burying place, †† last agreed on, shall

* William Pynchon, one of the settlers of Springfield.

† Probably the peninsula of Squantum, which was annexed to Quincy in 1855. The act passed by the Legislature was signed by the Governor June 15th of that year.

‡ This order is to be found on the sixth page of the original.

§ Entered, we presume, on the missing pages of the record.

|| The people were not so desirous of "the honors," as at the present day. A fine for non-acceptance of office would look queer on our modern records. We quote the following of more than a century ago. "Dorchester, March 1st, 1757. Received of Mr. Henry Humphrey the sum of Two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence Lawful money, in full, for his fine for not serving as a Constable, to which Office he was chosen in March last past, at a regular Town Meeting. I say Rec^d. by me, Noah Clap, Town Treasurer."

¶ Nicholas Upsall was the first Bailiff chosen in town. This office was continued until 1663, when Blake says tersely—"Bayliffs no more."

** How would similar fines for non-attendance and tardiness operate in the legislative and municipal bodies of 1867?

†† See a previous note, under date of Nov. 3, 1633.

be forth with impalled with doble rayle and Clere bord, pale, five rod square.

Its also ordered, that there shall be a post stayres made to the meeteing house, in the outside. And the loft to be layd, and a window in the loft.

Its also ordered, that the common gates shall be forth with made and set up sufficiently with the pales belonging to the same, one at m^r. Woolcots, one at Walther fillers, one at Goodman Poapes,* one at Goodman Grenwayes, and to be palled betwixt William Horsefords lott, and the Creeke. Also, a pound to be made with sawne barrs and Postes, to be set all the newe way next m^r. Maverickes.

Its ordered, that no man shall fall the trees y^t stand at the Corner of M^r. Newberyes† Lott on the Rocke; also the trees neere William Horseford's house are to remayne to his use.

November 22th, 1634. It is ordered that Thommas Thorneton, Thomas Sandford, Henry Wright, shall have four acres of ground, on the west side of the way, by m^r. Hathornes‡ by the brooke, on Roxbury boundes. Thommas Thorneton is to take [his] 4 acres first, and the other if it be their to be had.

It is ordered, that John Poape and Thom: Swift shall have each of them 5 acres of ground adjoyning to the lotts of Witchfeild, John Newton, etc: also adjoyning to them. Thom: Baskecomb, Aron Cooke, John Gapin,§ are to have each of them 4 acres.

It is ordered, that Thom: Andrewes shall have 2 acres of ground betwixt m^r. Hathornes house and the high way from Roxbury, also John Witchfeild to have one acre and the rest of the ground m^r. Hathorne is to have appropriated vnto his lott.

It is ordered, that John Nile; Francis Tuchine, John Levit, Thom [Rawlines], John Knite, John Alline, Thom Tilestone, Aron Cooke, Andrew [Pitcher], Richard fry, George Strang.

Joseph Holly, Joseph Clarke, shall have six acres of land graunted them [for] their small and great lotts at Naponset betwixt the Indian feild and the mill; also Giles Gibbes is to have 3 acres at the same place.

Its also graunted to m^r. Richards|| to have 6 acres of land adjoyning to those formerly named.

December first 1634. It is ordered, that Rodger Clapp, John Hulls, Geo: Phillips, William Hulbard, Stephen ffrench, John Haydon, shall have 8 acres a peice on Roxbury boundes, betwixt the Two markt trees, to begin at either end which they shall agree off, to go in 40 rod from the boundes of the fresh marshes are to be excepted from these lotts.

m^r. Hathorne to have 12 acres on this side of the markt tree, Thom. Holcomb to have 8 acres, Nicholas Vpsall to, Thomas Duee¶ to have 8 acres wth them. Richard Callecott to have 10 acres.

m^r. Richards, Richard Collecott, Thom Holcomb, Thom Duee are to cast their lotts together next to those above named.

* John Pope.

† Thomas Newbury.

‡ William Hathorne.

§ Probably John Capen.

|| Thomas Richards.

¶ Thomas Duee was the ancestor of the late Judge Charles A. Dewey. We were under a mistake in writing this name *Duee*, in the present volume of the Register, page 195, as was also Rev. Dr. Harris in his transcript from the original volume.

Its ordered, that all these shall fence in the lotts agaynst the next spring or to leave them to such as will so doe.

It is graunted, that m^r. Newbery shall have the hedgey ground that lies in the bottom, betwixt his house and the water, next to m^r. Cottington's farme, in p^te of the medow that he is to have.

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF LYNDEBORO', N. H., FROM THE DOCUMENT WHICH BEGINS THE MS. RECORDS OF THAT TOWN.

[Communicated by Mr. JOHN CLARK.]

A List of the persons admitted into y^e Township Granted by the General Court to Cap^t. Samuel King and others on y^e first and Second Days of Septemb^r: Anno 1736.

Cap ^t . Samuel King	on y ^e Right of	Ensign John King
Cap ^t : Sam ^l King	“ “	John King's Servant
Joseph Blany, Esq ^t :	“ “	Jos. Blany
M ^r : Joseph Sweet	“ “	Jos. Sweat
M ^r : Roger Derby	“ “	Wm. Derby
M ^r : Daniel Epes, Jr.	“ “	
M ^r : William King	“ “	Cap ^t : Daniel King
M ^r : Peter Martin	“ “	John Martin
M ^r : William Hine	“ “	Benj ^r : Norman
M ^r : Daniel Epes, Jun ^r :	“ “	Edward Britton
M ^r : Thomas Cloutman	“ “	William Potes
M ^r : William Webb	“ “	John Smith
M ^r : Benj. Codner	“ “	Christ ^o : Codner
M ^r : Joseph Halett	“ “	Thomas White
M ^r : Daniel Epes, Jun ^r :	“ “	John Legroe
M ^r : David Foster	“ “	Jonathan Foster
M ^r : Bartholomew Jackson	“ “	George Jackson
M ^r : John Dodd	“ “	John Dod
M ^r : Samuel Osgood	“ “	John Walk
M ^r : Joseph Hilliard	“ “	David Hilliard
M ^r : Joseph Hilliard	“ “	Joseph Hilliard
M ^r : Abell Robinson	“ “	William Robinson
M ^r : Cornelius Tarball	“ “	Nicholas Ford
Daniel Epes, Esq ^t :	“ “	John Boen
Daniel Epes, Esq ^t :	“ “	Richard Blanch
M ^r : John Gyles, Jun ^r :	“ “	John Andrews
M ^r : Jonathan Peal	“ “	George Peal
M ^r : Ephraim Ingalls	“ “	Sam ^l : Eley
M ^r : John Gardner	“ “	michael Coomes
M ^r : Isaac Williams	“ “	Jon ^r : Williams
M ^r : Robert Swan	“ “	Joel Hunt
M ^r : Daniel Epes, Jun ^r :	“ “	John Pickworth
M ^r : Edward Trask	“ “	William Trask
M ^r : Isaac Knap	“ “	Isaac Knap
M ^r : Simon Oru	“ “	William Norman

M ^r : Simon Orn	on y ^e right of	Archeball Furgason
M ^r : Stephen Daniel, Jun.	“	Stephen Daniel
M ^r : John Bartell	“	Thomas Sortin
M ^r : John Bartell	“	Robert Bartell
M ^r : Benj. Goodhue	“	Thomas Searl
M ^r : Isaac Knap	“	Jam ^s : Knap
M ^r : Joseph English	“	Thomas Beadle
M ^r : Samuel Swacy	“	Stephen Swasey
M ^r : Joseph Hilliard	“	Edward Hilliard
M ^r : Jonathan Very	“	John Verry
M ^r : Jonathan Very	“	John Archer
M ^r : John Procter	“	Benj ^s : Procter
M ^r : Phillip English	“	Joshua Hollingsworth
Benjamin Lynde, Jun. Esq ^r .	“	Peter Collier
Capt. Joseph Bowditch	“	William Bowditch
M ^r : Joseph Killiard	“	Richard Petors
M ^r : William Tapley	“	Robert Tapley
M ^r : William Tapley	“	John Tapley
M ^r : William Dixey	“	Samuel Dixey
Samuel Wells, Esq ^r :	“	John Beal
M ^r : Joseph Clough	“	Thomas Hendley
M ^r : Joseph Lambert	“	Samuel Lambert
M ^r : Thomas Trott	“	Hilliard Williams
Joseph Blany, Esq ^r :	“	Nicholas Merrett

The above is an Exact List of all y^e pro^s names who are admitted Grantees into y^e Township Lying West of the Narragansett Township No. 3.
 Samuel^d. Wells
 in behalf of y^e Com^t: chosen by y^e Generall Court for y^t purpose.

WALLINGFORD.—The children of John Wallingford, of Bradford, Mass., who mar. Mary, dau. of Hon. John Tuttle, of Dover, N. H. (referred to on page 137), were—1, John, born Dec. 14, 1688; 2, Nicholas, born Oct. 28, 1691; 3, Sarah, born Dec. 29, 1693; 4, Ebenezer, born Sept. 30, 1695; 5, Thomas (Judge of S. J. Court, Province of New Hampshire), born July 28, 1697; 6, Judith, born March 16, 1699; 7, Abigail, born Sept. 27, 1702. r.

THE MADISON FLUTE.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, writing from Manassas Gap, notices a great curiosity in the musical instrument line. It is a flute in three joints, made of pure rock crystal, beautifully carved out and polished, and is supposed to have been made by a convict in the mines of Siberia. It was presented to James Madison, then Minister to France, in 1813, and has the following inscription on the silver bands around the joints—first, “A. S. E., James Madison, des Etats Unis,” and “Lauvent à Paris, 1813.” It was bequeathed by the ex-President to a nephew of his, and by him left to one of the commanding officers in Virginia, to whom it now belongs. It has been valued at \$5,000, and is the only one of its kind known to be in the world.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

Continued from page 177.

FEBRUARY, 1867.

4. The shoe business in Massachusetts is very much depressed.
 6. George Peabody has made a donation of \$1,000,000 for the promotion of the moral, industrial and educational interests of the more destitute portions of the south-western States.
 9. Gold, 1.37½.
 - Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, D.D., Prof. of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in Dartmouth College, has accepted a call to the Presidency of Hamilton College, New York. The Nebraska Bill passes the House over the President's veto.
 - A heavy rain storm, by which much damage is done to bridges, &c.
 10. The Steamer City of Bath, from Boston to Savannah, lost off Cape Hatteras. About 20 persons perish.
 11. Remarkable elevation of the mercury in the barometer, it being 30° 82, at 2 p. m. Therm. attached, 59°. In open air, 27½°.
 15. Gold, 1.36 5-8.
 18. A reunion is held in Danvers, Mass., in honor of the birth of George Peabody, whose public benefactions now amount to about \$8,000,000.
 22. Dea. Alfred White, of West Brookfield, Mass., celebrates the 60th anniversary of his marriage. About 400 persons present.
 25. Gold, 1.38.
- Among the manuscript treasures acquired by the British Museum during the past year were an autograph note-book of Sir Francis Bacon, containing memoranda relating to public and private affairs, schemes of literary work, &c. from July, 1608, to October, 1609.

MARCH, 1867.

1. Nebraska is declared a State by a proclamation from President Johnson.
3. Greenwood Cemetery, near New York, has been open twenty-seven years, and 124,000 persons have been buried there. It occupies the site of the battle of Long Island on the 26th of August, 1776.
12. Within forty years, 51,000 miles of railways have been built in the United States, costing \$1,502,594,000. New England has 3851 miles in use, costing \$199,071,483; New York State 3023 miles, costing \$152,579,769; Pennsylvania, which built the first railroad in the country in 1809, 4037 miles, costing \$219,650,000.
17. St. Patrick's Day is celebrated in Boston. Address in Faneuil Hall by Gen. P. R. Guiney.
18. Gold, 1.31.
23. The famous Winter Garden Theatre in New York is destroyed by fire, together with the adjoining Southern Hotel, formerly the Lafarge House; loss about \$200,000.
24. The first chime of bells in America was presented to Christ Church, Salem Street, Boston, one hundred and twenty-three years ago. The bells exist in a good state of preservation. The inscription upon the third tenor reads: "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R. 1744."

APRIL, 1867.

5. Fast Day in Massachusetts.
15. Gold, 1.35.
19. The soldiers' monument at Concord, Mass. is dedicated. Address by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
21. The total amount of State tax to be raised by the cities and towns in Massachusetts this year is \$5,000,000, of which nearly one-half is assessed upon eight cities and towns within five miles of Boston, as follows: Boston, \$1,691,150; Cambridge, \$126,050; Charlestown, \$92,100; Roxbury, \$113,700; Chelsea, \$40,250; Brookline, \$51,250; Dorchester, \$59,700; West Roxbury, \$18,950. Total, \$2,229,150.

25. At recent coin sales in New York the following prices were obtained: Dollar of 1794, fine, \$100; quarter-dollar, 1827, brilliant proof, \$110; Mexican dollar of Maximilian, 1866, \$5; Washington cent, 1791, small eagle, proof, \$16; do., 1792, \$17; Martha Washington half dime, \$25.25. The naked bust Washington cent of 1792, described as the finest specimen in existence, was offered at \$250, but no bid being made it was withdrawn.

28. Ice formed last night one quarter of an inch in thickness.

MAY, 1867.

1. Weather dull and heavy—season backward.

West Cambridge, Mass. assumes the name of Arlington.

Not less than 1000 persons attend the sheep shearing festival at Rutland, Vt.

Mrs. Betsey T. Eastman, of Salisbury, N. H. (mother of Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway) will be 105 years old this month, the oldest person in the State probably. She went to Salisbury in 1767, and consequently has resided in that town a century, during which time she has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health.

3. Choice family brands of flour have reached the remarkable price of \$22 per barrel, and English hay is selling at \$48 per ton.

4. At a meeting of the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., the announcement of Mr. George Peabody's donation to the Institution was made. Resolutions of thanks to the giver, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven members of the Institute to confer with the trustees of the \$140,000 given by George Peabody, Esq., for the promotion of science and useful knowledge in the county of Essex, to receive any proposals from said trustees and to report thereon, as well as to report any plan for future action, were adopted, and after an address by Dr. George B. Loring, who warmly eulogized Mr. Peabody, the following committee were appointed to act as provided in the resolution: F. W. Putnam, G. B. Loring, Chas. Mansfield, R. S. Rantoul, W. P. Upham, H. M. Brooks, Alpheus Hyatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Perkins, of Topsfield, end the fiftieth year of their married life. Eight children met at the old home, some with wives and some with husbands, to rejoice together in the long life of their parents. Among them was Rev. A. J. Pike, of Marlboro', Conn., who married a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are members of the Congregational church in Topsfield; for nearly ten years, Mrs. Perkins's membership has been of longer standing than any other in the church.

7. Gold, 1.38 1-2.

13. Gen. Wm. L. Burt is commissioned as U. S. Postmaster of Boston, vice J. G. Palfrey.

Jefferson Davis released from confinement on bail. Among his bondsmen are Horace Greeley, J. M. Botts, etc.

15. Bi-centennial celebration of the incorporation of the town of Mendon, Mass. President of the day, Dr. John G. Metcalf. Address by Rev. Carlton A. Staples, of Milwaukee, Wis., and an excellent poem by Judge Henry Chapin, of Worcester, Ms.

17. George Bancroft, the Historian, is appointed minister to Berlin.

20. Hon. Henry Wilson makes his last address in his tour through the Southern States, at Huntsville, Ala.

24. The new Town Hall at N. Andover dedicated.

30. Gold, 1.37.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

BOOTHBAY, MAINE. CENTENNIAL DISCOURSE.—On the 23d of September, 1866, a sermon was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. Leander S. Coon, in the First Congregational Church in Boothbay, celebrating their one hundredth anniversary. Rev. John Murray assumed the pastoral charge of the Society, July 28, 1766. He entered upon his work, by dedicating the Old Meeting House, the inside of which, at that time, was unfinished. The frame of the house was raised the year previous, on the 27th day of September.

Mr. Murray remained at Boothbay, as a Pastor, a little less than twelve years. He went from thence to Newburyport, where he died March 13, 1793, aged fifty-one. An interim occurred after he left, during which Mr. Gould, Mr. Chapin and others preached to the people. The next pastor was Rev. John Sawyer. He received a call to settle in Nov. 1797, and came the following March, remaining with them seven years. He preached his last discourse, Oct. 13, 1805. [He was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct.

9, 1755, and died at Bangor, Oct. 14, 1858, aged 103 years, 5 days. See *Register*, xiii. 93. He was buried, says Mr. Coan, in "the town of Garland, in Penobscot County," "the place of his residence for many of the last years of his life." His successors were Jabez Pond Fisher, Rev. Mr. Weston and Charles L. Cook. Rev. Nathaniel Chapman was next a supply, followed by Henry A. Merrill. In January, 1838, Rev. David Cushman was installed. Rev. Mr. Tobey was the next preacher, followed by Rev. Mr. Gould, as supply. Rev. Jonathan Adams, and Rev. Jonathan E. Adams his son, succeeded. The last preacher except the present pastor was Rev. Horace Toothaker.—*Compiled from Rev. Mr. Coan's published Discourse*. Boston: 1866. 8vo. pp. 26.

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MENDON, MASS.—The 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Mendon, occurred May 15, 1867. Since its incorporation, the town has been divided by the settlement of the towns of Milford, Blackstone, Millville, Uxbridge, Upton, Bellingham and Northbridge, all of which at one time formed a portion of the town of Mendon. Many of the inhabitants of these respective towns joined with the "mother town" in the observance of the anniversary. A large procession was formed under the direction of William F. Draper, Chief Marshal, escorted by the American Brass Band, of Providence. The Knights Templars of Milford, military companies of Milford and Upton, and the firemen of Milford, consisting of two companies, followed. Next, the officials of the day; inhabitants of Bellingham (incorporated 1719), escorted by societies; inhabitants of Uxbridge (incorporated 1724), accompanied by the Slaterville Brass Band, of Providence, R. I.; Upton delegation (incorporated 1735), led by the Upton Band; Northbridge delegation (incorporated 1772), escorted by societies; inhabitants of Milford (incorporated 1780), with societies, accompanied by the Milford Band, also by a delegation from Hopedale; Blackstone delegation (incorporated 1845), led by the Blackstone Band; citizens of Mendon. The exercises were in the Unitarian Church. Introductory Address by John G. Metcalf, M. D., the President of the day. Selections from the Scripture by Rev. Mr. Caldwell; anthem; prayer by Rev. Adin Ballou; hymn, "Come thou Almighty King"; address by Rev. Carlton A. Staples, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; original hymn, written by Rev. Adin Ballou; music by the band; benediction by Rev. Mr. Coleman. The company repaired to the tent, where the dinner was partaken of, after which, with music and speeches the services were enlivened. Local and humorous reminiscences were given in a poem by Hon. Henry Chapin, of Worcester. Sentiments were read by Henry A. Aldrich, which were responded to by Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale; Francis Dean, of Uxbridge; Col. Stoddard, of Worcester; H. B. Staples, of Milford; Dr. Moses B. Southwick, Col. John Milton Thayer, U. S. Senator from Nebraska, Hon. Ira M. Barton, of Worcester, and Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem. A grand "hop" took place in the Town Hall, in the evening.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT NORTHBOROUGH, MASS.—The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Northborough was celebrated on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866. At sunrise and at ten o'clock, salutes were fired from Mt. Assabet. A procession, formed by Major Walter Gale, was preceded by the Westborough Cornet Band and the Union Hook and Ladder Company of Marlborough, followed by the Good Templars and the children of the town, escorted by the Shrewsbury Band. The engine Companies of the town had a place in the procession. The large company, nearly if not quite 3000 in number, assembled under a spacious tent. George C. Davis was President of the day. Voluntary by the Band. Anthem, "Wake the Song of Jubilee." Invocation by Rev. H. L. Myrick, of Northborough, followed by selections from the Psalms by Rev. D. F. Lamson, pastor of the Baptist Church. A Hymn was then sung to "Italian Hymn." Prayer by Rev. George E. Sanborne, of the Orthodox Church. A hymn was then sung to "Missionary Chant." Address by Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough. A hymn followed to the tune of "Northfield." Then came the Poem by Thomas W. Valentine, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music by the Band; the tune of America was then sung; the doxology followed. A bountiful collation was then served, toasts given, responses made, and a vote taken to adjourn for one hundred years.

Interesting letters were received from Rev. A. A. Livermore, D. D., President of the Theological School at Meadville, Pa.; Dr. Henry G. Davis, of New York; Charles Rice, of Boston; Sylvanus B. Pond, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Address by Dr. Allen, Poem by Mr. Valentine, and other exercises connected with this Centennial, are given in a pamphlet, 8vo. pp. 48.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL IN KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.—An elegant memorial to the young men of King's Chapel Society, fourteen in number, who fell in the war, or died

of wounds, has been completed and put up in that edifice. The structure is chiefly of Italian marble. It is placed at the left of the entrance on Tremont Street, resting against a background of black marble, edged with red slatestone, and ornamented with an indented border of gilt. It is about ten feet in height from the base to the apex, and about five feet six inches wide. The tablet is in a recess about six inches in depth, overhung by a canopy, which is supported by a pillar at either side. In the centre of the canopy is a large carved marble wreath, in imitation of laurel, and upon either side a branch of olive and palm, beautifully carved.

The roll of honor of the Society gives not only the names of the deceased, but also their military rank, the regiment with which each was connected, the time and place of death, and age.

This monumental tablet was dedicated on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1867, Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., of Cambridge, officiating.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, CONCORD, MASS.—Friday, April 19, 1867; the 92d anniversary of the first blood-shed of the American Revolution, was celebrated by the dedication, at Concord, of a monument to the soldiers who fell in defence of the Union in the late war. This day was also the anniversary of the departure of the first volunteer company from Concord in 1861.

The monument, erected in the Square, opposite the Court House, from a design by Hammat Billings, of Boston, is forty-nine feet six inches high from the foundation. It is composed of Concord granite, from the works of the Messrs. Hollis, of Concord, N. H.

The names of thirty-two who died for their country, in the war of the rebellion, are inscribed on a metal plate, on the west side of the monument. The regiments in which the deceased patriots served are also designated on the stone.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Grindal Reynolds, followed by the singing of an ode, written by George R. Bartlett, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The report of the Monument Committee was then read by Hon. E. R. Hoar. The dedicatory address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Short speeches were subsequently made by Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Gen. Schouler, Col. Parker and Col. Marsh. An original poem was read by Sampson Mason.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.—The monument to the fallen heroes of Southborough, was dedicated Jan. 1, 1867. Dedicatory address by Capt. Samuel Appleton, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers. Remarks by Generals Gordon, Devens and others. The monument is placed on a slight elevation, near the centre of the Green, directly opposite the Congregational Church, and faces south. It is built of Fitzwilliam granite, and is twenty feet in height. It bears the names of H. E. Buck, 20th regiment; P. H. Cleary, 13th; O. Edwards, 1st; H. L. Fay, 20th; E. A. Frederick, 56th; F. A. Gould, 15th; J. Haggerty, 9th; P. Killgarriff, 58th; R. Mul-tree, 57th; G. N. Nichols, 16th; A. G. Parker, 12th; C. A. Trask, 13th; E. J. Walker, 51st; H. N. Walker, 51st; C. H. Woods, 1st; C. F. Fisher, 3d cavalry, and M. J. Burditt, 4th artillery.

Previous to the delivery of the Address by Capt. Appleton, who is a grandson of Hon. Daniel Webster (*ante*, p. 8), a brief biographical sketch of each of the men whose names appear on the monument was given by J. P. Wilson.

SEMI-CENTENARY JUBILEE, AT BURLINGTON, VT.—The semi-centennial celebration of the First Congregational Unitarian Society at Burlington, Vermont, Jan. 9, 1867, was an occasion of unusual interest. The Church was dedicated Jan. 9, 1817. The half-century services included the repetition of the old hymns and tunes of fifty years ago, with the dedication sermon of "Rev. Mr. John Pierce, A.M., of Brookline." This discourse was read by Rev. Frederick Frothingham of Brattleborough. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, delivered a discourse in the evening. There were other exercises, in which different clergymen took part. In the afternoon, a Local Conference was organized, under the name of the "Champlain Liberal Christian Conference." "A very agreeable party at the same house which welcomed, by a like elegant hospitality, the guests and parish at the dedication fifty years ago—a party presided over by the courtesy and dignity of the same hostess who welcomed the guests then, closed this delightful festival."

SOMERVILLE, MASS., ANNIVERSARY.—The 25th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Somerville was observed, March 21, 1867. A social entertainment was given in the new Town Hall on Winter Hill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE MARBURY FAMILY. Since the publication of my paper on the Hutcheson Family and its connections (Register, xx. 355), I have made some further discoveries respecting the Rev. Francis Marbury, father of Anne Hutcheson. I have found his will, which was proved, not in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but in the Consistory Court of London. Unfortunately, it was nuncupative, and therefore gives few particulars. It was made on the 25th of January and proved on the 14th of February, 1610-11. He is described as "Preacher and Parson of St. Martins in the Vintry, London." He bequeathed to each of his children, "beinge twelve in number," 200 marks. (This would make an aggregate of £1600, no small sum in those days.) To "Susan his eldest daughter," he gave £10 more. His wife, "Mrs. Marbury," was to "keepe all his said children at her owne charges one whole yeare after his decease, yf in the meane time she did not bestowe them in marriage or place them in service." At the end of that year such children as were of age were to have their portions, but could remain with their mother, if they chose, by paying her a proper allowance. The other children were to have their portions as they severally became of age, and in case any of them died during their minority, their portions were to go absolutely to their mother. To his maid servant he gave five marks. The residue of his personal estate he gave to his wife Bridget, whom he appointed sole executrix, and she proved the will.

This is meagre enough, it is true, but we get the important fact that there were no less than *twelve* children then living. In my paper before referred to (pp. 365-6) I enumerated *fourteen* children from the Alford Registers, of whom three were by the first wife. We also know, positively, that there was another son, Anthony (the second), who matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1623, aged 18, and was therefore born in 1608, after the family had quitted Alford for London. We are certain, therefore, that there were no less than *fifteen* children.

I may here mention that I have found in the Registers of St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London, under date of 9 March, 1613-14, the burial of "Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Marbury, Preacher, deceased," who was doubtless the second of that name, baptized at Alford, 20 Jan., 1604-5.

Now, of these *fifteen* children that we know of, I have already buried *four* at Alford, viz.: Mary, in 1585; Bridget (the first), in 1593; and Anthony (the first) and Elizabeth (the first), both in 1601. It is clear, therefore, that not only the second Anthony, but certainly one other child, must have been born in London, or there could not have been *twelve* at the date of Mr. Marbury's will.

Here comes in another valuable bit of testimony. Among the papers of the old antiquarian Randall Holme, at the British Museum, I found what appears to be the draft of a letter from him to a person in London, asking the latter to obtain some information about this very family. It is dated 2 July, 1656, and he wants the particulars in behalf of Mr. Stephen Marbury, then of Dublin, who was a son of Francis Marbury (described as a Goldsmith of London, deceased), and grandson of Mr. Marbury, "Parson of Walbrook, in London." (As Mr. Marbury was not connected with the Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, it may be well to mention that the stream so named ran through or near the parish of St. Martin's Vintry.)

Randall Holme gives a little sketch of the pedigree of the family, but mentions only the sons Francis (of whom we knew before) and Thomas (who, he says, was a Doctor in London), and three daughters, whose names he does not give, but who married respectively, "— Twyford, Co. Sa." (this was of course Susan, the eldest daughter), "— Skynner, of London," and "— Child, a preacher." Thomas is a new name, and increases the number of children to *sixteen*.

But, what is most interesting, he says that "Parson Marbury" had "*twenty* children," and, as we must undoubtedly add Catharine Scott to the number we have already obtained, we are thus quite able to account for no less than *seventeen*. It is also an interesting fact that Randall Holme names a *Catharine* as one of the daughters of Francis Marbury, the Goldsmith.

As the will states distinctly that Susan was the *eldest* daughter, and as there is no room for the baptism of Catharine at Alford, there can be little doubt, I think, that she was among the number born in London, and must have been less than five years old at her father's death. My former remark in reference to her, quoted by Mr. M. B. Scott in the Register, vol. xxi. p. 180, was not intended to express a doubt as to her

existence, but rather to indicate her proper position in the family record. The statement in her father's will proves that the final suggestion I then made was the correct one.

I shall be happy to send verbatim copies of Mr. Marbury's will and Mr. Randall Holme's letter, &c., if any one cares to have them.

London, 20 May, 1867.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

HUGH PETERS'S SERMON (*ante*, xx. 333).—In a pamphlet entitled *A Word to Mr. Peters and Two Words for the Parliament and Kingdom*, attributed by Dr. Felt (*ante*, v. 236) to Rev. Nathaniel Ward, it is stated, in a marginal note, that this sermon was not printed as delivered. The entire note is as follows:—

"Reader take notice this Sermon of his is printed, yet not as it was preacht, there are many things put in that he never delivered, and some things not printed in the book which he spake in the Pulpit; and in particular this antick gesture in lifting up his hands, and desiring all the people to do the like that gave their consent to the match, and his many impertinent circumlocutions about marrying the Parliament and City together are not printed, it seems he is ashamed of it, as well he might be." p. 12.

J. W. D.

MRS. MIRIAM HART (*ante*, p. 184) was a daughter of John and Mary (Hill) Breck, of Sherborn, Mass. Both Morse (*History of Sherborn*, p. 17) and Sibley (*History of Union*, p. 459) give the date of her birth, August 24, 1767, making her 99 years old at her death; which I presume is correct. D.

REV. NATHANIEL ROGERS (*ante*, v. 132, 137, 141-2; xvii. 48, 245; xxi. 172). I copied many years ago, from a common-place book of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, the following entries, which were in his handwriting:—

"The first sermo. y^t I p^ached was at Sprouston,* in Norf. mens: (Januar.) d. 23, 1619."

"John was borne at Cogshall in Essex, Jan. (11th m.) 1630.

"Nathanael was borne at Assington in Suffolk, Sept. 30, 1632.

"Samuel was borne at Assington in Suffolk, 11th m. (Jan.) 16, 1634."

In another place in the book is another record of Nathaniel's birth:—

"Nathanael natus Assingtoniæ, Septemb. 30, 1632."

These facts and dates are given, evidently from this record, in Mr. Augustus D. Rogers's article in the fifth volume of the Register; but it seems to me desirable to have the record preserved exactly as it was made.

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, in one part of the common-place book, has a "Daily Direction out of my uncle Rogers Treat. 4 c. 8:" showing that he considered Richard Rogers, author of the Seven Treatises, his uncle. In another place, he calls Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, son of Richard, his cousin. I presume Richard Rogers was his great uncle. Other entries mention his "father Crane," uncle "Sparhawk," "brother Sam," "brother Hudson," and his "sisters." J. W. D.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—"I hereby certify that Isaac Howard of Scituate in the County of Providence &c. Took Hepsosed Darbee a poor Widow Woman as She come to him in the Kings Highway in her sheft in sd Scituate aforesd to be his Wife and that they the sd Isaac and the sd Hepsosed was Lawfully joined Together in marriage the 7th day of April 1770 in the aforesd Highway in the presence of Capt Thomas Fry, Benajah Place and Benjamin Wells and others before me the Subscriber.

JEREMIAH ANGELL,

Recorded March 18, 1774,

Justice of the Peace.

Pr Gidn. Harris, Town Clerk."

The above is found in the records of Scituate, R. I. Can any one learned in the law tell us what rendered this extraordinary ceremony necessary? E. F. S.

JOHN HANCOCK. I copy the following advertisement from a file of London newspapers in my possession, tempore Cromwell.

"Heaven on Earth, or a Serious Discourse touching a well grounded assurance of men's everlasting Happiness and Blessedness. Discovering the Nature of Assurance, the possibility of attaining it, the Causes, Springs, and Degrees of it, with the resolution of several weighty questions.

"By Tho: Brooks, preacher of the Gospel, at Margaret's Fish-street Hill. Sold by John Hancock, in Popes-head Alley in Cornhill."

Was this John Hancock a progenitor of the celebrated J. H. ?

H. P. JR.

* Sprouston is two miles north of Norwich. Mr. Rogers (*ante* v. 132), mistaking a long s for an f, erroneously printed this name "sprouston." The latter parish is in Suffolk, not Norfolk.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

ARTHUR=JACKSON.—In Boston, June 6, William Arthur, an officer of the 3d U. S. Artillery, and Miss Alice B., daughter of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston.

COLBURN=CUTTER.—In Boston, May 1, by the Rev. James Reed. Arthur T. Colburn, of Boston, and Ellen S. Cutter, of Charlestown.

DEXTER=CHAPMAN.—At King's Chapel, Boston, April 30, Frederick Dexter and Susan, daughter of the late Jonathan Chapman.

GREENE=HULL.—At New York, May 9, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Brevet Major Charles T. Greene, U. S. Army, son of Major-General George S. Greene, of Rhode Island, and Miss Abby A. Hull, daughter of the late Charles R. Hull, of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HARVEY=LOW.—In Boston, March 21, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Thomas J. Harvey and Miss Abigail P. Low, both of Boston.

HOWARD=GAY.—In Boston, March 25, by Rev. Dr. George Putnam, assisted by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Joseph W. Howard and Miss Lillie D. Gay.

JEPSON=GARVEY.—In Boston, March 14, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Titus A. Jepson and Miss Rose Garvey, both of Boston.

PIERCE=WARD.—In Boston, April 3, Benjamin F. Pierce, of Dorchester, and Miss Lydia S. Ward, of N. Hampton, N. H.

RICHARDSON=VAN NOSTRAND.—In Boston, April 3, Mr. John D. Richardson and Miss Sarah E. Van Nostrand, both of South Boston, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer."

TOWNE=PUTNAM.—In Washington, D. C., April 23, by Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Wm. B. Towne, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., to Jennie S., daughter of Mr. Daniel Putnam, of Milford, N. H.

WESTON=VALENTINE.—In Roxbury, Feb. 28, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., of New York, S. M. Weston, Principal of the High School, and Miss Frances Erving, only daughter of the late Lawson Valentine, of Boston.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Rev. Dr. Joseph, Beverly, Mass., April 10, aged about 58 years. Dr. Abbott was born in Philadelphia, and was a graduate of the Andover Theological Seminary, in this State. In the year 1834, in the month of October, he was ordained pastor of the Dane street (Congregational) Church in Beverly, which position he held until two years ago, when he was obliged to discontinue preaching on account of ill health. Since that period, however, he has preached occasionally. He performed his Master's work faithfully and diligently, and lived to see some of the fruits of his labors.

He was beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who will most sincerely mourn his departure, and sympathize with his relatives in their bereavement. Perhaps the most fitting eulogy that can be applied to him, and give an adequate idea of his life of usefulness, is the fact that he had never made an enemy—no one was ever heard to say anything against him; which fittingly expresses his character and shows that his virtues were legion. He leaves three children, two sons and one daughter.

AIKEN, Hon. John, Andover, Mass., Feb. 11, aged 70 years. In early life he was a lawyer in Vermont, until he was chosen Agent of one of the manufacturing companies in Lowell, when he made that city the place of his residence, and was a highly valued member of Dr. Blanchard's church. He afterwards became the Treasurer of the Cocheo Manufacturing Company, whose mills are at Dover, N. H., and, if we mistake not, retained this office till his death.

Mr. Aiken was brother of Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., of Rutland, Vt., also of Judge Aiken, of Greenfield. He was an excellent man, and a firm, well-balanced Christian—a man to be missed in many circles.

AKERMAN, Benjamin, Esq., Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 20, aged 92 years. A man of sterling integrity.

ANDERSON, Alexander, Hingham, Feb. 14, aged 86 years. He was a prisoner in Dartmoor prison during the war of 1812-15.

ARMSTRONG, George W., Boston, March 23, aged 75 years. He was a Franklin medal scholar in the class of Edward Everett, served in the War of 1812-15. He was a first cousin of the late Gov. Samuel T. Armstrong.

AUSTIN, Thomas, Northfield, N. H., May 20, at the advanced age of 100 years and 9 months.

BACHE, Dallas Alexander, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey and President of the National Academy of Sciences, Newport, R. I. He was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1806, and was a gr. grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was a member of the principal scientific societies of the world, and his writings are numerous and valuable.

BARTLETT, Israel, Newburyport, April 29, aged 89 years and 3 months.

BARTLETT, Samuel C., Salisbury, N. H., March, aged 87 years. He left five children, among whom are Hon. Wm. H. Bartlett, of Concord, Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, of the Chicago University, and Rev. Joseph Bartlett, of Buxton, Me.

BLAKE, Samuel, Esq., Dorchester, March 2, aged 69 years and 9 months. A truly excellent man.

BRINLEY, Robert, Esq., died at his residence in Tyngsborough, on the 24th of March, at the advanced age of 92 years and 6 months. His father was Nathaniel, son of Col. Francis Brinley, of Roxbury, and his mother Catharine, was a daughter of Hon. George Cradock, of Boston, Vice Judge of the Court of Admiralty. The subject of this notice was born at the house in Roxbury of his uncle, Hon. Robert Auchmuty, a Vice Judge of the Admiralty, on the 27th of September, 1774. Intending to be a merchant, he entered the counting-room of Oliver Brewster, of Boston, and in the year 1797 formed a partnership in business with Hon. James Lloyd, formerly a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts. He passed several years in Europe, and soon after his return home, he gave up mercantile pursuits. On the the 22d of September, 1801, he was married to Elizabeth, only child of Hon. John Pitts, and granddaughter of Hon. Judge John Tyng, of Tyngsborough, and established himself in that town. In the language of an obituary in the Boston Transcript, "Having a very extensive landed estate to superintend, he devoted himself, to a late period of his life, to its management. He was in air and manner a gentleman of the old school. He was genial, urbane, hospitable, and with a hand open as

day to every object of benevolence or utility. He has gone to his rest with the universal respect and affectionate remembrance of the people among whom he moved unostentatiously for so many years."

BROWNE, Charles F., "Artemus Ward," Southampton, Eng., March 7.

BULLOCK, C. W., Philadelphia, April 12, aged 56 years. He was the inventor of the celebrated Bullock printing press. He had his leg crushed by some machinery, and gradually sank after amputation had been performed.

CLARK, Billy J., M.D., Glen Falls, N. Y., Feb. 20, aged 89 years. He was the originator of the first known Temperance Society in the world. On a stormy night in March, 1808, after a laborious day in visiting patients, and covered with snow and mud, he abruptly entered the study of Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, in Moreau, N. Y., and accosted him in this characteristic style: "Sir! we shall become a community of drunkards, unless something is done speedily to arrest the progress of intemperance." The minister heartily concurred, and the next step was a preliminary meeting at the licensed *tavern* of Capt. Peter L. Mawney, on April 13, 1808.

This meeting resolved to organize a Society, having for its "great and leading object" "wholly to abstain from ardent spirit," and appointed a committee of five (including Dr. C. and Rev. Mr. A.) to report a constitution at a subsequent meeting. This was held at the same house, on the 20th of April, and the "Union Temperance Society of Moreau and Northumberland" organized, with "by-laws" in twenty-four articles. The penalty for drinking "any kind of distilled spirits, except by advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease," was twenty-five cents; for offering them to other persons, the same fine; and for getting intoxicated, admonition and expulsion, or a fine of fifty cents and promise of reformation. It was long a vigorous society, and the seed-bed of many others. Dr. Clark was a native of Northampton, Mass. His moral sense was aroused against the evils of intemperance by his own experience while a lad as clerk in his father's store (then in Pownal, Vt.), when ardent spirits were a part of the groceries which he sold. He also founded the first medical society in New York State. His long life and great vigor are a commentary on the principles which he inculcated.

COLESWORTHY, Lieut. Daniel C., Jr., Chelsea, April 1, aged 31 years. He was a gentleman of high culture, generous feelings, and noble aspirations.

COURTHORPE, William, Esq., Grove Camberwell, May 13, 1866, Barrister at Law, Somerset Herald, and Registrar of the College of Arms, aged 57. This lamented gentleman was the only son of the late Thomas Courthorpe of Rotherhithe, Surrey, who was of the family of Courthorpes, of Wadhurst in Sussex, whose ancestor, Thomas Courthorpe of Courthorpe, was the third and youngest son of the first settler of the name at Wyleigh in that County.* Mr. William Courthorpe was born at Rotherhithe, 1808. In 1824 he was initiated into his future profession as private secretary to Francis Townsend, Esq., then Rouge Dragon, and subsequently Windsor Herald. In 1833 he became clerk to the office of Heralds College, was appointed Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, the same year, and was advanced to the office of Somerset Herald, Feb. 1850, and in 1859 was made Registrar of the College of Arms. He accompanied, as secretary, the several missions sent with the insignia of the Order of the Garter to the respected sovereigns of Turkey in 1856, Portugal 1858, Prussia 1861, Denmark and Hesse Darmstadt in 1865, and Belgium in 1866.

Mr. Courthorpe attained the highest skill in his profession, and his genealogical researches were characterized by sound judgment and extreme critical acumen. His works are numerous, and those given to the public consist of three editions of Debrett's Peerage (1834-36-38), one of Debrett's Baronetage (1835), an original work on the "Extinct Baronets," on the plan of the Synopsis of the Peerage by Sir Harris Nicolas, and a revised edition of the latter's works under the title of the Historic Peerage of England, 1857, to which he made several valuable additions and improvements; he is also author of Memoirs of Daniel Chamier, Minister of the Reformed Church, with notices of his descendants. In 1859 he wrote the description of the Rows Roll of the Earls of Warwick, the original of which, in English, is in the possession of the Duke of Manchester, and in Latin belongs to the College of Arms. He was also a contributor to the Collectanea Topographica et Genea-

logica, principally relating to manors in Sussex, and deeds of the descents of the Courthorpe families. When compiling a history of the Archbishopal Palace of Mayfield, Sussex, he was induced to enter into an investigation regarding the Reformer Wickliffe, which led to his discovering that the Vicar of Mayfield, and the Warden of Canterbury Hall, Oxford (bearing the name of John Wickliffe), were one and the same person, but not identical with the Reformer of the same name; thus clearing Wickliffe's memory from the grave charge made against him, viz., that a grudge against the Pope, for having deprived him of his benefice, was the main cause of his attacks on the Church of Rome.

In attendance upon his duties at Herald's College Mr. Courthorpe was ever most energetic, assiduous, and persevering; his manners were so affable and courteous that they endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, while his polite attention to strangers made him a general favorite; and whether in the pursuit of the business of the office, or in the courtesies of literary and friendly intercourse, he was held in such high esteem that his loss was very much felt and sincerely regretted. He is buried at Wadhurst, Sussex, in a vault belonging to the family. He married, in 1838, Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Gardiner, Rector of Llanvetherine in Monmouthshire, who survives him, but without issue.—H. A. B., *London*.

DAVIS, Sarah L., daughter of the late Thomas Davis, Newburyport, April 15, aged 36 years and 6 months.

DEVEREUX, Humphrey, Esq., Salem, June 1, aged 88 years. He was formerly one of the most eminent merchants of that city. He was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1798, of which he was the last survivor. By his decease the number of the alumni of Harvard College who took their first degree before the beginning of the century in 1801 is reduced to 7, viz.: Hon. Samuel Thacher, of Bangor, class of 1793; Doctor James Jackson, of Boston (1796); Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia (1791); Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware; Rev. Dr. H. Moore; Samuel D. Parker, Esq. (1799), and Dr. Isaac Lincoln (1800).

DOWNSING, Samuel, Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 17. He is said to be the last but two of the soldiers of the war of Independence. He was born near Exeter, N. H., Nov. 30, 1761, and enlisted when 16 years of age, and was

* The Courthorpes were mentioned in Sussex as early as the reign of Edward I., when three brothers held different estates there.

sent with others to guard baggage trains to Springfield, Mass. He was afterwards stationed in New Jersey, West Point, Saratoga, Schenectady, Johnstown and other places, participating in the campaign that resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne, and also at the engagement at Pine Bridge. His third winter in the army was spent at Newburgh, and there he received his discharge when peace was declared. Returning to New Hampshire he was married, and moved with his wife to Edinburgh. He received his first pension under the law passed March 18th, 1813, his papers bearing the autograph of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War.

Mr. Downing's wife died several years since, and of thirteen children only two survive. The old gentleman took much interest in the late rebellion, and frequently expressed a wish to have strength enough to assist the government. Three of his grandsons were in the Union Army. The deceased was a man a little above the medium height, and stoutly made. His health was generally good. It will be recollected that on the 30th of November, 1861 (which he claimed was his hundredth birthday), Mr. Downing cut down a hemlock tree 22 inches in diameter, a black cherry tree measuring a foot in diameter, and then digging a hole through the snow and frost, planted a small tree.

EAMES, Mrs. Julia (Ellis), wife of Daniel Eames, Esq., Hopkinton, April 27, aged 61 years.

ELIOT, Henry, Roxbury, May 22, aged 71 years and 10 months. He was a native of Boston, and the son of the late Ephraim Eliot, M.D., of Boston. The son inherited the well known antiquarian and historical tastes of his father, whose "History of the New North Church" is well known among native Bostonians.

EVANS, Hon. George, Portland, Maine, April 6, aged 70.

The deceased was born at Hallowell, Me., Jan. 12, 1797, grad. at Bowdoin College in 1815, and studied and adopted the profession of law, opening an office in Gardiner. He was for several years a member of the Legislature, and in 1829 was speaker of the House. He was elected to the lower branch of Congress the same year, served twelve years in the House, and in 1841 he was elected United States Senator, as a Whig, and was an active member of that body. Mr. Evans understood the financial questions of the day as well as any Senator. The Whig members of

the Maine Legislature proposed him as a candidate for Vice President in 1844, but his name was not pressed in the National Convention held that year. The Democrats having the ascendancy in Maine, Mr. Evans retired to private life at the close of his term in 1847, but was subsequently a member of the Board of Claims against Mexico, and for three years Attorney General of Maine. He was twenty years ago the leading statesman of Maine, and her most eminent lawyer. He has been a member of the Democratic party since the disorganization of the Whig party, though not active in politics.

FISKE, Mrs. Jerusha (Norton), widow of the late Josiah J. Fiske, of Wrentham, aged 78 years.

GERRY, Elbridge, New York, May 18, aged 74 years. He was son of the late Gov. Elbridge Gerry, a grad. of H. C. of the class of 1813. He was at one period Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

GILMORE, Joseph A., Ex-Gov. of N. H., April 17, in the 56th year of his age. He was a native of Weston, Vt., and went to Boston in 1826, where he resided until his removal to N. H. in 1813. He was President of the Senate in 1859, and Governor in 1863 and 1864.

GOODELL, Rev. William, Philadelphia, Feb. 18, aged 75 years. He was for many years a missionary in Turkey.

HARKER, Simon, printer and phonographer, Carlisle (Eng.), March 4, aged about 50 years. He was a rapid and accurate verbatim reporter, and was once connected with the Traveller of this city, which thus speaks of him:—

The deceased was a sharp, rapid and very ready writer, turning his thoughts with perfect freedom to the many subjects of an entirely different character that daily demand the attention of the public journalist. His system of reporting was stenographic, with numerous improvements of his own, which he regarded as superior to those in use in America. As a reviewer of new publications he also achieved an excellent reputation. His very truthful criticism of Longfellow's poem of "Hiawatha," in particular, created a decided sensation in literary circles, received the endorsement of many versed in literature and science, and contributed very largely to the sale of the poem.

HATHAWAY, Hon. Samuel G., Solon, Courtland Co., N. Y., May 2, aged 87 years. He was born at or near Free-town, Bristol Co., Mass., in or about the year 1780, and was apprenticed to Peter Nichols to learn the trade of a blacksmith. At the termination of his

apprenticeship he started, on foot and alone, to seek his fortune in the world, carrying all his effects, save his clothing, in a bundle tied with a pocket handkerchief. When an old man he used to say that he never forgot the sensation he experienced, as he turned around upon the hill near the Congregational Church, to take a farewell look at Assonet Village in Freetown, where till then his life had been spent. That part of the State of New York in which he settled was then (1804) comparatively new, and his energy, activity and skill soon made him a leading spirit in that community, so that he was widely known as a public man for at least half a century, filling every office from commissioner of highways to member of Congress, and for several years held a seat both in the Assembly and Senate of the State, and was appointed to Major General of Militia. He was a lineal descendant of Colonel Ebenezer Hathaway, who was born in Taunton (now Berkley), May 26th, 1689, removed to Freetown about 1704, married Hannah Shaw, March 8, 1711, commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1748, chosen a Selectman of Freetown in 1752 and 1753, and died Feb. 16, 1768. The house erected by Col. Ebenezer Hathaway, and where, one hundred and ten years ago, he kept a tavern, is still standing, an interesting relic of the past. E. W. P.

HAWES, Rev. Joel, D.D., Hartford, June 3, aged 78 years. He was the oldest pastor in Connecticut. For his works, vide *Allibone in loco*.

HOLMES, Paraclete, Kingston, Feb. 23; a well known sea captain, and an honest man.

HORT, Prof. Benjamin T., son of Rev. Benjamin R. and Lucinda Freeman, of Windham, N. H., born in Boston, Oct. 18, 1820, died at Greencastle, Indiana, May 24, 1867; grad. at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; was successively Principal of the High School at Middletown, Conn. and at Chelsea, Mass., and President of the Collegiate Institute at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and of the Female College at Indianapolis. In 1858 he was elected Prof. of Belles Lettres in Asbury College at Greencastle, Indiana, where he continued till his death.

He was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, of great energy of character, was eminently successful as an educator, and had the satisfaction of seeing the New England methods of education introduced into the common schools of his adopted State.

Hudson, Anna, daughter of Charles H.

Hudson, Esq., of Roxbury, Groveland, March 3. She was a granddaughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Balch, Senior, of Salem, and was born at Newburyport, April 23, 1842.

JENKINS, Thomas J., Billerica, Mass., April 9, aged 61 years and 3 months. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

KIMBALL, Hon. Edmund, Bradford, Feb. 19, aged about 55 years.

LAKIN, Miss Elizabeth, Charlestown, Mass., March 11, aged 69, daughter of the late David Lakin, of Boston.

LORING, J. Jones, Hopkinton, April 27, aged 57 years.

LUNT, Silas, Newburyport, June 2, aged 92 years. He was the oldest citizen of Newburyport, and retained his faculties till the last.

MERROW, Almira J., in West Newfield, Me., April 19, aged 18 years, 2 months and 17 days. She was born in N. and was the daughter of Charles and Hannah (Davis) Merrow and sixth in descent from Dr. Samuel Merrow, of (Oyster River) Dover, N. H.

NICHOLS, Margaret, at Freetown, April 1, aged 80 years, 1 month, 11 days, relict of Capt. John Nichols, and daughter of Ephraim Winslow, Esq. and wife Hannah.

NICHOLS, Rev. John, Beverly, Feb. 24, aged 53 years. He had been pastor of the First Universalist Church in Beverly about 10 years, and was one or more years a member of the General Court. He leaves a wife and two children.

PARKER, Rev. Clement, Farmington, N.H., Feb. 25, aged 85 years. Born in Coventry, Conn., he commenced his ministry in Vt., preaching at Cabot and other places, was settled at Auburn, N. H., Feb. 19, 1817, and dismissed Oct. 26, 1825. He then preached at Farmington and Milton about two years, and afterwards to the 2d Congregational Church in York, Me., and in Aetion and South Sanford, Me., till within the past few years when he has been enfeebled by age. His wife died about three and a half years since. He was a faithful, devoted and loved minister.

PERRY, Calvin, of Natick, at the Mass. General Hospital, Boston, March 12, aged 51 years and 6 months.

PFALTZ, Augustus, Saxonville, Mass, Mar. 2. The deceased had been for many years the foreman of the dye house of the Saxonville Mills, was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, and was well read in general literature. His integrity was unexceptionable, and he was held in high esteem by all the people. As it respects the Christian religion, he was an avowed sceptic, and endeavored

to defend his "refuge of lies" with an ability that commanded respect. But as he drew near the invisible world, his scepticism vanished like the dew before the sun. He immediately turned his attention to the offer of salvation to sinners by the Gospel through Christ, and in despair of security elsewhere, he cast himself on the Saviour with the trust of a child, and was saved. His rapture was inexpressible; and after warning some of his friends who were similarly sceptical with an eloquence and power that moved them to tears, and astonished others who sympathized with him in the love of Jesus, he passed triumphantly to the better land.

PHILLIPS, Jonas B., a prominent lawyer, politician and author, New York, May 15. He was the author of about seventy dramas, including "Nick of the Woods," "My New Wife and Old Umbrella," and other popular plays.

PRATT, Miss Sarah Pickering, daughter of the late William Pratt, Boston, Nov. 22, 1866, aged 59 years. Miss Pratt left in her will ten thousand dollars and a very valuable collection of shells to the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Society have now been placed in possession of this handsome bequest. The collection of shells is very valuable, having been perfected with great care. It is gratifying to see the wealthy thus contributing to give additional interest to an institution which is doing great good in the community by imparting information upon many interesting subjects connected with the study to which it is specially devoted.

SMITH, Hon. Albert, Boston, May 28, aged 70 years. He was formerly U. S. Marshal of Maine, and at one time member of Congress. He was a brother of Admiral Smith of the United States Navy, and was born at Hanover in this State.

STEARNS, Major George L., Medford, April 10, aged about 60 years. He was the head of the firm of Geo. L. Stearns & Co. (W. J. Bride), of 129 Milk street, one of the heaviest houses in New England in the lead and patent pipe business.

To friends in the country at large, he has chiefly been known for his patient and self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of freedom, first distinguishing himself in the Kansas troubles of the last decade. His contributions have been generous, one single gift in 1854 of thereabouts, for the border cause, amounting to \$7000. He was at one time owner of the Boston *Commonwealth*, a daily newspaper, and, after the surrender of Lee, published for some time at his own expense a weekly paper bearing on recon-

struction, and advocating negro suffrage, called *The Right Way*, of which 50,000 copies were circulated some weeks.

STREETER, Rev. Sebastian, Somerville, June 2, aged 84 years. He was born in April, 1783, in what was then the town of Hoosac, and is now the town of Adams. His family early removed to Swansea, N. H., where his childhood and youth were spent. When eighteen years of age he began to teach in Swansea, and at that time he was warmly interested in the theological views which he has spent his life in inculcating. He preached his first sermon in 1802, not intending at the time to make the ministry his profession, as he had the practice of the law in view. The news of his having spoken, however, soon spread abroad, and at the earnest solicitations of friends he spent about a year in travelling through Maine and New Hampshire, lecturing on his way in many places. He shares with Murray the honor of being persecuted; at one time he was assaulted with stones.

He was married when about twenty-four years of age, and his wife survives him. In 1807, he was settled in Ware, N. H., at which place he remained four years, and then removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he worked in the ministry about the same length of time. About the close of the war of 1812-14 he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he succeeded Rev. Father Ballou. He spent nine or ten years in this place. From there he came to Boston, and was installed as pastor of the Hanover-street Church, May 13, 1824, and that parish enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity under his ministry.

SPERRY, Henry, Billerica, March 10, aged 52 years. A well known master builder.

TENNEY, Rev. Asa, Concord, N. H., March 1, in the 67th year of his age.

Mr. Tenney was born in Corinth, Vt., Feb. 4, 1801. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith—was hopefully converted at the age of 17, and began to study for the ministry at 21, with Rev. Grant Powers of Haverhill, and finished with Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of Dartmouth College. He was licensed to preach by the Orange Association in Nov. 1827, after which he preached as a missionary of the N. H. M. S. to the Congregational churches in Groton and Hebron five years, during which 71 were added to the two churches. On the organization of the Congregational church in West Concord, April 22, 1833, he was installed its pastor, and continued such till his death. He left a record of 312 added to the church, 139 baptisms, 493

funerals attended, and 268 marriages solemnized. He preached in all about 7,000 times. He leaves a wife, two sons, one a physician, and the other, Rev. Edward P., who m. Miss Ellen Weeks, of Lowell, and lives in Manchester, Mass., and a married daughter residing in Illinois. He was a most watchful, laborious and useful pastor, and a plain, original and effective preacher. Though comparatively not a learned, nor an eloquent orator, he accomplished well the work his Master gave him to do, and is now, doubtless, reaping the reward of a "good minister of Jesus Christ."

TOMBS, Mrs. Eliza S., widow of the late Edward H. Tombs, Boston, April 13, aged 42 years.

TOMBS, Joseph, Newton Centre, April 14, aged 82 years.

WALCOTT, Mrs. Harriet N. (Tolman), wife of Samuel Walcott, New York, June 7, aged 36 years.

WASHINGTON, Samuel, Delhi, Ohio, Mar. 18, aged 81 years. He was the grandson of Samuel, brother of George Washington, and his nearest remaining relative.

WEBSTER, Mrs. Jenette, Salisbury, N. H., March 17, aged 78 years. She was the widow of the late Jonathan P. Webster, and daughter of Ira Wilkins formerly of Boston.

WHITING, Dr. Augustus, Charlestown, May 3, aged 72 years and 2 months. He was the oldest physician of that city.

WHITNEY, Dea. David, Westminster, Mar. 25, aged 99 years, 7 months and 9 days.

He was born and always lived in the same house, and on the same farm, where his father settled in 1752.

He has enjoyed a life of uninterrupted health, having never had occasion to call medical attendance since he was ten years old, at which time his life was despaired of, but was apparently saved by the skill of a camp doctor, then stationed at Rutland, Mass., as prisoner of war, his attendance being suggested by other Dutch prisoners then boarding at his father's house. Being eight years old when the revolutionary war broke out, he remembered and would relate many incidents of those times. He was able to perform light work till within two or three years of his death.

WHITTIER, Leonard, Haverhill, April 26, aged 67 years. He was one of the oldest shoe manufacturers of that place, having been engaged in the business forty years.

WINSLOW, Abner, Freetown, April 10, aged 62 years, 11 months and 2 days. The deceased was the eldest son of John Winslow and wife Keziah Hinds, and was born in Freetown, May 8th, 1804; grandson of Abner Winslow and wife Rebecca Hathaway; gr.-grandson of John Winslow and wife Betty Hathaway; gr.-gr.-grandson of Lieut. Job Winslow, who died in Freetown, July 14th, 1720, and gr.-gr.-gr.-grandson of Kenelm Winslow the emigrant, who was one of the 26 original proprietors of Freetown at its purchase of the Indians in April, 1659.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by Wm. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

FAIRBANKS, Hon. Stephen, a resident member, died in Boston, Sept. 10, 1866, aged 82 years. He was born in Dedham, Mass., Feb. 5, 1784; his father was Israel Fairbanks, who moved to Franconstown, N. H., when Stephen was about fifteen years of age, at which time the son came to Boston, and here, or in its vicinity, was apprenticed to the trade of a saddler and harness maker. At the age of 21 he engaged in business for himself, and the same year (1801) was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of which institution he was, thirty-one years afterwards, chosen President. He was also re-elected to the same office in the following years of 1836 and 1837. Mr. Fairbanks early relinquished the mechanical profession in which he was first engaged, and entered upon the hardware business, which he pursued until 1846, at which time he became connected with the Western Railroad Corporation. He was chosen one of the Directors at the annual election of officers, Feb. 11th. of that year, and in 1848 was made their Treasurer, which office he held for eighteen years.

In 1807 Mr. Fairbanks m. Abby Parker, only dau. of Capt. Thomas Parker, a highly respectable naval officer. They had three children, all of whom, with their

parents, are now deceased, viz.:—*Henry Parker*; *George Frederic*, who died when eleven years of age; *Caroline Louisa*, who m. Rev. Wm. O. Moseley, and died in 1846.

Mr. F. served on the School Committee for some time; was a member of the Mass. Legislature and Senate several years; President of the Mass. Temperance Society; Trustee on the part of the State, of the Blind Asylum; Treasurer of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America," and of the Idiotic School; and was an active member of many of the philanthropic societies and institutions in the City of Boston.

"Mr. Fairbanks not only gave freely of his time to the public, but liberally of his means. His aim was to be a *useful* man in the community in which he lived. He was a Christian believer, and sought to live as he believed. He died, supported by that hope which is full of immortality."

HALE, Hon. Salma, of Keene, N. H., a corresponding member, died Nov. 19, 1866, aged 79 years. He was a descendant of Thomas Hale, who came to Newbury from England in 1635. His great-grandson, Edmund Hale, was the father of Joseph Hale, who held the office of a Coroner in the County of Rockingham in the Province of New Hampshire, under a commission from Sir John Wentworth, bearing date Dec. 15, 1772. His son, David, married Hannah Emerson, of Haverhill, whose ancestor was of the family of Hannah (Emerson) Dustin, of heroic memory, and Salma, his third son and child, was born at Alstead, N. H., March 7, 1787. At the age of about thirteen, he was placed in the office of the Farmers' Museum, a newspaper published at Walpole, N. H., where he learned the trade of a printer; and when he had just passed the age of eighteen, he became the editor of a republican journal at that place called the "Political Observatory." He was a student at law in the office of the Hon. Roger Vose, with whom, as well as with Samuel Dinsmore, afterwards Governor of the State, and the Hon. Phineas Handerson, he pursued the study of that profession. But in 1812 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cheshire, then comprising also the present County of Sullivan, and went to reside in Keene about 1813. Changes were made in the constitution of the Court from time to time, but he continued to hold the office of Clerk of that Court, with the exception of a few years, and of the Superior Court of Judicature from early in May, 1817, until about May, 1834, and in October of that year entered the Bar. In 1816 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by a larger number of votes than any other candidate, the election being then by a general ticket. He sat in Congress during one term only, for the years 1817-18, 1818-19, declined a re-election, and resumed the duties of his office at Keene. He was a Trustee of "Dartmouth University" under the act which led to the famous "Dartmouth College Case," also of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and held the office of Secretary to the Commissioners under the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent for determining part of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and Great Britain. He was also a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and of the State Senate. In 1820 he married Sarah K. King, who died April 19th, 1865. He was fond of the study of the languages, and was a proficient in several, and wrote with precision, conciseness and elegance. His early associations gave him an interest in American history, and, while in Congress, he conceived the idea of writing upon that subject. Subsequently a prize of four hundred dollars offered by the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres for the best school history of the United States was awarded to him. His work, published in 1825, was for a long series of years extensively used as a school book, and was republished also in England. He wrote the "Annals of Keene," contributed extensively to newspapers and literary periodicals, and passed a large part of his life in historical and literary pursuits, for which he was peculiarly fitted by the qualities of his mind and by his tastes. He took an early and active interest in the subjects of temperance and education, while in Congress opposed the Missouri Compromise, and was subsequently an earnest and consistent opponent of negro slavery. He was made a corresponding member of the Society in 1847.—[*Cont.*]

BLAKE, Samuel, a resident member, died in Dorchester, March 2, 1867, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 69. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from William and Agnes Blake, of Dorchester, through Elder James,² Deacon James,³ James,⁴ "the Annalist," Samuel,⁵ Jonathan,⁶ His ancestry is traced back four generations, in England, prior to his emigrant ancestor, William, who was born in 1594. John Blake, gr.-gr.-grandfather of the latter, of Little Baddow, Co. of Essex, lived—if statements made to us are correct—in the reign of Henry VII.

William Blake came to Dorchester, it is supposed, in 1630, and went to Springfield with William Pyncheon and others of Roxbury in 1636, but returned, probably, in 1637, and in 1645 and after was chosen one of the Selectmen of the town of Dorchester. He was also Recorder for the Town, Clerk of the Writs for the Co. of Suffolk, and "Clerk of y^e Training-band." He died 25: 8: 1663, in the 69th year of his age. His widow, Agnes, deceased July 22, 1678. Their second son, James,² born in 1623, was a Selectman, Rater, Constable, Deputy to General Court, Clerk of the Writs, Recorder, Deacon of the Church, and afterwards Ruling Elder. The house is still standing built by him about 1650, or near the time, probably, of his marriage to Elizabeth, dau. of Deacon Edward Clap. Elder James Blake died June 28, 1709, aged 77. James,³ eldest son and child of James² and Elizabeth (Clap) Blake, born Aug. 15, 1652, was one of the Selectmen, Deacon of the Church, and held various other offices. He m. Hannah Macy, Feb. 6, 1681, d. June 1, 1683, aged 23; and for a second wife, Ruth Batchelder, m. July 8, 1684. The latter died in the 90th year of her age, Jan. 11, 1752. Deacon James died Oct. 22, 1732, aged 80. James,⁴ eldest son of James³ and Ruth (Batchelder) Blake, b. April 30, 1688, m. Wait Simpson. She was born in Boston, in 1684, and died in Dorchester, May 22, 1753, in the 69th year of her age. He died Dec. 4, 1750, in the 63d year of his age. He was a Selectman, Assessor, Town Treasurer and Town Clerk. He was, also, one of the most noted land surveyors of his day, and actually surveyed "the whole of the then extensive town of Dorchester." He was the author of the *Annals of Dorchester*, which gives an account of the principal events and transactions that occurred in the town for one hundred and twenty years, until the author's decease. His son, Samuel, it is supposed, continued the Annals from 1750 to 1753 inclusive, and would, probably, have written them for many years after, had he not been cut off, suddenly, by death, on the 1st of May, 1754. The work was printed in 1846, being number two of the Collections of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society. It is a valuable book. Samuel,⁵ the eldest son of James (the Annalist) by his wife Wait (Simpson) Blake, was born Sept. 6, 1715: m., June 5, 1746, Patience White, dau. of Edward and Patience White, of Dorchester. Samuel Blake was an important man in the town, often employed in surveying land, settling estates, &c. He died in the prime of life, of a fever, May 1, 1754, in the 39th year of his age. Their children "were distinguished for their practical good sense, inflexible integrity, and moral worth." Jonathan,⁶ the third son and fifth child of Samuel and Patience (White) Blake, born Jan. 1, 1749; m. Sarah, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Fessenden) Pierce, Oct. 14, 1773. Mr. Jonathan Blake served five campaigns in the army of the Revolution and was Adjutant at Rhode Island. He was sick with the dysentery at Ticonderoga, and, in common with others, passed through many privations and sufferings. In 1781, he sold his house in Dorchester and purchased a small farm in Warwick, then in Hampshire, now in Franklin Co., Mass., a town that was incorporated in 1763, eighteen years previous to the removal thither of Mr. Blake. "The town was granted to a company belonging to Roxbury, for military services. It was at first called 'Roxbury Canada,' or 'Gardner's Canada.'" Well do we remember the appearance of this Mr. Jonathan Blake, who, about forty years ago, used to pay annual visits to his relatives and friends in Dorchester and its vicinity at the time of the then "General Election," or the last week in May, extending his welcome tarry into the pleasant month of June. In regard to his personal appearance we can readily endorse what has been said of him by another. "He was the handsomest old gentleman I have ever seen; his form was erect, his step elastic, his face beautiful; he invariably dressed in what was denominated small clothes, that is, breeches and long stockings, with large silver shoe and knee buckles." He was as good as he was neat and precise. He was the joy of the social circle, the delight of every heart; a fine model of a "Christian gentleman," pleasant, communicative, in every respect agreeable. If virtues were in any degree hereditary, how could the children of such ancestors fail of being peculiarly good and wise? Though this may not, strictly, in all its bearings, be the full result, we see many of the peculiarities and prominent traits of character that belonged to the parents manifested, strongly, in their offspring.

Samuel⁷ Blake—our member, who bore the name of his grandfather—was the youngest son and child of Jonathan and Sarah (Pierce) Blake; of whom two daughters only survive. He was born in Warwick, May 19, 1797; m. Betsey Fay, Oct. 1, 1820. She was dau. of Samuel and Lucy (Mayo) Fay, born at Warwick, July 4, 1798, and died there May 13, 1827, of consumption. He married, 2d, Lucretia Hildreth, dau. of Joseph and Persis Hildreth, of Bolton, Dec. 4, 1831. She was born

in West Boylston, Jan. 22, 1803, and died at Lowell, June 28, 1846. By his first marriage he had *Mary Elizabeth*,^s who m. Alfred Nutter; *Lucy*,^s m. Nahum Jones; *Melinda Pike*,^s m. Thomas Payson. By his second marriage he had *Horace Hildreth*,^s *Joseph Pierce*,^s *Sarah Goodell*,^s m. John Wilder Smith. The two eldest children were born in Boston, the other four in Warwick. They all survive.

Mr. Samuel Blake was engaged in business in Boston from 1817 to 1823, when he removed to Warwick and was employed in farming and in teaming from Boston to Warwick and Northfield until 1840. In 1841 he resided in Lowell, and in 1853 settled in Dorchester. He connected himself with the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, of which institution he was a very important member. He was for several years before his decease their assistant Librarian. Appropriate resolutions were passed by the Association, on the day of his funeral (March 5th). We make the following extracts:

“Resolved, That in the life of Mr. Blake we recognize a just portraiture of the manhood, the frankness, the industry, the integrity, and the unostentatious goodness of the honored original Pilgrim stock of New England, whereof he was a dutiful and devoted son, and whose sterling principles of patriotism and piety it was ever his endeavor faithfully to illustrate and charitably to enforce.

“Resolved, That we record with grateful memories the wise counsels and the self forgetful devotion to the interests of this Society, and to its work, which characterized the fraternal and official relations of our late associate; nor would we forget his other abundant and exemplary labors of love in kindred spheres; in all which the geniality of his ever cheerful spirit not only lightened the burdens of his fellows, but largely increased the results of their labors.”

In 1857 Mr. Blake published his genealogical work entitled *Blake Family*, 8vo., pp. 140, which will immortalize his name, as we hope and trust, like that of his great-grandfather, “James, the Annalist.” In some respects Samuel will be the more memorable, as his is an indispensable household book among the family and kindred, and will be looked upon as such to the latest generations. We know no book of the kind, that we have had the privilege of consulting, that has appeared to us so accurate, from the first to the ninth generations, as this “genealogical history” contributed by our departed member. He joined the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1860, and was ever afterwards one of its most punctual, faithful and interested members.

He had many of the strong points and qualities of a *true Blake*, namely, an upright and a downright honesty, truthfulness, plainness of speech, an unmistakable sincerity. Some writer has said, sarcastically, that language was given us to conceal our thoughts. With Mr. B. the words seemed the synonyms of his honest thoughts, an unfolding, so to speak, of the heart. He was punctual, methodical, exact; more than punctual, as some might term it, in his attendance at meetings where he was interested, being present there long before the appointed time for the commencement of the exercises. He was a kind, sociable, sympathizing neighbor, relative and friend, obliging and useful, according to his means and opportunities—a plain, straight-forward, good man. His ledger book of life seemed so properly balanced that when the time came for him to die, he had nought to do but to depart in peace; and thus was his exit. Sudden to many others, but not so, apparently, to himself, he passed away, leaving behind him the lasting memorial of a good name.

Mr. Blake had a strong desire that a monument should be erected, in the old burial ground, to the memory of his first ancestor, William Blake. We hope that kind hearts and hands may yet be found ready to carry out the project. On page 14 of his book, referring to William and his wife Agnes, he says:—“Sad to relate, no memento is to be found to tell the spot where they repose. This is much to be regretted, and it seems no more than an act of justice that his descendants should appropriately mark the spot of the resting-place of one who was a pioneer to this then wild wilderness, who, without doubt, labored and suffered much, in faith and hope, that his offspring might enjoy a bounteous harvest. Though his first bequest was but a trifle, yet it served to show the principle and the taste of the man, and was much for him and the times in which he lived. The grave-stones of his descendants, of the successive generations of the family, to the present time, have been righted up, or re-set, and cleansed of the accumulated moss which had rendered them almost illegible for years (by the writer), and now they stand renovated, telling their short but truthful story, of the quick succession of the generations of men; and leading our thoughts back to the early settlements of New England, to contemplate their hardships, their sacrifices and their trials.”

Like the patriarch Jacob, he earnestly desired to be buried with his fathers. His

lyly reposes on the spot selected by himself—by the side of his revered ancestors—the place he so often and so fondly visited and where he loved to linger.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, March 6, 1867.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the society's rooms, No. 13 Bromfield Street, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, presiding.

John H. Sheppard, A. M., the librarian, reported, as donations since the last meeting, twelve volumes and thirteen pamphlets.

Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M., the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership from Rev. William H. Brooks, D. D. and Rev. Albert H. Plumb, of Chelsea; Rev. Christopher Cushing, of North Brookfield; James M. Battles, of Dedham; and George H. Everett, Charles H. Woodwell, John T. Haslam and John A. Loring, of Boston.

One corresponding and ten resident members, nominated by the Board of Directors, were balloted for and elected.

Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough, read a second paper on the Old Marlborough Association, containing biographical notices of members of that association, who belonged to a former generation, some of whom were men of mark, eminent in their day and whose influence is still felt in the communities to which they belonged. Among those of whom he made mention were Cook and Bridge of East Sudbury [Wayland], Smith and Packard of Marlborough, Goss of Bolton, John Mellen of Sterling, John Martyn of Northborough, Jacob Bigelow of Sudbury and Jonathan Newell of Stow. He also gave some account of John Secomb of Harvard, who, among other poetical effusions, was the author of the famous ditty entitled "Father Abbey's Will," and who, we were told, was one of the few ministers in this region who approved of the course taken by Whitfield, Tenent and others to create revivals of religion. He spoke also of Morse of Boylston, and Buckminster of Rutland, father of Dr. Buckminster of Portsmouth and grandfather of the late eloquent minister of Brattle Square Church, of the same name. In connection with the notice of Morse of Boylston, he read a tribute to his memory in blank verse, written by the late Thaddeus M. Harris of Dorchester, who, when driven from his home by the burning of Charlestown, at the battle of Bunker Hill, being then a child of ten years, found shelter and a home in the family of the good minister of Boylston, where he remained many years and by whom he was fitted for college.

It is understood that a volume of Dr. Allen's notices of the clergy of the old Marlborough Association will soon be published, under the auspices of the Worcester Association.

Hon. Asa Millett, M. D., of Bridgewater, exhibited some of the writings and records of Rev. Mr. Angier, an early minister in that town.

Boston, April 3.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Dorus Clarke, A. M., of Waltham, in the chair.

The librarian reported the gift, since the last meeting, of 47 volumes, 26 pamphlets, 3 Mss. volumes and a large number of newspapers.

The corresponding secretary's report announced the acceptance of William Smith Ellis, of Charlwood, Surrey, England, as a corresponding member; and of Rev. Joseph M. Finetti, of Brookline; Rev. James H. Fitts, of West Boylston; Cyrus Woodman, of Cambridge; and of Lewis B. Bayley, William E. Bicknell, Alexander J. Stone, James P. Bush, and William Stowe, of Boston, as resident members.

The Board of Directors nominated five candidates for resident membership, all of whom were elected.

Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington, read a paper on the history of Slavery in Massachusetts. He said that slavery grew out of what was denominated a system of apprenticeship, both of which originated in Virginia. The demand for laborers was great, and efforts were made by the agents of the colony in England to supply the demand; and hence they induced poor people to embark for America on condition that they should labor, after they arrived in this country, for a period sufficiently long to pay for their passage. When they arrived here they were offered for sale, or rather their services were offered to those who would pay the shippers their bill for bringing the emigrants to the country. The shippers taking advantage of the demand, so increased the charges for the passage, that the period for which their labors were sold was about ten years. In the midst of this state of things a Dutch ship arrived in Virginia (1620) with about twenty negroes on board, which were offered for sale. They of course found a ready market. This was the introduction of slav-

ery into this country; and hence slavery was established before the New England colonies were planted.

Slavery as a system never had any legal existence in Massachusetts. A few slaves were smuggled into the colony from time to time, but the law of the colony was against it; and as early as 1641 the General Court passed an order excluding slavery; and in 1645, James Smith of Boston brought two slaves and sold them—whereupon, the fact being brought to the knowledge of the Court, it was ordered the negroes be sent back to their own country, and that Smith and his mate be “laid hold on,” and made to answer for their doings. In 1646, the General Court passed a law against the slave trade, denouncing it as “man-stealing.”

But notwithstanding this action on the part of the Court, and the general sentiment of the people, slaves in small numbers were from time to time brought into the colony, and even offered for sale in the public market. But whenever any case was brought into court, the slave was set free, either by the Court itself or by the jury. But this aggressive system found countenance with those who could make profits from this unlawful traffic, and the new rum manufactured in the colony was sent to Africa and in some cases negroes were received in return.

But slavery, though it was tolerated to some extent in New England, existed here in a modified form. The slaves, as far as they were found in Massachusetts, were generally employed as domestics or body servants, and enjoyed the comforts of other laborers. They also enjoyed all the religious rites and privileges common to the rest of the community. Our church records are full of cases of their enjoying the rites of baptism, and the Lord's Supper; and our laws protected them in their marriage rights—privileges which have generally been denied to slaves in the Southern States.

When our fathers found that slavery had in a clandestine manner stolen into the colony, in opposition to the moral sentiment of the people, they resolved to extirpate it. Consequently, in 1766, the House of Delegates passed a bill to abolish it; but it was lost in the upper house, for Hutchinson, the royal Governor, withheld his assent, saying he acted under the instructions of the ministry. A similar bill passed during the administration of Gov. Gage, with the same result.

But in 1780, when our Constitution, which declares that all men are born free and equal, was adopted, the work of abolition was perfected; for the Court at once decided that our organic law absolutely set every slave free. It is also worthy of remark that many of the slaves in Massachusetts served as soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and were generally made free by their masters.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, read a letter from Rev. Dr. Pond, of Bangor, giving an account of Rev. Jonathan Fisher, late of Bluehill, Maine, a man of wonderful industry, ingenuity and versatility of genius.

William Reed Deane followed, reading a particular notice of Rev. Mr. Fisher, and of the remarkable accomplishments of his industry, which combined the profession of a minister, a farmer, a mechanic, and an artist, the walls of his house being hung with his own paintings. He was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1792; was a great linguist, and wrote a Hebrew Lexicon.

An ancient pinning blanket was exhibited. It was of India brocade and made in 1682, and was left by William Gray to his granddaughter, Frances Elizabeth Gray.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. By JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq. London. 1865. 8vo. pp. lxxiv. 30s.

The materials for this *new* and important contribution to the history of Ireland, are from the State archives, where they have lain in their original bundles for two centuries undisturbed, and are now first published. Mr. Prendergast has most thoroughly digested the matter, and admirably presented the statements. His monogram is a remarkable example of fidelity to his subject, himself, and his reader. His references are numerous and exact, inviting verification of his text as well as inspiring confidence. The introduction is a brief but graphic and sometimes picturesque description of the previous vicissitudes of unhappy Ireland, and then follows an account of the great Irish Rebellion of the 23d of October, 1611, of the Transplanta-

tion of 1652, with all its details of suffering and wrong and difficulties, and a minute account of the distribution of estates and lands to the adventurers and soldiers. Three elaborate and handsome maps, prepared especially by Mr. Prendergast, greatly facilitate the understanding of the volume. The "index of subjects" presents a full analysis of the work, and this is followed by a complete index of names. We repeat, that a more skilfully arranged and completely prepared volume never came from the press.

The author, a barrister of the Dublin bar, is not, as we learn from another source, of the Romish Church, so that his opinions may be the less shaded and more independent in character.

The volume is one of the saddest we have ever read, and leaves an impression of utter hopelessness for the future of Ireland.

Mr. Prendergast says that in the time of Henry VIII. Ireland "was no nation in the modern sense of the word, but a race divided into many nations or tribes, separately defending their lands from the English barons in their immediate neighborhood. There had been no ancient national government displaced, no national dynasty overthrown; the Irish had no national flag, nor any capital city as the metropolis of their common country, nor any common administration of law, nor did they ever give a national opposition to the English. All the notions of [Irish] nationality and independent empire are of a surprisingly modern date. The English, coming in the name of the Pope, with the aid of the clergy, and with a superior national organization, which the Irish easily recognized, were accepted by the Irish. Neither King Henry II. nor King John ever fought a battle in Ireland." In the reign of Henry II., Strongbow found Ireland "a country such as Cæsar found in Gaul 1200 years before: the inhabitants divided into tribes on the system of clansmen and chiefs, without a common government, suddenly confederating, suddenly dissolving, with Brehons, Shannahs, Minstrels, Bards, and Harpers, in all unchanged, except that for their ancient Druids they had got Christian priests," and, the author adds, "had the Irish only remained honest Pagans, Ireland perhaps had been unconquered still." XXXVII. LV. LVI. Such is the history of Ireland, and has not Mr. Prendergast here laid open a secret, perhaps the secret of Ireland's misery, that the Irish have never been a nation, and by their peculiarities never can be a nation, but only "a race divided into many nations or tribes." It would not be easy to state the case more strongly. Is it not evident from the past and present, that the race is *essentially* incapable of nationality; that *division* is their inevitable natural condition, and therefore they never can be an *independent* nation, but only "a race divided?" By *unity* they could become independent, but if Donnybrook fair characterizes the race, and it is absolutely incapable of *unity* and *nationality*, then *independence* is impossible. This is not theory, but fact; it is history. Here is the true cause of Ireland's misery, rendering government from *within*—*self-government*—impossible, and government from *without*, extremely difficult, beset with dangers, cruelty, and personal and public woe. Froude, in the introductory chapter to his fourth volume, portrays this condition of things fairly and distinctly, and Mr. Prendergast's volume demonstrates the uncomfortable and unwelcome truth. The two authors should be read together.

The peculiarities of the *race*, so strong and indelible, are represented to have a "peculiar power" over strangers, an intense vitality which *Irishizes* all who intermarry with them. Mr. Prendergast distinguishes the different immigrations and the mingled blood as "the English of Ireland," "the English of England," "native Irish," &c., and speaking of Cromwell's reduction of Ireland in 1652 as "a scene not witnessed in Europe since the conquest of Spain by the Vandals," says, "indeed, it is injustice to the Vandals to equal them with the English of 1652; for the Vandals came as strangers and conquerors in an age of force and barbarism, nor did they banish the people, though they seized and divided their lands by lot; but the English, in 1652, were of the same nation [*race?*] as *half of the chief families in Ireland*, and had at that time had the island under their sway for five hundred years."

Mr. Prendergast says, "the spectacle of universal misery of the Irish nation [*race*] and the evil consequences to the English planters themselves, now [1655] called forth the book called 'The Great case of Transplantation in Ireland Discussed; or, Considerations, wherein the many great Inconveniences in Transplanting the Natives of Ireland generally out of the three Provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Munster, into the Province of Connaught are shown, humbly tendered to every individual Member of Parliament: by a Wellwisher of the Commonwealth of England.' 4to. London: for J. C. 1655." The publication was anonymous. But the author was Vincent Gookin, son of a planter of the reign of King James I., then and long before resi-

dent in the county of Cork. He was one of the six members for Ireland returned to the first Commonwealth Parliament in 1653, called the Little Parliament. He was elected by the people of Kinsale, and represented a large district in Munster. He also sat as one of the twenty-nine members for Ireland in the Parliament of 1654.

"Living among the Irish, he had as usual learned to love them. He had appreciated that hearty, affectionately loyal race of men, who seem to be fresh from nature's hand, and to belong to an earlier and uncorrupted world. His land hunger had been appeased. He was possessed of considerable estates. He had tasted the free gaiety of a country that had escaped the feudal yoke."

The passage and events of two centuries have not mended matters; for instance, Mr. Prendergast quotes the "Times" of May 10th, 1859, that "six hundred years ago we found the native Irish murdering and pillaging, burning towns * * * we wish of course the animal could be tamed and kept at home; but *it is no use wishing when a whole race has an innate taste for conspiracy and murder*," to which he replies that "the Irish, to use the words of an old divine, have ever lacked gail to supply a wholesome animosity to the eternal enemies and revilers of their name and nation." What encouragement does the Past offer to the Future of Ireland?

We extract one or two pages relating to New England, which may account for the disappearance of some families whose names are not on our records of mortality.

"One of the earliest efforts of the government towards replanting the parts reserved to themselves was, to turn towards the lately expatriated English in America. In the early part of the year 1651, when the country, by their own description to the Council of the State, was a scene of unparalleled waste and ruin, the Commissioners for Ireland affectionately urged Mr. Harrison, then a Minister of the Gospel in New England, to come over to Ireland, which he would find experimentally was a comfortable seed plot (so they said) for his labors. On his return to New England, it was hoped he might encourage those whose hearts the Lord should stir up to look back again towards their native country, to return and plant in Ireland. There they should have freedom of worship, and the (mundane) advantages of convenient lands, fit for husbandry, in healthful air, near to maritime towns or secure places, with such encouragement from the state as should demonstrate that it was their chief care to plant Ireland with a godly seed and generation. Mr. Harrison was unable to come; but some movement appears to have been made towards a plantation from America, as proposals were received in January, 1655, for the planting of the town of Sligo and lands thereabouts, with families from New England; and lands on the mile line, together with the two little islands called Oyster Island and Congy Island (containing about 200 acres), were leased for one year from the 10th of April, 1655, for the use of such English families as should come from New England in America, in order to their transplantation."

Interesting particulars of the Protector's schemes for colonizing from New England, in which Daniel Gookin of Massachusetts, nephew of Sir Vincent Gookin, was a principal actor, may be found in the Register for 1847.

"In 1656, several families arriving from New England at Limerick, had the excise of tobacco brought with them for the use of themselves and families remitted; and other families in May and July of that year, who had come over from New England to plant, were received as tenants of state lands near Garristown, in the county of Dublin, about fifteen miles north of the capital.* And who knows but the time may yet come for the government of England to turn to the lately expatriated nation of Irish, which peoples the northern, southern and western States of America, and the more distant territories of Australia, and invite them to look back again towards their native country,' by changing the policy of near seven hundred years, and framing laws to promote the acquisition of Irish lands, not by English capitalists, but by the sons of Ireland?

"Were some court to be again erected for the sale of lands in Ireland, offering as many millions of acres as were set up by the late Encumbered Estates Court, and were due security given to the Irish, the Irish would probably be seen hastening in fleets over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, armed with American and Australian gold, to purchase back the land of their fathers. For there be many who (like Doc-

* Order on the petition of John Stone to become tenant for the state for 40 or 50 acres at Garristown, he being desirous to settle himself with the families that came over from New England to plant in this country, 5th May, 1656.

Order to let to John Barker (late come from New England, and now desirous to plant here) 36 acres of the lands of Garristown, for the term of one year, paying only contribution for the same, in case they find the said Barker is willing to inhabit the same, and not to assign it to another. Council Chamber, Dublin, 30th July, 1656.

tor Petty) had rather live on their ancient patrimonies near home, enjoy their old tried friends, and breathe their native air, than to cross oceans and pass to new climates, and have a partnership in the rich mines of Potosi."

Such a happy turn of the tide is not indicated by the statistics of emigration, nor rendered probable by the Fenian farce. J. W. T.

History of the Town of Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, from its first Settlement. By BENJAMIN HOBART, A.M. Boston: T. H. Carter and Son. 1866.

We learn from the Preface to this work that in 1859 its author wrote, by request of the editor, a series of historical letters to the Abington Standard. By the solicitation of his friends, and the general interest felt by his fellow citizens, the author was induced to undertake their publication in a more permanent form, with such additions as suggested themselves, the result being, in the volume before us, a valuable addition to the local Histories with which this section of Massachusetts has been peculiarly favored.

Beginning with a description of the natural features of the town, and an account of the changes in its population since 1726, Mr. Hobart gives us two interesting chapters on the public schools, and an essay upon the condition of Agriculture in the past and present. The two chapters devoted to the schools of the town contain a novel and important feature—a list of the names and ages of all the scholars, being in number upwards of two thousand.

In ecclesiastical history this volume is remarkably complete, seventy-five pages being filled with the history of the different religious societies. The History proper concludes with several biographical sketches, and a brief account of the part taken by Abington in the late civil war, and is followed by an Appendix of 110 pages, devoted to the genealogies of the principal families.

Upon this part of the book the author has evidently bestowed much labor—so much, indeed, that we are reluctant to notice any of its imperfections. Its execution is very uneven, some families being assigned many pages of valuable statistics, while to others is given scarcely a passing notice, and many of the resident families are entirely omitted. We regret that the author has not given us, what should form the largest part of every town history, as it certainly is the most important, a full record of every family which has ever made the town a place of permanent residence. Most of the genealogies in this book are mere outlines, or if more particular, are confined to a single branch of a family.

The general appearance of the book is excellent. Beautifully illustrated with 27 full page pictures by Kiltburn, and handsomely printed by the University Press, it indicates good taste on the part of the publishers, and generous enterprise on the part of the author. It would be unjust, in conclusion, not to state that we learn from the legend beneath a very good portrait on steel which forms the frontispiece of the book, that Mr. Hobart has now reached the age of eighty-four, a fact which will readily excuse the few imperfections which appear in his work, and render doubly creditable its many excellent features. c.

The Autobiography of Levi Hutchins: with a Preface, Notes, and Addenda. By HIS YOUNGEST SON. "As sweats are good for a man's body, if a man comes well out of them, so afflictions are good for the soul, if a man comes well out of them."—*John Mason.* [Private edition.] Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. MDCCCLXV.

Levi Hutchins, the subject of this memoir, was, as we learn from the preface, the son of Gordon and Dolly (Stone) Hutchins, of Harvard, Mass.; grandson of William and Bethia (Carleton) Hutchins, of Bradford, Mass., and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth Hutchins, of Bradford.

Interesting as it would be to follow him through the various stages of student at Andover, apprentice to Simon Willard, clock-maker in Concord, N.H. and farmer, it is the genealogies in this book which chiefly attract our attention.

In the preface, Mr. Hutchins gives us a mass of genealogical information relating to the name of Hutchins, compiled from Savage and other authorities, while nearly every marriage which is mentioned in the book, furnishes the text for a note filled with original and valuable statistics. Indeed, this book might properly be called a

Genealogy of the Descendants of Gordon Hutchins, for either in the text or in the notes we find complete records, not only of his lineal descendants, but also of many kindred families. Among the families of whom we find particular mention, are those of Ladd, Hannaford, Cooledge and Lund.

A passable portrait of Mr. Hutchins serves as frontispiece to the book, which contains also several neatly executed autographs. A note with which the book concludes should by no means be omitted here. After reading it, we regard with renewed pleasure the pages which record the industrious God-fearing life of the father, edited with conscientious fidelity by the son. It runs as follows:—"The setting of the types, and the press-work, or printing of this book, were performed by its author, principally evenings, after doing his regular day's work of ten hours."

The small edition of this book is now nearly exhausted. The remaining copies can be obtained of the author, Mr. Samuel Hutchins, Riverside, Cambridge, Mass.

c.

An Oration, delivered at Bolton, Mass., December 20, 1866, at the Dedication of the Tablets, erected in the Town Hall, to commemorate the Deceased Volunteers of the Town in the War of the Great Rebellion. By Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem. Together with an Appendix containing the other Exercises of the occasion. Clinton: 1867. 8vo. pp. 43.

The Address by Dr. Loring is a vigorous, scholarly, patriotic production, highly appropriate to the occasion: simply and pathetically expressed. The opening address by the President of the evening, S. H. Howe, Esq., is brief and to the point. The reading of the biographical notices of the deceased soldiers of Bolton, by Richard S. Edes, a former pastor and now the worthy Town Clerk of Bolton, one of whose sons died at Chattanooga, in the service, must have drawn tears from many eyes. Their names are recorded on the marble tablets of the town, most fittingly and well, but their memories are more deeply engraven on the fleshy tablets of mourning and bereaved hearts. The twenty-one thus recorded are as follows:—Charles E. Fry, George B. Cook, Thomas Whitman, Thomas Hastings, Albert Clay Houghton, Geo. Herbert Stone, John B. Stanley, Ezra Crocker, Charles Gilbert Wheeler, Josiah Houghton, Franklin Farnsworth, Elijah H. Woodbury, Rolla Nicholas, George W. Pratt, Edward Louis Edes, Edwin Kilburn Holt, Abel James Collins, Geo. Corser, Edwin Barnes, Stephen H. Hunting, Thornton Hayden. The notices by Mr. Edes appear in the pamphlet, as also an ode by Mrs. Mary D. Whitney, of Boston, and a poem by Amos W. Collins, father of the above named Abel James Collins, who died at Andersonville, Nov. 5th, 1864.

The published proceedings at similar commemorations in our Commonwealth and throughout our country, are well worthy of general preservation.

History of Easthampton, its settlement and growth, its material, educational and religious interests; together with a Genealogical Record of its original Families. By PAYSON W. LYMAN. Northampton: Trumbull & Gerr. 1866. 12mo. pp. 192. Appendix, pp. 2.

We have read this brief, but well written history of one of our most beautiful and romantic rural towns, with peculiar pleasure, and sincerely congratulate the young author on his success in setting the deeds of the former generations forth in such distinct relief, and animating dull historic fact with such appropriate coloring, shape and form. Though dates are freely given, we should have been pleased to have seen more reference to authorities, and still more copious extracts from the archives of the town; an index, too, of names and places would have added materially to the value of the work. The omission of Massachusetts on the title page was doubtless an oversight and may be rectified in the next edition, but

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

With these few drawbacks, the history is an honor to the writer and the town; and we trust that, remunerated as he deserves to be for this effort, he will continue in the history of some other place, to rescue the evanescent memorials of the past from oblivion, and thus bring the example of the good and great of other days to bear upon the destiny of the present and the coming generations.



ENGRAVED BY A. S. WALTER, PHILA

Sincerely yours
E. L. L. L. L.

NEW ENGLAND

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No. 4.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF EBENEZER LANE, LL.D., LATE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

By Rev ALFRED NEWTON, Norwalk, Ohio.

ON the 17th of Sept., 1793, Ebenezer Lane first saw the light. He was born at Northampton, Mass., one of those beautiful villages which adorn the valley of the Connecticut River. His father was Capt. Ebenezer Lane, the son of Deacon Ebenezer Lane, of Attleborough, Mass., who was descended from William Lane, an emigrant in 1635, to Dorchester, Mass., from England. His mother was Marian Chandler, a descendant from Henry Wolcott, of Windsor, Conn., and of Matthew Griswold, of Lyme, Conn., a daughter of Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut, who was first married to Charles E. Chandler, Esq., Counsellor of Law, at Woodstock, Conn., whose second husband was Capt. Ebenezer Lane.

At eight years of age, he was sent to a Grammar School at Leicester, in the County of Worcester, where he prepared for College. At the early age of 14, he entered the University of Cambridge, and graduated in 1811. To the same class belonged Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of Boston, Edward Reynolds, M.D., an eminent physician of the same city, and the late Edward Everett, whose ripe scholarship, finished oratory, and polished manners, gave him a trans-Atlantic fame. Young Lane did not aim at distinction in the studies of the College course, though he maintained a respectable standing for scholarship. He began while yet a student to develop that mental trait, which became so prominent in after life—a fondness for general knowledge—leading to an acquaintance with all kinds of books, particularly books of history. So extensive and accurate was this acquaintance, that he was called "*the walking library.*" In addition to the prescribed studies of the course, he had learned the French language.

Soon after leaving College, he commenced the study of Law at Lyme, Conn., with his uncle, Judge Matthew Griswold. He began the practice of Law at Norwich, Sept. 14, 1814—during our war with Great Britain. Three months afterwards he moved to East Windsor, and subsequently to Windsor Hill. He was made a Notary Public for Hartford County, May 21, 1816, by commission from Gov. John Cotton Smith.

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After the close of the war in 1815, a spirit of emigration to the West was awakened in New England. The Western Reserve, from the fact that it had been owned by the State of Connecticut, and that by its situation on the lake shore, it was more easily reached than other portions of the West, attracted much of the emigration of that period.

The profession of the Law in Connecticut seemed to Mr. Lane to be overcrowded, and he thought better opportunities of success would be found in the West. So he concluded to become an emigrant, and cast in his lot with those who were making the Western Reserve their future home. On the 20th of Feb., 1817, in the 24th year of his age, he left Massachusetts with his step-brother, Heman Ely. They came by wagon through Albany and Buffalo, and reached Elyria on the 17th of March, three days less than a month from the time they started.

I have no means of determining the population of the Reserve at that time. But Cleveland was only a small village, Norwalk had hardly an existence, and Elyria was yet to take its name from Mr. Ely, its chief proprietor. The prospect for immediate and extensive legal business in so new a country could not have been very flattering. But Mr. Lane could not think of being idle, and so he purchased a farm of moderate size, that he might have occupation when unengaged in the business of his profession. He afterwards regarded the time he spent on this farm as of much value to him intellectually, inasmuch as it forced upon him the habit of closely observing external nature.

On the 29th of October, 1817, he left Cleveland for New England, going by the way of Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, performing the journey on foot, in twenty days. He thus showed not only that he possessed great power of physical endurance, but that higher intellectual and moral force which enabled him successfully to cope with the difficulties and hardships of pioneer life. This pedestrian tour of seven hundred miles, doubtless also reacted on his character, and strengthened him for those arduous journeys he was obliged afterwards to take over bad roads in his judicial circuit, in the performance of his professional duties.

He returned to Elyria by stage, through Buffalo, Feb. 5, 1818. He re-visited New England, Oct. 1, and was married Oct. 11th, of the same year, to Frances Ann, daughter of Gov. Roger Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut. Returning to Ohio, Nov. 1st, the newly married pair commenced house-keeping, on the farm in Elyria.

But farming was not to be his leading pursuit. His purpose was unshaken to follow the profession of the law. The population of this part of the Reserve was increasing. The county seat, originally at Avery, in the township of Milan, had, after a good deal of trouble and delay, been located at Norwalk. This place therefore seemed to hold out stronger inducements to the young lawyer than Elyria, and accordingly he removed to Norwalk on the 10th of October, 1819. The journey from Elyria to Norwalk was performed on horse-back—Mrs. Lane riding one horse and her husband riding another, he carrying their infant child upon a pillow in his arms. They were two days on the road, and passed the night at the house of Mr. Leonard, in Henrietta.

The house which they occupied for twenty years afterwards, had

been commenced. The only part erected, the kitchen, was in an unfinished state. The roof and siding were on, but the floor was of unplanned boards lying loose. The doors were not hung, and there was no chimney. Mrs. Lane did her cooking for the first two weeks out of doors by a stump. Thus they passed the winter. Notwithstanding such poor accommodations—such ill protection from the inclemencies of the season, they all enjoyed excellent health.*

Mr. Lane had been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Huron County in May, 1819. In this capacity it became his duty to prosecute two Indians by the names of Negoshetek and Negoneba, for the murder of two men, Wood and Bishop, on Portage River. They were convicted and hung in Norwalk, July 1, 1819.

On the 8th of January, 1822, he was admitted as Attorney at Law in the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbus. About two years after, he was appointed Judge of Common Pleas, of the Second Circuit. He commenced as Judge in Union County, April 19, 1824; but there being no business to be done, he presided at the Delaware Court held two days after. In this office he continued six years, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His first session was held at Piketon, in 1830. In December, 1837, he was re-appointed by commission from Gov. Bartley.

He had been on the Bench more than twenty years, and had been separated from his family by reason of his official duties, in the aggregate, half of this period. And though naturally of the most active and stirring habits, yet he had arrived at that period of life, when he felt the need of the quiet influences of home and the domestic circle. He had discharged the duties of his responsible office most faithfully. He had long served the State in one of its most important departments, and who could reasonably complain if he should, at the age of 52, lay aside the burdens of office and retire to private life. He accordingly resigned his commission as Chief Justice of Ohio, in February, 1845. He had removed from Norwalk to Sandusky in July, 1842.

At the period of his resignation, Rail Roads began to be projected in Ohio, and the discerning eye of Judge Lane saw that this interest would be one of great and growing importance in our State and country. Known all over the State to be a man of the highest integrity and judicious in the management of his own affairs—known favorably also in other States through his high official position, he was chosen President of the Columbus and Erie, the Mad River, and the Junction Rail Roads. The prestige of his name was felt by these corporations. The confidence of the community in them was strengthened; and though like many similar enterprises in the country, they may not have been profitable to the shareholders, they have been of immense value in developing the resources of the portions of the State through which the roads are carried.

He passed the next ten years of his life mainly in the management of the Rail Roads already named; yet giving all his leisure hours to books with which his library was amply stored.

* As an illustration of the privations and hardships of pioneer life, especially to women who had been accustomed to all the comforts and elegancies of the best New England families, I may state that in the absence of Mr. Lane, and with no domestic help, Mrs. Lane was obliged to milk the cow. At one time, while performing this operation, she had to leave it six times to go in and soothe the crying baby as it was lying on the floor.

His love of knowledge seemed to increase with his years, and he devoted himself to its acquisition with a persistent enthusiasm which is rarely found at that period of life. But a man of such capacity for business, of such tried integrity, and of so wide a legal reputation, could not be hid. The great Central Rail Road of Illinois wanted a man to look after its interests and to give direction to its affairs, and Judge Lane was elected Counsel and Resident Director of that Corporation, in Nov., 1855. He removed to Chicago, and continued in this office until March 16, 1859.

He was now in his 66th year, of sound health, his mental faculties unimpaired, and his thirst for knowledge unabated. His mind was richly stored with the knowledge which books can give, but he had never permitted himself to enjoy the luxury of foreign travel, and to gather knowledge from beyond the ocean by personal observation. He resolved on a visit to Europe. He resigned his office in the Illinois Central Rail Road, and embarked at Boston for Liverpool in the steamer *Arabia*, March 23, 1859.

An extract from his Journal written on the day of his departure, setting forth the objects and motives of this visit, will furnish an interesting illustration of his character.

“My life has been spent chiefly in the service of others. From 21 to 31, while exercising the profession of Law, my object was to gain a living. Emigrating at the age of 23 was the first break in a student’s monotony. The two years I spent in Elyria were very profitable in giving me access to external nature, and in forcing upon me the power of observation. From my 31st year until my 52d year I was upon the Bench. It was a new field, inducing new studies, or rather old studies from a new stand point. From my 52d year until this my 65th year, I have been a servant of Rail Road Corporations. Last week on Wednesday evening I closed my engagement with the Illinois Central Rail Road, and now I am my own master. My first object is to separate myself entirely from my former business, and feel myself aloof from all such engagements. My next is to make an entire change in the manner of my life—to cut off the habitual current of my thoughts, and to acquire new courses of thinking and living. My third is to see new forms of life, manners, natural objects and works of antiquity, and to compare them by such as I now know. I know I cannot see every thing. I shall try to pass without regret such as I cannot witness. I do not intend to keep an account of all I can see, but shall leave such descriptions for the Guide Book. My purpose here is to set down my own thoughts and feelings subjectively, designing it to be a commentary upon other books of travel and not a book of travels itself.”

From this extract it will be seen that his object was not mere relaxation from toil, nor the gratification of an idle, aimless curiosity, but to change the course of his life, and to have access to new sources of knowledge by personal observation. Improvement, intellectual acquisition, adding to his mental stores, was the object of this step. To carry into effect this purpose would involve great industry, self-control and perseverance. To make the tour of Europe as many do, with no definite object but to break the monotony of professional toil, or to recover health, or from the vain desire of that prestige which foreign travel confers—to do this in the prime of life, before the men-

tal habits have become fixed and rigid by age, involves no great mental exertion, and in fact is rather a pastime than a labor. But the tour proposed by Judge Lane, demanded hard labor; and when it is remembered that this was undertaken by a man within five years of his three score and ten, it furnishes a striking illustration of the strength of his ruling passion, the love of knowledge.

He arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of April. From thence, in two or three days he proceeded to London. This city he made his chief residence during the four weeks he passed in England. His time was fully employed in visiting the places and objects which have become world-renowned in this great metropolis of our father-land. He made excursions into the country around, visiting Cathedrals, Churches, Abbeys, and whatever else could awaken interest in a mind devoted to the pursuit of knowledge. No day was willingly unemployed. If prevented from sight seeing by rain, or by illness, as he sometimes was, he laments it as an unprofitable day.

From London he went to Paris. In his journal he records an incident which illustrates the thoroughness with which he meant to do the work of exploration in this celebrated French capital. Although he could read the French language in books with nearly as much facility as his own, yet he found he could not pronounce it well in conversation. He therefore put himself immediately under a native instructor, and for three or four weeks spent an hour each day in reciting his lessons, with all the punctuality of a school-boy.

After spending about seven weeks in France he proceeded to Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam, devoting only about a week to these old Dutch cities. On the 8th of July he reached Berlin, the capital of Prussia; visited its University and its great library of 600,000 volumes, its museum, containing a large collection of busts and pictures, and the remains of the 1st and 2d Frederick, and heard the celebrated Michelet lecture on Aristotle.

From Berlin he went to Prague, "a half Asiatic city," as he terms it, of Bohemia, in Austria, and celebrated in history as the birthplace of Jerome, the martyr, and the residence of Wallenstein, the Austrian General. Returning to Dresden he visited Leipsic, which he could not explore satisfactorily on account of the heat of the weather, and went to Nuremburg, in Bavaria. His impressions of this place are thus expressed in his journal of July 23d: "This is Nuremburg! a place I have longed to see, and which fully answers expectations. To describe it is beyond my power, but Murray is eloquent and I leave the task to him. My notes must relate to my experiences only, and they are of such a character that not one-tenth of the feelings which beset me are capable of expression. I feel in the midst of the Middle Ages. All around me seems to have been built then, or the restorations are so complete as admits no allusion to the present, and even examples of the mediæval costumes are to-day seen in the streets."

Spending only two days here, he next went to Frankfort, which he terms a town of moneyed aristocrats, Jews, bankers. Almost the only object of interest to him in this well built town was the house in which was born the great German poet, Goethe.

Taking a steamer at Mayence, he sailed down the Rhine to Cologne, and back again the next day to Mayence. Of this trip he says: "I

hope I shall ever retain my recollections of this excursion. The days were fair : the first clear, bright sunshine, the second cloudy, with occasional streaks of sun. I remained on deck the whole day, enjoying and comparing the scenery with a sail on the Hudson, the Upper Mississippi, and the St. Lawrence—all different and all of equal beauty."

Soon after this he went to Switzerland, where he spent three or four weeks visiting every place of historical interest, and from thence made his way into Italy. His inquisitive mind found abundant occupation in exploring the cities of this ancient country and in examining the works of art, both ancient and modern, which he found on every hand. After a residence of nearly two months in the dominions of the Pope, he returned to England, through France, and reached London on the 10th of February, 1860. Here he remained until April 14th, when he sailed for New York, which he reached on the 27th. He was absent from home a few days more than one year and one month.

This European tour was a marvel of industry and energy for a man so far advanced in life. His journal and his letters to his family show constant occupation. He carried the same habits of regularity and order and diligent improvement of time abroad that he had followed at home. Qualified as few men are for such a visit, by a large fund of various knowledge, he made this trip one of great intellectual benefit. His journal, if published, would make a volume of more solid worth and enduring interest than nine-tenths of the books of this kind which issue from the press.

No man thought less of titles and names of honor than Judge Lane, since they are often conferred by favoritism or by the hope of patronage. But sometimes they are bestowed under such circumstances that they are a valuable testimony to the worth of him who receives them. Such was the degree of LL.D., which he received from Harvard University—his Alma Mater—in 1850. Richly endowed as this institution is with the gifts of the opulent, and enjoying a high reputation as a seat of learning, it could have no other motive for bestowing its honors on a Western man, than a desire to recognize and reward distinguished merit.

In September, 1856, he was elected member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. He was also a member of the New York Historical Society, the Ohio Historical Society, and the Chicago Historical Society.

After his return from Europe, having no public business, he gave himself more exclusively to his studies than ever. His library, enriched with many new books of great value procured on his foreign tour, became more than ever his home. Here he was glad to welcome his friends, who found him always ready to communicate from those abundant stores which he had collected abroad. With faculties unimpaired he passed his time enlarging, systematizing and perfecting his knowledge, mingling but little in the affairs of the world around him. Some of his friends wished that he had been less retiring, but he had given many years exclusively to the public, and why might he not properly be allowed to spend the few years that remained of his life in comparative seclusion?

Judge Lane had enjoyed almost interrupted bodily health. Once (in 1829) he suffered an attack of bilious fever, which terminated in

typhoid. His robust physical constitution, his regular habits, his plain and simple style of living, contributed to preserve him from the attacks of disease to which he was so much exposed in the discharge of his professional duties in a newly settled country. He reached his three score years and ten in sound health, showing little of the infirmities of age. But about a year or two before his death he began to be troubled with a soreness on the tongue, which proved to be an incipient cancer. This was removed, and he hoped that he might be spared the affliction of dying of this dreaded disease. But it reappeared in a few months afterwards in the throat and about the neck. Its rapid progress soon made it evident that the disease was incurable; but the knowledge of this fact gave him no alarm. He had already set his house in order. For more than 30 years he had been a worthy communicant in the Episcopal Church, and had evinced to all who best knew him a true Christian spirit. He met his last sickness with calm resignation to the divine will. He felt that his work was done, and that he was going home. He was mercifully spared a long and painful sickness. He rapidly grew weak; his flesh wasted away, and he sunk quietly into the arms of death on the 12th of June, 1866. On the 14th his funeral was attended at his house, with that unostentatious simplicity which befitted the character of the man. His remains were borne to Oakland Cemetery, in Sandusky, eight lawyers acting as pall-bearers.

In the intellectual character of Judge Lane, rapidity of movement was a marked feature. He early became a great reader, and the rapidity with which he would despatch a book was astonishing. Most would infer that his acquisitions must have been superficial, but further acquaintance would soon correct the impression. He had the faculty to a degree I have never seen equalled of gathering from a book all that was valuable in an incredibly short time. He had learned the art of seizing upon the main thoughts of a writer, no matter how much they were drawn out or encumbered with verbiage, and treasuring up these alone in the storehouse of his memory. His library was probably the largest and best selected private library in the State. It was especially rich in historical works. It contained many works in the French and German languages, and yet all the books of this library of 4000 volumes had been read by Judge Lane. It was this power of selection, combined with a retentive memory, that qualified him in no small degree for his office as Judge. He did not need to wade through page after page and section after section of the ponderous books of law in order to sustain his conclusions by precedents and authorities. He seized upon the important matters at once, and brought them to bear immediately upon the point at issue.

His mind was not only rapid in its movement but clear in its conceptions. There was no haziness about his expression, as if he saw intellectual objects only in the dim twilight. He thought clearly, and his words were chosen to represent them clearly to others. His decisions on the Bench were models of clearness, conciseness and condensation of thought and style. He once delivered before a literary association in Norwalk, two lectures on the history of Greece and Rome, which exhibited these qualities in a remarkable degree. He told the story of these two nations in a style of such simplicity, clearness and compactness, in words so well chosen—he blended narra-

tive and comment in such nice proportion, and pointed out so clearly the influence which these nations respectively had exerted upon the destinies of the world, that every hearer felt richly repaid for the hour given to each of these performances. Another lecture delivered in Sandusky, on Italy, in 1861, exhibits similar characteristics. There are few addresses of the kind given by the most celebrated men of the present day before literary associations, which surpass or equal these in intrinsic merit.

For his character as a lawyer and judge I must rely mainly on the testimony of those who were associated with him in the legal profession. As an advocate he was not what would be called eloquent. He did not possess that faculty of expanding details which ordinary lawyers have, and with which they win success at the bar. But though he could not be called an eloquent advocate, yet he always presented the case of his clients clearly and concisely. In his addresses to the Jury he made brief statements of the facts and then directed his arguments to the Court. While Prosecuting Attorney he gave entire satisfaction.

An early associate* of Judge Lane, and who came to Norwalk about the same time, says: "Judge Lane had no superior on the Bench, if an equal. His legal knowledge was extensive and accurate. He was particularly versed in chancery law. His decisions were always marked by clearness and precision. His place has never been filled."

Another† of his friends bears this testimony: "He was the only lawyer to whom I ever applied for information or counsel who *never* disappointed me. He always gave me what I wanted, or told me where to find it. He came to the Bar when the jurisprudence of Ohio was yet not settled, and brought to its cultivation great general ability, patient research, both in civil and common law, and logical power and acumen. His thorough knowledge of the civil law and his varied, extensive and accurate historical learning, qualified him to compare the systems of our several States and of other countries, and to educe the great principles which lie at the foundation of all systems of jurisprudence. Ohio will never fully understand how much she is indebted to Judge Lane and those like him, who, before and with him, wrought at the foundation of our social security and general happiness and progress as a State. His genial sphere was in legal and historical study, rather than the routine of courts and the practical and rough realities and contests of life. His erudition was more various than was commonly supposed. His mind, cultivated by the study of both the civil and the common law, enabled him to grasp and apply the great principles of equity, jurisprudence, and his preference for chancery practice, and his great appreciation of the principles applied to the law of insurance arose from these circumstances."

Another‡ of his legal friends thus speaks of him: "I first met him at his house, in Norwalk, in 1834. He was then one of the Judges of the Court in Bank. For many years afterwards I met him in different counties where he sat as Judge, and always in the winter at Columbus. He was a man of thorough education and scholarly tastes, of

* James Williams, Esq., Norwalk.

† C. L. Latimer, Esq., Cleveland.

‡ John W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus

high moral tone, and his example had great weight with the younger members of the bar. He was one of the most indefatigable readers and workers, always in sympathy with equity and right—a man of great integrity and purity of purpose, and his judicial decisions had that weight, morally as well as legally, which makes an upright, conscientious judge a power in the government. His published opinions in the Ohio Reports are clear and forcible, always well sustained by authority. But such was his condensation of thought and style, that all these opinions, running through a period of many years, do not probably cover as much space in the reports as a single opinion of a later day. This condensation more than anything else exhibits Judge Lane's mind and habits of thought. During his whole judicial life his influence was felt for good over the State. A man of large reading, a student, thinker, scholar and Christian gentleman, he was, during all that period, in the very front rank if not the leading man among the lawyers and judges of Ohio."

A man so highly qualified for his elevated position, so much esteemed by his professional brethren, could not but be greatly missed when he resigned; and it is not strange that they should have thought that his exchange of the Bench for the Presidency of railroad corporations, was the great mistake of his life.

He was a man of spotless purity and integrity. This he evinced in private life, at the Bar and on the Bench. No man could be less warped by self-interest or party spirit or favoritism from the plain path of justice and the fearless application of its principles to every case that came before him. This characteristic was universally admitted. He had the confidence of all men of all parties, as a man that walked uprightly.

Says Mr. Latimer: "He was one of the purest men whom I ever met. It was my privilege in early life to be admitted to great freedom of conversation and intercourse with him and in his family, and I can think of no suggestion or expression or act that casts a shadow upon the purest sunlight. His integrity seemed constitutional, and was of the same stamp as that of Chief Justice Marshall. If he endorsed a note he felt bound to pay it, if the maker did not, whether the rules of law were complied with or not; and the debts or promises which the courts ignore as 'contrary to good morals,' he regarded as binding in conscience."

He was a man of a kindly spirit. He sympathized with the poor and degraded, and exerted himself for the improvement of their condition. The first act of the Legislature of Ohio for the regulation of county jails, providing for their sanitary and moral supervision, was suggested and drawn up by him. This act consists of fifteen sections. It is framed with great care, and aims to secure the physical comfort and intellectual and moral elevation of the prisoners throughout the State, so far as is compatible with their necessary confinement. An examination of this act in all its details would show that the originator was moved by a spirit of genuine Christian philanthropy. It was passed in 1843. Seventeen years afterwards we find this act among the recorded statutes of the State, without a clause or a word altered—the experience of so long a time evincing the wisdom and the excellence of the original draft.

Judge Lane was a warm friend of popular education. "His efforts

in the cause," says Mr. Andrews, "were large and valuable, and he was among the first to appreciate and make known to our people the value of the system of public schools which is now the pride of the State."

He was not a man to make noisy demonstrations. He seldom addressed a popular assembly. He chose a more quiet method. The following incident related by Mr. Andrews, will illustrate his mode of exerting an influence and bringing about a good result on any subject of general importance: About the year 1836 a book was published in New York called "The School and School Master." Its object was to furnish the best methods of instruction for public schools. The author presented a copy of this book to every school district in the State of New York, and sent a hundred copies or more to a gentleman in this State. Its distribution here Judge Lane took upon himself. As he went over his circuit he left one volume at least in nearly every county. From this seed thus widely scattered grew up in a few years that goodly tree of our common schools, which is bringing forth such precious fruit. "It was at his suggestion also," says Mr. Andrews, "that Dr. A. D. Lord, now Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, was called to take charge of the common schools of the city of Columbus, which was among the earliest movements in the direction of popular education in Ohio."

Mr. M. F. Cowdery, Superintendent of Public Schools in Sandusky, and well acquainted with the history of popular education in this State, thus speaks of the influence and agency of Judge Lane in this regard: "I find that the Hon. E. Lane during the period from 1840 to 1845, was acting with other good citizens here, sometimes in public meetings but much more frequently and successfully by his timely counsels, to have established on the firmest and most liberal foundations a free common school system for all the children of Sandusky. I take great pleasure in stating also that in personally visiting many of the counties of the State in company with the late President Lorin Andrews, we found that Judge Lane had often done more for the promotion of free schools in other cities by his wise and earnest counsels than the best citizens themselves had done; and that through his intelligent forecast the cause of popular education in Ohio in this way was, twenty years since, most ably and efficiently promoted. The quietness, seemingly *studied* quietness, with which all this was done would have escaped observation, had not interested friends been in pretty constant and intimate communication with each other with regard to these great public interests. It was the habit of Judge Lane, we learned, while visiting the different portions of the State in his official capacity, to seek interviews with the most intelligent and influential citizens, and place before them in strong and clear light the importance and practicability of good, free, public schools, and this at a time, it should be remembered, when all such words of advice and warning were most urgently needed, and when the force of distinguished ability and the influence of an unblemished private life, associated with high official position, could act most powerfully for good for the great public interests of the State."

Of Judge Lane's benevolent and kindly spirit and regard for the public welfare there is abundant evidence in the testimony already given, and in the recollections of those who best knew him in Nor-

walk, the place of his former residence. His self-forgetfulness,* his great modesty, his utter repugnance to all ostentatious display, his disposition to hide himself—too much, it was sometimes thought, for the interests of the public which he served—were eminently characteristics of our deceased friend. How much he bestowed in money upon objects of charity for these reasons cannot be ascertained. It is known, however, that the poor and needy did not look to him in vain—that they felt that he was their friend. His pastor, Rev. Dr. Bronson, says that he gave one-tenth of his gains to the cause of benevolence. As an instance illustrative of the measure and mode of his benefactions, he says: “I remember once when in a discourse I spoke of building a chapel in the Liberties; after church he took me away into the basement alone and said, ‘you may depend on me for \$100.’ In building St. Ann’s, knowing that he was in no lucrative business, I had not thought of asking him for anything. One day, while superintending the work, Judge Lane came there, I supposed to look at the building. I took him around to look at the place, and when alone he slipped \$100 into my hand, at a time I very much needed it. So unostentatious were his charities.”

He was a warm friend of young men and assisted them much, particularly young lawyers.

Of his industry scarcely more need be said than that a man who could find time to read 4000 volumes, in addition to the reading required by his profession, in a life, of which twenty years were passed on the Bench of Ohio, must have been of extraordinary industry and activity. He uniformly rose at five through the year, and passed the time until six in his study. “He probably,” says Mr. Latimer, “spent more hours in study before most men were up, than most lawyers spend during the whole day.”

He was plain and frugal in his habits and style of living. In his household appointments, his equipage, his dress, there was a studied plainness. In the latter he consulted his comfort and convenience, rather than the fashion. The only item in which he seemed extravagant was that of books. These he would have, cost what they might. He was strictly temperate in eating and drinking. He indulged in no expensive pleasures, and in no filthy habits engendered by the use of tobacco in any of its forms.

He never incurred debts. It was a principle with him to buy nothing until he could pay for it. So rigidly was this principle acted upon in the family, that whenever any member had occasion to make a purchase of goods without having the money in hand, the article was laid aside and left until the money was paid.

In his intercourse with his family there was great freedom, “among his children himself a child.” And yet he was most successful in training them up “in the way they should go.” The honor of the success, however, may be justly shared by his worthy companion who

* As an instance of his self-forgetfulness and regard for the convenience and comfort of others, I mention a fact on the authority of Dr. Bronson: A clergyman from the banks of the Ohio was passing through Wooster, and with his wife stopped at the hotel where Judge Lane was. It being court time the house was much crowded, rendering it difficult to obtain a suitable room. The Judge, on ascertaining that he was a clergyman, vacated his own room in his behalf. “It was deeply felt,” says Dr. Bronson, “that a Judge of the Supreme Court should give up his room in an overcrowded hotel to a humble clergyman who was a stranger.”

survives him ; since in his absence from home, much of their training must have devolved upon her. She always "looked well to the ways of her household. Her children arise up and call her blessed, her husband also and he praiseth her." Both of them met the little annoyances of life with a cheerful equanimity and adapted themselves to the circumstances of a new country. They had good sense enough not to expect the refinement of a New England village in the woods of Ohio ; and their habitual kindness of feeling forbade any expression of disgust at the violation of the conventionalities of an older state of society. Hence the popularity of Judge Lane and his worthy consort, in their own neighborhood a popularity not gained by humoring the prejudices or conniving at the vices of those by whom they were surrounded, but by a uniform course of sensible and kindly treatment.

To the valuable characteristics already enumerated was added in Judge Lane's character the spirit and practice of true religion. This indeed was the moral basis of his character, and made him what he was in the relations he sustained to his fellow men. His natural modesty, his almost morbid reluctance to be conspicuous, his constitutional timidity, made him reticent in a great measure on the subject of his own experience and feelings. But to his friends and all who intimately knew him, he gave the best evidence of his possession of piety in the character of his daily walk. He was blessed with a pious mother to guide his early childhood. He grew up to a virtuous manhood. At what time he became a christian I do not know. But the first day of his house keeping he instituted prayer in his family, which he continued through life. It was not, however, until 1834, that he made a public profession. He was confirmed a member of the Episcopal church by Bishop McIlvaine, in that year.

He was more conversant than any other layman I ever knew, with the theological peculiarities of different religious denominations, and he was especially so with the development of religious thought in Germany for the last 35 years. Yet while so many calling themselves intelligent both in this country and Europe have, through the influence of German rationalists, renounced their faith in supernatural religion, Judge Lane stood firm on the old ground of Orthodox Christianity.

Mr. Latimer truly says of him : "He accepted revealed religion without surrendering his rational faculties, and used all the lights of reason without being a rationalist. His teachings and conversation indicated that he expected salvation by grace and rested his evidence and hope of such salvation upon his patient continuance in well doing, and perhaps what he most valued in every christian was an abiding hearty practical interest in the earthly kingdom of Christ." Though he was a member of the Episcopal Church, and intelligently preferred its polity and forms of worship to any other, yet he was one of the most catholic of men. He said to one of his friends, "I am so low church, that I sometimes think I am no churchman."

He loved the christian spirit under whatever form it was manifested. Hence he was ready to assist other denominations in their efforts to sustain themselves, believing that as the world is, each has its sphere of duty and usefulness in the great work of evangelizing the race.*

* As an illustration of Judge Lane's catholic spirit the reader will pardon a personal allusion to myself. When I came to Norwalk as a Minister of the Presbyterian Church,

He was favorable to Sunday Schools, and was Superintendent of the first Sunday School organized in Norwalk, in which all the denominations participated.

For the Moravians he seemed to cherish a peculiar regard, as if sympathizing with their fervent zeal and their self-denying, self-sacrificing labors for the spiritual good of the poor and ignorant. The Memoir of the Moravian Missions, written by him and published in the Pioneer for 1862, evinces thorough research, literary ability and deep sympathy with that suffering band of pious laborers.

Such is a very imperfect view of a great and good man. Well does he deserve to live in our remembrance. In his character, his spirit and his labors he was a public benefactor. He did not live for himself alone. This great and growing State owes him a lasting debt of gratitude. Every prisoner in her jails, every child in her common schools, and every man who needs the just administration of law, will feel the benefit of Judge Lane's influence and labors as long as the State endures.

[The preceding sketch is reprinted from the *Firelands Pioneer* of June, 1867. Judge Lane was an early subscriber to the Register. Since the year 1857 he has been a Corresponding member of our Society. We would express our thanks to the Rev. Mr. Newton for his interesting and instructive memoir of our deceased member.]

LETTER FROM WILLIAM BLAIR TOWNSEND, 1768.

[From the original in the possession of JOHN TUCKER PRINCE, of Boston.]

WILLIAM BLAIR TOWNSEND, the writer of this letter, was a merchant of Boston and kept at "the Sign of the Three Doves," of which sign a wood-cut is given in Drake's Boston, page 642. He died in 1778. Rev. John Tucker, D.D., to whom the letter is addressed, was a classmate of Mr. Townsend, both being graduated at Harvard College, 1741. The latter was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1720, was settled over the First Church in Newbury, Nov. 20, 1745, and died March 22, 1792. For other particulars see Coffin's Newbury, pp. 215 and 232. Mr. Prince, to whom the letter belongs, is a great-grandson of Rev. Dr. Tucker.

Boston, Nov^r 1768.

Rev^d. & Dear Sir,

Your kind Letter by your Rev^d. Brother have just received, & note y^e Contents—am pleased to find you and yours are in so good a State

I found Judge Lane ready to welcome me to the field of labor. He introduced me to his library, and offered to lend me any books that I might wish. From his own church the Rector was absent every 4th Sunday to labor in another field. On that Sunday, I was as sure to see Judge Lane and his family in attendance on my services as any of my own people. No man in Norwalk save one ever called on me so often as he, and there was none with that exception, with whom I was on so intimate terms of friendly acquaintance. Every new book he purchased, I was sure to have put into my hands, or at least offered to my acceptance for reading. And when he broke up house-keeping in Norwalk, before he was settled in Sandusky, he filled a large case with some of the most valuable books in his library and deposited them in my study, where I had the care of them for two years. From his orchard and garden choice fruits would find their way to my house without my agency, and as the year came round a five dollar bill would be quietly put into my hand from the same source. When our new church edifice was built, he cheerfully rendered assistance and took a pew at the cost of some two hundred dollars.

of Health, am sorry your Hopes are cut off, of seeing Boston this Fall, (by Reason of your Consort's being near her Time) & that I am hereby deprived of y^e pleasure of your good Company in my solitary & almost melancholy State, but must submit to Providence in this, as well as other Instances.—You seem to be greatly desirous of hearing what is going Forward among us, & wish I could gratify your curiosity, by sending you y^e agreeable News, that our Burdens were likely to be removed, & we restored to our former happy State of Peace & Liberty.—I saw a Letter very lately from a Minister of y^e Gospel in London, to his Friend here, highly applauding that Spirit of Liberty that has appeared among us, advising by all means to stand up for our invaluable rights &c. only to be careful we do it in a Legal & constitutional way, & by no means to give our Enemies on that side y^e water, an advantage against us, who are watching for our halting & would be glad of an opportunity to fasten y^e yoke. He adds, If y^e present ministry continue, we can expect no other but that they will add to our burdens,—and thinks it a happy Circumstance, we did not rescind the Circular letter as required, as it would have proved fatal to our interest, & that our only course is to stand resolutely & legally for our just Rights &c. & hope in God for Deliverance. Thus this sensible, spirited Friend, and Hero. The Good Lord encrease y^e Number of such Friends, as are *Valiant for y^e Truth*. Thus I have answer^d three of your Import^t Questions, What is said? What is feared? What is hoped? The other two, What is y^e State of y^e Towne? & What is done? remain to be considered. To which I would reply, that I think we are in a very afflicted and distressed State having the Ensigns of war at our Doors, Trade languishing and consequently we a sinking People, and seem to want nothing to finish us, but a Tax laid on us, to pay the exorbitant charge of providing Barracks &c. for these undesired Troops. It must be said our People behave prudently amidst many Provocations, tho' I think we have bound one of these officers to his good Behaviour for his insolent conduct to some of our People. We are now endeavour^d to distress them at home, by agreeing not to send for any English Goods for next Spring, which hope will have its desired effect, & likewise by refraining from y^e use of those Articles that encrease the Revenue, the great Burden we complain of, particularly that pernicious Herb, called Bohea Tea, by which means hope those who have imported large Quantities will be obliged to send it back.—The best Families in y^e Town have come into this rejection, & most of y^e rest. As for me and my House I will not treat with it, nor allow myself or Children to partake of it in any other House, nay I refuse selling it, tho' I have it by me, and advise you to do the same, & discourage y^e use of it to the utmost of your power, not only by your Example, but by preaching against it. Be instant in season and out of season, reprove and rebuke and exhort with all patience & let no man or woman despise thee—in Short if we have not Virtue sufficient to deny ourselves in this pernicious thing, in vain do we complain of our Burdens. And as it is likely you will soon have an opportunity (when your wife is safe a Bed) to set a good Example respect^d Tea, desire and expect, you will exert yourself & not suffer it to be used under your Roof.—Thus I have endeavoured to answer your several Questions, and have added something by way of direction (tho' not desired) enforced by proper motives.—You kindly suppose I with

others have been in a great Consternation & are desirous of knowing whether y^e Panick has subsided. I would only add that our most sensible People have been and are under great Concern as to y^e Issue of things. To be sure I am almost distracted with Public & private Concerns. Lover & Friend seem to be remov^d far from me &c.—but I would hope while y^e Rescind^{rs} are kept at Home, & men of Liberty appear steady, Providence will appear for us, & cause Light to spring out of Darkness. But I must break of that I may converse a little with Friend Dunster, who is at my House. My Complim^{ts} to Mrs. Tucker & tell her I wish her safe a Bed &c. but desire her to avoid Tea, to be sure Bohea, due regards to your children, my children join in due regards to yourself & Family & am with great Sincerity

Sir Y^r real Friend & humb: Serv^t

Will^m Blair Townsend.

P. S: The Irish Regiments have arrived here consist^g 2000 men & about 300 womⁿ beside children, one half to be land^d at y^e Castle y^e other half here.—if they should order any to Newbury, will endeavour that there shall be none posted at your House, as you are well defended.

[Addressed] “To | Rev^d M^r John Tucker | in Newbury
P fav^r | Rev^d M^r Cary.” *

RELATIONSHIP OF THE COMBINATION SETTLERS AT EXETER, N. H., IN 1639.

[Communicated by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.]

MR. CHESTER, in the October Number of 1866, shows that the signers of the Exeter Combination in 1639 were, many of them, of the same family; and I think, if the subject should be followed up, they would be all of the same neighborhood in England.

Wheelwright's wife was Mary, daughter of Edward and Susanna Hutchinson.

Augustine Storre (sometimes spelled Storr, Storer and Story), who was of the Combination, married Susanna, daughter of the same.

Mr. Chester finds that their sister, Anne Hutchinson, married — Leavitt. Now Thomas Leavitt was of the Combination. Was he husband or son?

Esther, another sister, married Rev. Thomas Rishworth. Edward Rishworth was of the Combination. And Samuel Hutchinson, a brother to Mesdames Mary Wheelwright, Susanna Storre, Anne Leavitt, and Esther Rishworth, wills property in 1667 to Edward, eldest son of sister Rishworth.

These were all the Hutchinson sisters that there were.

William Hutchinson, another brother, married Anne, daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury.

* Probably Rev. Thomas Cary, who was then minister of the Third Church in Newbury.—ED.

And this Rev. Francis Marbury had a sister Catherine who married Christopher Wentworth; and from this Wentworth Mr. Chester hopes to trace the genealogy of William Wentworth, another of the Combination.

In the questioned deed from the Indian Sagamores in 1629, the names of Wheelwright, Wentworth, Leavitt and Storr are used. And but one other, viz., Thomas Wite (or Wright), and he was of the Combination. Of the origin of this Wite nothing is known, nor is he heard of after the Combination.

There were but thirty-five men in the Combination, and the origin of most of them is unknown, and many of them left no descendants of record.

ENGLISH LOCALITIES OF AMERICAN EMIGRANTS.

It is a matter of surprise that so few Americans are able to state with certainty the place where their emigrant ancestors resided in England before their emigration; hence, when any document is discovered revealing the locality of any family there before its emigration, it is viewed with delight by every well informed descendant of such family; even as an oasis in a desert.

The following Deposition explains itself. It shows the locality whence came the Drakes (and perhaps Levitts) of Hampton, New Hampshire, and a family of Blands.

DEPOSITION.—“Hampton in New Hampsheir, in New England. The deposition of Nathaniell Drake, aged about seaventie-eight year, and Abram Drake, aged about seaventie year, who saith that they have known Mr. John Bland, sometime a liver upon the Iland, commonly called Matthew's Vineyard, formerly a liver at Colchester, in England: we have also known Isabell Bland, now the wife of Thomas Levitt of Hampton, in New Hampsheir: we have known them both ever since wee were children, and the said Isabell Bland, now the wife of Thomas Levitt, was always accounted to be the daughter of the above said John Bland; and wee have heard the above said John Bland to own the above said Isabell to be his daughter, and never heard nothing to the contrarie, never since wee can remember; and the above said John Bland was sometimes called, by some persons, John Smith, but his name, and his ancestors name, was called Bland.

“Nathaniel Drake and Abraham Drake appeared 27th of April, 1691, and made oath to the truth of all above written.

“Before me, Hennery Green, Justice of Peace.”

“Taken from Dukes County Records, Vol. I., page 282.—Transcripts, Vol. B, p. 216. January 18, 1867. By me Richard L. Pease, Clerk of Courts.

“Edgartown, Massachusetts, January 18, 1867.”

THE OLDEST BOOK IN NEW ENGLAND. It is said that the oldest book in New England is owned by Rev. J. J. Power, of Worcester, Mass., and was printed in 1470. It is a theological work, written by Rainer, a Catholic priest of Pisa, Italy, who died in 1249.

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[Compiled by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

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- " See "Reminiscences of the last Sixty-Five Years, commencing with the Battle of Lexington." H. S. Thomas. Hartford, 1840. 2 Vols.
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- " Dedication of the Town Hall, Oct. 29, 1857. pp. 52. Malden, 1857.
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- MARBLEHEAD.** See "Plain Dealing, or News from England." Thomas Lechford. London, 1612. Reprint. Edited by J. Hammond Trumbull. Boston, 1867.
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- " See "Winthrop's History of New England," Edited by James Savage. Boston, First Edition, 1825. Second, 1853.

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- " Historical Discourse, First Church, Aug. 25, 1762. Simon Bradstreet. pp. 51. Boston, 1762.
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- " "Massachusetts Historical Collections," Vol. 8. 1802.
- " Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. John Bartlett, May 22, 1811. Historical Note. Abiel Holmes. pp. 47. Cambridge, 1811.
- " Historical Discourse, Jan. 7, 1816. History of the First Church. Samuel Dana. pp. 31. Boston, 1816.
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- " Memorials of Marshfield. Miss Marcia A. Thomas. pp. 103. Boston, 1854.
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(To be continued.)

• DORCHESTER (MASS.) TOWN RECORDS.

[Transcribed by WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, with Notes.]

Continued from page 277.

DECEMBER 29, 1634. It is ordered, that the rate that is to be payed to captain Mason for his mayntayneance shall be forthwith gathered by Nicholas Upsall.

It is ordered that a gate shall be set up in the common path in the great lotts, by Richard Collecotts house, to be made and maynteyned at the chardge of such as have grounds their.

It is ordered, that the ends of the great lotts that are not impalled shall be inclosed by the first of Aprill next, from m^r. Warhams lott to henry Smithes lott, and in defect, to pay for every goad, 5s.

It is also ordered, that if any hoggs commit any trespasse in any of the corne feilds within the Plantation, that the owner of the Pall where they breake in shall pay the on halfe of the trespasse, and the swine shall pay the other halfe of the trespasse, Provided that all piggs vnder the age of 3 quarters shall not be lyable to pay any trespasse.

And therefore every man is ordered to make his Pale sufficient by the first of Aprill, as shall be approved of by such as are appoynted to vew it, upon payne of 5s for every goad that is found defective, and so at all tymes to mayneteyne it sufficient.

febr 10, 1634. It is graunted that Thomas Marshall shall have 8 goad in bredth, next vnto Thomas Gu[nn*] in the late buriall place, † for building.

It is graunted, that the plat of ground betwixt m^r. Parkers and the bridge, conteyning 7 acres and half shall be devided, 2 acres to captayne Mason, 2 acres to Jn^o Holland, and 3 acres and halfe to Roger Mathewes, George Procter.

It is ordered, that fower bulls shall constantly goe with the drift of Milch Cowes, and for the yeare ensuing m^r. Israel Stoughton is to keep on bull, William Rockewell on, and Thomas fford 2 bulls, and for their pay they are to have 12^d for every milch Cow.

Also for the necke of land with the heyfers, m^r. Holman is to keepe one bull, and Symon Hoyte one, Thomas fford one, and to have the like pay as the Cowes.

It is also ordered, that there shall be a sufficient cart way made

* Thomas Gunn removed to Windsor (see Stiles's History), afterwards to Westfield, Mass., where he died Feb. 23, 1689. See *Register*, vi. 257, 270; Savage's Dictionary.

† Near the first meeting-house. See Note, ante.

betwixt the rocke and m^r. Richards house or elce to goe thorow his lott according to a former order.

Giles Gibbes* was defective in comming to the meeteing febr: first. for the p^rvention of publike complaynts for defect of payments in the Plantation, it is ordered, that such as are defectiue at the appoynted tyme of payment in any Rates, taxations or payments, the names shall be brought in to the p^rsons appoynted by the Plantation for publike busenesses, before they make any publike complaynts of it, and by them some course to be taken for the speedy satisfying of such defects.

It is graunted, vnto Hugh Rosciter and Richard Rocket to have each of them 8 acres of land on the west side of the brooke adjoining to m^r. Roscite^s ground, as farr forth as the Plantation hath any right to dispose of it.

It is graunted, to m^r. Israel Stoughton to have sixe rod square at m^r. Rossiters fish house, for the building of a house to put Corne baggs in for the mill, for which he hath p^rmitted to leave so much on the knapp before his shopp formerly graunted him.

It is graunted, to m^r. Egelstone to have 3 acres of ground in the Necke behind his lott.

The persons appoynted to veiue the pales are, for the great lotts, m^r. Woolcott and m^r. Terry; for the West feild, Thom: Moore and Walther filer; for the South feild, Thomas fford and Cristopher Gibson; for the East feild, Will. Phelps and m^r. Thomas Stoughton; † for the North feild, Will. Horsford, Rodger Clapp.

Aprill 17th, 1635. It is ordered that Nicholas Vpsall and Mathew Graunt ‡ shall p^rceed in the measureing of the great lotts as they have begun, for which they are to be payed 2^d an acre by the owners of the land, and this measure to stand for continuance.

* Mr. Gibbes, it will be remembered, was one of the ten selectmen, chosen on the 28th of October previous, who were "to order all the afayres of the Plantation," "and to meete monethly."

† Thomas Stoughton was a brother of Capt. Israel Stoughton, of Dorchester, Mass., and of Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., of London, Eng. A letter from Israel, to his brother John, will be found in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1860-2, pp. 134-43. See also *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. xiv. p. 101; vol. xxi. p. 249.

‡ Among the posthumous publications of Dr. Stoughton, we have in our possession the following, printed in 1640, viz.:

"A Forme of Wholesome Words; or an introduction to the Body of Divinity; in three Sermons on 2 Timothy i. 13." 8vo. pp. 95.

"The Righteous mans Plea to true Happiness. In 10 Sermons on Psal. 4, 6." 8vo. pp. 135, 149.

"A Learned Treatise: in three parts. 1. The Definition. 2. The Distribution of Divinity. 3. The Happiness of Man: as it was Scholastically handled by John Stoughton, D.D., in Immanuel Colledge Chappell in Cambridge, while he was fellow there: and now published according to the Copy left under his own hand." London: 1640. 8vo. pp. 109.

‡ Matthew Grant—whose name first occurs on the Dorchester Town Records, April 3, 1633—was the ancestor of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant. See an article on the "Grant Family," pages 173-176, in this volume of the Register, communicated by John Ward Dean, of Boston, in which it is shown, conclusively, that the General is of the eighth generation in descent from Matthew, of Dorchester, and that the assertion of the Rev. P. C. Headley, in his Life of General Grant, that the ancestor of the General came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, is erroneous. It was Noah Grant, the grandfather of the General, born in Connecticut June 20, 1748—one hundred and forty-eight years, or about a century and a half after the advent of Matthew to these shores—the sixth generation in descent from the Dorchester emigrant, who went from Coventry, Conn. to Pennsylvania, after the war of the Revolution, and settled there! Matthew Grant, of Dorchester—the first comer—afterwards the noted Town Clerk and compiler of the *Old Church Record* of Windsor, Conn., had sons that were natives of Dorchester, of whom Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1631, was the gr. gr. gr. grandfather of the General. So that the town of Dorchester may lay a valid genealogical claim to Gen. Grant as a lineal descendant of one of her early sons.

It is ordered, that m^r. Newbery and m^r. Wollcott shall have power to lay out a yard for Tho: Geofery where they shall thinke fit, neere Goodman Randel, if so be he vse the same for a yard.

It is ordered, that there shall be a way palled out from the burying place to m^r. Brankers,* by the 16 day of May next, to be palled by the severall men that owne the lotts, and whosoever shall be defective to pay for every rod not palled, 5^s; by order to stand the 25 March.

It is ordered, that John Phillips and Thomas Hatch shall have each of them 2 acres of land that lyes betwixt the ends of the great lotts, and 3 acres that is graunted to Alexander Miller, if so much be there, p^rvided they leave a sufficient high way at there great lotts e[ach]. It is graunted to John Grenway and John Benham to have devided betwixt them 4 acres of land, on the pine necke, formerly graunted to John Goite on condition that he come not over to possesse it the next Somer,† which ground is graunted them to make good the ground which they left out in their home lotts.

It is graunted, to Giles Gibbes, to have 2 acres of medow ground betwixt m^r. Thomas Stoughtons lott and the sandy poynt at the necke.

It is also ordered, that the lott of medow that was Symon Hoytes,‡ next to boston side, Joyning to John Witchfeild, shall be devided betwixt m^r. Rodger Williams and Gyles Gibbes.

It is graunted, to m^r. William Horseford, to have 4 acres of medowe ground, next to Goodman Denslowes§ Medow ground.

It is also graunted, to m^r. Williams, to take 2 acres of medow ground after William Horseford.

It is graunted, to m^r. Tilly to take up 4 acres of medow at the necke, if so much be there after m^r. Williams and William Horseford.

It is graunted, to Jonathan Gillet, to fence in halfe an acre of ground about his house, leaving a sufficient highway.

It is graunted, to John Haydon, to have an acre and halfe of swamp betwixt the Wolfe Trapp and the dead swamp.

It is agreed, with Thomas Thorneton and Thomas Sanford to vnder take the keepeing of the Cowes for the space of 7 Moneths, to begin the 15th of Aprill, for which they are to have 5^s 3^d the Cowes, if there be six score; if not so many, the owners of the Cowes are to make

* John Branker, who was subsequently the first schoolmaster in Windsor, Conn. "He occasionally delivered the 'weekly lecture' before the church," there; "died May 29, 1662, and his widow Abigail married the Rev. Mr. Warham." *Stiles's History of Ancient Windsor*, page 446.

† It would seem that John Goite was absent at this time. The record of his grant of four acres on *pine neck*, was probably on the missing leaves before referred to. Without doubt this was the "necke of Land," of "Edward Raymond, John Grenway and John Goyte" (not *Goyre*, see page 173 of the *Register*), mentioned in the first paragraph of the records, as we now have them.

In the *Lond. Notes and Queries* for Dec., 1858, p. 468, we find this definition of the word *Goyt*. "This word means a drain or water-course. It also signified, of old, a channel, or narrow passage of the sea. It is found in almost all the Teutonic languages, but is most probably of Celtic origin. Welsh, *gwyth* (*w=oo* or *oo*), a drain or channel; Gaelic, *guittear*, a sink or drain; Eng. *gutter*. The root is *gwy* or *wy*, water, stream. The Welsh word *gwyth* is also the Celtic name of the Isle of Wight, the derivation of which has so much perplexed our antiquaries. It means the Isle of the Channel, referring to the Solent.

JOHN DAVIES."

‡ See record—June 2, 1634. Stiles says (*Hist. Windsor*, page 139), that Simon Hoyt "perhaps came to Windsor in 1639—removed to Fairfield." He was in Dorchester as late as Feb. 10, 1634-5. See *ante*.

§ Nicholas Denslow.

up their pay 31^{lb} 10^s; if there be more, they are to take their advantage, and this to be payed the one halfe in May, and the other halfe at the 7 Moneths end.

In consideration whereof the foresayd p'tyes do p'mise to fetch all the Cowes from Jonathan Gillets house to m^r. Woolcotts, and from John Greenwayes to Walther filers, and to drive them forth in the morneing an hower after sun rising, and at comming in to drive them thorow and turn over the bridge those that are beyond that way: also one of them doth p'mise to Keepe them every lord's day and the Plantation to find an other according as shall be agreed in an equall p'portion:

It is graunted, to George Minot to have six acres of Marsh over agaynst fox poynt,* also to Jonathan Gillet, 4 acres next to him at the same place, and to the widow Purchase 4 acres more in the same marish:

It is graunted, that Thomas fford shall enjoy a p'cell of ground to the valew of 2 acres, which he hath impalled in m^r. Ludlowes Necke,† which was graunted to Peter Peecke, [?] Provided, that he leave a sufficient high way, if it be thought fit by the Plantation.

July 5th, 1635. It is graunted that Thomas Duce shall have 2 acres of moweing ground, neere the fresh Marsh, which he hath formerly mowen, in satisfaction for on acre of ground which he left in common at his house.

If there be no exception agaynst, by the next meeteing.

It is graunted to William Phellps to fence in 2 acres and halfe of dry ground adjoyneing to his medowe ground in the little necke, in satisfaction for what he wants in his home lott.

Whereas there is a former order for all swine that shall trespasse in any of the Corne feilds, the pale where the swine come in to pay one halfe and the swine the other: It is now further ordered, that such swine as trespasse shall be impounded and there to be kept till the owner shall pay the trespasse, as shall be Judged by Two of the members: and if the owner in 3 dayes after notice take not of the swine and satisfie the trespasse, then it may be lawfull for the Baylife to sell the swine as he can, and pay the trespasse and returne the over pluss to the owner:

also ownour of the pales where swine come in, it shall be lawfull for the Baylife to attach his goods and satisfy halfe the trespasse according to the former order.

And further it is ordered, that the same Course shall be taken for the levyng of any trespasse that shall be committed by goates or other cattle.

It is ordered, that if any breake Oop the pound or take out cattell violently shall forfeit 5 pound sterling, to be employed for generall works in the Plantation; and if it cannot be proved who brake the pound, then the p'ty that is the owner of the Cattell shall fill the pound agayne, or elce he shall be taken to be the trespasse:—

* Fox point, a small promontory running out northeasterly from Savin Hill. On the North, is "Old Harbour," "so called from being the place where the first settlers of the town came on shore." Rev. T. M. Harris, D.D. in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* vol. ix. p. 163.

† "In November, 1632, he" [Roger Ludlow] "obtained from the Colonial Government a grant of one hundred acres of land, lying between 'Musquantum Chappell and the mouth of Naponsett,' a part of the Squantum farms known as Ludlow's Point." *History of Dorchester*, page 63.

The 12th August, 1635. These are to testify, to all whome it may concerne, that I, Thomas Holcombe,* have sould and give full possession vnto Richard Joanes, both of Dorchester, 4 acres of ground, with my houses and all things thereto p'tayning, and 8 acres of ground of my great lott on Roxbury bounds, and 6 acres of medow ground on the side Naponset river, and 3 acres on the other side the river :—

I, Thomas Duee, † of Dorch: do like wise fully confirme vnto Richard Joanes of Dorch: and give him full possession of 4 acres of ground, with my house and all thereto belonging; also, 8 acres of ground of my great lott, also 10 acres of medowe on the side Naponset, and 4 acres of medowe on the other side, and 2 acres of medowe in the fresh marsh.

⊔ ⊕ The marke of Thomas Duee.

The ijth day of November, 1635. It is ordered, that M^r. Nathaniell Duncan, M^r. Demicke, ‡ Thomas fford, and Mathew Graunt, or any two of them shall have power to lay out an hundred and fifty acres of medow to M^r. Israel Stoughton, in a medow lying six miles above his mill at Naponset river, and was graunted him by order of Court; § And likewise next there vnto out of an hundred acres of medow vnto m^r. Thomas Newbery, as that was likewise graunted him by order of Court, || together with an hundred acres of Vpland ground.

And likewise it is ordered and agreed upon, whereas m^r. Newbery hath relinquished a former graunt from the Plantation of 40 acres of Marish and 20 acres of Vpland in squantum Necke, he is now to take all the ground from his house to m^r. Willsons ¶ farme, in consideration thereof.

It is ordered, that John Levite shall have 8 acres of Upland ground and 4 acres of Marsh ground, to lye on the West side of m^r. Ludlowes Necke, next Naponset river.

It is granted to John Hulls, to have 2 acres of medowe that lyes in a small gurt on the side the fresh marish.

It is granted to Joshua Charter, to have 3 acres of medow ground in the fresh Marish, next M^r. Rodger Williams.

It is granted to m^r. William Hill, to have 9 acres of Upland ground in the little necke at Squantum, in Lue of 12 acres he was to have there in lott.

It is granted to William Hannum, to have one acre of Medow ground in the fresh marish.

* He removed to Windsor, where he died in 1657. His widow married James Eno or Enno, in 1658. See a brief genealogy of the family in the History of Windsor, page 665.

† Mr. Dewey, also, removed to Windsor; married Frances Clark, March 22, 1638; he died April 27, 1648, and his widow married George Phelps, Nov. 2, 1648. He had children, Thomas, Josiah, Anna, Israel, Jedidiah. For the dates of their baptisms see Stiles's Windsor, page 578.

‡ Thomas Dimmock, Dimick, or otherwise written, selectman this year, removed to Hingham 1638, to Scituate 1639, and to Barnstable in 1640, where he was Ruling Elder and Representative.

§ September 25th, 1634.

|| March 4th, 1634-5.

¶ The General Court on the 1st of April, 1634, granted to the Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First Church in Boston, two hundred acres of land at the North river, "nexte Medford on the north." On the tenth of December of the same year, the authorities of the town of Boston ordered, that in lieu of this land granted him by the Court, he should have the same quantity "at Mount Woolleston at his election," Mr. Wilson to "passe over to the towne of Boston" the two hundred acre farm at Medford. The land at Mt. Woolleston was to be as near his other land there "as may be for his most conveniency."

The names of such as are chosen for ordering the affayres of the Plantation, November 1635, to continue for halfe a yeere.

William Philps.

m^r. Roger Williams.

Nathaniell Duncan.

George Minot.

m^r. George Hull.

John Phillips.

m^r. Democke.

m^r. Newbery.

William Gaylar.

Walther filer, is chosen Baylife for this halfe yeere, and it is ordered that he shall levie all rates, fines, or ameracements for the Plantation by impounding the offenders goods and there to detayne them till satisfaction be made; and if the owner of the goods doe not make satisfaction within fower dayes, it shall be lawfull for him to sell the goods and returne the overplus to the p^tie offending, and to be allowed twelve pence for every distresse, and ij^d for every impounding; and if the sayd Baylife shall [be] negligent in dischardgeing his office, and delay the taking distresse, he shall be liable to a fine as shall be thought fitt p^r the Tenn men.

The 17th day of December, 1635. It is ordered, that Robert Deeble shall have in lardgement of Two goad in length from his house v^pward, and that his sonne T[hommas] Deeble shall have six goad next him to goe with a right lyne v^p from the pale before his house, on condition, for Thommas Deeble to build a house there, within one yeere, or elce to loose that goad graunted him.

It is ordered, that Thomas Andrews shall have Three acres of ground next his house, neere m^r. Hathornes, in leve of a great lott, and that he pale it in, to leave a sufficient high way of Three goads, at least.

It is ordered, that George Minot shall have halfe an acre of ground neere m^r. Newberys pale, for building a house.

It is ordered, that William Rockewell shall have halfe an acre of ground next m^r. Stoughtons, neere the fish house, to build him an house, with condition, that if he goe away, and leave the Plantation, he leave the sayd house and ground to the Plantation, in paying him the chardge.

It is ordered, that no man shall fell any trees within 20 goads of the meeteing house, upon pennalty of Tenn shillings for every tree that is felled, to be levyed by distresse vpon his goods.

It is ordered, that Thomas fford shall have six acres of the fresh marsh neerest the Towne, in liev of 2 acres he was to have from m^r. Newbery, over the Watter, and more that he was to have there.

It is ordered, that m^r. Stoughton, according to a veiu made by men appoynted for setting out his 150 acres of fresh marsh, that from above a stake set up by him about the vpper end of the Marsh, he is to take that p^te above, to the Cedar swamp, except on acre ail above for Thirty acres, and so to measure out the Rest of his hundred and fifty acres, downe wards, of both sides the water, the 30 acres also be taken of both sides the River:—

It is ordered, that m^r. Newbery shall measure out his hundred acres of the same marsh, following, on this side the river, if so much their, or elce to take it over the Water.

The 4th of January, 1635. It is ordered, that the p^tyes here vnder written, shall have great lotts at the bounds, betwixt Roxbury and

Dorchester, at the great hill, betwixt the sayd bounds, and above the marsh as foll. not to inclose medowe.

Henry Fookes 20 acres.	Henry Wright 20 acres.
Widdow Purchase 16 acres.	• William Hannam 16 acres.
Mathias Sension* 20 acres.	Barnard Gapin & his sonne 30 acres.
Thomas Thorneton 16 acres.	Thomas Swift 20 acres.
Thomas Samford 16 acres.	Robert Deeble & his sonne 30 acres
William Sommer† 20 acres	M ^r . Demicke 20 acres.
Roger Clap 16 acres.	John Eales 20 acres.
Aron Cooke 16 acres.	George Procter 20 acres.
John Pope 20 acres.	Richard Wade‡ 20 acres.
m ^r . Pinny 20 acres.	Robert Winchill 16 acres.

The 18th January, 1635. It is ordered, that all the hoame lotts within Dorchester Plantation which have bene granted before this p'sent day shall have right to the Commons, and no other lotts that are graunted hereafter to be commone^{rs}. Also, that Two men shall not Common for one hoame lott.

It is ordered, that Thomas Marshfeild shall have 12 acres of Planting ground, on Squantum necke, which was formerly graunted him for his great lott.

It is ordered, that John Moore shall have Tenn acres for his great lott in the same place :—

It is ordered, that Edmond Munnings, Joseph flood, Thomas Joanes, shall have each of them 8 acres on Squantum Necke as an addition to their great lots on Roxbury bounds, bought of William Hulbert, John Haydon, and George Phillips.

It is ordered, that Elias Parkeman shall have a great lott of Tenn acres at Sq'antum necke.

It is ordered, that M^r. Gilbert, M^r. Makepeace, M^r. Joanes, Richard Collicott, George Dyar, and Walther filer shall make a rate for fifteene pounds for Captine.

The 1st of february, 1635. ——— William Gaylar shall have about 2 acres of medowe next [about half of a page is here gone].

It is ordered, that Will. Summer is to have 3 acres of the fresh marsh next Goodman fford.

It is ordered, that John Phillips shall have for Edward Hart Three quarters of an acre medowe at Squantum necke.

It is ordered, that whereas their was graunted to M^r. Williams 8 acres next to John Moores lott, for his great lott, that now the Rest that is there shall be added, to the value of 6 acres more.

The names of those which have medow graunted them, the 18th febr: 1635. In the fresh marsh nearest the Towne.

* Matthias Sension went to Windsor. He is called Matthew in the *History of Dorchester*.

† We may suppose that this name is intended for William Sumner or Sommer.

‡ Richard Wade, freeman 1637, at which date he had a division in the lands at Dorchester neck, now South Boston, was in Lynn a short time, about 1637, says Lewis and Newhall's Lynn (p. 216); removed to Sandwich, where he had an allotment of land in 1641, but he disappears, says Freeman, after that date. His name is not found in the *History of Dorchester*. Dr. Harris gives a Robert Wade, in 1635, in his "List of the First Settlers in Dorchester, or those who were inhabitants previously to 1636; but we find no such name on the Town Records.

first Marsh.

Oliuer Purchase 2 acres
 Thom. Thorneton 2 acres
 Goodman Sampford 2 acres
 Henry Wright 2 acres
 Christopher Gibson 2 acres
 Saunder Miller* 2 acres
 Austin Clement† 2 acres
 John Binham j acre
 Thom Swift j acre
 m^r. Democke 2 acres
 Richard Callecot 4 acres
 George Minot 6 acres
 George Hull 2 acres
 John Phillips 6 acres
 Nathaniell Duncan 2 acres
 John Pearce 2 acres

[half a page gone, being the
 Giles Gibbs 10 acres.

Second Marsh.

m^r. Joanes. 5 acres
 Jos: flood. 3 acres
 Will. Preston 3 acres
 Roger Clap 2 acres
 Good. Hill 2 acres
 m^r. Makepeace 2 acres
 m^r. Bates 2 acres
 William Hannam 1 acre
 George Procter 2 acres
 John Miller 2 acres
 Barnebe ffoeer and
 John Smith 4 acres
 Thom: Stilestone 2 acres
 Kemmerly† 2 acres
 Joshua Tuchill 2 acres
 David Price 2 acres
 m^r. Holman 4 acres
 Richard Rocket 6 acres

It is ordered, that all the feilds for Corne shall be inclosed p' the fourteenth of March, and whosoever is defective in doing it shall pay five shillings, to be leyed p' distresse, and after that day any hoggs found in Corne feilds shall be impounded and pay damadge, according to order of Generall Court.

The first of March, 1635. It is ordered, that the ground that was left betwixt William Gaylard and Eltwid Pommery which was left for a high way shall now remayne to the vse of William Gaylard till the Towne shall agayne require it.

It is ordered, that whereas Walther filer was by vertue of his Bay-life office to levy all rates, fynes, and ameremens p' pounding the offenders goods, and so to sell the goods and returne the overplus, as in the order made in November, 1635, he hath now further power given him, not only to recover such rates and fines by pounding of cattle or piggs, but also to distrayne any other goods, and thereof to make sale to pay such rates or fynes, and to Returne the overplus to the offenders.

The 27 June, 1636. A meeteing of 12 men, formerly chosen by the Plantation for ordering the affayres thereof, whose names are vnder written.

M^r. Ludlow.
 M^r. Stoughton.
 M^r. Duncan.
 M^r. Hull.
 Goo. Gaylard.
 George Minot.
 Thomas fford.

Richard Callicot.
 Austin Clement.
 M^r. Demicke.
 George Dyar.
 John Phillips.
 M^r. Williams.

* Alexander Miller.

† Augustin Clement.

‡ Thomas Kimberly, who, with his wife Alice, according to Mr. Savage, removed to New Haven, in 1639; married again and removed to Stratford, where he died in 1673; had children enumerated in the *Genealogical Dictionary* of the above.

It is ordered, that John Gapin shall have on acre to build an house in, next to Goodman Swifts, with the Consent of Goodman Dyar, in lue of an acre formerly promised unto him.

It is ordered, that o^r brother Minot, Goodman fford, do vewe the ground, o^r brother Wright desires and reports the reasonableness of it the next meeteing.

It is ordered, that Nicholas Vpsall shall keepe an house of enter-taynement for strangers.

It is ordered, that M^r. Johnson, that was, shall have on acre of medowe next Goodman Eales Pale confirmed unto her.

It is ordered, that Richard Callecott shall have 4 acres of medowe in the higher Marsh ground, at the Southerne Corner of the great marsh, relinquishing his former graunt of 4 acres in the same great Marsh.

The names of such as are to have medow in the Marsh, by Goodman Grenwayes.

M^r. Mather. 2 acres

Thomas Lumbert. 2 acres

M^r. Warham. 2 acres

John Hulls. 2 acres

Will Gaylard. 2 acres

John Grenway. j acre, one more if so fall out.

George Minot, 4 acres, & 6 acres more in the fresh marsh next

Rich : Callicot.

M^r Duncan, 3 acres.

Jellets * 2 acres.

M^r Hill, 2 acres.

Good. fford, 2 acres.

Walther filer, 2 acres.

Good. Dyar, 3 acres.

Anc : Stoughton, 2 acres.

John Eales, 2 acres betweene that medow he hath of M^rs Johnson & the Creeke.

It is ordered, that M^r Ludlow may have strayte downe to the sea the marsh that lyes next the 4 acres to his hoame lott.

And that all that are of M^r Duncans side shall have the ground to themselves before their doores, making and maynetayning a sufficient high way so far as M^r Stoughtons, reserveing as much as may set a meeteing house † betweene Good. Johns. ‡ and where Goodman Rocke well now dwells.

* Jonathan Gillet, who removed to Windsor.

† The small log meeting-house of 1631, with a thatched roof, surrounded by pallisadoes, where the military stores were kept, and the plate and most valuable articles of the inhabitants were deposited each evening, where the good mini-ters Maverick and Warham preached, and where already Mather had commenced his religious duties, where on one occasion the first mentioned pastor "fired a small barrell of two or three pounds" of powder while drying a little of the explosive article in a pan in this same building, resulting in the trifling damage, only, of singeing the parson's clothes and blacking the thatch of the roof a little—this same meeting-house was still in being. There, by the gate of the church, the guarded sentinel, each night, walked his accustomed rounds. There was confidently supposed to be—if any where in the settlement—the ark of safety, the place of resort from the savages of the wilderness. But the town was already increasing in population. There had just been, it is true, a large outpouring of the inhabitants to what was then considered the distant territory of the now sister State of Connecticut, still there had recently been an influx, also, of people from the mother land, Richard Mather and his companions among them, and it was thought by our provident fathers that it would soon be necessary to have an enlarged place of public worship. Provision, therefore, was now made for this prospective want, and a plot of ground reserved, "as much as may set a meeting house betweene" two of the inhabitants above mentioned. Ten years afterwards the house was erected.

One of the earliest donors to the first church in Dorchester must not be forgotten; and as mention of him has not been made in the proper place, it may be well to insert it here. Under date of August 5, 1633 (see *ante*), among those to whom land is allotted, we read the

‡ Goodman Jones, probably Richard, who died before 1642.

It is ordered, that George Hull shall have the medow that lyes before his doore, where he now dwells, to Henry wayes, downe to the sea, making a sufficient way for passidge that way.

It is ordered, that the high way from M^r Stoughtons to M^r Ludlowes shall be 3 Lugg* broad, all along, and so downe to Nicholas Vpsall 4 Lugg.

It is ordered, that Elias Parkeman should have the marsh before his doore.

It is ordered, that John Phillips shall have six acres next to Goodman Minot and Richard Collicot, in the fresh marsh.

It is ordered, that Barnard & John Gapin shall have 2 acres in the marsh, next Goodman Grenwayes.

It is ordered, that Goodman Bates shall have 2 acres in the marish, next Goodman Grenwayes.

It is ordered, that M^r Nicholas Vpsall and Will. Rockewell shall have all that marsh next the Rocky Hill and M^r Rossite^s fish house, equally devided.

It is ordered, that M^r Demicke shall have 2 acres in the marsh next to Good-man Grenwayes.

It is ordered, that M^r Israel Stoughton shall have halfe an acre [near] William Rockewells house and the salt marsh in a long slip next y^e []

It is ordered, that Goodman Minot be next M^r Ludlowes Lott.

[To be continued.]

THE citizens of Ludlow, Mass., have dedicated a monument, erected in memory of sixteen of her sons who fell in the late war. The monument is of Monson granite, 18 feet high, neatly enclosed with an iron paling, and situated on the common, in front of the Congregational Church.

name of "Mr. Russell," probably John Russell, who died twenty-one days after the grant of land alluded to was made. We now give our readers, entire, his nuncupative will, as found in the Massachusetts Court Records, page 157:—

John Russell, merchant, disceased att Dorchester, August 26th, 1633, & before his death, being of a disposing vnderstanding, did make his last will, in the presence of M^r John Warham, past of the church of Dorchester, Tho: Moore, John Moore, and Tho: Deway, in the words followeing, or to the same effect:—

Halfe of my estate I give to the church of Dorchester, and halfe to my brothers, Henry Russell and Thomas Hyatt, except my mans tyme, web I give to my man; & hee desired that in the disposing of his goods to Dorchester, there should be especial respect hadd to olde Dorchester people, nameing Goodm. Caping.

This was testified vpon the oathes
of the said witnesses, taken in
Court, Sept 3, 1633.

John Warham.
The m^rke of I Thomas Moore.
The m^rke of Tho: Deway. O
John Moore.

Administration of the goods and chattels of John Russell, of Dorchester, was granted by the Court, at Boston, Sept. 3, 1633, to Willm. Gallard & Willm. Rockwell. At a Court, holden at Newe Towne, June 3, 1634. By consent of Willm. Gallard, administratr to John Russell and Robte. Fibbin, it is ordered, that in consideracon of some service p^rformed att sea by the said Robte. Fibbin, & 3 monthes servis in Newe England, that the said Robte. Fibbin shall be sett free, & have 12 l^{rs} 5^s 4^d forgiuen him, web hee ought to his said maist^r John Russell.

At the Court holden at Newe Towne, August 4th 1635, the above named executors of John Russell exhibited into Court an inventory of the goods & chattells of the said John Russell, deceased, & the same day, his nuncupative will was admitted to record.

* Lugg, a Measure of Land, called otherwise a Pole or Perch. *Bailey.*

GENERAL ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

THE following letter of Gen. JAMES WILKINSON is a copy of the original, the property of Mr. JOSIAH DRAKE, of Cincinnati. The owner sends it for publication in the Register, believing it has never been printed. It will be regarded as a contemporary account of that signal defeat of the army of the Republic, and cannot fail to be of importance to the future historian of the Great West. The Author is the well-known General Wilkinson of the Revolution, who acted a conspicuous part with General Gates at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army. His "Memoirs of My Own Times" form a valuable chapter in American History. He was a native of Maryland, and bred a physician. His services in the war of 1812 and against the Indians are well known to the readers of our history. He settled in Kentucky after the Revolution. He died on the 28th of December, 1825, aged 68.

Frankfort on Kentucky, December 12th, 1791.

DEAR SIR,—An Express arrived at this place yesterday, on his journey from Post Vincenes to Fort Washington, with despatches from St. Prior, who commands at Vincenes to Governor St. Clair. This man reports that he left St. Vincenes on the 27th ult^{mo}, and that Intelligence of the defeat of our Army had reached that place a few days before, by a Frenchman who had been sent by Mr. Prior, to meet the Governor at the Mansion—this Frenchman fell in with the Savages after the battle, between the place of action and the Towns, they were broken into Small Parties, and were each taking care of his own plunder—they informed Him that they had only twelve men killed, but a large number wounded—this is incredible—they informed him also, of the precise number of Big Guns, which were taken, and many other particulars which correspond with Facts within our own knowledge. Blue Jacket the Shawnee commanded, and 600 of the Lake Indians by which I suppose they mean the Chipeways, and Hurons, were in the action, and their whole force was 1200—they menaced the Settlements at Post Vincenes, and observed that they would first destroy that place and afterwards make a general attack on Kentucky (this is idle but I give it you as part of the information I have rec'd)—they were unable to carry off the plunder of our camp, and ruined a great portion on the ground. Prior to this Intelligence, the Wiwas, who have continued peaceable in the neighbourhood of St. Vincenes, had treated and the express has a Peace Belt and Pipe, with the talk, in his charge for the Governor—what will be the result with these Indians is in my opinion obvious—they will be drawn into the contest before spring, if we do not give the Miamias a stroke, during the Interval. It is presumed on good ground, that Vigo and Mrs. Hamtramit are killed or driven down the Ohio—they left Louisville about the beginning of October, in their route by water to Vincenes, and no Intelligence has been received of them, when the Express came from that place—what gives form to the presumption is, that Mr. Prior, being apprized overland of the motions of this party sent a Sergt. and twelve, to meete them at the mouth of the Wabash—this detach-

ment had been out 18 days, when the Express left Vincenes, and no Intelligence had ben received of or from it.

Governor St. Clair by his own appointment, was to have ben in Lexington, the 10th Inst. which has prevented my visiting Fort Washington. I expect to see him at that place prior to this Day, and if he, concurs in my proposition, I will *strike the war Path* at the Maumie, before forty days, or perish in the attempt. The present is an important exigency, an exigency, which will call into action all the powers of my soul and of my Body. Adieu, Heaven protect you, prays,

Yours affectionately,

JAS. WILKINSON.

N. B. I send this hasty scral, by an oppty. which has offered this morning for Richmond. I shall send you a small volume, by Gov. St. Clair or some person of his party.

Hon'ble Mr. Brown.

THE PEIRCE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, of Freetown, Member of the Old Colony, Historical, Pilgrim, New England Historic-Genealogical, and Wisconsin State Historical Societies.]

Continued from page 264.

JOHN PEIRCE (No. 44) who died at Shutesbury, Franklin County, Mass. in 1823, at the advanced age of 91 years, was the eldest of the six sons of Ebenezer Peirce, of Middleborough, in Plymouth County, and wife Mary Hoskins, of Taunton, and was born in that part of Middleborough now Lakeville, in 1732. The paternal mansion where his eyes first beheld the light of day, in which he first drew breath and entered upon a long and weary earthly pilgrimage of more than four score and ten years, has long since been demolished, its very foundations removed, and site so changed by the obliterating labors of the plow and hoe, as to leave scarce a vestige behind; a slight indentation in the ground, so slight, indeed, as hardly to attract the notice of the passing traveller, being all that remains to show where he was born. The scenes of his childhood now exist only in "fond recollection," for the cottage is demolished, the meadow grown over with trees and bushes, and even the well where hung the oaken "moss-covered bucket" has been filled up, closed over, and changed like "every loved spot that his infancy knew." But should any of his numerous posterity in future years feel desirous to know the precise locality, we will assist them to find it by adding that it is not far from the residence of Mr. George Hoar, and a short distance south of the county road leading from Taunton to New Bedford.

One command of the Scripture, at least, did the parents of John Peirce obey. They did their part towards replenishing the earth, and were too bountifully blessed in the number of their posterity to keep all their children at home. Indeed, the parent hive became so filled and over-stocked as to make the act of swarming occasionally neces-

sary; and John Peirce, on arriving to manhood, and taking to himself a wife, as he did at the age of twenty-three years, became possessed of a farm on the old stage road leading from Taunton to New Bedford, and near the Hay Hall, so called, in Middleborough (now Lakeville). With the foresight that has usually characterized the Peirce family, he had probably provided the cage for his bird before catching it, and it is therefore quite safe to conclude that he and Sarah his first love went into occupancy in or about the year of grace 1755.

We have already ventured the remark that mothers have more to do with determining the *character* of children than fathers; and as this is addressed to and written mainly for the benefit of their posterity, it would be quite unpardonable to omit what we have been enabled to gather concerning the ancestry of his "BETTER HALF."

Sarah Rounsevell was the first daughter and the eldest child of Capt. John Rounsevell, of Freetown (then Tiverton), and wife Sarah Holloway, and was born in 1731. Capt. Rounsevell owed his title to the fact that King George II (in 1751) conferred upon him the commission of Captain of the 3d Company of Militia in Freetown, an honor then seldom meted out save to scions of the first families. In her father's house were many mansions, and his ample apartments and unusual convenience for the accommodation of travellers, rather than the want of business to obtain a livelihood, made Capt. John the tavern keeper of the settlement. We said that he was the tavern keeper, but the antique and elaborate sign board, still preserved by a lineal descendant, shows that the gallant Captain was not above sharing that honor with his wife, for in addition to the skilful workmanship of the carpenter, the painter comes in for a share of praise in so faithfully delineating *full moons*, and last, not least, the words "CIVIL ENTERTAINMENT BY I. & S. R."

Capt. John Rounsevell was a son of Philip Rounsevell the emigrant, was born in 1706, and died Nov. 14, 1783. Philip Rounsevell emigrated to this country about the year 1700. He was by trade a clothier or cloth dresser, remarkably possessed with the faculty of "taking time by the forelock," and however industriously he may have labored with his hands, the enormous estate (so very disproportionate, both in extent and value, to that of any of his neighbors) which he was enabled to collect, and of which at his decease he was possessed, could never have been acquired by any one man save by that "calculation which is better than hard work." It is doubtful whether his neighbors and coadjutors were more surprised at his remarkable success in life, than are those of the present day who review his acts to discover that intuitive foresight which taught him to go into the wild woods and select just the sites and tracts that became most valuable, and enabled him to levy tribute on others by his power to forestall their movements. One of his favorite plans was to purchase lands which others discarded as worthless. But when mill sites became wanted, Philip Rounsevell was found to hold the key to almost every stream, brook or rivulet having an available water power, for miles and miles around. Those who had laughed at his purchase of land that would "starve grasshoppers," to their cost found this land not only helped to hold the world together, but hereon was the site of a valuable mill privilege, just such as they coveted, and his "*Skunk's misery*," full

of rocks, and good for nothing as it was thought, like the rock of desolate Gibraltar controlled mighty waters. But wit and wealth

" could not save
His mortal body from the grave ;"

and so " the rich man died and was buried," and marking the spot of his interment still stands a handsomely finished tomb-stone, bearing an inscription, setting forth that he deceased Nov. 6th, 1763, in his 86th year, and also that he " was born att hunnetun in devonshire in old England." A letter written at Honnetun, England, in 1710, is still in the possession of the lineal descendants of Philip Rounsevell, to whom it was addressed by his father William Rounsevell of that place.

The farm of John Peirce in Middleboro' (now Lakeville), is the same since owned by Noah Clark, Esq. The place is sadly out of repair, and has an air of neglect, dilapidation and rapid decay strongly contrasting with the neat, trim and thrifty appearance it presented when seen by the writer in the days of his boyhood ; for then, like the residence of Lord Timothy Dexter,

" The house was large and painted green,"

in good repair, and the three large barns, all with tight, well-kept roofs, newly painted, gave an air of plenty and well-to-do in life.

John Peirce (No. 41), and wife Sarah Rounsevell had :

(119) Abiah, married Samuel Woods.

(120) Nathan, married Anna Hoar, of Shutesbury. He was a revolutionary soldier.

(121) John, m. Sarah Hoskins, of do.

(122) Jacob, never married, died young.

(123) Judith, married Moses Spear, of Shutesbury.

(124) Sarah, married Jacob Church, of do.

(125) Mary, married Joseph Hoskins, of do.

(126) Lois, m. 1st, — Thayer ; 2d, — Record ; 3d, — Crosby.

(127) Eunice, married Henry Hoskins, of Prescott.

Sarah, the mother, died Oct. 25, 1774, and was buried in the ancient cemetery on the southerly shore of the Assawamset Pond, in Lakeville. Her grave was marked by a decent slate stone, bearing an inscription still legible.

John Peirce (No. 44), for a 2d wife married Lucy Ashley, of Middleborough, and the family was increased by the birth of the children here named :

(128) Matilda, married John Thompson.

(129) Peleg, married Ruth Hamilton, of Shutesbury. He was commissioned Lieutenant of a Company of militia in Shutesbury, 1809. Accumulated a large property.

(130) Abigail, married 1st, — Church ; 2d, — Goodwin ; 3d, — Davids ; 4th, — Campbell.

No children were born of John Peirce's 3d wife, Elizabeth Reed. She was so enfeebled as to be unable to walk. Mrs. Abigail Alden, of Bridgewater, the only surviving child of Capt. Abial Peirce, says she remembers to have seen " uncle John " take his wife Elizabeth from the carriage in his arms and carry her into the house, when on a visit to Capt. Abial Peirce. Tradition says that Elizabeth, the 3d wife of John Peirce, was sister of Priscilla, the 1st wife of Abraham Peirce, (No. 60). John Peirce sold out his lands and removed from Middle-

borough to Shutesbury, not long after the war of the Revolution, in which he is said to have performed some service in the capacity of a private soldier, and his descendants say that he claimed to have been one of seven soldiers (all old Fox Hunters) who at one discharge of their guns killed twenty (20) of the British.

Captain ABIAL PEIRCE (No. 45), second son of Ebenezer Peirce and wife Mary Hoskins, was born in Middleborough, Sept. 10, 1733. Of his birth-place the little that can be said has already been related in the biographical sketch of his elder brother, John Peirce, scarce two years his senior. Abial, from all that can be gathered, we are led to conclude was "*the flower of his father's family.*" His address was pleasing and he was of winning manners. This, heightened by a fine form and features of manly beauty, gave him a commanding person; and his honest, generous heart, the main-spring of noble impulses for which he was ever through life remarkable, at once stamped him as a leader of men in the tumultuous times in which he lived. By turning to the dusty record of our colonial history, the reader will see that when Abial Peirce had-reached the age of eleven years the "Old French War began," and ended when he was scarcely fifteen, so that he was too young for a soldier, but of just the right age to swallow down with a keen relish stories of the sanguinary field, and throw up his cap and shout when the news of the taking of Louisburg, that Gibraltar of America, was received. Doubtless many a time, when snugly ensconced in bed, sheltered by the paternal roof and carefully provided for against every want by an affectionate father and a loving mother's hands, he repined at the fortune which had made him too young for a soldier in that war, where for fourteen successive nights our soldiers, sinking to their knees in mud, drew the artillery * three miles across a swamp wholly impassable for teams of horses, mules or neat cattle; which seeming inconsistency is only another of the numberless proofs that

"Man is a military animal;
Glories in gunpowder and loves parade."

He had but just attained his majority when hostilities were renewed, and war again declared between England and France, involving their American colonies in the broil, and making our soil the theatre of many bloody encounters. The loyalty and zeal exhibited by him, together with his courage and good conduct, soon procured his appointment to the commission of a Lieutenant in the army of the frontier. This, considering his youth, and the fact that his family were plain country folk, having little influence at home, and no friends at court, was indeed a distinction of which he might well be excused for indulging a little pride, as there were many ambitious men of means, who, backed by family influence and several years his seniors, had not yet succeeded in being so recognized by royalty as to secure the royal parchment bearing the broad seal of kingly authority. No wonder, then, that the days of his honeymoon should be shortened, and the song of "love's young dream" give place to "God save the King;" that with a hurried kiss he bade farewell to his young wife,

* Wheels could not be used, owing to the softness of the ground, and the soldiers constructed sledges on which they loaded the cannon, and with straps over their shoulders, wading to their knees in mud, performed labor beyond the power of oxen in hauling the cannon to the desired position.

who so recently stood with him before the altar, to offer himself as a sacrifice at the altar of his country's honor; and girding his armor on, went

"Marching down toward Quebec,
Where the drums were loudly beating."

The scriptural provision contained in the 5th verse of the 24th chapter of Deuteronomy,* which Col. Byfield set up as an excuse for not responding to his country's call, had no charm for Abial Peirce, who ere long,

"By the struggling moonbeams misty light,"

was seen patiently plodding his weary way up the rugged heights of Abraham, close upon the heels of his brave commander so soon to die at the moment of glorious victory.

The sun, not of Austerlitz, but Quebec, fated Quebec, did Lieut. Abial Peirce see rise on the morning of the memorable 13th of Sept. 1759, from the bloodless plains of Abraham, that, ere the grand luminary of day reached his meridian height, had been the site of a sanguinary battle resulting in a loss to the Kingdom of France, which under her various forms of government during more than a century of years she has never been enabled to retrieve.

"No shout disturbed the night,
Before that fearful fight;"

for, added to great courage, good conduct was required† for the accomplishment of so difficult an undertaking; and a tradition long handed down in the Peirce family assures us that on this particular occasion Lieut. Abial Peirce‡ was detached from his company and detailed to serve as a temporary *aid de camp* upon the numerous staff of the chief commander; the proper transmission of orders—where troops were to move under cover of night in the face of the enemy, to gain equal footing by stealth and strategy where the foe had a most decided advantage of position and fully able to maintain that advantage should this attempt to "steal the march" upon them be discovered—requiring great caution and sound judgment. None but men upon whom the utmost reliance could be placed would be selected to aid in the transmission of orders upon which so much depended, and such was Abial Peirce believed to be; nor was that judgment in error, or that confidence misplaced.

In short, so well did each act his part that in darkness five thousand troops were landed in good order, and by rugged paths deemed impassable had climbed a precipice of three hundred feet, and before

* "When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."—Deut. xxiv. 5.

† The light infantry of Sir William Howe's division scrambled up the precipice and dispersed the French guard under Capt. de Verger. (LOSSING'S FIELD BOOK, p. 186.)

‡ The French guard, who could not comprehend the noise below, fired down the precipice at random; they all fled but the Captain (de Verger) who was wounded and taken prisoner, and begged the British officers to sign a certificate of his courage and fidelity lest he should be punished for accepting a bribe, in the belief that Wolfe's bold enterprise would be deemed impossible without corruption. (LOSSING'S FIELD BOOK, pp. 186, 187.)

§ That Abial Peirce was at this particular time a Lieutenant in that army is not only tradition, but the French and Indian war Rolls at the State House, Boston, show him to have held that rank and commission from May 4th to Dec. 16th, 1759. This battle was September 13, 1759.

sunrise the next morning were drawn up in battle array upon the Plains of Abraham.

The appearance of the English troops upon the heights is said to have been the first intimation that the French General gained of the real intentions of his enemy; and seeing the imminent danger to which he was now exposed, he lost no time in marshalling his whole army and commencing the attack upon the foe, and before

“The sun had drunk
The dew that lay upon the morning grass,”

two mighty armies were hotly engaged in a desperate conflict.

“The battle closed on every side,
No slackness there was found,
And many a gallant gentleman
Lay gasping on the ground.”

'Tis but simple justice to say that the French soldiers and their Indian allies fought bravely. They

“Fought eye to eye and hand to hand,
Alas! 'twas but to die;
The musket's deadly flash
Scorched eagle plume and wampum sash,
The hatchet hissed on high.”

Headed by the brave but unfortunate General, the Marquis de Montcalm, the charge of the French regiments Languedoc, Bearn and Guienne became terrible; but the order of Wolfe to his men to load with two bullets each, and reserve fire till the French should be within forty yards, was strictly obeyed, and then double-shotted guns so decimated their ranks

“That down they sunk in crimson heaps,
Like the ripe corn the sickle reaps.”

Closing the frightful gaps in their lines, still on and on they came, while in rapid succession and double dealing death the English soldiers delivered their fires with fatal precision and stunning sound, echoing and re-echoing over field and flood, and rolling through the sky like tones of

“Thunder tramping deep and loud.”

Ere long the French are thrown into confusion, and the English in turn charge furiously with their bayonets, and now

“The conflict glows with rage severe,
And fearless ranks in combat mixed appear.”

General Wolfe, upon the right of the English line, and at the head of the 28th regiment “*Louisburg Grenadiers*,” while urging on his battalions, was singled out by some Canadians, from whose fire he received a wound in the wrist; and then

“A musket ball death-winged pierced his groin,
And widely oped the swift current of his veins;”

and a few moments afterwards another struck him in the breast and brought him mortally wounded to the ground. “Support me,” said the dying man, “let not my soldiers see me drop”—“The day is ours, keep it.” And now the English shout of triumph is raised over the field; “They run, they run, they give way everywhere,” escapes from thousands of voices, for the French were retreating and being slaughtered by hundreds with the bayonet and broad sword. The light momentarily returns to the eyes of the dying hero, who eagerly

asks, "Who fly?" and being told it was the French, exclaimed, "Now God be praised, I die happy," and immediately expired.

Those words so often repeated, and which have so many thousand times sent a thrill through the veins of young students of our country's history, it is claimed that Lieut. Abial Peirce heard Gen. Wolfe utter: that he saw his death, and joined in the sorrow of those who witnessed his departure; and many years after, when he had joined the colonists in waging war against the King to whom he owed his first commission, and fought against the flag under which he then bravely battled, he could never relate the story of the death of General Wolfe without shedding tears.

The loss of this battle was to the French the beginning of a speedy and permanent end of power and dominion on the continent of North America, for through the length and breadth of Canada victory everywhere perched upon the proud Ensign of Old England. The flag

"That's braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze,"

was signally triumphant. And as the victorious cohorts of King George II. "came marching home again," fresh from the slaughter, "women came out of all the" hamlets of yankee land to meet them with joy; and the tongue of each man, woman and child moved but in unison to their praise; pulpit and press were rife with thanksgiving, and things secular and things sacred, from divine worship to dancing, from the wine drank at the Lord's supper to the vile draught in the pot house, from prayers to vulgar jests, from the solemn strains of the deep-toned organ to the squeaking of the frivolous fiddle (then deemed an abomination), from Bible to bass drum—all, all joined in giving quickening impulse and tone to the spirit of general rejoicing. Who that witnessed these things could have had a vision sufficiently prophetic to foretell what the short space of fifteen years would reveal on the part of the mother country; and still less, what in the seven succeeding years of war and bloodshed, the colonists, by dint of unyielding constancy and perseverance, would be enabled to accomplish! Had England received all she demanded, it was but a trifle not worth going to war for; but nothing save perversity of will seems to have governed the councils of the King. On the other hand, the colonists could much better have afforded to meet the demands made upon their purse, than brook the insult to their principles. It was very plain to see that a "family quarrel," that most deadly and worst of all "wars," was brewing.

"Alas! how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love."

Abial Peirce, the veteran officer, who for fifteen years had boasted not as he that girdeth on his harness, but as he that putteth it off, is alive to passing events, and deeply pained at their recital. The remembrance of the kindness and consideration of the old King* (now recently deceased), who conferred on him in early manhood that commission which made him the envy of his neighbors, pleads eloquently to his noble, generous heart, and sorrowfully asks, will you, can you

* Tradition in the family informs us that it cost him a terrible struggle of mind to accept a commission and fight against the power to which he had sworn allegiance on taking his former commission.

possibly repay such an act by fighting against the son and representative of your greatest benefactor? Again, Abial Peirce knew the strength of the friendship acquired by those who share dangers together, cemented by mutual suffering and sealed with blood; and, adhere to which party he may in this struggle, he will be compelled to meet in deadly combat those with whom he has fought shoulder to shoulder and for whom he would have sacrificed his life—men, perchance, to whose honor he had formerly entrusted secrets to be conveyed to his sorrowing family in case of his death, and in whom he had reposed a confidence of true friendship before which that usually denominated friendship by the conventionalities of society sinks into utter insignificance. He probably fully realized the truth of the saying—

“War is a game that, were their people wise,
Kings could not play at.”

But to a man like Abial Peirce, governed as he was by conscientious convictions of right, there was and could be “no discharge in that war,” while he was able in any proper way to forward the right and oppose the wrong; and his mind being made up to fight for his country, he soon

“Took the field as a freeman should,
To battle for the public good,”

commanding a full company of men who quickly volunteered to follow in his lead;* and we next find him combating for the Colonial cause as a Captain under orders from the Continental Congress, and in the Regiment of Colonel Nicholas Dike. (See *Revolutionary Rolls* at State House, Boston.)

The war being over, Capt. Abial Peirce returned to his home, comparatively poor in purse, but rich in good works; and an unsuccessful enterprise in navigation nearly drained his scanty pocket of the pittance that remained. This was soon followed by a stroke of the palsy, that rendered him physically helpless, and hurried him on to the verge of extreme poverty. Yet would not this man, who had imperilled his life in two wars, and from the incident exposure and fatigue laid the foundation for the disease that now bound him as in chains, ask a pension of the Government his sufferings had done so much to establish. And although his life was prolonged and his earthly sufferings continued nearly thirty years after the successful close of the conflict, and the land that had been laid waste by the

* Roll of Captain Abial Peirce's Company, in Col. Nicholas Dike's Regiment:—Abial Peirce of Middleboro', *Captain*. Jonathan Willis, *Lieut.*; Samuel Pool, 2d *Lieut.*; William Bassett, *Ensign*—all of Bridgewater. Nathan Alden of Bridgewater, Josiah Harlow, Middleboro', Hannibal Hammond, Rochester, and Barnabas Bump of Wareham, *Sergeants*. James Peirce, Middleboro', Jephtha Pool, Abington, James Alger, Bridgewater, and William Wiltshire of Rochester, *Corporals*. Samuel Allen, *Drummer*; Joseph Whitman, *Fifer*—both of Bridgewater. *Privates*: of Abington, John Cobb, Matthew Noyes, Joshua Pool and Ephraim Whitman; of Bridgewater, Jail Edson, Radel Edson, Barzillai Field, Jos. Muxum, Stephen Petengill, Jeremiah Pratt, Simeon Pratt, J— Packard, James Shaw, Philip Warren, Abiezer Washburn, Benj. Washburn, Isaac Washburn, Ephraim Washburn, Eben'r Whitman, Oliver Harris, Samuel Lothrop, Amasa Packard; of Middleboro', Joseph Boothe, Wm. Briant, Ebenezer Borden, James Bump, Isaac Billington, Ichabod Cushman, John Fry, Nathan Hoskins, Jonathan Leonard, Timothy Leonard, John Harlow, Nathan Peirce, John Redding, Jos. Richmond, Benjamin Reynolds, Samuel Snow, Jacob Sherman, Ichabod Wood, Andrew Warren, Abner Washburn, Solomon Thomas, Japhet Le Baron; of Rochester, Job Chadwick, Allen Sears, Joseph D—, Thomas Swift, Seth Pope, Benj. Hammond, Barzillai Hammond, Josiah Hackett; of Wareham, Roland Starveant, David Sanders, Stephen Swift.

desolating and desecrating hand of war now blossomed like the rose—the poor having become rich, the weak powerful—his firm resolve, immovable as his honest convictions of propriety and right, ever remained unshaken. Sufficient to his day was the evil thereof; and something would ever present itself to meet for the present each successive want, so that the veteran hero and nature's nobleman was never subjected to the mortification of accepting any thing from the hand of charity.

He died Dec. 26, 1811; and though fifty-six years have since passed, no stone bearing an inscription tells where he lies. Descendants, numerous and wealthy, descendants of so worthy an ancestor, ought this so to be? Shall "*Parentibus optimus, bene merentibus*" be justly applied to you, if this shameful neglect longer continue?

HANNAH CANEDY, the 1st wife of Capt. Abial Peirce, was a daughter of William Canedy, Esq., of Taunton, and wife Elizabeth Eaton, and granddaughter of Alexander Canedy, a Scotch emigrant who settled at Plymouth. William, the father, owned the farm now occupied by William Peirce in Taunton, and on the "old Rhode Island Road," so called, or way that led from Plymouth to New Port, where for some years he kept a tavern. Of a Company raised to fight the Indians in Maine, Wm. Canedy received the commission of an Ensign, but before proceeding to the frontier, he, upon the recommendation of Col. Isaac Winslow,* of Marshfield, was promoted to Lieutenant, and as such was entrusted with the command of a small garrison that held a fort at St. George's River, which fort on the 25th of Dec., 1723, sustained a furious attack of the savages; Williamson's account, in second Volume of *History of Maine*, page 124, being as follows:

"Being fortunate enough to take two prisoners who gave them intelligence concerning the indefensible condition of the garrison, the assailants, about 60 in number, were encouraged to prosecute the siege for thirty days with a resolution, or rather madness, that was desperate. They seemed to be flushed with the absolute certainty of compelling a surrender of the fort. But Capt. Kennedy, the commanding officer, being a man of intrepid courage, held out till Col. Westbrook arrived and put the enemy to flight."[†]

Canedy was not a Captain at that time, for I have seen the letter which is still on file in the State House at Boston, and written by Canedy's superior officer, recommending his promotion to Captain for his brave and meritorious conduct in saving that fort. The tattered fragments of a commission now in the possession of Capt. John W. Canedy, of Lakeville, show that Governor Dummer did confer on William Canedy the rank and commission of Captain, and a tradition in the Canedy family says that Capt. C. was further rewarded by the present of a township of land in Maine. He also soon after† received the commission of a Justice of the Peace, and was made Captain of the 5th Company of the local militia of the town of Taunton.

* This Isaac Winslow was a son of Governor Josiah and grandson of Governor Edward Winslow, and father of General John Winslow, of Neutral French notoriety. One regiment at that time probably embraced all the local militia of Plymouth County, and Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield, was Colonel; John Cushing, of Scituate, Lieut. Colonel; and Isaac Lothrop, of Plymouth, Major. In 1732, Lothrop was promoted to Colonel; John Alden, of Duxbury, Lieut. Colonel; and James Warren, of Plymouth, Major.

† The commission as Captain of the 5th Company of the local militia in the town of Taunton bore the date of April 19, 1754. That Company was in the 3d Regiment of Bristol

In the Precinct burial ground of Taunton and Lakeville, stands an old brown stone bearing the following inscription :

“ In memory of
WILLIAM CANEDY, Esq^r.
Who Dec^d June y^e 23^d
1774 in y^e 86th year
of his age.”

“ Silent the Warrior lies. He shall no more
Scourge the wild Natives of the eastern Shore.
His honourable Titles with Him fall,
He leaves behind him friends & earthly all.
His Soul immortal was it calmed with Peace
Before it fled? his joys shall never cease.
Go widowed Consort, trust in God most high,
Children bereaved to Heaven for Grace now cry,
That after Death to Glory you may rise above the Sky.”

Capt. Abial Peirce* and wife Hannah Canedy had :

(131) William, b. June 2, 1759; m. 1st, Lydia Perry, of Middleboro', Mass.; 2d, Lavina Benton. He d. Nov. 5, 1812.

(132) Nathan, b. Nov. 11, 1762; m. Mary Rider, of Middleboro'. He d. Jan. 10, 1818.

(133) Selah, b. Dec. 26, 1764; m. Elisha Clark, of Rochester, Mass. She d. Aug. 30, 1817.

(134) Charity, b. Oct. 28, 1766; m. Silas Williams, of Raynham.

(135) Hannah, b. Sept. 22, 1768; m. Godfrey Robinson, of Raynham, April 6, 1790. She d. May 25, 1846.

(136) Abial, b. May 30, 1770; m. 1st, Deborah Sears. She d. April 23, 1810; and he m. 2d, Mehitable Thomas. He d. Feb. 28, 1854.

(137) Betsey, b. April 12, 1772; m. Sylvanus Thomas, of Middleboro', in 1794. She d. April, 1858.

(138) Thankful, b. Feb. 25, 1773; m. Abial Richmond, of Taunton. She d. Oct. 30, 1821.

(139) Mercy, b. Nov. 24, 1775; m. Capt. Turner King, of Taunton, Dec. 26, 1797. She d. April 30, 1821.

(140) Dordana, b. Jan. 22, 1778; m. John Godfrey, of Taunton. She d. Dec. 7, 1845.

(141) Abigail, b. April 12, 1780; m. Eleazer Alden, of Bridgewater.

By 2d wife Mrs. Theodora Robinson :

(142) Polly, b. Aug. 6, 1784; m. 1st, Capt. Turner King, of Taunton; m. 2d, Capt. John Bennet, of North Rochester, Mass., Dec. 21, 1825. She d. July 26, 1857.

County. Ephraim Leonard, of Norton, was Colonel; Samuel White, of Taunton, Lieut. Colonel; and George Leonard, Jr., of Norton, Major. In 1762 the commissioned officers of the 5th Company were Ephraim Dean, Captain; Josiah Macomber, Lieutenant; and Elijah Macomber, Ensign. Field officers of the Regiment, Samuel White, Colonel; George Leonard, Jr., Lieut. Colonel; Thomas Morey and Seth Williams, Majors. In 1772, Elijah Macomber, Captain; Israel Dean, Lieutenant; and Barney Canedy, Ensign. Field officers, George Leonard, Jr., of Norton, Colonel; Daniel Leonard, of Taunton, Lieut. Colonel; George Godfrey and George Williams, of Taunton, Majors; and Apollos Leonard, Adjutant. In 1774, George Godfrey, Colonel; George Williams, Lieut. Colonel; Nathaniel Leonard and Zephaniah Keith, Majors; and Abijah Hodges, Adjutant. William Canedy, Jr., received the commission of Captain of the 4th Company of local militia in Middleborough in 1773, and John Nelson (No. 73 of the genealogy) was Lieutenant. The field officers were—George Watson, Colonel; Briggs Alden, Lieut. Colonel; and Pelham Winslow, Major.

* To the politeness of Capt. Godfrey Robinson, of Raynham, I am indebted for the names and dates of birth of Capt. Abial Peirce's children, and to whom they were married.

MELETIAH HATHAWAY and wife Judith Peirce* (No. 46) had :

- (143) Abial P., b. Jan. 24, 1754. He was lost at sea in 1780.
 (144) Anna, b. Nov. 30, 1755; m. John Lawrence, of New Bedford. She d. in 1860.
 (145) Abigail N., b. Feb. 4, 1758; m. Gideon Palmer, of Little Compton, R. I. She d. Feb. 10, 1816.
 (146) Judith, b. Jan. 5, 1760; m. Patrick Maxfield, of Dartmouth, Mass. She d. July 17, 1779.
 (147) Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16, 1761; m. Abraham Maxfield, of Dartmouth. She d. April, 1830.
 (148) Mary, b. Nov. 27, 1763; m. Richard Haddaway, of Dartmouth.
 (149) Henry, b. Jan. 5, 1766; m. Polly, a daughter of Bailey Evans, of Freetown, Nov. 17, 1796. He d. Oct. 11, 1808.
 (150) Chloe, b. March 10, 1768; m. Ebenezer Akins, of Dartmouth. She d. in 1856.
 (151) Ebenezer, b. April 16, 1770. Killed by a whale, April 12, 1790.
 (152) Hope, b. Aug. 6, 1772; m. Nicholas Davis, of Westport, Mass. She d. Sept., 1829.
 (153) Reliance, b. April 19, 1774; m. Shubael, a son of Solomon Terry, of Freetown, Feb. 1, 1795. She d. Feb. 1, 1862.
 (154) Seth, b. April 22, 1777; d. Oct. 10, 1798.

Judith the mother (No. 46) d. at Dartmouth, Mass., Nov. 6, 1824. Her remains, with those of her husband, are interred upon the farm they occupied, on the old road from Smith's Mills in Dartmouth to New Bedford. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Peirce and wife Mary Hoskins, and born in Middleborough, Feb. 24, 1736. Meletiah, the husband, was son of Meletiah Hathaway and wife Anna Hoskins, and born Sept. 14, 1732. Mary and Anna were sisters, and Meletiah, Jr., and wife Judith were 1st cousins.

DESCENDANTS OF WALTER HASTINGS, OF HARDWICK, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Communicated by Mrs. L. N. H. BUCKMINSTER, of Framingham, Mass.]

THE lineage of the following family is not yet clearly ascertained. The Records of Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., although they go back as far as 1730, and give the births of the children, have no record of the marriage of the parents. The probability is that they settled there from some of the adjoining towns.

1. WALTER AND MARY HASTINGS, had the following children born in Hardwick, Mass.: (2) *John*,² b. Sept., 1743. (3) *Martha*,² b. Dec. 9, 1745. (4) *Elizabeth*,² b. Aug. 11, 1748. (5) *Joseph*,² b. Feb. 27, 1750, died soon. (6) *Jonathan*,² b. Oct. 23, 1752. (7) *Joseph*,² b. June 4, 1755.

* I am indebted to Gideon P. Hathaway, Esq., of Freetown, for the names of children of Meletiah Hathaway and wife Judith Peirce, with dates of birth and names of those to whom they were married.

6. JONATHAN² HASTINGS, mar. 1778, Hannah Shaw, b. at New Salem, Mass. Feb. 27, 1759; and settled at Hardwick. He had served his apprenticeship with a wheelwright, and we find him at the close of the war of the Revolution well established in that business and comfortably situated; but by the depreciation of continental currency, in which he had been paid in the way of business, he was reduced to comparative poverty.

Then came, in 1786, "Shays's Rebellion." In an evil hour he joined it; and early in the year 1787, was arrested for being engaged in it. He escaped from his guard, took to the woods, and made his way into Vermont; a few enterprising families had penetrated these wilds, built log houses and named their town Wilmington. On reaching that place, he found an old schoolmate and shopmate of his early days located there, who kindly undertook to go to Hardwick and bring his family and effects to him: this he accomplished early in May, 1787. This journey of some 60 miles was made by Mrs. Hastings on horseback, with a babe in her arms of six weeks old—two other children of 7 and 5 years were with her. Mr. Hastings soon selected a place for a home, built a log cabin, converted the wilderness into fruitful fields, reared a large family whom he lived to see taking good positions in society and much respected. At his decease he was one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the town. He died at Wilmington, Vt. Oct. 3, 1822, aged 70. His wife died there March 23, 1823, aged 64 years.

They had 7 children, viz.: (8) *Barnabas*,³ b. in Hardwick, Mass., July 22, 1780, married Pamela Fox, of Wilmington, Vt., emigrated to Sardinia, Niagara Co., N. Y. About 1840, he removed to Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he died Sept. 4, 1853, aged 74. He was a farmer—had 4 sons and four daughters. A daughter, Mrs. H. L. Brooks, resides in Olean. (9) *Betsey*,³ b. in Hardwick, Feb. 3, 1789, mar. at Wilmington, Vt., James Boyd; they emigrated to Illinois, where she died Jan. 26, 1858, aged 74. (10) *Gardner*,³ b. in Hardwick, March 26, 1787. (11) *Polly*,³ b. at Wilmington, Vt. Feb. 3, 1789, m. Joseph Jepson, of Goshen, Mass. (12) *Chauncey*,³ b. at Wilmington, Vt., Jan. 2, 1792. (13) *Hannah*,³ b. at Wilmington, Vt., Oct. 3, 1793; m. Henry Hodges; died at Newfane, Vt., Feb. 26, 1864. (14) *Frances*,³ b. at Wilmington, Vt., Feb. 12, 1798; removed to Carrol, N. Y., where she m.

10. GARDNER³ HASTINGS, m. in 1812, Hannah Axtel, of Wilmington, Vt. He was the infant carried in his mother's arms, at the age of six weeks, on horseback from Massachusetts to Vermont. He was a farmer, lived on the homestead, and was much respected. He died there May 2, 1863, aged 76. Had 7 children, viz.: (15) *Wellington*,⁴ b. in Wilmington, Vt., November 6, 1812: m. May, 1842, Chloe Lavira Pratt, is a farmer. Had three children, viz.: 1. Emma,⁵ died at the age of 12. 2. Seymour W.,⁵ b. March 4, 1848. 3. Chloe Lavira,⁵ (16) *Sybil Maria*,⁴ b. Jan. 23, 1817; m. 1st, Allen Stanley; lived in Wilmington; had 2 children, Allen² and Harriet;⁵ m. 2d, May, 1848, Daniel Belding Whately; had Ellen;⁵ settled in Ashfield, where his widow lives. (17) *Hannah Sophia*,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1819, m. Orsemus S. Alvord, Oct., 1839: d. Sept. 6, 1854, in her 36th year, leaving one son, viz. Orsemus A.⁵ (18) *Clarissa Ann*,⁴ b. March 23, 1821; m. Oct., 1855, Orsemus S. Alvord, his 2d wife. (19) *Jonathan*,⁴ b.

at Wilmington, Vt., March 15, 1853: m. March 11, 1852, P. Maria Montague, dau. of William and Susan Montague, of Hadley, Mass., where she was b. July 31, 1829; settled in Charlemont, had S. Adell,² b. June 22, 1853. (20) *Chauncey*,⁴ b. at Wilmington, Vt., Dec. 17, 1825; m. Nov., 1855, Mary E. Gardner, of Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass.; is a millwright; settled in Cummington; child, Effie Maria.⁵ (21) *Albert*,⁴ b. May 16, 1829; d. July 4, 1830.

12. CHAUNCEY³ HASTINGS, m. 1823, at Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Elvira Titus, b. 1803, at St. Albans, Vt., dau. of Daniel and Abigail Titus. He settled in Sardinia, Niagara Co., N. Y., where he was living in 1864: had 6 children, viz.: (22) *Lyman P.*,⁴ b. 1824, m. 1852, Sarah Mosher, dau. of Hezekiah and Sylvia Mosher, Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y. He is a wholesale dry goods merchant in New York City. (23) *Chauncey J.*,⁴ b. 1826, m. 1853, Lydia Chadwick, of Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y. He is a real estate agent in Buffalo, N. Y. (24) *Julia T.*,⁴ b. 1828, m. 1852, George A. Sherman, of Buffalo, N. Y. He d. in 1858. (25) *Beula S.*,⁴ b. 1831; m. 1853, Joel Powell. (26) *Minerva M.*,⁴ b. 1834, m. 1855, George W. Strong, of Herkimer, N. Y. (27) *Abigail M.*,⁴ b. 1837.

THOMAS GYLES, AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

1669—1689.

[Communicated by Rev. JOHN A. VINTON.]

AMONG the early inhabitants of Salem, was Thomas Gyles. No record of him exists in that place. He is made known to us by the Gloucester Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, which has the following:

“Thomas Verrey, sonne of goodwife Gyles, was married by the Deputy Governor, Mr. Endicott, unto Hannah Gyles, daughter of Thomas Gyles of Salem, upon the 6th of the 5th mo., 1650.”

The Thomas Very here mentioned was the step-son of Edward Gyles of Salem, who became a freeman of Massachusetts Bay, May 14, 1634. Edward Gyles was dead in 1650, and therefore is not mentioned in the record just quoted. Thomas Very lived in Gloucester, and the record was doubtless made under his sanction. He died there, March 28, 1694.

Of the history of Thomas Gyles of Salem we are wholly uninformed. We have reason to think, however, that he was a brother of Edward Gyles of Salem, already mentioned, and that he returned to England soon after the marriage of his daughter to Thomas Very.

Nineteen years after the marriage just referred to, another Thomas Gyles appears at the confluence of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers in Maine. Nothing forbids the supposition that he was the son of the earlier Thomas of Salem. A coat of arms, still existing among the descendants of Edward Gyles of Salem, is identical, the crest excepted, with a coat of arms found among the descendants of Thomas Gyles of Kennebec, and also with the armorial bearings of Sir Edward

Gyles of Devonshire.* Looking in the same direction is the fact, that after the murder of Thomas Gyles in 1689, his brother John retired to Salem, the residence of his presumed cousins.

In 1669, Thomas Gyles purchased a tract of land, loosely described as being two miles long and one mile wide, on Merry-meeting Bay, within the present township of Topsham. Before proceeding further with his history, let us inquire what title he had to his land, what neighbors he had, and what was the condition of things around him.

The land came into his possession by a deed from Thomas Watkins and his wife Margaret, dated May 8, 1669. The grantor calls himself "Thomas Watkings, planter, now living at the westerly side of Cane-back river." He had not lived there long. Thomas Watkins of Sagadahock was one of the men, who, at the summons of the Royal Commissioners, took the oath of allegiance under the patent to the Duke of York in September, 1665. Of course he was then living on the *easterly* side of the Kennebec, and probably within the present limits of Woolwich.† He was of Boston, August 19, 1661, when he received from "John, an Indian Sagamore, of a place called by the English the High Head, being on the westerly side of the place called Merry-Meeting Bay," a deed of the land which he sold in 1669 to Thomas Gyles. [Suff. Deeds, 3 : 495.] He may also have taken a deed from the assignees of the Plymouth Patent.‡

The title of Thomas Gyles, who bought of Watkins, was, on the supposition just made, derived from the same source. But as the claim of the New Plymouth Colony to the territory from Merry-meeting Bay to the sea was early called in question, and as little respect was paid to the claims of Gorges and Rigby to territory east of Casco, Indian deeds were taken by many of the settlers from 1643 onwards.§

* Sir Edward Gyles was one of the Patentees named in the Great Charter of James I., dated Nov. 3, 1620. See Hazard's State Papers, i. 103. Drake's History of Boston, p. 34.

† There was a Thomas Watkins and wife Elizabeth of Boston, where the births of their children are recorded from 1653 to 1670. He was of Boston Dec. 10, 1662, when he appraised the goods of Daniel Downies. He was made freeman of Massachusetts, May 30, 1660; was of the Art. Co. 1665; and died Dec. 16, 1689. Of course he was a different man.

‡ In the year 1627, Isaac Allerton, being in England, obtained from the Council of Plymouth a patent for the Colony of New Plymouth, of an extensive tract of land on the Kennebec. This patent was renewed, with some amendment and enlargement, in the year 1630. The New Plymouth people immediately established a trading house on the Kennebec, and their trade for a time was very profitable. There was no effort or intention, however, to establish a plantation on that river; nor indeed had they any families to spare for such a purpose. During nearly a hundred years after the date of that patent, the banks of that noble stream were almost wholly unoccupied. A third of a century after its date, to wit in 1661, that patent was sold to Antipas Boies, Edward Tyng, Thomas Brattle, and John Winslow, all of Boston, for £400 sterling. At the time of the sale, this extensive and beautiful territory, perhaps comprehending nearly a thousand square miles, contained not more than three hundred white people; perchance not two-thirds of this number.

The claim under the Plymouth Patent originally extended from the present town of Waterville clear down to the sea, including Merry-meeting Bay and the settlement of Purchas and others at Pejepscot, now Brunswick. This claim, however, was disputed; and for a long time there was a controversy between the assignees thereof and the Pejepscot Proprietors, which was settled in 1765 by a decision of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, which defined the South line of the Patent to be the North line of the present town of Pittston, on the East side, and a line drawn through the South bend of Cobbessé-Conte river on the West side, extending 15 miles each way — *Williamson*, i. 237.

§ In 1643, the large island between Arrowsic and Sheepscot river, known to the Indians as Frascohegan, but since known as Parker's Island, was purchased of a Sagamore by John Parker, with a portion of what is now Phippsburg. Christopher Lawson, in 1649, purchased of the Indians nearly the whole of Woolwich and perhaps Alna. A part of this land he assigned in 1653, to Thomas Clark and Thomas Lake, merchants of Boston, who, in 1660, bought the neighboring island of Arrowsic. In 1648, Robinhood, Sagamore of Nequasset [now Woolwich], sold to James Smith a parcel of land in that town. In 1649,

This reason, as well as his sense of justice, induced Mr. Gyles to procure from Darumquin,* a sagamore of the Anasagunticooks, a formal conveyance of the farm, in the presence of Thomas Watkins, Thomas Stevens, William Davis, Cornelius Paine, John Paine, and several others, both English and natives. The land was bounded by marked trees, distinguishable fifty years afterwards.

In the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. III., p. 314, there are several errors, which it is desirable now to correct.

1. Thomas Gyles, it is there said, settled near Merry-meeting Bay, some years prior to 1666. The deed from Thomas Watkins, which conveyed to him his estate in that vicinity, and of which I have printed an exact copy in my GYLES MEMORIAL, is dated May 8, 1669. That Thomas Gyles was then recently from England is rendered extremely probable by three circumstances. (1) The residence of Thomas Watkins is given, but not the residence of Thomas Gyles. (2) The consideration for which the land was sold, £27, was paid in English goods, no doubt just brought from London. (3) James Gyles, who was doubtless a brother of Thomas Gyles, came to Merry-meeting Bay from England in May, 1669.

2. It is said that Thomas Gyles lived on the *right* bank of the Pejepscoot or Androscoggin river. This would place him on the *south* side of that river, in the present town of Brunswick; whereas nothing is more certain than that he lived on the *north* side, in Topsham. This is proved not only by the deed from Watkins, which locates his farm between Muddy river on the north, and Pejepscoot river on the south, but by several quitclaim deeds given by the heirs of Thomas Gyles to the Pejepscoot Proprietors in 1727, 1758, and 1760, of which I have full and exact copies:

3. It is said that Thomas Gyles, at the commencement of the Indian war of 1675, was taken prisoner by the Indians, and his wife killed while in the garden picking beans. This statement is repeated by Rev. Rufus King Sewall, in his "Ancient Dominions of Maine." Neither branch of this statement is correct. Thomas Gyles left his farm on Merry-meeting Bay in the autumn of 1674, called home to England on urgent business. His father had died there, and he went to receive his share of the paternal estate. He took his family with him, and was absent from this country until some time in 1676. To his farm on the Pejepscoot he never returned.

The land of Thomas Gyles was bounded on the south and east by Merry-meeting Bay, where the Androscoggin unites with the broad Kennebec; north by Muddy River, which is merely an arm of the sea, four or five miles long, for a while collateral with this Bay, and then falling into it; and west by land of Capt. Reynolds. Reynolds, however, did not live there when Mr. Gyles made the purchase. The farm ran up two miles in length on Muddy River to a fresh-water brook,

he sold to John Richards, the island of Jeremisquam, now constituting the town of Westport; and in 1654 he conveyed to Edward Bateman and John Brown, all the easterly part of Woolwich. The present village of Wiscasset was in 1663 purchased by George Davie, who then lived at Wiscasset, and was brother of Humphrey Davie, of Boston, who bought Swan Island, below Gardiner, of the Indians in 1663, and afterwards lived there. Indeed, it appears that most of the land in that vicinity, and on the Kennebec River, was purchased of the Indians, and is now held under Indian deeds, and not under charters. See *Williamson*, i. 53, 330, 671, 683. Sullivan's *Maine*, pp. 144—149.

* Darumquin is called *Tarunkin* in *Williamson's History of Maine*, and in *Drake's Book of the Indians*. He lived on the Androscoggin river.

and then extended one mile across (and south) to Pejepscoot River. Projecting into Merry-meeting Bay was a point of land of considerable elevation, on which Mr. Gyles erected a house, where during four or five years he resided.

What neighbors had Thomas Gyles at that time? They were not so many, as not to be easily counted.

The farm of Capt. Reynolds joined on the west; James Thomas and Samuel York were his neighbors on the south-west; Thomas Purchas and Thomas Stevens were still on the other side of the Pejepscoot, in Brunswick, near the line of Bath, not more than four miles from Mr. Gyles on the south; perhaps George Way,* also, was still there; Humphrey Davie, a merchant of Boston, son of Sir John Davie, bought Swan Island of the Indians in 1669, and was now living there, five miles to the north-east; Thomas Watkins lived at Nequasset, in the present town of Woolwich; Richard Hammond, Samuel Smith, Joshua Grant, John Barnes, John White, John Brown, Edward Bateman, and some others, were also in Woolwich, 8 or 10 miles to the east; George Davie and John Mason were in Wiscasset; Sylvanus Davis and Nicholas Raynal † were on Arrowsic Island, where Thomas Clark and Thomas Lake of Boston, the owners, spent a portion of their time every year; John Parker may still have been on Parker's Island. According to Sullivan, p. 170, there were, in 1670, 20 families on the west, and 30 on the east bank of the Kennebec. More remotely, William Dyer was at Sheepscoot, now Newcastle; Walter Phillips and others were at Damariscotta; Thomas Gardiner, Henry Joscelyn, Thomas Elbridge, and others, at Pemaquid. Besides these was James Gyles, on Muddy River, of whom more hereafter.

It is well known that the colonization of Maine, though begun earlier, proceeded with much less rapidity than that of the other portions of New England. The causes are found, partly in the insecurity of the land-titles, the grants frequently overlapping each other, but chiefly in the different motives which governed the early colonists. Those who first settled in Maine were drawn thither for worldly purposes, to catch fish, and to trade with the Indians; while the more western colonies were founded under the higher and stronger impulses of religion. When Thomas Gyles settled in Maine, nearly fifty years had elapsed since the first permanent occupation of its shores by white men. Yet there were, on all its extended coast line of more than three hundred miles, only seven incorporated towns; ‡ while Massachusetts

* James Thomas and Samuel York bought of Darumquin and Robinhood, July 22, 1670, a tract of land two miles long, fronting on Merry-meeting Bay, and extending back to Muddy River, and having the farm of Mr. Gyles on the North-east. Purchas settled on Stevens River in what is now Brunswick, about 1624, and Stevens and Way came not long after.

† Are Raynal and Reynolds the same name? and is Nicholas Raynal the same man as Capt. Reynolds whose farm lay immediately west of the farm of Thomas Gyles? We think so. We find Nicholas Raynal at Arrowsick in 1655, being then appointed a magistrate or justice by the Royal Commissioners. Capt. Reynolds, not long after 1639, owned a farm west of Mr. Gyles, but it does not appear that he lived there.

‡ These were—*Kittery*, including Kittery, Ellior, and the two Berwicks, incorporated 1647; *York*, 1652; *Wells*, including Kennebunk, 1653; *Saco*, including Biddeford, 1653; *Cape Porpoise*, afterwards called Arundel, and now Kennebunk-port, 1653; *Scarborough*, 1653; *Falmouth*, including Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, Portland, and the islands in Casco Bay, 1658. Kittery was incorporated under the patent of Gorces; the others under the government of Massachusetts. For the names of the towns in Massachusetts, see Barry, ii. 4, note.

had fifty or more, Plymouth twelve, and Connecticut twenty-two. Maine, with an area equal to all the rest of New England, had a population of only 3000 souls; while Massachusetts had 30,000, Plymouth 5000, and Connecticut 10,000.* The Royal Commissioners, in 1666, say, in Maine "there are but few towns, and those much scattered, they are rather farms than towns." Most of the settlements east of Falmouth, were little better than fishing stations.† At the same time, the Commissioners were profoundly impressed with the rapid growth, the greatness and the prosperity of Massachusetts.

The earliest permanent settlement on the Kennebec was made by Thomas Purchas, about the year 1624. We derive this date from a deed to Richard Wharton, a merchant of Boston, executed July 7, 1684, by Warumbee and five other Indian Sagamores, of land on both sides of the Pejepscoot or Lower Androscoggin. This deed says that

* These are the estimates of the careful and judicious Palfrey. Hist. of N. England, iii. pp. 35, 36. The less accurate Williamson, i. 447, thinks that Maine had from 5000 to 6000 at this time.

† I annex a statement made in 1701, by Capt. Sylvanus Davis, who had excellent opportunities to know the condition of things in Maine about this time. He was of Damariscotta in 1659 and some years subsequent. When Clarke and Lake became owners of Arrowsic, about 1665, he removed to that island, where he was their general agent. At the Indian massacre there, Aug. 14, 1676, he was severely wounded, and hardly escaped with his life. After this he settled at Falmouth (he was there in 1684), and finally in Boston, where he died in 1703, without issue. He was a landholder in Maine, and a Councillor of Massachusetts under the charter of 1692.

The statement which follows has hitherto existed, I believe, only in manuscript. It is in the handwriting of Dr. Belcher Noyes, of Boston, who was one of the Pejepscoot Proprietors in 1738. It may safely be accepted as a true statement of the progress of colonization in Maine, east of Casco Bay, previous to 1690.

"March, 1701. Capt. Sylvanus Davis gives this account of ye several English settlements that he hath known to be formerly at and to the Eastward of Kennebec or Sagadahoc along the Sea Coast to Montonicus.

"Sundry English Fishing places some 70 some 40 years since, at Sagadahoc many Families & ten Boats sometimes more, at Cape Norwagan many Families & 15 Boats.

At Hypocris Island, 2 Boats.

— Damaris Cove, 15 do.

— Two Bacon Gutt, } Fishermen.

— Holmes Island, }

— Pemaquid, 5 }

— New Harbour, 6 } Fishing Vessells.

— Monhegan, near 20 }

St. Georges, Fishers.

Mentenicus Island, 20.

Farmers Eastward.

At near Sagadahoc, 20.

East side of Sagadahoc to Merrymeeting, 31. [This seems to mean that on or near the west bank of the Lower Kennebec there were 20 families, and 31 on or near its east bank, in Woolwich, Arrowsic, &c.]

From Cape Newagan to Pemaquid, 6 Farmers.

At Pemaquid, 15; at New Harbor, 10.

At St. Georges, West side, Mr. Foxwell.

Saquid Point, 60 years agoe, 1.

On the East side of Sisquamego, 1.

Phillip Swades, 50 years agoe, besides Fishermen, 60 or 70 years, 84 within Land.

At St. Georges, 84 Families. [This item repeats the preceding. Compare with this the statement of Sullivan, that 84 families occupied, in 1631, Pemaquid and the shores adjacent.]

Between Kennebec and Georges River, 12.

At Sheepscott town besides Farmers.

Between Sheepscott and Damariscotty River, 10.

At Damariscotty, 7 or 8.

| Between Damariscotty, Muscongus, } 12 Families.

Pemaquid & Round Pond, }

"Many more had begun to settle, many taken Lotts with intent speedily to settle, but were disappointed by ye warr. Beside the great Improvements, Houses, Mills, Stores, Maulting, Building of ships & vessels, the Inhabitants daily increasing."

about sixty years before, Thomas Purchas took possession of the tract, and settled near the centre of it. [Williamson, i. 573.] Purchas was a trader with the Indians for furs. He lived in the present township of Brunswick, about five miles east of the college, and near the head of Stevens's or New Meadows river. [Ibid, i. 33, note.] Not far from the same time, George Way and Thomas Stevens settled in the same neighborhood. Purchas and Way claimed the land on both sides of the Androscoggin, and from the Falls in Brunswick down to the sea. [Ibid, i. 266.] The foundation of this claim is said to have been a patent from the Council of Plymouth in England, dated in 1632-3. [Ibid., i. 690.] This is alleged in a deed to Richard Wharton, made 1683, by Eleazar Way, relinquishing his right as son and heir of George Way. [Willis, Hist. of Portland, p. 41.] It is said also that they purchased the same tract of the natives. [Williamson, i. 90.] These deeds to Wharton constituted what was called "The Pejepscoot Purchase," a fruitful source of controversy for eighty years afterwards. It was terminated in 1768, by a decree of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Thomas Watkins, already mentioned, died before 1674, and his widow Margaret married Thomas Stevens, who is also mentioned above. We hear nothing of Purchas after Sept. 1675, when his house was plundered by the Indians, and himself driven away.*

Thomas Gyles appears to have left a good home, a plentiful estate, and a desirable social rank, in Old England. His son John introduces his Personal Narrative, written in 1736, thus: "I have been advised to give a particular account of my father, which I am not very fond of, having no dependence on the virtues or honors of my ancestors to recommend me to the favor of God or men." It is a plain inference from this language that Thomas Gyles was not only a good man, but a man of honorable lineage. Again he says—"He laid out no inconsiderable income, which he had annually from England, on the place." He must therefore have been the possessor of a handsome estate in the old country, as well as in the new.

When Mr. Gyles settled on the Kennebec, 1669, that region was in a flourishing and hopeful state. Massachusetts had successfully asserted her chartered rights over the eastern country as far as the Penobscot; there was now a prospect of a well-ordered civil government, such as had yielded the happiest results on the banks of the Merrimac and the Charles; and the Indians were quiet and peaceable, far and near. Those disturbers, the Royal Commissioners, had returned to England utterly baffled. Mr. Gyles, accordingly, dwelt happily in his New England home between five and six years. Receiving notice of the death of his parents in England, he returned to that country with his family in the autumn of 1674, as his son says, "to settle his affairs." This of course took up considerable time. He probably did not return to New England till the spring or summer of 1676. "On his arrival at Boston, the Eastern Indians had begun their hostilities." Their hostilities in Maine began in September, 1675; were prosecuted with great fury during the summer of 1676; the whole coast east of Falmouth, and many places west of it, being made desolate; and the work of massacre and ravage went on till April, 1677.

* Since writing the above, I have been informed that his grave-stone has been found in Brunswick, from which it appears that he died in 1679, or about that time.

Mr. Gyles came back with the desire of returning to his farm; but this being impracticable, "he began," says his son, "a settlement on Long Island." This was probably at Southold, near the eastern end of that Island, where James Gyles, presumed to be his brother, was abiding at this time. Southold was settled from New England. "The air of that place," continues the Narrative, "not so well agreeing with his constitution, and the Indians having become peaceable, he again proposed to resettle his lands in Merry-meeting Bay; but finding that place deserted"—the settlements for many scores of miles around being utterly blotted out of existence*—"and finding that plantations were going on at Pemaquid, he purchased several tracts of land of the inhabitants there." In June, 1677, Major Edmund Andros, who was governor at New York, anxious to secure for the Duke of York the territory in Maine which Charles II. had given to that prince in 1665, but which had hitherto been neglected by him, sent a military force to Pemaquid, with orders to rebuild the fort there, and take possession of the country. Confiding in the protection of the fort, now called fort Charles, and manned with fifty soldiers, the settlers who had been driven away by the Indians now returned, but were obliged to take new deeds from the New York authorities, and pay considerable sums into the pockets of the ducal officers. Mr. Gyles took up his residence in 1678 within a quarter of a mile from fort Charles, in the settlement which soon grew up in the neighborhood, which received the name of Jamestown, in honor of the Duke of York.†

When Pemaquid, with the line of coast of which it was the principal settlement, was constituted a judicial district, under the name of the County of Cornwall in the Province of New York, Thomas Gyles was made Chief Justice of the same, by Gov. Thomas Dongan, who succeeded Andros, Sept. 30, 1682, as the ducal governor of New York.

His name appears, with the names of eighteen others, attached to a petition addressed to Governor Dongan, dated in 1683, and entitled, "The Humble Petition of the inhabitants of the extreme partes of his Riall Hiness Territory Between the River Kenybeke and St. Croix." The petitioners complain of the ducal government as "allto gether arbytrary," and speak of its "Grand abuses as not to be endured any longer."

Thomas Gyles was a man of wealth, and, as his son informs us, employed a large income, which he annually derived from property belonging to him in England, in improving and cultivating his lands at Pemaquid. He was also a gentleman of great personal worth; of high religious character; a careful observer of the Sabbath; faithful and fearless in the discharge of all his duties. As a magistrate and ruler, who must be "a terror to evil doers," he met with much diffi-

* "Between Casco Bay and the Penobscot not an English settlement remained." *Palfrey*, iii. 208.

† The fort stood on the site where fort William Henry was built under the orders of Sir William Phips in 1692. This fort, destroyed by the French in 1696, was restored as Fort Frederic by Col. David Dunbar in 1729. The massive ruins still seen there, attest its former strength and durability. Proceeding northward from the fort was a handsome paved street, still in being, extending nearly a quarter of a mile. The old cellars and the ancient cemetery are still seen, although only one house is still in being in the former Jamestown. For a history and description of "Pemaquid, Ancient and Modern"—the modern derived from personal observation—see "The Gyles Memorial," by the present writer, pp. 510—548. See also the same work, pp. 103—120.

culty in enforcing the laws among a people who had long been accustomed to live without restraint.

He lived at Pemaquid, happily and usefully, till August 2, 1689, when he was slain by the fierce and inhuman savages, instigated, as there is every reason to believe, by the French baron Castine and the Jesuit missionaries.

Though an attack from the Indians upon Pemaquid was considered probable, and a degree of alarm was felt there and all along the coast—Dover having been utterly destroyed, June 7, and several men killed at Saco in July—no special care was taken for the security of that important post.* At length, near the end of July, a war-party of one hundred Indians † came in canoes from Penobscot to New Harbor, a cove about two miles east of Pemaquid Fort. Here were about twelve houses, but the inhabitants, upon the rumor of war, had deserted the place. Here the Indians left their canoes, and secreted themselves some days. They sent scouts to observe the condition of things at Jamestown, and to learn the best mode of attack. They learned that the men were generally absent during the day, leaving in the houses only the women and children: that no suspicion of danger existed, and no efficient watch was kept: that Mr. Gyles, the principal inhabitant, had on that second day of August, gone up, with fourteen hired men, to his farm at Pemaquid Falls, three miles distant: while the rest of the people were scattered about, each attending his daily business.‡

The Indians, therefore, dividing themselves into several parties, fell at once upon the devoted settlement. Some posted themselves between the fort and the houses: others, between the houses and the distant fields, to cut off all succor. Then, beginning with those who were furthest off, they killed or took captive the people as they hurried towards the town and the fort. So complete was the surprise, that very few escaped.

Meanwhile, a party of thirty or forty Indians proceeded up the Pemaquid river, on its eastern bank, in quest of Mr. Gyles. Three miles above the fort, and three miles below the present village of Bristol Mills, at one of his farms which lay upon the river, and adjoining Pemaquid Falls, they found him with his laborers and his three elder sons, Thomas aged nineteen, James aged fourteen, and John aged eleven. It was now one o'clock. The workmen, with Mr. Gyles and his sons, had dined at the farm-house, and had resumed their labor, some in one field on the English hay, the others in another field at a little distance gathering the English harvest of wheat or oats. Mr. Gyles and his sons, James and John, after dinner, tarried near the house. On a sudden, the report of several cannon at the fort was

* Tidings of the overthrow of the Stuart dynasty, and of the flight of King James, having been received in Boston, in April, 1689, the people rose in arms and deposed Andros, his unworthy representative there. The government of Massachusetts now became, of necessity, provisional in character, and of somewhat doubtful authority. The consequence was the neglect of Pemaquid and of other remote places. Many of the soldiers at Pemaquid, doubtful of their pay, had deserted from the fort, and Capt. Weems was left with only thirty men to defend that important place.

† This was the number according to Charlevoix. They were Penobscot Indians, fresh from Castine's fort on the peninsula that now bears his unworthy name. Moxus, a Kennebec chief, was among them.

‡ This information was given by John Starkey, a man of Pemaquid, who, on the morning of the second of August, while on his way from the fort to New Harbor, fell into the hands of the Indians. To obtain his liberty, he gave them the information they sought.

perceived. Mr. Gyles said he hoped it betokened good news from Boston, and that the Council of Safety had sent soldiers to protect the settlers at Pemaquid. But no! It was the alarm given by the weak garrison of the stealthy approach of a merciless foe! Immediately after, the Indians, from a rising ground in the near vicinity, announced their presence and their murderous purpose, by the terrific war-whoop, and a discharge of small arms at the unsuspecting party at the farmhouse. The shot took effect on several of the laborers, and severely wounded Mr. Gyles himself, while his two sons near him vainly endeavored to escape. The Indians rushed into the fields of hay and grain, killing some with their hatchets, and taking others captive; the wounded men writhing in agony and calling on God for mercy.

The Indians at the Falls, having done what mischief they could, and leading the boys, James and John Gyles, and some others, as captives, now prepared to join their fellow-savages in the neighborhood of the fort. Proceeding a quarter of a mile, they made a halt. Here Mr. Gyles, covered with blood, was brought in by those who had taken him. Old Moxus, who seems to have known Mr. Gyles on the Kennebec, now professed to feel sorrow for what had been done, telling him that they were strange Indians who shot him. Mr. Gyles replied that he was a dying man, and desired no favor from them, save the privilege of once more praying with his children. He, then, in the hearing of his two sons, fervently commended them to the protection and favor of God; gave them his parting counsels, and bade them a final farewell for this life, in the earnest hope of meeting them in a better. "He parted with a cheerful voice," says his son, forty-seven years after, describing what he could never forget; "but looked very pale, by reason of his great loss of blood; which now gushed out of his shoes. The Indians led him aside! I heard the blows of the hatchet, but neither shriek nor groan! I afterwards heard that he had five or seven shot holes through his waistcoat or jacket, and that he was covered with some boughs."

Such was the end of a man who never did the Indians any harm; whose constant endeavor was to serve God and promote the good of his fellow men.

The savages led their captives towards the fort, securing themselves from its guns, which the soldiers there were constantly firing, by going into a thick swamp, three-fourths of a mile distant therefrom. There they were joined by their fellows of the other party, who had taken captive the wife and the two young daughters of Thomas Gyles, found in the village of Jamestown. Samuel, the youngest son, who had seen only some eight or nine summers, happened to be at play near the fort, when the first onset was made, and, running in at the open gate, escaped.

The eldest son of Thomas Gyles, named also Thomas, now nineteen, was with his father during the forenoon of that doleful day, dined with him, and was not far off at the time of the massacre. But the Pemaquid River, near the falls, is easily forded; and escaping from the horrid scene, he hurried across the stream, and ran down on its western side to the Barbican, a point of land opposite the fort, where several fishing vessels lay. He went on board one of them, and sailed that night; reached Boston in safety, and lived there many years.

But the agonized widow of Thomas Gyles, who, like many other

ladies of the olden time, "had come out of a paradise of plenty" [in the beautiful county of Kent in Old England]—she, and four of her children, the eldest about fourteen, and the youngest perhaps not more than four years of age, were led away into a captivity which seemed worse than death. Oh it was a sad thing for a delicate woman and four helpless children to be carried away, without warning, from the delights of such a home, into the distant and lonely wilderness, and to find themselves in the power of men whose hearts knew no pity! "brutish men and skillful to destroy!"

The fort surrendered on the second day, by a capitulation which allowed the garrison to depart unmolested, with what they could carry away. Had Captain James Weems, with his thirty well-trained soldiers, seven great guns, and plenty of ammunition, possessed the courage and intrepidity of Captain James Converse, who, three years after, in this same war, with only fifteen men, successfully held Storer's garrison-house in Wells, when assailed by this same Moxus and four hundred French and Indians, the result would have been far different.

The Indians, having set fire to the fort and the houses—there were about twenty houses then in Jamestown—retired to New Harbor, before mentioned; and the next day set sail in their canoes for the Penobscot. They tarried eight days at Castine's fortification, on the beautiful peninsula which bears his name, whence they departed about ten days before for the sack of Pemaquid. Here the afflicted widow of Thomas Gyles was separated from her two captive sons, never more to meet in this world. She and her little girls were redeemed, after a captivity of several years. Her two boys, James and John, were carried far up the Penobscot river, and thence to the river St. John; where they suffered severely from the cold and from want of food and shelter. James, having reached the age of seventeen, and tired of three years' captivity, planned an escape. He was pursued by the Indians, retaken at New Harbor, carried back to Castine, and there tortured to death over a slow fire, along with a settler from Casco who had been his companion in the attempt to escape.

John Gyles,* the third son of Thomas Gyles, was a captive and a slave to the Indians about six years, and was then sold to a French gentleman, a trader on the St. John, seventy-five miles from its mouth. This gentleman treated him kindly, and he was faithful to his master. Peace being restored in 1697, between France and England, he was allowed to return to the English settlements. On the 19th of June, 1698, he arrived in Boston, after a captivity, as he computes it, of 8 years, 10 months, and 17 days. His ample knowledge of the Indian character and language led to his immediate employment, by the government of Massachusetts, as interpreter in their transactions with the Eastern Indians. In this employment, he continued most of the time for eight years. In 1706, he received a captain's commission, and was employed in the military service the greater part of the time for thirty years more. He was commander of Fort George at Pejepscot [Brunswick] from 1715 till 1725, and of the garrison at St. George's River [Thomaston] from 1725 to 1737. Being then on the verge of sixty, he retired from the military service, and took up his residence at Roxbury, near Boston, among the connections of his

* *Ante*, p. 49 et seq.

second wife, Hannah Heath, an aunt of Major General William Heath, of Revolutionary fame. Capt. John Gyles died in Roxbury in 1755, aged 77. He was, like his father, a true patriot, a faithful and vigilant officer, and a sincere Christian. No descendant of his name has lived since the death of his only son, Dr. Samuel Gyles of Salisbury, Mass., in 1739: but very estimable descendants, bearing other names, are now living in Newburyport and elsewhere.

We must not omit some notice of James Gyles and John Gyles, who, there is much reason to think, were brothers of Thomas Gyles; though the fact is at present not absolutely proved.

James Gyles came, according to his own account,* from the vicinity of Feversham in Kent, England. "We took our journey," he says, "on the 22d of August, 1668, from the Park to Feversham, and so to London, where we staid some days, till the ship was ready"—the ship from which he landed at Boston, in New England, Nov. 9, 1668. "The Park," here mentioned, must denote his residence, and the residence of the Gyles Family, in England. This Park was in the Parish of Challock, which is in the Hundred of Felborough, in the Lathe of Scray, County of Kent, England, on the river Stour, four miles east from Charing, and between Ashford and Feversham. The Gyles Family were residents in this Parish, possessed considerable estates there, and were also owners of land in Sheldwick, another Parish, 2½ miles south from Feversham, as early as the reign of Richard II., 1377-1399. [Ireland's Hist. of Kent (London, 1829), Vol. ii. p. 549.] A Lathe is a division of a County in England. Feversham is a seaport, 9 miles west from Canterbury, and 47 east from London.

James Gyles, with his wife Elizabeth, spent their first New England winter in Braintree, near Boston, where we find a trace of them on the town record, a daughter being born to them April 15, 1669. The winter being over, they proceeded by water to the Kennebec, where Thomas Gyles had preceded them by only a short time. Hoisting sail from Boston, May 10, 1669, only two days after the date of his deed from Watkins, they arrived in Merry-meeting Bay on the 17th. There they staid till October 14, and then removed to Whidby—as he calls it, but the true name was *Whisgeag*, a creek or arm of the sea, extending south from Merry-meeting Bay two miles into the land. He lived there two years; then bought a house on Muddy river, near Thomas Gyles, where he lived three years and four months. The great Indian war then broke out (August, 1675), and he was obliged to leave Maine in August, 1676. Stopping a few weeks in Boston, he went to Southold on Long Island, where he remained till April, 1680. After one or two more changes, "we removed April 6, 1682," he says, "into our own house at Boundbrook, upon the Raritan river in Piscataway, in the East Province of New Jersey." He left no sons, but four daughters. One of his descendants is ex-governor Olden, of New Jersey; another was Major General William J. Worth, a distinguished commander in the Mexican war of 1846-7.

John Gyles, presumed to be a brother of Thomas and James Gyles, was born in 1653, and came with wife Mary, born 1666, to reside at

We refer to a MS. now existing in New Jersey among some of his descendants, of which a copy was furnished by Hon. Charles S. Olden of Princeton, formerly Governor of that State, to the Maine Historical Society in 1853. A transcript was made from this copy, by the writer of these notices, who printed it in full, in his GYLES MEMORIAL, pp. 113-117.

Pemaquid about 1685. He lived there in a house belonging to Thomas Gyles. Being a man of some education and social standing, he read prayers at the garrison from June to November, 1688, and perhaps longer, though not in holy orders. He left Pemaquid at the outbreak of Indian hostilities, early in 1689: resided in Salem four or five years, where he taught school, and then removed to Boston, where he died August 29, 1730, aged 77. His grave-stone may still be seen in the Granary Burying Ground in that city. He has many descendants now living, but most if not all bear other names. Of this number are Thomas D. Quincy and George Mountfort, of this city. The children of Capt. Robert Gray, of Boston, whose discovery of Columbia River in 1790 laid the foundation of the claim of the United States to the immense regions through which that river flows, are also descendants of this John Gyles.

POSTSCRIPT.—In the foregoing article, the death of Thomas Gyles, and the attack on Pemaquid, are said to have occurred on the second day of August, 1689. This is the date as given by Capt. John Gyles, son of the murdered man, writing in 1736: who also represents the surrender of the Fort as having taken place on the following day. The same dates are given by Mather in his *Magnalia*, Vol. ii. pp. 590, 591; by Williamson, Drake, and other historians. But Capt. Weems, who commanded in the fort, says, in a petition to the Governor of Massachusetts, Lord Bellamont, 1700, that the surrender took place on the *thirteenth* of August, 1689, and the pay of the soldiers was reckoned and allowed up to that date. [Mass. Archives, 70: 502.]

Lossing, in his *Pictorial Hist. of the United States*, says the attack was made August 12, the surrender being the next day. If so, Mr. Gyles was killed on the *twelfth* of August, 1689.

It is proper to advertise the reader that the name *Gyles* is pronounced with the *G* soft, as in *giant*, *ginger*, *gypsum*.

For further information respecting the Giles or Gyles Family, the reader is referred to the GYLES MEMORIAL, printed in Boston, 1864.

REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

[Communicated by Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, of London, Eng.]

THERE are some errors in the commonly received history of the Rev. John Wheelwright, which recent investigations enable me to correct. It is generally understood, and so stated by Mr. Savage, that, before his emigration to New England, he was minister at Belleau, near Alford, in Lincolnshire.* This was not the case, unless, though there is no reason for such a supposition, he may have at some period officiated as curate at that place.

The early parish registers of Belleau are not in existence, but there have been preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Lincoln, pretty com-

* Mr. Drake, who first called attention (July 25, 1853) to the deed dated 1677 on the Suffolk Registry (*ib. ix. fol. 215*), in which Mr. Wheelwright styled himself, "late of Belleau, county of Lincoln, England, Clerke," did not draw the inference from it that Mr. Wheelwright must have been the minister there. See *History of Boston*, p. 220.—ED.

plete transcripts of them, and from these, and from the old Institution book of the diocese of Lincoln, I obtain the following facts.

Thomas Ballowe signs the transcripts, as Rector, on the 25th of March in each year, from 1613 to 1617, and was buried on the 6th of December in the latter year. From 1618 to 1625 inclusive, they are signed by William Webb, as Rector, and he was buried on the 2d of September in the year last named. From 1626 to 1635 inclusive, they are signed by Patrick Hay, as Rector, and after that date by John Firmin. Now, as Wheelwright only took his degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1614, it will be seen that the above dates comprise the entire subsequent period of his residence in England down to his emigration.

Where he was after taking orders down to the year 1623, I have not yet ascertained; but I find in the Institution Book, under the date of 5th April in that year, the record of a mandate to induct John Wheelwright, Clerk, M.A., into the Vicarage of Bilsby (a parish still nearer Alford but in another direction), then vacant by the death of Thomas Storr, the last Vicar; and, subsequently, Benjamin Storre, Clerk, Parson of Langton juxta Partney, certifies that he gave said Wheelwright peaceable possession, &c. of the said Vicarage, on the 9th day of April following, in the presence of Augustine Storre, William Thorye, and others. He signed the Bilsby transcripts, as Vicar, down to 1631; that for 1632 is missing, and his successor signs in 1633, and the subsequent years. The Institution Book contains, under date of 4 Jan., 1632-3, a mandate to induct Philip de la Mott, Clerk, LL.B., into the Vicarage of Bilsby, "jam l'tie et de jure vacan." He therefore held the Vicarage of Bilsby for about ten years.

The peculiarity of the legal phrase just quoted is worthy of notice. In every instance in the preceding and following pages in the Institution Book, the vacancies are said to have occurred by reason of the death, resignation, or deprivation of the respective incumbents. This case stands by itself, the vicarage being simply declared to be lawfully vacant. That the vacancy did not occur by the *death* of the incumbent is certain, and I think equally so that he did not resign, or that fact would have been stated. And if he had been officially deprived, why was not that fact recorded? I can only account for the remarkable entry by supposing that he practically withdrew from the vicarage, leaving his duties unperformed for a time sufficient to justify the Bishop in declaring it lawfully vacant. At all events, the facts may be important in determining his true character and history.

The other error lies in the statement that he married Mary Hutchinson, one of the sisters of William Hutchinson, the early New England emigrant. I myself have unconsciously assisted in perpetuating this error, being misled by a paragraph in John Hutchinson's Will, in which he mentions his "sister" and "brother" Wheelwright. In the transcript of the Bilsby Register for 1621, I find the marriage, on the 8th of November in that year, of "Mr. John Wheelwright and Marie Storre."* She was evidently a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Storre, then Vicar of Bilsby, who was buried there 26 March, 1623, and whom Wheelwright succeeded in the following April, as has

* May she not have been a widow when she was married? Samuel Hutchinson in 1667 makes bequests to seven children, whom he names, of his "sister Wheelwright." We think he would not be likely to do this unless they were relatives by blood.—Ed.

already been shown. It is, of course, barely possible that this wife may have died, and that he remarried Mary Hutchinson, but there is no record of the burial of the former in the Bilsby transcripts down to 1636, and as it is certain that her brother Augustine Storre married Susanna, a sister of Mary and John Hutchinson, it is more probable that the *brotherhood* arose in this way, and that the term was applied more affectionately than correctly. It was quite proper for John Hutchinson to style his sister Susanna's husband "brother," and quite natural in those days to extend the title to his brothers.

From the few wills I have been able to discover, John Wheelwright appears to have been the son of Robert Wheelwright, of Saleby, a village two miles north from Alford, who described himself as a yeoman. His Will is dated 13 Oct., 1611, and was proved at Lincoln 7 March, 1612-13. John was not of age at the date of the will; but as he proved it as Executor, he must have just attained his majority at the latter date, which accords with his probable age at the time of taking his B. A. degree. He was born, therefore, about the year 1592. Mr. Savage says he died 15 Nov., 1679, aged *above* 80 years: he must have been quite 87.

An uncle of his, Robert Wheelwright, was of Mumby, also near Alford, and was also a yeoman. His will is dated 24 Jan., and was proved 4 March, 1621-2, by John Wheelwright, who was residuary legatee and executor. It will be seen that this was one of the instances where two brothers were given the same Christian name, a custom not uncommon in those days.

They were both evidently the sons of John Wheelwright, of Mumby, yeoman, who died shortly before the elder son Robert, his will being dated 5 Feb., 1610-11, and proved the following 18th April. By his wife Elizabeth he also left daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Susan.

It will thus be seen that the ancestry of John Wheelwright was of the yeomanry of England, that stuff from which the best of the New England emigrants were made.

The early Bilsby registers are also lost, and some years of the transcripts are missing, so that of the children of John Wheelwright and Mary (Storre) I have been able to find only the following records: William, a son, was buried at Bilsby 19 May, 1627: he was born doubtless in one of the years of which there is no transcript. Catharine was baptized 4 Nov., 1630. Mary was baptized 19 May, 1632, and buried the 23 July following.

As he appears to have called himself in his will, "late of Belleau" (why, I cannot conjecture, as he left that neighborhood 40 years before), it is possible that he retired there after quitting the Vicarage of Bilsby, or perhaps he resided there when he came to England in 1657.*

NICHOLAS UPSHALL'S MANUSCRIPTS.—The renowned *Nicholas Upshall*, in his Will, bequeathed to the *Quakers* a chest containing a quantity of manuscripts, books, &c. As those *documents* without doubt have been highly esteemed by that sect, is it probable that any of them remain in possession of the Quakers of the present day? If so, they can be rendered of much service in a contemplated biography of a New England martyr of the 17th century.

* This is probably the case. One of the seats of his friend Sir Henry Vane was at Belleau.—E.D.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. ELIAS NASON, of North Billerica, Mass.

Continued from page 280.

JUNE, 1867.

1. Gov. Bullock vetoes the bill which provides for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston.
4. The steamer "Cuba," Capt. Stone, from Liverpool 25th ult., via Queenstown 26th, and Halifax 2d inst., arrives in Boston between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M., having made the quickest passage on record.
9. A monument in memory of Mr. Jacob Johnson, father of Andrew Johnson, President of the U. S. A., is dedicated at Raleigh, N. C.
19. Conway, Mass., celebrates its centennial anniversary. Oration by the Rev. Charles B. Rice, of Danvers, and poem by Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio.
24. The new Masonic Temple, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, is dedicated. The President of the United States is present at the ceremony. The Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Julesburg, 376 miles west of Omaha, and two daily trains have commenced running each way.
29. The grand prizes of the Paris Exposition to Americans are awarded to Mr. Chapin, Lawrence, Mass., for well conducted factory; Prof. Hughes, Kentucky, for printing telegraph; Cyrus W. Field, New York, for ocean telegraphy, and to Dr. F. W. Evans, of Paris, for sanitary collection.

JULY, 1867.

6. A sale of some of the original MSS. of Sir Walter Scott's poems and prose works is held in London, and the following prices are obtained:—Marmion, 191 guineas; the Lady of the Lake, 264 guineas; the Vision of Don Roderick, 37 guineas; Rokeby (in detached pieces partly, bearing the post-mark of various districts), 180 guineas; Lord of the Isles, 101 guineas; Introductory History on Ballad Poetry, 54 guineas; Auchendrane, 27 guineas; Anne of Gierstein, 121 guineas; Waverly, Ivanhoe, the Bridal of Triermion and other papers, with autograph, 130 guineas; Tales of a Grandfather (portion of the original manuscript, with autograph), 145 guineas; Castle Dangerous, 33 guineas; Count Robert de Paris (a portion only), 23 guineas. The sale therefore realized 1255 guineas.
7. Mr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton, N. Y., discovers a new asteroid. It is of the eleventh magnitude, and is still about one month before opposition with the sun. The planet promises to be a bright one.
11. The soldiers' monument in Chatham, Mass., dedicated.
17. Commencement at Harvard College.
24. By the capsizing of a sail-boat off Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., eight persons are drowned, viz.: The Rev. Robert G. Chase and wife, Miss Haupt, Miss Tazewell and Josiah Harman, Esq., of Philadelphia; Mr. Francis Thomas Clark and wife, Ellen Brooks (Wheeler), of Framingham, Mass., and Capt. C. Robinson, of Tremont, Me. Miss Julia Blake alone was saved.
31. The American Institute of Instruction holds its annual session at the Tremont Temple, Boston. It was founded in 1830.

AUGUST, 1867.

1. The Indians are committing serious depredations on our western frontiers. Some ten or twelve tribes are in confederation, and many frightful massacres have occurred.
7. The editors and publishers hold their 4th annual convention at Biddeford, Me. Mr. Stevens, of the Bangor Times, gives the annual address, which is to be printed.
12. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, removed from office.
13. Gold, 1.40½.
- Trubner & Co., the great foreign publishers and booksellers in London, have just issued in a folio volume of 120 pages, with maps, a work relative to the explorer whose name is now borne by both continents of the New World.
15. Honorary degree of D. C. L. has been conferred upon Mr. George Peabody by the University of Oxford.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Log-Book.—Roll of Officers and Men sailing from Boston to Bilboa, Jamaica, St. John's, Leghorn, &c. Extracted from a Log-Book kept by Joshua Benjamin, in various craft, chiefly in the Brigantine Sarah.

A. Cesar Augustus,	1725	I. John Ivory,	1727
B. JOSHUA BENJAMIN, Capt., &c.		J. Josiah James,	1727
John Benjamin (nephew of Capt.),		Thos. Jenkins,	1725
Obt. in Jamaica, Mar. 17, 1726-7		Robert Jones, mate,	1724
Nicholas Blyth, Carpenter,	1733	L. George Lee,	1733
Isaac Bonnet, 1728. Discharged		John Lloyd,	1731
on board ship Hinsdale. Ld.		James Lewis,	1726
Vere com.		M. John Maccloud	1733
Richard Bradridge,	1731	Henry Machan,	1725
William Brew,	1725	George Mackness,	1725
John Bridges,	1730	George Marks,	1726
C. Thomas Carnew, boy, 1725-8;		Michael Marrass, boy, goes for	
Seaman,	1732-3	his victuals, 1730-1; seaman, 1732-3	
Robt. Cobham. Served 1 mo. 27		James Mears, mate,	1726
d. Prest in Jamaica,	1726-7	N. Benj. Nichols,	1726
George Coleass, mate,	1731	O. Henry Owen,	1727
Christopher Counsel, boy, goes		P. Peter Parry,	1726
for his victuals, 1730; seaman, 1732		Richard Petty,	1730
David Cowen,	1730	Benj. Phillips,	1733
Wm. Cowling, 1728; boatswain,		Peter Poor, youth, 1728; seaman, 1730	
1732; mate,	1733	Thos. Price,	1728
Campbell Cropper, apprentice,		R. Thos. Roberts, 1728; mate, 1730, 32	
Lost overboard, Mar. 24, 1727-8,		S. Benj. Scoley,	1730
in 17th year.		Henry Shirley,	1733
D. Richard Dennis,	1725	Wm. Simmes, youth,	1725
Stephen Dolby,	1733	Henry Skinner, boatswain,	1728
Samuel Dunn,	1730	James Smith,	1726
E. Richard Elliot,	1730	Bartho. Smithers,	1727
Charles Emanuel,	1733	John Stewart,	1726
F. James Fenn,	1728	T. Christopher Temple,	1732
G. John Gardner,	1724	John Thompson,	1725
H. Abraham Hitchcox, boatswain,	1726	Wm. Treble,	1730
James Hodges, mate,	1726	Wm. Tucker,	1732
Jacob Howard, Carpenter,	1732	W. Mathies Watson,	1731
James Humphrys, mate, 1727-8.		Thos. Watson,	1730
Pd. by note on James Allen,		Richard Whellan,	1731
N. f. land.		Goodwin White,	1725
Joseph Hunting, Carpenter,	1725		

THE RECORDS OF MARYLAND.—A movement has been made in the Convention lately held at Annapolis, providing for the collection, arrangement and preservation of their early Colonial and State Papers. Maryland has been sadly at fault in relation to the preservation of her early History, and we are glad to see that a movement has been made in the right direction. Their Charter was granted by Charles I., and was issued on the 20th of June, 1632, to Sir George Calvert, the First Lord Baltimore, by whom it was prepared, but before it was finally executed he died, and the patent was delivered to his son Cecilius, who appointed his brother Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, fitting out two vessels, the "Ark" and "the Dove," in which two hundred emigrants sailed, and landed at "St. Mary's," on the 27th of March, 1634.

August, 1867.

C—X.

CURE FOR THE PLAGUE.—The following clever prescription for the cure of the plague occurs in "A new boke Conteyninge. An exortacion to the sicke. The sycke mans prayer. * * * * A Consolatio' to buriall. [Colossi. iii. What soeuer ye do in worde or dede, &c.] MDLXI. 8vo. B. L. 27 leaves."

This little work was printed by William Copland. * * * The colophon runs thus: "Imprinted at London in saynt Martines in the Vintry upon the three craned wharfe by Wyllyam Copland."

It must have been published at a time when the metropolis was visited by what was called the Plague, and the tract is wound up with the following clever mock prescription for its cure:—

"Take a pond of good hard penance, and wash it wel with the water of youre eyes, and let it ly a good whyle at your hert. Take also the best fyne fayth, hope and charyte y^e you can get, a like quantite of al mixed together, your soule even full, and use this confection every day in your lyfe, whiles the plagues of god reign-eth. Then, take both your handes ful of good workes commaunded of God, and kepe them close in a cleane conscience from the duste of vayne glory, and ever as you are able and se necessite so to use them. This medicine was found wryten in an olde byble boke, and it hath been practised and proved true of mani, both men and women." *Collier's Bibliog. Account of Early Eng. Literature*, Vol. I. p. 93, New York, 1866.

WENTWORTH, LL.D.—The conferring of the degree of LL.D. upon our Illinois Vice President and Life Member, Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, by Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1836, reminds us that this is the third instance where that degree has been conferred upon any one of the name of Wentworth. That College conferred it upon Gov. John Wentworth, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1773; also upon Paul Wentworth, in 1789. This latter gentleman was a native of one of the West India Islands; but, prior to the revolution, passed much time in New England, was a short time one of Gov. Wentworth's counsellors, and was with Benj. Franklin one of the Agents of the Colonies in London. He was a liberal benefactor of Dartmouth College. After the revolution, he passed the most of his time at the Brandenburgh House, at Hammersmith, near London, but died childless at Surinam, in 1793.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.—Information is desired as to the descendants of the following:

1. John Shearman, of Dartmouth, who married Sarah Spooner, about 1670.
2. Jonathan Spooner, of Dartmouth, who married Annes Gidloo, 17 April, 1705.
3. John Tripp, of Dartmouth, who married Rebecca Spooner, 13 Jan. 1712-13.
4. Jabez Delano, of Dartmouth, who married Mary Spooner, 8 Feb. 1709-10.
5. ——— Allen, of Sandwich, who married Anna Spooner, about 1720.
6. Nathaniel Sheppard, of Dartmouth, who m. Experience Spooner, 8 Dec. 1724.
7. Thomas Hammond, of Rochester, who married Sarah Spooner, 6 April, 1721.
8. James Coleman, of Seitate, who married Abigail Spooner, 9 Feb. 1726-7.
9. Lazarus Randall, of Rochester, who married Mercy Spooner, 9 Oct. 1727.
10. John Spooner, born about 1700, son of Ebenezer of Plymouth, said to have settled in North Carolina.
11. Ichabod Bartlett, of Plymouth, who married Susannah Spooner, 6 Nov. 1721.
12. Thomas Polin, of Plymouth, who married Deborah Spooner, Jan. 1733-4.
13. John Lake, of ———, who married Pimelar Spooner, 18 May, 1738.
14. Nathan Spooner, of Freetown, who married Hannah Corden, 25 Oct. 1746.
15. Wm. Allen, of Barnstable, who married Jane Spooner, 27 Dec. 1750.
16. Jabez Tobey, of Dartmouth, who married Anna Spooner, 2 March, 1748-9.
17. ——— Handy, of Dartmouth, who married Mary Spooner about 1750.
18. Ebenezer Jacket, of Freetown, who married Silvi Spooner, 8 June, 1790.
19. Henry Leonard, of Middleboro', who married Abiah Spooner, 4 June, 1744.
20. Josiah Warren, of Middleboro', who married Joanna Spooner, 5 April, 1740.
21. Gamaliel Spooner, of Dartmouth, who married Rebecca Ashley, 25 May, 1763.
22. Amos Merrihem, of Dartmouth, who married Elizabeth Spooner, 2 April, 1762.
23. Reuben Gibbs, of ———, who married Mary Spooner, 14 Sept. 1794.
24. Joseph Rounseville, of Freetown, who married Charity Spooner, 5 Nov. 1757.
25. Freeman Pope, of Dartmouth, who married Phebe Spooner, 3 Nov. 1765.
26. John Pickens, of Dartmouth, who married Mary Spooner about 1770.
27. Joseph Bowman, of ———, who married Frances Spooner, 26 Jan. 1786.
28. Samuel Sanford, of ———, who married Abigail Spooner about 1780.
29. Hendrick Winsgar, of ———, who married Alice Spooner about 1770.
30. James Sprague, of ———, who married Molly Spooner about 1776.
31. Benjamin Bronson, of Warren, Conn., who m. Elizabeth Spooner about 1780.
32. Nathan Spooner, of Dartmouth, who married Judith Edmunds, of Freetown, 25 October, 1764.

35. Solomon Harvey, of Dartmouth, who married Lois Spooner, 29 June, 1775.
36. James Rouse, of Dartmouth, who married Luey Spooner, 23 Jan. 1779.
37. Nathan Simmons, of Providence, who married Sarah Spooner about 1790.
38. Wm. Rodman, of Providence, who married Abby Spooner about 1790.
39. Edward Stoddard, of Dartmouth, who married Olive Spooner, 14 May, 1777.
40. Levi Doane, of Dartmouth, who married Persis Spooner, 16 Feb. 1780.
41. Loring Taber, of New Bedford, who married Mary Spooner, 16 May, 1791.
42. Simpson Spooner, of New Bedford, who married Sarah Taber, 30 April, 1797.
43. Sylvanus Conant, of ———, who married Eleanor Spooner about 1790.

Reading, Ohio, September, 1867.

THOMAS SPOONER.

MORE EMIGRANTS TRACED.—While making researches for the Read family in England last summer, I accidentally identified some settlers in New England, in addition to those whom I sought. At London I examined the will of Thomas Read, of Colchester, Essex, carpenter, which was written in July, 1665, and proved in March, 1666. In it he speaks of his "son Thomas, now living in New England in America," with his wife and children, and his "son-in-law Daniell Bacon now living in New England in America," with his wife Mary, daughter of the testator. Other relations are mentioned, but not as having moved to this country. I cannot undertake to say which Thomas Read of Massachusetts this was who came from Colchester, but in Mr. Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of N. E., we read of a Daniel Bacon, who was of Charlestown, Woburn and Newton, and who had, according to Jackson's History of Newton, a wife Mary Read.

W. S. A.

August, 1867.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

- COLBURN=CUTTER.**—In Boston, May 9, by the Rev. James Reed, Arthur J. Colburn, of Boston, and Ellen S. Cutter, of Charlestown.
- ESTY=CUSHING.**—In Amherst, Ms., July 18, by the Rev. Prof. J. H. Seelye, Prof. W. C. Esty, and Martha A., daughter of the late T. P. Cushing.
- GREEN=ROBINSON.**—New York, July 11, Edward H. Green and Miss Hetty H. Robinson, daughter of the late Edward Mott Robinson.
- RATHBONE=HARRIS.**—In Albany, July 10, Maj. Rathbone, U. S. A., and Miss Clara Harris, daughter of the Hon. Ira Harris. Both bride and groom were with President Lincoln's party in the private box at Ford's Theatre on that fatal night of April, now so tragically historic.
- SNOW=JEWELL.**—In Exeter, N. H., July 9, Marshall S. Snow, of Nashville, Tenn. and Miss Nellie F. Jewell, of Exeter.

DEATHS.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., the historian, recently, aged 75 years. He was born in Shropshire, 1792, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh under Professors Stewart, Playfair and Leslie. He studied law and became Sheriff of Lanarkshire. In addition to

his celebrated History of Europe, he has written a work on "Criminal Law," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," the "Principles of Population," etc. Vide "Men of the Time," *in loco*.

ANTHON, Charles, LL.D., July, aged 70 years. He was born in the city of New York in 1790, graduated at Columbia College 1815, and was appointed adjunct professor of Greek and Latin languages in that institution in 1820. He received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater in 1831. His editions of the leading ancient classics are well known to every scholar—and many of them have been republished in England. In all they amount to about fifty.—V. *Allibone, in loco*.

BARTON, Hon. Ira M., Worcester, July 18, aged 70 years. He was born in Oxford, Mass., 1797, graduated at Brown University in 1819; pursued the study of law with Sumner Barstow, Esq., in Sutton, Hon. Levi Lincoln in Worcester, and at the law school in Cambridge; practised law in Oxford till 1834; represented that town in the State House of Representatives in 1830, '31 and '32, and was a Senator the two following years; removed his office to Worcester in 1834; was appointed Judge of Probate for the county of Wor-

chester by Gov. Everett in 1836; was a Presidential elector in the Harrison campaign; resigned the judgeship in 1844, and renewed his partnership with Peter C. Bacon, Esq., in which he continued till 1851, when he retired from the active practice of his profession.— *V. History of Worcester*, p. 212.

BATES, George, M.D., April 30, aged 82 years, 6 months and 3 days. He was son of Jonathan and Susan Bates of Cohasset. Dr. Bates was an old subscriber to the Register, and had much matter in manuscript relative to his own family.

BRADLEE, Samuel, Boston, Aug. 1, aged 88 years. It was only on the previous (Wednesday) night that he celebrated his golden wedding at the house of his son, N. J. Bradlee, Esq. He was born at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 7, 1778. In former years he was engaged in the hardware business, by which he acquired a competency. He was well known and universally esteemed.

BRIGGS, Col. Elkanah (at Canton, Mass., very suddenly), of Attleboro', July 23, 1867, aged 79 years, three months and 23 days. The deceased was on his way to Quincy, where he was intending to make a visit of a few days.

Although so far advanced in years, he was still actively engaged in agricultural and other business pursuits, and had ever enjoyed the respect and confidence of his townsmen, holding the principal town offices, and being elected to a seat in the General Court in 1827-'28-'29 and '30, and 1856. He was twice chosen a member of the board of county commissioners for Bristol county, and his council and services were constantly sought as magistrate, surveyor and conveyancer.

He was a member of Bristol Lodge of Free Masons, and as a public spirited citizen, of marked liberality, honesty and constant usefulness, will be long and honorably remembered.

He in early life took a lively interest in military affairs, and on the 25th of August, 1818, attained to the office of Major of the 4th Regt. of Bristol County Brigade, otherwise known as 2d Brigade of 5th Division. Shepherd Leach, of Easton, was then Colonel of 4th Regt., Benjamin Balcom of Attleboro' was Lieut. Col., and Cyrus Lothrop Adjutant. He was superseded the next year by the election of David Manley of Easton to the office of Lieut. Col., in the place of Balcom, promoted to Colonel, but in 1821 he in turn superseded Manley, being elected Colonel from Major. Under Col. Briggs, Joseph

Lane, of Mansfield, was Lieut. Col., and John Gilmore, of Easton, Major; David Cobb, of Mansfield, Adjt. Brigadier General Shepherd Leach commanded the Brigade, and Major General Benjamin Lincoln, of New Bedford, commanded the Division. E. W. P.

BROWN, Mrs. Rebecca S., Cambridgeport, June 16, aged 55 years, 2 months and 11 days. She was the wife of Dr. Artemas Z. Brown, and daughter of the late Charles Wellington, D.D.

CHASE, George Wingate, Stockton, Winona co., Minnesota, Aug. 13, aged 41, of consumption. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., June 19, 1826. He was the author of a History of Haverhill, his native town, and of several masonic works. He had represented Haverhill in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was subsequently a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and one who by his genial character always made friends among those with whom he was associated.

CLARK, Jonas, Esq., Waltham, Sept. 1, aged 90 years, 5 months and 17 days. He had lived with his wife, Alice Wellington, who still survives him, 64 years and 6 months. He formerly represented the town of Waltham in the State Legislature. H. W.

CROWNINSHIELD, Edward Augustus, Boston, July 3, aged 26 years.

"The Protestant Church does not solemnly canonize her saints, but they sleep forever fresh and warm as in life in the memory of those they love, and who love them. It is not fit that no permanent definite record should be made of the virtue and promise of the young man whose name heads these words. Let this scanty memorial testify at least how dear he was to all who knew him well." S.

CUSHING, Peter, Dover, N. H., June 15. He was youngest son of Thomas and Anna (Tuttle) Cushing (*Ante*, 140), and was born in Dover, Feb. 29, 1790. Thomas Cushing was eldest son of Peter and Mary (Bantam) Cushing, who was eldest son of Rev. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cushing) Cushing, of Hingham, Mass. Peter Cushing mar. Sarah, dau. of Stoughton Austin, of Dover, and leaves descendants.

CUTLER, Hon. Pliny, West Brookfield, Aug. 14, aged 84 years.

CUTTING, James A., Worcester, August. He discovered the process of making ambrotypes and established the "Aquarial Gardens," in Central st., Boston.

DERBY, John B., Boston, July 8, aged 75 years, 7 months and 25 days, son

of the late John Derby, of Salem. He published several small volumes in verse and prose.

DESHON, Daniel, Waltham, July 10, aged 73 years. Long and favorably known as an upright merchant of Boston. He was a native of Maine.

DINGLEY, Pelham Winslow, son of John T. Dingley, June 18, aged 30 years, 2 months and 5 days.

FRENCH, Capt. Henry, U. S. N., E. Boston, May 22, aged 57 years. He was a native of Marblehead, in this State, and was intended by his father, Hon. Ralph French, who was for many years Register of Deeds for Essex county, for one of the learned professions, and with that view entered Harvard University, where he remained about two years and a half; but his own predilection for the sea led him to enter the naval service in 1828, as a Midshipman on board the frigate Java.

He served with credit in that capacity until 1840, when he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy; soon after which he served on board the sloop-of-war Vincennes, and upon the arrival of Commodore Biddle, in the line-of-battleship Columbus, on the coast of Brazil, both bound to the East Indies, was, by his order, transferred to the flag-ship, the Commodore having a preference for the Lieutenant.

After filling acceptably his term of Midshipman and Lieutenant, he was promoted in due course to the rank of Commander; being stationed, both as Lieutenant and Commander, at the Navy Yard in Boston, and the latter part of the time serving as Executive Officer. During the war, he commanded the sloop-of-war Preble and the steamer Albatross, in the West Gulf Squadron, in which station he was repeatedly under fire from the enemy; and after arduous service, by the decision of a medical board was relieved of his command, for the purpose of returning North for the benefit of his health.

In 1864, Capt. French was again placed on duty in the Navy Yard, in Boston, where he first suffered an attack of paralysis in September, from which he speedily recovered and resumed his duties; but a second attack, in December following, so far prostrated him as to render him ever after unfit for active service.

GILBERT, Samuel, Boston, July 9, aged 89 years and 7 months.

He was born in Boston and educated a printer in the office of Benjamin Russell, and subsequently became book-keeper in the counting-room of the

Columbian Centinel. He organized the present system of ship news reporting, and also established the first reading room in Boston. He was the publisher of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, and subsequently a broker. He joined the Massachusetts Charitable Association in 1802, and was its Secretary in 1805. He took a deep interest in every thing relating to the printer's art, and was a man of integrity and of genial and pleasant disposition.

GILBERT, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. James Winslow and wife Charity Hodges, gr. granddaughter of Capt. Josiah Winslow, and wife Margaret Tisdal, gr. gr. granddaughter of Kenelm Winslow, Jr., and gr. gr. granddaughter of Kenelm Winslow, Senr., the emigrant, who was one of the 26 original purchasers of Freetown in 1639.

HATHAWAY, Doct. Barnaby W., in California, May 2d, aged 55 years, son of John Hathaway and wife Betsey Winslow. He received his education at common schools in Freetown, and the Peirce Academy in Middleborough, and studied medicine with Doct. Seth Pratt at Freetown, where he first commenced to practise, but ere long removed to Fall River and from thence to California among the pioneers from New England to that then new country.

On the maternal side, he was a grandson of James Winslow and wife Sarah Barnaby, gr. grandson of Capt. Ambrose Barnaby and wife Elizabeth Gardner, gr. gr. grandson of James Barnaby and wife Joanna Harlow, gr. gr. grandson of James Barnaby, of Plymouth, and wife Lydia Bartlett, who were united in marriage June 8th, 1647, and gr. gr. gr. grandson of Robert Bartlett who arrived in the ship Ann in July, 1623, and his wife Mary Warren, daughter of Richard Warren.

E. W. P.

HATHAWAY, Joseph, Esq., at Freetown, son of John and Betsey (Winslow) Hathaway. (For genealogy, see Dr. Barnaby W. Hathaway, whose brother he was.) The deceased fitted for college at Bristol Academy in Taunton, under the private instructions of Rev. Thomas Andross, of Berkley, author of a work entitled "*The old Jersey Captive*," and graduated at Brown University in Providence, R. I., in 1820. He read law in the office of Hon. Rufus Bacon in Freetown, and located for practice in Troy (now Fall River), where he remained till 1837, when he returned to Freetown, and became widely and favorably known as a temperance lectur-

er, and for his labors in the Washington movement, being what was then termed a reformed drunkard. Returned to, and again commenced the practice of law at Fall River in 1844, from which town (now city) he was once elected a Representative to the General Court. He was a nephew of Washington Hathaway, Esq., the first established lawyer at Freetown.

E. W. P.

MILLS, Abraham, New York, July 8, aged 71 years.

ROCK, John S., Esq., Boston, Dec. 3. He was a well known colored lawyer of Boston. A short time ago, on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, he was admitted to practise in the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, being the first colored man who ever enjoyed the privilege.

ROUNSEVILL, William J., at East Freetown, July 19, aged 44 years. He was a son of Jefferson Rounsevell, grandson of Rev. William Rounsevell, gr. grandson of Capt. Levi Rounsevell, gr. gr. grandson of William Rounsevell and wife Elizabeth Macomber, gr. gr. gr. grandson of Philip Rounsevell, who emigrated to America about the year 1700, and was gr. gr. gr. gr. grandson of William Rounsevell, of Hunenton, Devonshire co., England. E. W. P.

STEVENS, Hon. Henry, Barnet, Vt., July 31, aged 75 years. He was grandson of the celebrated Capt. Phineas Stevens, the hero of "Number Four."—(*V. Memoir of Gen. John Stark*, p. 375.) He was an enterprising farmer, and President of the Vermont Historical Society. His knowledge of books relating to American History, and of the MSS. still preserved among the families of the public men of the Revolutionary and subsequent periods of our history, was very extraordinary. He was, until a stroke of paralysis deprived him of the power of locomotion, in the habit of travelling about the country, collecting facts relative to American MSS., books and documents, and frequently supplying the deficiencies in the best sets in public and private hands.

His son Henry Stevens, F. S. A., agent for American books for the British Museum, possesses probably the most thorough and extensive knowledge of American books of any man living, and has made a great mark in England as a bibliographer during the last twenty years or more. He always signs himself "Henry Stevens of Vermont." The deceased was also father of B. F. Stevens, of London, of the well-known firm of Stevens Brothers, booksellers.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, at Rochester, N.

H., aged 88 years, 4 months and 5 days; born at that place 7th Feb., 1771. His wife, Lydia Odiorne, still lives. He was a descendant of William Wentworth, the first settler through Ezekiel² and Elizabeth, John³ and Martha (Miller) Wentworth, Richard⁴ and Rebecca (Knox) Wentworth, Isaac⁵ and Abigail (Nutter) Wentworth. Rev. Daniel⁶ Wentworth, now living at Skowhegan, Me., born 16th July, 1753, is a brother of the deceased.

WYMAN, Thomas Bellows, at Charlestown, Mass., June 24th. The esteemed qualities of a loyal and good citizen in the unadorned walk of private life were unquestionably his for many useful and industrious years. Not usual is it to get an outline of a pedigree so full and exact. Born May 1, 1794. Son of William and Mary (Gibson) Wyman, of Walpole, N. H., born 1750 : 1764. Grandson (1) of Ezekiel (son of John) and Abigail (Wyman) Wyman, 1712 : 1713. (2) of Abraham and Esther (Fox) Gibson, 1735 : 1743. Gr. grandson (1) of John and Rebecca (Reed) Wyman, 1672 : 1679. (2) of William (f. of Abigail) and Abigail (Stearns) Wyman, 1685 : 1691. (3) of Abraham and Mary (Wheeler) Gibson, of Stow, 1701 : 1707. (4) of Thomas and Rebecca (French) Fox, of Concord, 1706 : — Great gr. grandson of (1) John and Mary (Carter) Wyman, 1648 : 1648. (2) of Israel and Mary (Randall) Reed, 1641 : 1651. (3) of William and Prudence (Putnam) Wyman, of Woburn, 1636 : 1662. (4) of John and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Stearns, of Watertown, 1654 : 1657. (5) of Timothy and Rebecca (Gates) Gibson, of Sudbury, &c., 1679 : 1682. (6) of Deliverance and Mary (Davis) Wheeler, of Stow, &c., 1663 : 1663. (7) of Samuel and Ruth (Knight) Fox, of Concord, 1670 : 16**. (8) of Joseph and Rebecca () French, of Bedford. Great gr. gr. grandson of (1) John and Sarah (Nutt) Wyman. (2) Rev. Thomas and Mary Carter. (3) William and Mabel (Kendall) Reed. (4) Francis and Sarah (Fild) Kendall. (5) Francis and Abigail (Reed) Wyman, all of Woburn. (6) Thomas and Ann (Holyoke) Putnam, of Salem. (7) John and Sarah (Mixer) Stearns. (8) John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, of Watertown. (9) John and Elizabeth (Erington) Gibson, of Watertown, of Cambridge. (10) Stephen and Sarah (Woodward) Gates, of Cambridge. (11) Thomas and Sarah (Wood) Wheeler. (12) Simon and Mary (Blood) Davis. (13) Eliphalet and Mary (Wheel-

er) Fox. (14) Jonathan and Ruth (Wright) Knight. (15-16) Joseph and Elizabeth (Knight) French. *Great gr. gr. grandson* of (1-2) Miles Nutt, of Woburn, &c. (8) John and Margaret Tidd, of Woburn. (10) William and Mabel (Kendall) Reed, of Woburn. (11) John and Priscilla Putnam, of Salem. (12) Edward Holyoke, of Salem, and wife Prudence, daughter of Rev. John Stockton, of Kimbolt. (13) Isaac and Mary Stearns, of Watertown. (14) Isaac and Sarah Mixer, of Watertown. (16) John and Margaret Warren, of Watertown. (17) John and Rebecca Gibson, of Cambridge. (18) Abraham Erington, of Cambridge, born 1622 (son of widow Anne, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—b.

1576) and his wife Rebecca. (19) Stephen and Ann Gates, of Cambridge, &c., from Hingham, England. (20) George and Mary Woodward. (22) William and Margaret Wood, of Concord. (23) Dolor Davis, of Concord, and wife Margaret, daughter of Capt. Simon Willard. (24) James and Eleanor Blood of Concord. (25) Thomas and Rebecca Fox, of Concord. (26) George and Katharine Wheeler, of Concord. (28) John and Priscilla Wright, of Woburn. (29) Richard and Mary French, of Cambridge. (27 and 30) Philip and Margery Knight, of Charlestown, Woburn and Topsfield. All from Europe early. Mr. W. years ago was member of the KING SOLOMON LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons. w.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

PORTER, William Smith, a corresponding member of the Society, died in New Haven, Conn., June 11, 1858, aged 66. He was son of Joseph and Susanna (Langdon) Porter, and was born in Farmington, Conn., Oct. 28, 1799; graduated at Yale College in 1825. The first year after his graduation he was Acting Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College. From 1826 to 1829 he studied theology in the Theological Department of this College, and afterwards preached for a time in Prospect, Conn. He was subsequently the Editor of an Anti-Slavery Newspaper in Boston, a Teacher in Monson, Mass., and a Surveyor in Farmington, Conn. He removed to New Haven about 1850, and was there much engaged in statistical labors. For a number of years past he has been the Editor of the Connecticut Register. His death, which was quite sudden, resulted from an attack of paralysis. He married, in 1831, Miss Jane Bradley, daughter of Zebul Bradley, of New Haven. He survived her and all but one of his six children.—[Copied from No. 7 of the printed Series of the Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College.]

Mr. Porter was made a corresponding member in 1847.

LANE, Hon. Ebenezer, LL.D., a corresponding member, died at Sandusky, Ohio, June 12, 1866, aged 72. He was born at Northampton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1793. He was son of Capt. Ebenezer and Marian (Chandler, *nee* Griswold) Lane. He was descended from William Lane, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, Mass. On the maternal side, his mother, Marian Chandler, was a descendant of Henry Wolcott, also of Dorchester (1630), who went to Windsor, Conn., in 1636.

William Lane had two sons, George,² and Andrew,² both of whom came, it is supposed, from England, with their father. They were early settlers at Hingham, Mass. William had, also, four daughters, viz.: Elizabeth,² who married Thomas Rider, lived in Boston; Mary,² married Mr. Long, lived in Hingham, widow in 1690, married Joseph Farnsworth: the other daughters married, one to Thomas Lincoln, "the cooper," the other to Nathaniel Baker, both of Hingham.

Andrew² Lane, son of William,¹ had four sons and three daughters. John,³ the second son of Andrew,² baptized June 30, 1648, died in Norton, Nov. 23, 1712; had ten children by his two wives, the eldest child of whom was Samuel,⁴ born in Hingham, March 16, 1718, died in Attleborough, Mass., Dec. 7, 1725. Samuel⁴ Lane had two sons, John⁵ and Ebenezer.⁵ Ebenezer,⁵ born in 1712; in 1735, married Bethiah Shaw, who died Jan. 19, 1787, aged 91. He died in 1791. Ebenezer⁵ had eleven children, of whom, Ebenezer,⁶ born Feb. 10, 1747, died in Northampton, June 6, 1808; married

1, Phoebe Parsons; 2, Martha Phelps; 3, Marian Chandler; the latter was the mother of our member. The above particulars are gathered from a pamphlet, 4to. pp. 6, compiled by Judge Lane, entitled—"An imperfect list of Descendants of Job Lane, William Lane, of Dorchester, and William Lane, of Boston, with notices of some others of the same name."

The children of Hon. Ebenezer⁷ Lane, our member, are Ebenezer S.⁸ Lane, Frances Elizabeth,⁶ married Alfred Chesebrough, and William Griswold⁵ Lane. The memoir of Judge Lane will be found in this number of the *Register*, pp. 301—313. He accepted membership Feb. 13, 1857.

PIPER, Solomon, a resident member, died at Boston, Oct. 15, 1866, aged 77. He was the eldest of ten children of Solomon and Susanna (Pratt) Piper, and was born in Temple, N. H., July 19, 1789. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Piper, who came from England, settled in Ipswich, Mass., and died in 1676, having had nine children, the youngest of whom, Jonathan,² moved to Concord, Mass., where he died, May 11, 1752, having had children, the youngest of whom, Joseph,³ married Esther, daughter of Henry Wright, of Westford, Mass. Joseph³ and Esther (Wright) Piper had nine children, of whom the sixth was Solomon,⁴ born in Concord, Mass., Oct. 20, 1754, married Sept. 28, 1788, Susanna, daughter of Rufus Pratt, of Greenwich, Mass. Solomon,⁴ (father of our member) died Dec. 20, 1827. See *Hist. Dublin, N. H.*, p. 382—384; Blood's *Hist. of Temple, N. H.*, pp. 239, 240.

Mr. Piper aided in the publication of the *History of Dublin*, and was the author of *Genealogy of the Family of Solomon Piper, of Dublin, N. H.*, Boston, 1849, svo. pp. 20. He was elected a resident member in 1864.

A memoir, by Rev. William P. Tilden, of Boston, will be found in this volume of the *Register*, pp. 205—207.

SWETT, Col. Samuel, a resident member, died at his residence in Hancock street, Boston, October 28, 1866, aged 84. He was son of Dr. John Barnard and Charlotte (Bourne) Swett, born in Newburyport, June 9, 1732; was fitted for college at the Grammar school in Newburyport, by his father (grad. H. C. 1771.) who died in Newburyport, of yellow fever, Aug. 16, 1796, at the age of 46. This delayed his entering Harvard College till late in that season. In the mean time a subscription was raised to defray his college expenses, by the friends of his father. In the winter of his junior year he kept school in Lexington. He graduated in the class of 1800. After leaving college he studied law in Exeter, with Judge Jeremiah Smith, till March, 1801, when he was requested by his classmate, William Pilsbury, to take his place in the funded school in Roxbury, that he might accept the invitation of his father to join him in Charleston, where the young man died in September of 1801, aged 26 years. Mr. Swett accordingly kept school till the following July, when he continued the study of law with Judge Charles Jackson (H. C. 1793), and a short time with Judge Edward Livermore, and commenced practice, in Salem, in 1803. He married Aug. 25, 1807, Lucia, daughter of Hon. William Gray. In 1810, he relinquished the practice of law, and removed to Boston, spending the summers, for several years, on a farm in Cambridge, and became a partner in the firm of William B. Swett & Co. In the last year of the war of 1812, he entered the army as a volunteer, in the staff of Gen. Izard, in which he served as a topographical engineer, through the whole of the campaign, with the rank of Major. Soon after the peace—Bonaparte returning from Elba—he went to Europe, and saw much of the allied armies while engaged in the war, and published an account of his tour in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. He was Aid de Camp to Gov. Brooks; was a member of the Common Council in 1823; was also a member of the board of School Committee, and for three years a Representative to the General Court. In 1819, he again visited Europe, with his wife, for her health, where he passed a year. She died May 15, 1844, aged 55 years. He had five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom two sons and the daughter are living. He had eight grandchildren. His eldest son, William Gray Swett, graduated at H. C. in 1828, studied Divinity, and was settled as a Unitarian minister in Lexington and Lynn. He died in Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1843. A pamphlet, containing five of his sermons and two pieces of poetry, was printed in 1843, after his decease. The second son of Col. Swett was Samuel Bourne Swett, physician at Exeter, N. H. The third son, John Barnard Swett, of Bristol, R. I., died March 27, 1867. The daughter, Lucia Gray Swett, married Francis Alexander, artist; resides with her husband and children in Florence, Italy.

Col. Swett took a great interest in military matters. He was chosen the first commander of the New England Guards, organized in Boston, Sept. 22, 1812. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers, and furnished several articles for the

Register, the last of which was printed in Volume xviii. for 1864, page 61, entitled "Horatio Greenough, the designer of Bunker Hill Monument." This was the substance of two papers read before our Society, Aug. 5, and Nov. 4, 1863. He attended, often, the meetings of the Society, and occasionally read short articles. It was quite amusing, at times, to witness his fervor, while presenting his brief productions. The elevation of voice and distinctness of articulation manifested by our octogenarian friend were indeed remarkable. Some two years before his death we had an opportunity of witnessing his agility, the wonderful elasticity of his step as he ran up the winding stairs that led to one of the offices in State street he was in the habit of visiting. Until near the close of his career his own somewhat numerous business affairs were personally attended to.

He became a member of the Society in 1846, the next year after its organization.

Col. Swett was a descendant in the seventh generation from John Swett, one of the ninety-one grantees of Newbury, Dec. 7, 1642, through Benjamin,² who married Hester Weare; John,³ who married Bathiah Page; Joseph;⁴ Samuel,⁵ the maiden name of whose wife was Anna Woodbury; John Bernard⁶ and Charlotte (Bourne) Swett, the parents of our member. See *Register*, vi. 49—62. Thacher's *Medical Biography*, ii. 106.

Of the publications of Col. Swett we have seen the following: An Address, delivered at Salem, July 4, 1803, on a military celebration of the day by the Brigade and Regimental Officers, late Commissioned Officers and Three Independent Companies. At the request of the Officers. By Major Samuel Swett. Boston: 1806. 8vo. pp. 20.—An Abstract of Baron De Rognier's Considerations on the Art of War. With Notes. Boston: 1817. 8vo. pp. 24.—A Friend of the South in answer to Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery. 12mo. pp. 19.—Historical and Topographical Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Boston: 1818. 12mo. pp. 104, being an Appendix to Col. David Humphreys's Life of General Putnam.—Notes to his Sketch of Bunker Hill Battle. Boston: Dec. 1825. 8vo. pp. 34.—History of Bunker Hill Battle. With a Plan. Second edition, much enlarged, with new information derived from the surviving soldiers present at the celebration of the 17th June last, and Notes. Boston: 1826. 8vo. pp. 30.—History of Bunker Hill Battle, with a plan. Third edition, with Notes. Boston: 1827. 8vo. pp. 58.—Sketches of a few distinguished men of Newbury and Newburyport. No. 1. Capt. Moses Brown, of the United States Navy. Boston: 1846. 12mo. pp. 24.—Who was the Commander at Bunker Hill? with Remarks on Frothingham's History of the Battle. With an Appendix. Boston: 1850. pp. 39,†—Rothing of an Old Man to his Native Place. No. III. [Containing a sketch of Miss Frazier.]—Defence of Col. Timothy Pickering, against Bancroft's History. Boston: 1859. 12mo. pp. 12.—Remarks concerning Richard Bourne and his Descendants, by S. Swett, at the first Anniversary Meeting of the Cape Cod Association, with additions, pp. 2.—Original Planning and Construction of Bunker Hill Monument. With engravings. From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Albany: 1864. 8vo. pp. 9.

UPDIKE, Wilkins, a corresponding member, died at Kingstown, R. I., Jan. 14, 1867, aged 83. His earliest ancestor, in this country, of which we have any account, was Dr. Gilbert Updike, a German physician of some celebrity, who settled on Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. When Col. Nichols reduced New York, in 1664, Dr. Updike and his three brothers, Richard, Daniel and James, went to Rhode Island. Gilbert married a daughter of Richard Smith, who was from Gloucestershire, Eng., the friend of Roger Williams. Mr. Smith settled in 1641 near where Wickford now is. Dr. Updike had three sons, *Lodowick*,² Daniel³ and James.² His three brothers above mentioned, were engaged in the "great swamp fight," in 1675; Richard was there killed, and Daniel and James dangerously wounded. Of the sons, Lodowick² alone survived his father. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Newton. *Lodowick*,² died about the year 1737, and left several children: *Daniel*,³ *Esther*,³ *Catharine*,³ *Sarah*,³ *Abigail*³ and *Martha*.³ Richard,³ the eldest, having died before his father. The children of Daniel³ Updike were *Lodowick*,⁴ born July 12, 1725; *Mary*,⁴ born April 11, 1727; *Gilbert*⁴ and *Wilkins*.⁴ Richard³ was ancestor of the late Daniel E. Updike, of Wickford, Mrs. Noyes, &c. His sons were Richard⁴ and John,⁴ who were both sea captains.

When Major Richard Smith, Jr., made his will, in 1692, he devised to Lodowick³ Updike, son of Gilbert, his homestead and other large tracts of land in and about Wick-

* Noticed by John Fellows in *The Fall River*, &c. New York: 1843. 12mo. pp. 231.

† This was replied to by Mr. Richard Frothingham, Jr. in a pamphlet, entitled "The Command in the Battle of Bunker Hill, with a reply to 'Remarks on Frothingham's History of the Battle, by S. Swett.'" Boston: 1859. 8vo. pp. 36.

ford. These ancestral estates have continued in the family down to a late day. Wickford, as a village, was formerly called Updike's Newtown, and is so put down on old maps. The original building was burnt in the Indian war and another erected. The present house, now owned by the Congdon family, contains, it is said, some of the materials of the old one.

Daniel³ Updike was for twenty-four years Colony Attorney General of Rhode Island. One of his sisters was grandmother of the late Prof. Goddard. Lodowick,⁴ son of Daniel, inherited the largest portion of the Smith and Updike property around Wickford in Quidnesit, and south to Annoquatucket River. He married Abigail Gardiner, daughter of John Gardiner, and grand-daughter of William Gardiner, of Boston Neck; and through her the subject of this sketch was connected with the Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, of Boston, and Robert H. Gardiner, of Maine.

Being a man of wealth and having a good position in society, Mr. Updike's family had all the advantages of education and social intercourse the country could then afford. His house stood near the high road for travel along the shore between Boston and New York, and Dr. Franklin and other men of distinction frequently availed themselves of the hospitality of a friend, instead of stopping at the ordinary country taverns of the time. There was constant intercourse, also, with the educated families of Newport. He died June 6, 1804, in the 80th year of his age, leaving six sons and five daughters. A blank leaf of an old folio edition of Beza's Latin Bible, printed in 1607, contains the entries of the births of eleven children of Lodowick⁴ Updike, of North Kingstown; and of these, Wilkins⁵, the youngest, the subject of this notice, was born in that town, Saturday, January 8, 1784, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Wilkins Updike was at the proper age placed in the academy at Plainfield, Connecticut, a fine classical school, which he had been fitted to enter by the preliminary instructions furnished him by teachers at home. On leaving the academy he studied law for a time in the office of Hon. James Lanman, afterwards Senator in Congress from Connecticut. In Newport he subsequently prosecuted his studies in the offices of Hon. William Hunter, and Hon. Asher Robbins, and in the office of the late Elisha Potter, in Little Rest, R. I. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1808, and soon obtained a good degree of reputation in his profession. He married, Sept. 23, 1809, Abby, daughter of Walter Watson, of South Kingstown. They were married in New London, by a Congregational clergyman, the Rev. Mr. McEwen. Mrs. Updike died many years before her husband, leaving several children: Thomas B. Updike, now living in Manchester, adjoining Pittsburg, Pa.; Hon. Caesar A. Updike, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island; Walter W. Updike, attorney at law, now deceased. Her daughters were Mrs. R. K. Randolph, Mrs. Samuel Rodman, Mrs. H. A. Hidden, Mrs. John F. Greene, Mrs. John Eddy, and Mrs. Aritis T. Updike. After marriage he resided a while at Tower Hill, for two or three years on the homestead in North Kingstown, and went thence to Kingston (called at that time Little Rest), where he remained until his death. For many successive periods Mr. Updike was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature. His wit and peculiar style of eloquence always gave him great influence in the General Assembly. Hon. S. G. Sherman, now associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Edward H. Hazard, Esq., of Providence, were students of the profession of the law in his office.

Mr. Updike devoted much time to collecting the scattered materials floating in tradition or to be found in books or letters, for memoirs of the lawyers who belonged to a preceding generation, and in 1842 he published in an octavo volume, pages 311, his *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar*. But for those memoranda which he with great patience and assiduity collected, much interesting matter relating to these individuals would have been, undoubtedly, forever lost and forgotten. Their names are as follows: Henry Bull, James Honyman, Daniel Updike (his grandfather), Augustus Johnson, Oliver Arnold, Henry Marchant, William Channing, Henry Goodwin, Rouse J. Helme, John Cole, Archibald Campbell, Jacob Campbell, James M. Varnum, Matthew Robinson, Robert Lightfoot.

In 1847, Mr. Updike published his great work, entitled—*History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, Rhode Island; including a History of other Episcopal Churches in that State; with an Appendix, containing a reprint of a work now extremely rare, entitled "AMERICA DISSECTED," by the Rev. J. Macsparran, D.D. With Notes containing Genealogical and Biographical accounts of distinguished men and families, &c.* It is an octavo volume of 533 pages; with a steel portrait of Rev. James McSparran, D.D. Dr. McSparran, who was sent over by the English Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1721, and who had remained pastor of the church for many years, married, May 22, 1722, Miss Hannah Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner, of

Boston Neck. The wife of the Doctor, therefore, was an aunt of Mr. Updike. The sermons and letters of Dr. McSparran were in possession of the latter, as also a large collection of pamphlets and papers connected with the history of the Church. Nearly all the large landed proprietors of Narragansett had been supporters of the Episcopal Church—butresses of the church, many of them—supporting it from without. Mr. Updike opened a correspondence with people in all parts of the country to obtain materials for his work, and the result of this was incorporated in the book. He has given nearly the whole church record as a text, and then in smaller type furnishes such information as he could collect as to the subjects or persons named in it. In this way he was enabled to incorporate sketches of all the old Episcopal clergymen and their churches, and genealogical accounts of the principal church families. The introduction of the church into this country, the attempt to introduce Bishops here, and its influence on the question of the Revolution of 1776, the controversies which took place in the church, and various matters connected with the country, its climate, population and society are largely treated of.

Mr. Updike had thought of undertaking another literary work. He had in his possession the journal of the convention of Rhode Island which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He had intended to publish this with his recollections of the history of that event, and of the times of the men who figured in it. But his health began to fail, and he sent the journal to the General Assembly, and Judge Staples is now engaged in preparing it for publication.

There is a portrait of Mr. Updike, by Lincoln, said to be excellent both as a picture and as a likeness, when he was in the full maturity of his physical and mental powers. It is a radiant face, suggestive of strength and enjoyment. He was a man of great power and influence, and he seemed to know how and when to exert it; a man of marked originality, who will not be forgotten by his cotemporaries, nor lost sight of historically, at least, by those who may peruse his valuable publications.

We are indebted for much of the material incorporated in the above sketch to two articles published in the *Providence Journal* of January 31, and February 11, 1867.

KING, Hon. John Alsop, a corresponding member, died at his residence in Jamaica, L. I., Sunday afternoon, July 7, 1867, aged 79. He was the eldest son of the distinguished Hon. Rufus King, and was born in New York city in February, 1788. His grandfather, Richard King, settled in Watertown, Mass., says Bond, as early as 1740, where he kept a shop, being by trade a housewright, and was connected in business with Ebenezer Thornton, being specially engaged in procuring timber for house and ship building. In 1745, he was appointed by Gov. Shirley, as Commissary of the troops destined for Annapolis Royal. In 1746, soon after his return from that expedition, he moved to Scarborough, Me., where the residue of his life was spent in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He became the owner of nearly three thousand acres of land there, divided into several valuable farms, and was for many years one of the largest exporters of lumber in the District of Maine. He also served the public, long and faithfully, as a Justice and in many other capacities. His talents were such as in another sphere of labor would have secured him an honorable position amongst the intellectual men of the day. In public life he was honored and esteemed, in private life he was loved. He died at his residence near Dunstan Landing, March 27, 1775, aged 57 years. His first wife was Isabella Bragdon, of York, Me., by whom he had one son Rufus (father of our member), and two daughters, Mary and Paulina, both of whom married physicians, Hon. Robert Southgate and Dr. Aaron Porter. Isabella, the mother, died Oct. 19, 1759. The second wife of Richard King was Mary, daughter of Samuel Black, of York, born Oct. 8, 1736, married Jan. 31, 1762. Their children were Richard, Isabella, Dorcas, William, Betsey, and Cyrus. Two of these sons were men of such distinction it is well here to note them. William, born Feb. 9, 1768; died June 17, 1852; long known as Gen. King, was the first Governor of the State of Maine. He settled at Bath, and at one period is said to have been the largest ship-owner in the United States, with the exception of Lt.-Gov. Gray, of Salem. He was also Commissioner on the Spanish claims, and Collector of the port of Bath. His youngest brother, Cyrus, born in Scarborough, Sept. 16, 1772; died April 25, 1817; a distinguished lawyer and an eloquent pleader. He was the private secretary of his eldest brother, Rufus, while the latter was minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain. He settled in Saco, Me., married in October, 1797, Hannah, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, of Scarborough; had five children. He was a Representative to Congress in 1812, and as a military man rose to the rank of major general.

Mr. Richard King, the elder, had three brothers, David, Josiah and William. It is highly probable, says Southgate, in his *History of Scarborough* (Maine Hist. Coll.,

Vol. iii.), that Richard King was descended from the Kings of Kittery, who were settled there during the seventeenth century.

Rufus King, eldest son of the preceding, and the father of our member, was born in Scarborough, in the then District of Maine, in the year 1755. After completing his preparatory studies at Dunmer Academy in Byfield, he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1777; was the next year an aid to Sullivan in an expedition against the British in Rhode Island; removed to Newburyport, where he studied law with the distinguished Judge Theophilus Parsons; was admitted to the bar in 1780; afterwards a representative from Newburyport to the Massachusetts Legislature; a delegate to Congress in 1784, at which body, in New York, in March 1785, he introduced a resolution prohibiting slavery in the territory north-west of the Ohio; was a member of the convention in 1787 to form the present Constitution of the United States, as also of the Massachusetts convention for considering that Constitution; was elected with Gen. Philip Schuyler, the first United States Senator from New York in 1789, having removed to New York city the year previous; was with his former colleague, Gen. Schuyler, elected senator under the Constitution of the United States; was re-elected for another term in 1795, resigned in 1796 to accept the mission to England from Gen. Washington, who had previously tendered him the Department of State, which Mr. King had declined. He remained at the English Court during the administration of Mr. Adams, and two years of that of Mr. Jefferson, with great honor and advantage to his country. He was again United States Senator in 1813 and in 1820; filled other important offices; was appointed Minister to the British Court by John Quincy Adams in 1825, but was prevented by disease from entering upon the active discharge of his duties. After about a year he returned to his home at Jamaica, Long Island, where he died, April 29, 1827, aged 72. The long and brilliant career of Rufus King as an orator, statesman and diplomatist, possesses unusual interest to the student of American history. Few men have left so fair a mark or so good a record.

Hon. Rufus King married Mary, daughter of John Alsop, an opulent merchant of New York city, who represented that city in the Colonial Legislature, and was a delegate to the first Continental Congress in 1774. He died in 1794. (See Barrett's [Scoville's] *Old Merchants of New York City*, Second Series, pages 294, 295.)

Hon. Rufus King had several distinguished sons. We will note them in inverse order. Edward, the youngest son, said to have been the cleverest of them all, was born in 1795, and migrated to Cincinnati, where he died in 1831. He married a daughter of Gov. Worthington, and greatly distinguished himself as Speaker of the Ohio Senate. He was defeated by only a single vote as a candidate for United States Senator in the caucus of his party that elected Ewing at his first term. It is said that Henry Clay has left it recorded as having given his unqualified opinion that "Edward King was the most eloquent speaker he ever heard."

The next brother was the late Hon. James G. King, born in 1791; one of the most eminent bankers this country ever produced. He was assistant Adjutant-General of the State Artillery during the war of 1812; was a prominent member of the Thirty-first Congress, as was also his eldest brother, John Alsop King. His mercantile career was an honorable and eventful one. (See Hunt's *Lives of Eminent Merchants*.)

The next oldest brother, Hon. Charles King, born in New York, March 16, 1789, is the present distinguished President of Columbia College. He served through two campaigns during the last war with England, and was elected a member of the Assembly in 1813. At the close of his Legislative term he was offered the nomination to Congress, at the early age of twenty-two. This he modestly declined, and has since refused all political preferment. He has devoted himself, wholly—with the exception of a short mercantile career—to literary pursuits, in which he has gained an enviable distinction. He established and edited the *New York American*, with the aid of James Hamilton and John-ston Verplanck. Afterwards this paper was merged in the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, of which journal he became an associate editor, until his withdrawal to accept the Presidency of the College, which situation he still honorably fills.

John Alsop King (our member) has been more in political life than any of his brothers. During his youth, as before stated, his father was Minister to England, and therefore his two sons, John A. and Charles King enjoyed greater educational advantages than could have been received in this country at the time. They were both educated at "Harrow," and were the school-mates of Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel and other men of eminence. In 1812, John A. King was mustered into the service of the United States, and served during the war as Lieutenant of a troop of horse, which company was then the body-guard of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State, and commander of the United States forces in New York city. He six times represented

Queen's County in the Assembly—during the years 1819, '20, '21, '32, '38 and '40, and was a member of the Senate in 1823. He was Secretary of the English Legation under his father in 1825, and a leading member of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-first Congress, 1849, 1851. His Congressional career was marked by an event that created no little interest at the time. There was a deficiency in the revenue appropriations that compelled Mr. Meredith, then Secretary of the Treasury, to lay up many of our revenue cutters and discharge the crews. Howell Cobb, the Speaker of the House, and the whole democratic majority, were opposed to granting the desired relief. James G. King, knowing the necessity for a special appropriation, and feeling the injustice of withholding it, framed and introduced a bill for this purpose. He was strongly advised by Secretary Meredith that it would be impossible to pass it, but relying on the justice and good sense of the members, he laid his proposition before the House. His brother, John A. King, explained and supported it in a speech of remarkable ability and effect; and so great was the regard for the high character and uprightness of purpose of these two brothers, that despite an adverse majority and without the skilful engineering of parliamentary tacticians, the bill was passed, and has ever since been the law of the land. In the fall of 1855, he was elected Governor of New York, and discharged the duties of the office in an able manner to the year 1859, when he declined a re-nomination. His occupation through life (other than political) was that of a farmer, and to his farm on Long Island he retired, there to devote his leisure hours to the study of agriculture as a science, in which he was deeply interested, and in connection with Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Dorchester, Mass., was one of the most active supporters of the United States Agricultural Society, and the United States Society of Pomology. He was also President of the New York State Agricultural Society. He was always identified with the prosperity of the village of Jamaica, where he resided, and its institutions. Gov. King had a fine open countenance, a commanding presence, a rich, sonorous voice, graceful gesticulation, and an impassioned earnestness of manner that seldom failed to carry conviction to the hearts of his auditors.

As a public man he seemed governed by a sense of justice; he had a strong desire to perform his duty. With his love of justice and of duty was conjoined a spirit of universal benevolence, an inflexible integrity, a sincerity and frankness that rendered dissimulation impossible. His private life was beautiful and attractive. He manifested in his daily walks the spirit of the Christian principles that he professed.

Ex-Governor King was attending the celebration given by the Young Men's Literary Union, at the Union Hall Academy, in Jamaica, on Thursday, July 4th, and after the programme of exercises had been concluded, he yielded to the expressed wish of the audience to make an address.

"My young friends," said he, "upon you will devolve the important duty of maintaining and strengthening the government of your country. Those like me, have nearly finished their work, and now look to you to carry forward your country to the great future that awaits her. Cultivate, always, a respect for religion and virtue. No people or country can prosper or become great without this. Let your prayer be, not only that those who hold the positions of power may be wise and discreet men, but whose ambition will be to labor for the honor and glory of the land." After a few words complimentary to those who had taken part in the services of the day, he was observed to exhibit signs of illness and to lean on the speaker's stand for support. He attempted to rally and finish his address; he again faltered and staggered; was caught by some gentlemen on the platform, and was carried to the rear of the stage, where it was discovered that he had been stricken with paralysis. Doctors Barker and Hendrickson soon arrived and administered the usual remedies. He remained conscious for a short time, and on Sunday afternoon he breathed his last."

He was admitted a corresponding member of the Society, July 13, 1859.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, Wednesday, May 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Washington Gilbert in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported 72 volumes, 152 pamphlets, several manuscripts and a large number of newspapers as donations during the past month.

Rev. Edmund F. Slater, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from John P. Prendergast, of Dublin, Ireland, as a corresponding member, and from Charles Woolley of Waltham, and Lemuel Pope of Cambridge, as resident members.

Hon. John G. Metcalf, M.D., of Mendon, read a paper on the settlement of Mendon, of which town the 200th anniversary of its incorporation was to be celebrated on the 15th instant. In the paper was included a memoir of its first town clerk,

Col. William Crowne. The following are some of the dates and facts given in the paper.

May 23, 1659, in answer to the petition of the town of Braintree, "in reference to their desire of a new plantation," liberty was granted by the General Court to seek out a place and to report "the names of such persons as will engage to carry on such a work," to the next General Court.

Nov. 12, 1659, the General Court gave liberty to Gregory Belcher, "together with his neighbors," to settle with the petitioners from Braintree, "at the place where they could find it ungranted in this jurisdiction."

Oct. 16, 1660. In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Braintree, *i. e.* Gregory Belcher, James Penneman, Tho. Mekins, Moses Paine, Edmd. Quincey, Robert Twelves and Peter Brackett, the Court granted a Plantation of eight miles square, and for the encouragement of those who should settle there and to preserve the place from *unnecessary waste*, Capt. Daniel Gookin, Mr. William Parkes, Left. Roger Clap, Ephraim Child and William Stillson were appointed a committee of supervision. When this committee should, within three years, report the *full* number of persons, "with an able minister with them," then the Court would order them due bounds; and, in advance, appointed Major Humphrey Atherton, Left. Roger Clap, Capt. Eliazer Lusher and Dea. Parkes, or any three of them, "to make a valid act there," when this condition should be complied with.

Sept. 8, 1662. Moses Paine and Peter Brackett, two of the petitioners, obtained a deed of the territory from Anawasanauk, Quashoamitt, Great John and Nauscoonnont, Indian Chiefs, which was witnessed by John Elliott, Sen'r, John Elliott, Jr., and Daniel Weld, Senior. The Indians warranted the title good and that it was free from all incumbrances, *from the foundation of the world to the day of sale.*

May 12, 1670. Paine and Brackett assigned their rights under the deed to the Selectmen of Mendon, "for the use of said town."

May 5, 1662. "The Committee for Nipmugg" met at Dorchester, and made rules for conducting the settlement: and admitted the following persons to allotments of land there, who were ordered to be there "before the end of the 7th month, 1663-4," viz.: John More, George Aldridge, Nathaniel Hareman, Alexander Plumby, Mathias Puffer, John Woodland, Ferdinando Thayer, Daniel Lovett, John Harber, Josiah Chapin, Joseph Penniman, John Savill and John Gurney, of Braintree; and Goodman King, Sen'r, Walter Cook, William Holbrook, Joseph White, Goodman Thomson, Goodman Raynes, Goodman Bolter, Sen'r, Abraham Staples, Samuel Pratt and Thomas Bolter, of Weymouth.

May 15, 1667. The grant known as the settlement at Nipmugg or Netmock, and, afterwards, as the plantation of Quinshepage, was *incorporated* by the name of Mendon. At the time of the incorporation others had removed there besides those whose names are before mentioned, and among those that of William Crowne must be one, as, at the first town meeting, June 7, 1667, he was chosen Chairman of the Selectmen and *Town Clerk.*

The first notice of William Crowne is found in a grant by Cromwell, of Nova Scotia, to Charles de Sainet Etienne, sieur de la Tour, baron d'Ecosse, Thomas Temple and Guillaume Crowne; which grant was dated Aug. 9, 1656.

Feb. 7, 1661. Col. Crowne was deputed by Gov. Endicott to appear before King Charles 2d, and answer the charges made against the Massachusetts Government, by the evil genius of the Colony, Randolph. How well he discharged this important duty may be learned from a letter, written by Lord Say and Seale, Lord Privy Counsellor to Charles 2d, to the Governor and Magistrates in Massachusetts, dated London, July 10, 1661.

During King Philip's war, which began in 1675, the inhabitants of Mendon abandoned the town and returned to Braintree and Weymouth. They did not return until 1680. By the Treaty of Bresla, in the year 1667, Nova Scotia was surrendered back to the French; and, with the status ante bellum, St. Etienne, Temple and Crowne lost possession of the grant made by Cromwell. From a letter of Charles 2d to the Governor and Council of R. I., it appears that Col. Crowne had petitioned the King for indemnity for losses sustained by the restoration of Nova Scotia. Crowne petitioned the King for a grant of "*Philip's country*" (the Indian war being ended and Philip killed) as a remuneration for his losses there. The "Merry Monarch" turned a deaf ear to the Town Clerk, and bestowed the coveted prize upon the Plymouth Colony.

The last heard of Col. Crowne, he being then in straitened circumstances, is found in a long letter of his to the General Court, dated July 10, 1682, setting forth the services he had done for the State and asking for pecuniary aid. The Court granted

him £15. At this time he was probably living in Boston, and, it is supposed, did not long survive the date of his petition.

Boston, June 5.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Edmund F. Slafter in the chair, and Samuel Burnham acting as recording secretary *pro tempore*.

The librarian's report of donations during the preceding month was 20 volumes and 31 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of E. Littell, of Brookline, as resident member.

The board of directors nominated three candidates for resident and one for corresponding membership, who were balloted for and elected.

Samuel Burnham read an original letter of President John Adams, which has never before been printed.

An ancient clock, belonging to the Moody family of Newbury, Mass., was presented to the Society in behalf of Mrs. Martha G. Wheelwright, and a Kris (sword) from the Phillipine Islands in behalf of Otto Countz.

Boston, July 3, 1867.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon. Ebenezer Alden, M.D., was called to the chair, and Bradford Kingman appointed recording secretary, *pro tem*.

The librarian sent in his report, showing that 11 volumes and 90 pamphlets had been presented to the Society since the last meeting.

The report of the corresponding secretary, also absent, showed that letters accepting membership had been received from Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., president of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., corresponding; and Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Sumerville, as resident.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical notices of the following deceased members: Lt. Col. James D. Graham, Hon. Abel Cushing, Theodore Dwight, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Solomon Piper, Hon. Salma Hale and Samuel Blake.

The board of directors nominated one corresponding and five resident members, who were balloted for and elected.

Boston, August 7.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual time and place, Rev. Washington Gilbert presiding, and Frederic Kidder acting as recording secretary.

In the absence of the librarian, J. Colburn, chairman of the library committee, reported as donations during the last month, 1 manuscript and 26 printed volumes, 43 pamphlets, and three photo-lithographs.

The corresponding secretary sent in his report, showing that J. O. Wetherbee, of Boston, and R. B. Caverley, of Lowell, had accepted their election as resident members, and Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., of Albany, had accepted his election as a corresponding member.

The board of directors nominated four candidates for membership, one as corresponding and three as resident members, who were balloted for and elected.

Samuel G. Drake, A.M., author of the *History of Boston*, read a paper upon the *Publishers and Booksellers of Boston in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*. It comprised the A B and C's of his alphabetical list, beginning as follows: S. Adams, who, in 1762, printed "George Gooking's War and Heroic Poems." Thos. Adams, printer to the General Court of Mass.; Adams & Larkin, 1791, afterwards Adams & Nourse; John Allen, 1791 to 1815; Andrew Barelay, 1773, at the sign of the gilt Bible; E. Battelle, 1784, near the State House and in Marlborough street; Nathaniel Belknap, 1723, on Scarlet's wharf; Joseph Belknap, No. 8 Dock Square, 1794, subsequently Belknap & Hall; and Belknap & Young, office in State street.

Caleb Bingham was a schoolmaster, minister and bookseller. He compiled several school books which had a wide circulation, and are still highly prized by those who know them. In 1789 his shop was at No. 41 Cornhill, a locality which he occupied for fifteen years or more. In 1802 he translated Chateaubriand's well known work called *Atala*.

W. P. Blake, bookseller and publisher, 1793-5. In 1805 he kept a library at No. 3 School street. J. Blanchard, at the Bible and Crown in Dock Square, 1748-1752.

Nicholas Boone, "over against the brick meeting-house," 1701-1714. When the first successful newspaper* was started in Boston (which was also the first in America), in 1704, Boone was the publisher. From 1714 or earlier he was at the sign of the Bible in Cornhill, where he continued as late as 1729. A list of the works published by him would be of great interest.

* The first newspaper in Boston was printed in 1689. Only one number was issued. See present volume page 180.

Bowen & Norman, 1785, Marshall's lane; Nicholas Bowes, opposite the old brick meeting-house, 1769; John Boyle, an extensive publisher from 1773 to 1792, "next door to the three doves" in Marlborough street; Joseph Browning, bookseller from 1683 to his death, 1691, "on the corner of Prison lane next the Town House." John Duntun says he was a Dutchman, and originally spelt his name Brunning. Thomas Bromfield, 1762 to 1769 in King street; Joseph Bumstead, printer and bookseller, 1791 in Union street. He was a dealer in second-hand books some thirty years or more, lastly on the spot now occupied by Messrs. Amos A. Lawrence & Co., Milk street; J. Bushel, at one time Green, Bushel & Allen, 1742 to 1749; Alfred Butler, lower end of King street near the Crown Coffee House, 1727-8; Nicholas Buttolph, bookseller and publisher, in Cornhill, 1719 to 1728.

S. Cabot, 1794. Duncan Campbell, "over against the conduit and the dock head," 1693. Isaac Cazneau sold books near the Mill bridge, 1793; in 1795 he was in Marshall's lane. John Checkley, bookseller "at the sign of the Blue Gate, over against the west end of the town house," in 1723, and for many years afterwards. William T. Clapp sold books at the corner of Proctor's lane, in 1795. Four years later he was in Fish street. J. Condy, in 1785, in which year he issued "Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion." Nath'l Coverly published many works in Milk street to as late as 1823.

These are the names mentioned by Mr. Drake, with many more very curious particulars of some of the persons which cannot be given here. It is expected he will continue on with the alphabet at some future meeting, and that his account of the publishers, when completed, will be published. A list of the books printed in Boston and vicinity previous to 1800 would also be interesting and curious.

A letter was read at this meeting from Joseph L. Chester, Esq., of London, correcting some errors which have been perpetuated in the history of Rev. John Wheelwright, the founder of Exeter, N. H. This letter is published in the present number of the Register.

BOOK NOTICES.

The old Indian Chronicle; being a collection of exceeding rare Tracts, written and published in the time of King Philip's War, by persons residing in the country, to which are now added an Introduction and Notes. By SAMUEL G. DRAKE. Boston: Samuel A. Drake, No. 151 Washington Street. 1867. 4to. pp. 333.

In this exceedingly valuable and beautifully printed volume, we have an ably written introduction of 118 pages, unfolding with remarkable clearness the true causes which led to the celebrated war of King Philip, and the condition of the Indian tribes of New England at that eventful period. With the sharp and single eye of an experienced antiquary, Mr. Drake has most faithfully searched and examined every source of information, either in print or manuscript, that could shed the least glimmering ray of light upon this important subject; and has in these 118 curious and instructive pages, settled many historic questions and sharpened the reader's appetite for the rare and invaluable tracts which follow. These are:—

1. "The present state of New England, with Respect to the Indian War." London, 1675. 2. "A Continuation of the state of New England, being a farther Account of the Indian War." London, 1676. 3. "A new and further Narrative of the state of New England." London, 1676. 4. "A true Account of the most considerable Occurrences, &c." London, 1676. 5. "The War of New England visibly ended, King Philip beheaded, etc." London, 1677. 6. "News from New England, being a true and last Account, &c." London, 1676. 7. "A farther brief and true Narration of the late Wars risen in New England." London, 1676.

These brief historic *morceaux*, here reprinted in the clearest type and on the fairest paper, from the very scarce and rudely executed original copies of the 17th century, are indispensable to every student of American history; and whoever has the pleasure of perusing them in this beautiful form, illustrated, as they are, with some very choice notes, a well executed map of the Nipmuck country, with unique cuts and typographical devices, will doubtless feel, as we ourselves do, most grateful to the

learned editor for this fresh contribution to the historic and bibliographical literature of America, and, in the words of Horace, add—*SERTUS IN CÆLUM REDEAS!*

The Merrimac and its Incidents. An Epic Poem. By ROBERT B. CAVERLY. Boston: Innes & Niles, Printers, 37 Cornhill. 1866. pp. 80. With Illustrations.

It is said that "verse sweetens toil," and we doubt not that many who tend the busy spindles which the "working river" of New England twirls will find their labors lightened by perusing this pleasant historical and descriptive sketch of scenes and incidents associated with the romantic stream on which they live. Thoreau, Tracy, Walker, Whittier have cast their garlands of praise upon the Merrimac; Mr. Caverly brings another in the verse which Goldsmith used, and makes it evident that he not only loves the busy current, but that he has also carefully examined the history of those inhabiting its banks, even to the remotest times. The illustrations are quite characteristic and the notes are to the point.

Genealogy of a part of the Ripley Family. By H. W. RIPLEY, Harlem, N. Y. [1866]. 12mo. pp. 7.

A small edition of this pamphlet has been printed for circulation among the family to awaken an interest on the subject of its genealogy. Mr. Ripley writes us that he has had the early facts here printed in his possession for nearly fifty years. We are glad that he has put them beyond the danger of being lost. The copy in the library of the Historic-Genæalogical Society has some manuscript editions and corrections by the author.

Glover Memorials and Genealogies. An Account of John Glover, of Dorchester, and his Descendants, with a brief sketch of some of the Glovers who first settled in New Jersey, Virginia and other places. By ANNA GLOVER. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1867. 8vo. pp. 601.

Among the early settlers of Dorchester, was Mr. John Glover, whose family consisted, on his arrival, of himself, his wife and three children. He was son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover, was in possession of large landed estates in Lancashire, a member in 1628 of the "Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" and one of the £50 contributors thereto, and is spoken of by Edward Johnson as "a man strong for the truth, a plain, sincere and godly man, and of good abilities." He brought with him, we are informed, besides a large number of cattle, all the necessary implements and manual assistance for carrying on the business of tanning. He soon settled in Dorchester, and established there what is said to have been the first tannery in the Colony. A tract of 400 acres of land being likewise secured for a farm, he laid the foundation of an estate, a portion of which, with the homestead, has been retained in the family for eight generations, and on which as many as sixty children bearing the name have been born. Other estates were also acquired by him, including one in Boston, to which town he removed about 1650, and where he died in 1653, aged 53 years. Mr. Glover was chosen one of the Selectmen of Dorchester in 1636, and nearly every year afterwards during his residence in the town; was a Deputy to the General Court most of that time; was chosen Assistant the last two years of his life, and was appointed to many offices of trust and honor. He was a generous patron of Harvard University, then in its infancy, and besides other gifts left to it a legacy of "five pounds a year forever as a perpetual annuity for the aid of indigent students." This annuity, amounting to \$16.67, has been annually paid from that time to the present by the Boston estate, which long since passed out of the family—the yearly payments amounting in the aggregate, as Miss Glover informs us, to more than \$3,000. Such, in brief, was the worthy progenitor of a long line of descendants, who in numbers, in respectability, and in marriage relationships, will compare favorably with the other noted families of the puritan stock.

Of the five sons of John—of whom our author gives us a full account—viz., Thomas, Habackuk, John, Nathaniel and Pelatiah—the three first were born in England. Thomas returned there in early manhood, married and became a merchant in London, where he died in 1707, aged 80. Habackuk married the only daughter of the celebrated John Eliot, removed from Dorchester to Boston, and died there in 1693, aged 65. His descendants, as traced by Miss Glover, number 152. John grad-

uated at Harvard in 1647. was a merchant in Boston, married late in life, and died in 1696, probably childless, aged 67. *Nathaniel* lived in Dorchester, was chosen a Selectman when only 25 years old, and died there in 1657, aged 27. His widow married Gov. Hinekley of the Plymouth Colony. His descendants are numerous, reaching as high as 1,911 in the book before us. *Pelataiah* was prepared for College by Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, with whom he also studied divinity after graduating at Harvard, and in 1661 was settled as minister in Springfield—was there at the time of its destruction by the Indians in 1675, and died there in 1692, aged 55. His descendants number 96 in these Memorials. This branch of the New England Glovers constitutes Part I. of the book, filling about 500 pages.

In Part II. are given—first, an account of Henry Glover, a brother of John the emigrant, who came over and settled in Dedham about 1640, and whose descendants are here recorded to the number of 382; second, of the Glovers of New Jersey, whose residence in this country dates no further back than 1826; third, of Mr. Ralph Glover, who was very early in Dorchester, but none of whose posterity have been traced; fourth, of Rev. Josse Glover, a highly respectable and wealthy dissenting clergyman, who left Sutton in England, in 1638, on a mission of kind and generous intentions towards Harvard College, for whose benefit he had been laboring for some months before his departure—who took with him the first printing press of the infant Colony, with Stephen Daye as overseer of the intended establishment at Cambridge, and “three men-servants who were bound to work the press for him three years.” Mr. G. fell sick and died on the voyage, “leaving a widow and five children to proceed on their lonely way in grief and disappointment.” A brief reference to some of the name in Georgia and the Carolinas closes the work.

These “Memorials” are evidently the labor of years. Although not before known as an authoress, Miss Glover is no novice in genealogical research, and she has prosecuted it in regard to her own ancestry with all the zeal and interest which practical experience and a love of kindred could inspire. She has largely made use of ancient wills, deeds and other documents connected with the lives of individuals, which enhance the general historical value of the work, and give a pleasant variety to its pages. The plan of the work is simple and well carried out, the indices are ample, and the fair, open type and good paper present a page that the eye does not weary in looking upon.

Two other progenitors of the name, who settled in Essex County, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., are not noticed in this volume, although the author states that much information has been gathered concerning them.

In Memoriam. A Sermon in Memory of the late Samuel Bradlee, delivered in the Church of the Redeemer, August 11, 1867. By RUFUS ELLIS. [Boston:] Printed for Private Distribution. [1867.] 8vo. pp. 20.

Mr. Bradlee, who died August 1, 1867, at the ripe age of 88, was the father of Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, formerly Corresponding Secretary of this Society. The day before his death the golden wedding of himself and wife was celebrated at the house of their elder son, Nathaniel J. Bradlee, in this city. It was an occasion of unalloyed pleasure to the venerable couple and the other participants.

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Ellis was appropriate to the occasion. An appendix is added, giving some of the chief incidents in Mr. Bradlee's life, with an account of the golden wedding and the funeral that so soon succeeded it.

Manual of the Constitution of the United States of America. By TIMOTHY FARRAR [LL.D.].

Veritatem.

— — — “expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.” HORACE.

“Littera Scripta manet.”

Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1867. pp. xii. 532.

The early law-partner of Daniel Webster at Portsmouth, N. H., and after a long life of professional success—

“In years he seems, but not impaired by years”—

the venerable Judge Farrar, dignifies his elegant retirement, and obliges his Country, by this admirable Manual on its Organic Law—a Manual so essentially accurate and

full in learning, so imbued with the spirit of its great framers and authors, so loyal to its great design—"the general welfare"—and so adapted to To-Day and so salutary to the Future, that it is by far our best book of political hermeneutics, and will be the Text Book of our colleges.

Judge Farrar proves historically that the first clause of the Constitution "We the People" &c., is not a "preamble," or introduction, but a *part* of the Constitution, and as such, the fundamental basis of national *legislation*.

"Critics I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own, with labor, in their place,"

and warned by examples, we wish here distinctly to assign to Judge Farrar the credit of this *new* interpretation. The author says: "It was in the midst of its evils—[the Rebellion] and with a particular view to the practical operation of our government, under all the varieties of its circumstances, and to the principles on which the questions evolved by them have been or should be decided, that this treatise has been compiled. Its position in this respect is different from any prior exposition of the Constitution. The results of our marked experience should be noted and studied, as well to enable us to trace the footsteps of Divine Providence in the development of the destinies of a great people, as for the permanent use of those who may enjoy the future blessings of our institutions. In the hope of exciting the diligent attention of inquirers to ascertain and understand these results, the following work is submitted to their consideration."

The present edition is too costly and luxurious for general use, and the publishers should issue it in plainer style for common wants.

The Fire Lands Pioneer: published by the Fire Lands Historical Society, at their Rooms in Whittlesey Building, Norwalk, Ohio. Sandusky, Ohio: 8vo. 1867. pp. 119.

This volume contains the proceedings of the Fire Lands Society at their annual meeting for 1866, at Norwalk, and of the three quarterly meetings to March, 1867, inclusive, at Greenfield, Centeron, and Townsends. Various biographies are given, obituary notices, anecdotes and reminiscences, the ninth anniversary address of the Society, sketches of early pioneers, with a sprinkling of miscellaneous articles. We learn that the venerable President of the Society, Platt Benedict, the patriarch, is gone. He died at the ripe age of 91 years, 7 months and 7 days. He was born in Danbury, Conn., March 18, 1775; located in Norwalk in 1815; built the first house in the place, a log one, in 1817, but in 1819 erected a brick house—the first one built there—in which he spent his days. He was the first Postmaster in the town; was afterwards Justice of the Peace, and was also Mayor. He made the first move in agricultural, religious and other matters. In 1857, he was elected President of the Society, which position he held until his death.

It is from this work—by the politeness of the family—that we have taken the interesting sketch of Hon. Ebenezer Lane, LL.D., a corresponding member of our Society, which article will be found the leading one of this number: accompanied with a good portrait of the Judge. The "Pioneer" is a valuable depository of facts. The contents are of an entertaining and an instructive character. We are always pleased to have an opportunity of perusing the publication.

Pen-Pictures of the War. Lyrics, Incidents, and Sketches of the Rebellion; Comprising a choice selection of Pieces by our best Poets. To which is added, Current and well-authenticated Anecdotes and Incidents of the War. Together with a full account of many of the Great Battles; also, a complete Historical Record of all Events, both Civil and Military, from the commencement of the Rebellion. Compiled by LEDYARD BILL. Sixth edition. New York: 1866. 8vo. pp. 368.

The stirring and patriotic movements recently enacted in our country's history—so tersely depicted, often, by the pen of the poet, in the burning utterances, sometimes, of those who witnessed the scenes, and in the compact words of the historian's page—should not be forgotten. A desire to have a hand-book of the conspicuous events connected with our great struggle in possession of the public, with such particulars of incidents as would be of interest, hereafter, for reference and re-perusal, seems to have prompted to the preparation of this volume. It is well to have such a *vade mecum* as Mr. Bill has thus compiled.

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 304
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 11th Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the Semi-Annual Meeting held in Boston, April 24, 1867. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son, 1867. Svo. pp. 131.

This is a very valuable number. Besides the usual matter, it has the whole of two large fragments of the records of the Council for New England, chartered by James I., Nov. 3, 1620, which fragments are preserved in the British State Paper Office, and are supposed to be all that are extant.

The matter here presented is very valuable, and illustrates many points in the early history of our country.

The remarks of Rev. Mr. Hale upon the mention of the "island of Brazil" in a letter dated July 25, 1498, and Mr. Bergenroth's letter on the same subject, are quite interesting. So are the remarks of Mr. Deane upon the Mapped-Monde of Sebastian Cabot. Mr. Deane thinks that the "Prima Vista" of the Cabots is shown by this map to be Cape Breton, and not Newfoundland as has generally been supposed, nor Labrador as contended for by the late Hon. Richard Biddle.

The History of the Civil War in America; Comprising a full and impartial account of the Origin and Progress of the Rebellion, of the various Naval and Military Engagements, of the heroic deeds performed by Armies and Individuals, and of touching scenes in the field, the camp, the hospital, and the cabin. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, author of "Life of Napoleon," "History of the French Revolution," "Monarchies of Continental Europe," &c. Illustrated with maps, diagrams, and numerous steel engravings of Battle Scenes, from original designs by Darley and other eminent artists, and Portraits of distinguished men. New York: Published by Ledyard Bill, 1866. Svo. Vol. I. pp. 508. Vol. II. pp. 629.

It is a difficult task for any one, however well informed, with all the facilities possible at his command, to write out a correct history of the war of the great rebellion. A person, to indite truly, must be remarkably unbiassed, to say the least, in relation to men and measures; he must sift and analyze, must compare conflicting statements, weigh this and reject that, and from the best materials at his command work out something like a just and complete narrative of the war and its actors. This, we repeat, is a difficult undertaking. No one but an experienced writer and thinker ought, in justice to the subject and to the public, to engage in such a labor. From a cursory view of the work before us, we are of the opinion that the writer of these volumes has aimed to be faithful to the great subject, that his statements are carefully considered and impartially related, and we see no reason to doubt of their general correctness, and fidelity to truth. Mr. Abbott has long ago made himself popular in other departments of history, and we are inclined to think that he will lose none of his reputation for industry and truthfulness with those who read, understandingly, the book now under notice.

We trust that Mr. Bill, the publisher, will receive the thanks of the public, for making the work so attractive, by appropriate embellishments—there being upwards of fifty illustrations in the two volumes—and so truly available by the two good indexes, which are placed, each, with its respective volume.

The Gale Family Records in England and the United States; to which are added the Tottingham Family of New England, and some Account of the Bogardus, Waldron and Young Families of New York. By GEORGE GALE, LL.D. Wisconsin: Leith & Gale, Printers, 1866. 12mo. pp. 254.

Judge Gale, the author of this book, contributed to the Register, a few years ago, a genealogy of the Gale Family. He has here given the result of his researches in detail. The work is clearly arranged and thoroughly indexed; and is illustrated by four portraits engraved on steel.

We learn that the author has in press a book entitled, "The Upper Mississippi, or Historical Sketches of the Introduction of Civilization into the Northwest," covering the period from 1800 to 1866. We shall look for this book with interest.

Centennial Celebrations of the Town of Orford, N. H., containing the Oration, Poems and Speeches delivered on Thursday, September 7, 1865. With some Additional Matters relating to the History of the Place. [Manchester, N. H.: Henry A. Gage, Printer.] 12mo. pp. 145.

The oration was delivered by the Rev. JOEL MANN, of New Haven, Ct., a son of John Mann, one of the early settlers of the town, who with his wife Lydia Porter, arrived there Oct. 24, 1765, and whose son John was the first child of Anglo-American stock born in the town. Mr. and Mrs. Mann found only two persons living here, namely, Daniel Cross and his wife, who had settled there the previous June and removed from the place some time afterwards. The town had been chartered four years previous, Sept. 25, 1761.

Besides the services at the celebration, which do credit to those engaged in them, we have genealogical or biographical sketches of the families of Avery, Bissell, Blood, Cortiss, Cross, Dana, Davis, Dayton, Dewey, Howard, Kimball, Marston, Merrill, Newell, Palmer, Phelps, Pratt, Quint, Rogers, Simpson, Strong, Tillotson and Wheeler.

If the orator had consulted the Mann genealogy in the Register (*ante*, xiii. 325), he would have been able to avoid some errors into which he has fallen in his own pedigree. Rev. Samuel Mann, of Wrentham, was not a son of Richard Mann, of Hanover. The statement quoted from Barry that Richard Mann was a passenger in the Mayflower as a member of Elder Brewster's family is also an error. This error probably arose from there being a boy named Richard More in Brewster's family; but according to Bradford this boy and a brother of his died the first winter, and they were the only persons besides the Elder, his wife and two sons, that composed his family, which consisted of but six persons in all. See *Bradford's Hist. of Plymouth Plantation*, pp. 447 and 451.

Notes concerning Peter Pelham, the Earliest Artist resident in New England, and his successors prior to the Revolution. Reprinted, with Additions, from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1866-67. By WILLIAM H. WHITMORE. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son, 1867. 8vo. pp. 31.

This is an attempt to illustrate the history of the early painters and engravers of New England, and particularly of Peter Pelham, the step-father and no doubt the instructor of John Singleton Copley. Pelham combined the two professions, and showed considerable proficiency in both. He is styled by Mr. Whitmore, "the pioneer artist of New England." There is evidence that he practised both his arts in 1727, two years before Smeibert came to this country. The tract is quite interesting, and throws light upon a portion of our annals that have not received sufficient attention.

Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New Hampshire for the year ending June 1, 1866. Vol. II. Concord, N. H. pp. 988.

This volume completes the military history of New Hampshire during the late war, and, taken in connection with the preceding volumes, constitutes a permanent and noble monument of the fidelity, zeal and ability with which the duties of his office have been discharged by General Head. The labors of the several State Adjutants-General during the war were excessively complicated, arduous and incessant, and often thankless and ill-requited.

We have had frequent occasions to consult these volumes, and have been greatly impressed with the evidences of the vast labor involved in their compilation, as well as with their fulness and general accuracy. In these respects they are model reports.

In addition to the statistics and narratives illustrating the part troops from New Hampshire took in the last war, this volume contains an exceedingly valuable military history of New Hampshire from its settlement in 1623 to 1861, prepared mainly by Col. C. E. Potter, of New Hampshire. It is believed that this is the first of the kind attempted in the United States, and when it is considered how many years have elapsed, and the scattered and almost inaccessible sources of information from which the record has been made up, it is a marvel of patient industry.

During the late war New Hampshire furnished to the Army 1,601 different officers, while the whole number of musters-in under different Commissions was 2,145. The whole number of enlisted men, original volunteers, recruits, drafted men and substitutes was 31,426. By the State enrolment of 1866, the whole number of citizens liable to military duty was 35,921.

A. H. H.

Fitchburg in the War of the Rebellion. By HENRY A. WILLIS. Fitchburg: 1866. pp. 282.

The late Adjutant of the 53d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, has here given us, in a concise form, an account of the prompt, patriotic and distinguished part borne by the town of Fitchburg in the late war. The history of each Company raised there is briefly narrated, and a chapter is devoted to each of the following subjects, viz.:—Call for three months Troops, 1862; The Draft; Relief to Soldiers and Families; Our Patriot Dead; Soldier's Funerals; Rebel Prisons; Reception of Regiments; Town Action, Public Meetings, Correspondence, &c.; Roster of Commissioned Officers; Roll of Fitchburg Soldiers.

Fitchburg alone furnished 716 enlisted men and 63 substitutes; 3 Colonels; 2 Lt. Cols.; 2 Majors; 4 Brevet Majors; 17 Captains; 20 First Lieutenants, and 7 Second Lieutenants. These officers and men served in the following organizations, viz.:—Co. D, 2d Reg't, Infantry; (Fusiliers), 15th Reg't, Infantry; Co. D, 21st Reg't, Infantry; Co. —, 25th Reg't, Infantry; Co. A, 36th Reg't, Infantry; Co.'s A and B, 53d Reg't, Infantry; Co. F, 57th Reg't, Infantry; Co. A, 4th Reg't, Heavy Artillery, and Co.'s B and E, of the old 9th Reg't (re-enlisted). The greater portion of these men enlisted for the war, and on the expiration of the term of three years, re-enlisted for longer or shorter terms. Besides these, the citizens of Fitchburg directly aided in putting a much larger number, residents of other towns, into the army. Mr. Willis is deserving of special thanks for this successful effort to preserve these interesting facts from oblivion while the evidence is accessible. A. H. H.

Fifth Annual Report of the Directors and Treasurer of the General Theological Library, with a List of Members, presented at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation in Boston, April 15, 1867. Boston: Dean Dudley, Printer. 1867. 8vo. pp. 36.

This Society, which was instituted April 20, 1860, and incorporated March 14, 1867, has for its objects the collection and preservation of the theological literature of all denominations; and we would suggest to the various religious sects the propriety of placing on its shelves some of the ablest books setting forth their peculiar tenets, which have been published by them. Its rooms are No. 41 Tremont Street; and its Secretary is Rev. Luther Farnham, of Boston.

Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, 1861–65. By ALONZO H. QUINT, Its Chaplain. Boston: James P. Walker, 1867. pp. 528. With Portraits.

The history of the Great Rebellion can have no more brilliant page than that which contains the record of this regiment—its organization, its discipline, its endurance and bravery, its obstinate courage, its splendid achievements in fighting and suffering, from the inception of the war till its muster-out after the surrender of Lee. The record shows how it participated largely in nearly every great battle of the war, under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Sherman and Grant, in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas. Wherever hard work was to be done, there was the Second Regiment and in the front ranks of the loyal army.

The officers and men were reciprocally worthy of each other. All were heroes; with no cowardice—or impatience—or disgrace anywhere.

The story as here so fitly told by Rev. Dr. Quint, and with such painstaking accuracy and fulness of data, is enlivened with genial humor and keen wit, and the pictures of such stern realities as go to make up war—its marchings and counter-marchings, battles, skirmishings by day and by night, sickness, fatigue, cold, heat, hunger, and rain—is full of pathos, poetry and inspiration.

Of the 1,000 enlisted men and 38 Field, Staff and Line officers that left Massachusetts in 1861, less than 100 of the former and only 4 of the latter came back at muster-out. Of the 1,749 different persons, whose names are borne on the regimental rolls from first to last, more than one-half passed from the ranks by death in action, by wounds, by disease and accident!

A very valuable portion of this volume is taken up with a brief record of the enlisted men, and a more extended biographical notice of each officer. Steel engraved portraits of Br't Maj. Generals Gordon and Andrews, Br't Brig. Gen. Cogswell, Rev. Dr. Quint, Chaplain; Lt. Cols. Dwight, Savage and Mudge; Captains Abbott, Cary, Williams and Fox, accompany the volume.

Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia during the Revolution; chiefly compiled from the Journals and Letters of Col. John Allan. With Notes and a Memoir of Col. John Allan. By FREDERIC KIDDER. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1867. Svo. pp. 336.

Little has heretofore been known of the military operations, during the Revolutionary war, in the eastern section of our country: and the importance of those operations has hardly been suspected. To most of the readers of this book, it will be matter of surprise that documents like these have so long been overlooked. The master spirit of these operations was Col. John Allan. Had it not been for his forethought, perseverance and self-denial, it is not unlikely that the Penobscot or some more western line would now be the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick. It was his exertions that attached the great majority of the Passamaquoddy and St. John Indians to the cause of the revolted colonies, and prevented them from yielding to the offers of our enemies. Had they joined the British, they could have devastated our more eastern settlements; and the country having been taken possession of by the English forces, could never have been recovered by us.

The greater portion of the documents here given are comprised within four years, from 1775 to 1778, though some bear date twenty years later. Nearly all of them are by the actors in the events themselves, and most of them are by Col. Allan. His Journal, extending from May 11, 1777, to Jan. 28, 1778, gives a minute diary of his proceedings during those eight months and a half.

A large map, compiled by Mr. Kidder, shows the country between the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and "delineates most of the localities referred to by Col. Allan, particularly the route passed over by him and his Indian tribe in the retreat from Aukpaque to Machias, as detailed in his journal."

The volume bears evidences of untiring industry on the part of the compiler, who has been several years in collecting the materials. It is certainly a valuable addition to the history of our revolution. It also contains much original matter relating to the history of the four remaining tribes of Indians who still inhabit Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We believe that it will be welcomed by every lover of original American history, and that it will be admitted to deserve a place in every good library.

The book has an excellent index, filling sixteen closely printed pages, which we do not hesitate to recommend as a model for such compilations. It was prepared by Rev. John A. Vinton, of South Boston, who has had much experience in this kind of labor.

The edition, we understand, is a small one, and those who desire the work should secure it early.

Sawin: Summary Notes concerning John Sawin, and his Posterity.

By THOMAS E. SAWIN. Wendell: published by the Author. Athol Depot: Rufus Putnam, Printer. 1867. pp. 48.

An honest and painstaking attempt to trace the genealogies of the Sawins in America. More than 1300 names are recorded, yet the author supposes that twice that number still remain to be obtained. Incomplete, however, as the work of necessity is, it bears on every page the marks of that indefatigable antiquarian research and faithfulness, which those only who have devoted the best hours of their lives to genealogical studies can appreciate. We heartily thank Mr. Sawin for this contribution to the history of our New England families, and hope that some member of the Sawin race will accept the offer in the preface, and complete the investigations which the author has thus far, at the expense of so much time and labor, generously made.

Faith White's Letter Book, 1620—1623. Plymouth, New England.
Boston: Henry Hoyt. 1866.

This book is written in a lively and agreeable style, and is remarkably well printed, thus doing credit to the excellent house from which it emanates. Had the author, however, studied Morton, Prince, Winthrop and others a little more carefully, we should have had greater verisimilitude and fewer anachronisms in the work. But whatever we may think of the *history*, the moral is excellent. We hope the author will read "Mary Powell," "Margaret Smith's Journal," "Lady Huntington and her Friends," the "Amber Witch," and then "try again."

The Hopes of Hope Castle, or the Times of Knox and Queen Mary Stuart. By MRS. S. T. MARTYN. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York. pp. 359.

A well-written, well-printed book—portraying some of the celebrated characters of the eventful times of the great Scottish Reformer, and conveying a most salutary lesson as to the power of simple trust and hope in God. Mrs. Martyn seems to have studied well the period which she describes, and her pictures in the main are drawn with historic verity. Mr. N. P. Kemp is the agent for the above named Society's publications in this city.

History of the City of Elgin [Illinois]: its scenery, residences, churches, schools, business blocks, manufactories, banking institutions, trade, &c. &c. From the Chicago Republican, March 16, 1867. Chicago: 1867. 8vo. pp. 41.

We have been much interested in this pamphlet. The reading of it brings up personal reminiscences. Thirty-two years ago, in the month of August, anno domini 1835, we were standing at the steamboat landing in Cleveland, Ohio, a beautiful town, situated on Lake Erie, and then and there saw them freighting a steamboat for Chicago, at that time an infant settlement of a few hundred inhabitants. The influx of people to that now famous city was so sudden and so great that it was feared unless an immediate supply of food, or its materials, was secured, there would be danger of starvation there. The steamer, therefore, was being loaded with barrels of flour, at fourteen dollars per barrel, with other provisions to supply the pressing wants of a people who are now so multiplied that their exports are sufficient to furnish a large part of the world with the staff of life. In that very year, Elgin, now a city of some 5000 inhabitants, was founded. James T. Gifford, from Yates County, N. Y., with his younger brother, Hezekiah, still a respected citizen of Elgin, on the 16th of April, 1835, "stuck their stakes and made their claims." The country had not been surveyed, and the Indians were still possessors of the soil. There were feeble settlements, then, at what is now Batavia, Napiersville, Dixon and Galena. Mrs. Hezekiah Gifford, now living, was for six weeks the only white woman in Elgin. The Giffords were soon joined by their brothers, Asa and Abel, and other settlers; among them the Kimballs, from New Hampshire, arrived. Events follow; the first birth, the first marriage, the first death occurs. On the two former occasions the entire population are joyous, at the latter the whole settlement are mourners. The first school teacher, the first minister, the first lawyer, the first doctor, the first blacksmith, the first harness maker, and so on, are noted. In 1839, the charter for the Elgin Academy was obtained; the old brick school-house was erected in 1847. Robert Bienkiron, a graduate of Cambridge, England, became the first principal of the Academy. The first printing press was established there in 1845. The manufacturing interests early engaged their attention, and for some time prior to 1845, Elgin was the third manufacturing town in the State of Illinois. In 1837, Hezekiah Gifford planted the first apple tree, and in 1840, at an agricultural fair, took the first premium for apples, no competitor, it is said, having appeared against him. The facilities of railroad communication to the different points were effected, which added to the growth of the town, so that its progress has been rapid, and it is now a place of much importance. The great wonder of the West, the National Watch Company's manufactory, is here established. A minute account of its operations and its mechanism is given in the pamphlet before us. It is an offshoot from the American Watch Company at Waltham, Mass., but with works, according to the description, much improved. They are quite extensive. The "National Watch" is claimed, by its friends, to have, in itself, superior improvements over *every other time-keeper in the world*. At Elgin, also, is the Milk Condensing Company, a great establishment, where the process, also, of condensing coffee, and the extract of beef, is carried on largely. The manufacture of jellies from all kinds of fruit is soon to be an important branch of their operations. The North-western Chemical Works, the Butt Company, and other establishments are actively engaged, and are doing a thriving business.

In closing this already protracted notice, we would just refer to the cemetery, where one of our respected correspondents, "Mr. J. B. Newcomb, the city sexton, has been to the pains of locating the resting place of nearly every person interred there, and has prepared a survey of the grounds, and an expensive original register, from which, were every monument and mark obliterated, it would be easy to locate every grave."

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