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THE

NEW ENGLAND

Historical and Genealogical Register,

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

New England Historic-Genealogical Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

VOLUME XVII.



ALBANY:

J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.

1863.

YSAHEL! OROVMAZ

Publishing Arrangement for 1863.

Editor,

JOHN WARD DEAN.

Committee,

**WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK, CHARLES HUDSON,
ELIAS NASON, JOHN WARD DEAN,
WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE.**

296094

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PREFACE.

Less than nineteen years ago, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society was organized; and for seventeen years of its existence the *Register* has been regularly issued under its direction. The contribution that it has thus made to the historical and genealogical literature of our country is a just cause of pride. The seventeen closely printed volumes now before the public have preserved for future use many a valuable historical document that fire, vermin or the papermill had otherwise destroyed. But the preservation of the documents printed in its pages is only a small part of the service it has rendered to the cause of history. The taste for antiquarian pursuits that it has disseminated in the community has led to the preservation of a much larger number of documents which remain unpublished in private or public collections. The genealogical taste, too, that it has fostered among us has produced equally valuable results. The number of persons that it has directly or indirectly led to collect the scattered fragments of their ancestral annals would probably astonish most of us could it be known. The stimulus it has furnished to these inquiries was opportune. Aged people in whose memories were treasured the facts which explain records and supply omissions during the middle and close of the last century—usually found the most difficult period for the New England genealogist—were fast passing away. Many of the families whose record is now quite full, could not have been connected with the early settlers had research been delayed half a century longer, or even to the present time. Those who would like to know how much has been done, since the formation of our society, in collecting and publishing the genealogies of American families are

advised to examine the *Handbook of American Genealogy* by Mr. William H. Whitmore, a member of our present publishing committee. In addition to the published genealogies, there are, at this time, a very large number of family histories, the result in a great measure of the taste inspired by our society and its publications, which are wholly or partially prepared, but which have not yet appeared in print. Some of these it will be the work of the *Register* to bring to light and thus permanently preserve, while others no doubt will appear as separate volumes.

It will be observed that the *Register* was started soon after the formation of the society. Indeed, one of the three original members now surviving, Mr. William H. Montague, informs us that the publication of a magazine was one of the objects contemplated by its founders. But in the first "Circular" of the society, printed Jan. 28, 1845, just three weeks after its organization by the choice of officers—no allusion to a periodical is found; though a "Genealogical and Biographical Dictionary or History of all New England Families" is there mentioned as in contemplation. The first action towards establishing a periodical that the records show was in the following autumn. On the 4th of November, 1845, on motion of Mr. Thornton, the recording secretary, it was voted: "That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a circular or prospectus for the publication of a journal under the auspices of the society, devoted to the printing of ancient documents, wills, genealogical and biographical sketches, and historical and antiquarian matter generally—and to report at the next meeting." The committee then appointed, consisted of the Rev. Samuel H. Riddel and Messrs. Samuel G. Drake and J. Wingate Thornton. Additions to it were made at subsequent meetings, among those added being the president of the society, Mr. Charles Ewer. At the next meeting, December 3d, the Rev. Mr. Riddel, as chairman, made a written report which is now on file. The committee recommended the size and price which were finally adopted, namely, 96 octavo pages, quarterly, at two dollars a year; but the information then collected was not sufficient to venture an opinion whether subscribers enough could be procured to warrant commencing the publication. The committee was directed to continue its investigations. Later in the month arrangements were made with the Rev. David Reed, a member of the society,—then and now the publisher of the *Christian Register*, a religious newspaper of the Unitarian denomination,—who agreed to issue a prospectus that the society might ascertain what encourage-

ment, would be extended to the work. His prospectus for "THE GENEALOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN REGISTER, is now before us. It will be noticed that the words, NEW ENGLAND, formed no part of the proposed title. The document is not dated, but "Circular Number Two" of the society informs us that it was issued "on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims." This prospectus differs but little from that printed on the cover of the *Register* for January, 1847. The titles, as will be observed, are different. In the former prospectus, subscription papers are to be returned to "DAVID REED, *Christian Register office*, Boston;" in the latter to "SAMUEL G. DRAKE, Publisher, 56 Cornhill, Boston." Mr. Drake's prospectus, also, contains a few additions, and there are other slight variations.

The same day that this prospectus is said to have been put forth, December 22, 1845, a delegation from the society consisting of the Rev. Samuel H. Riddel and Messrs. Samuel G. Drake, Solomon Lincoln and Andrew H. Ward, attended, at Plymouth, the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the Pilgrim Landing. The subject of the proposed publication was brought to the attention of some of those present; and one of the delegates, we are informed, attempted to procure subscribers, but with small success.

On the 17th of January, 1846, another report was made to the society, and is preserved. The committee thought that a publication like that proposed, "if edited with the requisite labor and ability, and if issued by an enterprising publisher on his own responsibility" would "eventually secure an amount of patronage sufficient to render it a safe and successful undertaking;" and that the society "would have it in its power to render no inconsiderable encouragement * * * in ways not involving pecuniary responsibility." It seems that Rev. Mr. Reed soon relinquished the idea of publishing the periodical—of the success of which we learn he was never very sanguine,—for on the 4th of February, about six weeks after his prospectus was issued, the committee reported that "progress in relation to procuring an editor and publisher was for the present put off." During the year, however, "a considerable number of volunteer subscribers" was obtained.

On the 2d of December, 1846, a letter was read from the Rev. James D. Farnsworth of Boxboro', offering to edit the magazine, but no action appears to have been taken on the offer. About this time, or soon after, negotiations were commenced with the Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., of Gilmanton, N. H., as editor and Mr. Samuel G. Drake of Boston, as publisher. Rev. Dr. Cogswell was then editor and

proprietor of the *New Hampshire Repository*, an ecclesiastical and antiquarian quarterly, then in its second year, having been commenced October, 1845. It was supposed that by adding the subscription list of that work to the names that had already been obtained and that would be obtained for the new periodical, a liberal salary might be paid to an editor, and a suitable remuneration be realized by the publisher. Accordingly, on the 16th of December a contract was signed. Rev. Dr. Cogswell's salary was fixed at one thousand dollars. The January number was soon put to press, and was issued February 5th, 1847. The result of the first year's experiment, we are informed, was a loss to the publisher. Very few of the subscribers to the *Repository* continued to patronize the *Register*, the character of the two works being different, while the price of the latter work was double that of the former.

Mr. Drake finding by experience that the profits of the work were not sufficient to pay an editor an equivalent for his labor, took upon himself the editorial charge of the second volume. Two other members of the society edited portions of the third and fourth volume. With this exception, Mr. Drake edited and published the work to the close of the fifth volume.*

Having it in contemplation to remove to New York the following spring, Mr. Drake, after completing the fifth volume, in October, 1851, surrendered the *Register* to the society. The Publishing committee then made arrangements with Mr. Thomas Prince, descended from the same family as the New England annalist and possessed like him of antiquarian tastes, to publish the sixth volume, the editors of which were to be chosen by the committee. The contemplated re-

* The following facts relating to the *Register* may interest its readers. The editors have been as follows: 1847, Rev. Dr. Cogswell; 1848, Mr. Drake; 1849, *Jan.*, Mr. Drake; *April, July and Oct.*, William Thaddeus Harris, A. M.; 1850, *Jan.*, Mr. Drake; *April, July and Oct.*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.; 1851, Mr. Drake; 1852, *Jan. and April*, Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D.; *July*, Hon. T. Farrar, A. M.; *Oct.*, William B. Trask; 1853, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Mr. Drake; 1859, 1860, W. B. Trask, Wm. H. Whitmore and John W. Dean; 1861, Mr. Drake; 1862, *Jan.*, W. B. Trask; *April*, Rev. Elias Nason, A. M.; *July*, Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M.; *Oct.*, J. W. Dean; 1863, J. W. Dean.

The publishers have been; vols. i to v, Mr. Drake; vi, Thomas Prince; vii to x, Mr. Drake; xi, Charles B. Richardson; xii to xv, Mr. Drake, xvi and xvii, Joel Munsell. All of these are now living, and are members of our society.

A list of the Publishing Committees will be found in vol. xvi, p. 289.

The indices in vol. i were prepared by Rev. Dr. Cogswell. Mr. Drake prepared the indices of names in vols. ii to iv, and the general indices in vols. ii to v, and vii to xii, inclusive. The other indices are by Mr. Trask.

moval not having taken place, Mr. Drake was prevailed upon the next year to resume the publication which he continued, excepting one year, till the close of 1861. Since then Mr. Munsell of Albany, has been the publisher, the society furnishing an editor. Mr. Munsell in offering to publish the work stated that he should not undertake the publication with the idea of deriving any profit from it, but rather as a contribution to a cause in which he felt a deep interest. The same feeling has influenced the editors who have gratuitously contributed their services.

To Mr. Munsell we are certainly under great obligations. He stepped forward at a time of unusual discouragement and has carried the *Register* through a critical period of its existence. A still greater debt, however, is due to Mr. Drake. For a large part of the time that the *Register* has been published, he has borne the pecuniary responsibility. Of the sixty-eight numbers that have been issued, fifty-two have been published by him. The editorial labor has also fallen largely upon him. Of thirty-eight numbers, or more than half the work, he has been the editor; and on many of the numbers edited by others, especially the early ones, his literary labor has been considerable. To most of the numbers he has contributed articles. The present editor — having been a member of the publishing committee for nine years, a longer period than any other person,* and having had considerable knowledge of the management of the *Register* before his connection with it — has had opportunities of learning something about the labor bestowed by Mr. Drake on the *Register*, and his pecuniary return for it; so^a that he can speak with some confidence on this point.

Other members of the society, besides the publishers, have done much towards sustaining the work. Some have taken extra copies, some have assisted in increasing the subscription list, some have helped on the literary labor, and some have aided in other ways; yet it must be confessed that a large portion of them have not been active supporters of the work — perhaps from the fact that they have never been aware that it needed their support; for we should be loth to believe that there is any considerable number of our members who feel indifferent towards anything that promotes the

* Next to him are the late Mr. David Hamblen and Messrs. William B. Trask and William H. Whitmore — the last two still on the committee, who have each served six years; the Rev. William Jenks, D. D., LL. D., who served five years; and the Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, Mr. Frederic Kidder, the Hon. Timothy Farrar and the late Mr. Charles Ewer, four years each.

interest of the society or aids its objects. Though members are not required by the constitution to subscribe for the *Register*, yet we can certainly appeal to them with more propriety than to others for encouragement and assistance. A little effort on the part of each of them would have a wonderful effect on our future success.

Many persons have expressed surprise that a periodical so well known and appreciated as this is, should have so small a subscription list. This, probably, is owing in a great measure to the nature of the work, which is adapted rather for reference than reading. As it may be found in public or private libraries, many who are interested in its contents manage to use it without owning it. We are informed that in some public libraries it is used more than any other periodical. Subscribers abroad have told us that many people visit them in the course of the year—not a few of them strangers—to consult the *Register*. The numbers of such persons which they mention have really astonished us. We have no doubt, from these and other facts, that if every person who has derived from a single volume of the *Register*, information that he would not part with for double its subscription price, had been a subscriber to it, the public would have had a better periodical, and he himself would have been able to derive more profit from its pages.

The *Register*, however, has had its sunshine as well as its shade. If its subscription list has been small, that list has borne many names of eminence and worth; and few periodicals have had firmer friends. A large proportion of those who have ceased to be subscribers, have only ceased to be such at death; while its losses by bad debts have been smaller than is usual with periodicals giving credit.

We have referred to the influence that the *Register* has exercised upon historical studies. That it has been of great service in fostering a taste for such pursuits,—not only in New England, but in other parts of our country, we have ample evidence. Among the testimonials of its usefulness in this respect, may be cited that of the author of one of the most voluminous and best prepared local histories yet published in the United States, who, writing some years ago, remarks: “I have been a student of the *Register* * * ever since its first number; and to it, as much as anything, I owe the deep interest which I feel in historical and genealogical pursuits.”

Another result that may fairly be set down to the credit of our society, is the establishment of the *Historical Magazine*—an offshoot

from the *Register* — now in its seventh year. This monthly periodical, which was commenced in Boston, but was removed in 1858 to New York, has done and is now doing good service in the cause of antiquarian and literary research.

There is one characteristic of American genealogy, which the society and the *Register* have done much to encourage; namely, *thoroughness*. In other countries, too frequently, the pedigrees of a few families only are preserved, and it is not attempted to make even these complete. With us it is different. Our genealogists endeavor to obtain full and precise records of their families. This of course makes the American collections of more service to the scientific inquirer, than those of the old world. One of our New England writers thus remarks upon the result of such genealogical research and upon the influence of the *Register*:

“When genealogy assumes, as it will, the broad and comprehensive range of inquiry which belongs to, and ought to be embraced in the study, it will assume the rank and dignity of a science, showing the laws of physical development and its relation to mind and morals, thus exhibiting the causes and principles of progress and decay in the family and nation.

“In this view, the transactions of this society, and the kindred publications appearing under and attributable to its fostering influence, will present to the scientific genealogist, a vast field of observation, from which he will systemize great facts and deduce general laws of the highest moment in the improvement and elevation of man, showing not only what his condition is,— to which the present scope of statistical inquiry is limited,— but its causes and remedies.”

Even among us, however, too little attention is paid to the collection of facts that will be of service in a scientific point of view. What facts are most important, our readers may learn from a very suggestive essay on *Philosophical Genealogy* prefixed to the “Shattuck Memorial” by the first vice-president of our society, the late Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., whose reputation as a statist is well known.

The important feature in all historical works is truth — correctness. We have aimed at this in conducting the *Register*. The utmost care, however, does not prevent mistakes, as *Sigma* has shown. “It may afford,” says he, “some consolation to publishers who in spite of all their vigilance and toil are reminded occasionally of *corrigenda*, to know that the famed antiquarian, Sir William Dugdale, whose accuracy was a proverb, after having devoted thirty years to the preparation of his *Baronage of England*, sent the manu-

script to Anthony Wood, the compiler of the *Fasti* and *Athene Oxoniensis*, who devoted an entire vacation to a rigid scrutiny of the work, and returned it with sixteen folio sheets of corrections and still more of additions."

We believe that the *Register* contains as few errors as any other publication in which names and figures are principal features. We find, however, more errors than we could wish for; and, undoubtedly, many others escape our eye. To those who will point out any which they may discover, we shall feel truly grateful. It is our wish to correct them as fast as they are brought to our notice. A periodical has an advantage, in this respect, over other publications.

The war has had its effect on the *Register* as it has upon all American magazines. It has called readers and contributors from their usual pursuits to the camp and to other service in aid of their country. They are now making history instead of studying it. Feeling that all which is valuable in our institutions is at stake, we can not but hope that the lessons and memories of the past will be cherished in their hearts, and prove a stimulus to patriotic and heroic action.

And now tendering our thanks to correspondents and others for their assistance during the past fifteen months, we would express a hope that the *Register* may continue to glean the fields of history and genealogy long after its present conductors are in their graves. The materials are abundant, and are constantly increasing. That our successors may find as ready and faithful friends as we have found, is also our sincere wish.

J. W. D.

Boston, Massachusetts, September 25, 1863.



Wm. L. G. 2000

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF DR. WINSLOW LEWIS.

[Communicated by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, Esq.]

The Committee of Publication, having obtained the Portrait of the President of our Genealogical Society for the January number of the *Register*, wished to procure a brief memoir and pedigree to accompany it, such as may be justly drawn of the living, without adulation on the one hand or a fastidious neglect of merit on the other. This grateful task has been assigned to the writer of this article.

The lineage of Dr. Winslow Lewis carries us back to the first settlement of New England, and is associated with stirring recollections of early history. We are reminded also that the grand object of our Society, and of its publication—now extending over sixteen volumes of various and condensed material for the biographer and historian—is to preserve those numerous links of consanguinity, which connect the lives and deeds of the Pilgrim Fathers and Colonial emigrants with their present descendants, and show the source and progress of our prosperous institution. True it is, that to trace a descent beyond a few degrees of ancestry, is no small labor, requires the patience of one who watches the gnomon of a sundial as it shadows out the hours, and is often surrounded with doubts and difficulties. Like Old Mortality bringing from darkness to light the buried names of the dead, the genealogist must at times make his dwelling among the tombs; but, the picture is not always so gloomy either in the land of our forefathers or in this country. There he will sometimes light upon the glorious old progenitor of a family he is searching for, as he muses over the ruins of feudal castles, or treads the aisles of some ancient cathedral, or the walks of a hallowed churchyard. And here in our own New England, as he wanders away from beautiful villages and splendid cities, and with history for his guide, seeks the primeval wilderness and shores of the stormy cape, he may see with a thrill of joy, the name of the long sought ancestor he is in pursuit of, engraven, as it were, on the rock of Plymouth, never to be effaced till the waves of fire shall pass over this planet, and a new earth and a new heaven shall appear.

Time, which often travels in the path of history, not by years, but by centuries, has already begun to throw around the Landing of the Pilgrims the halo of antiquity—like that aureola of classic celebrity which seen through the vista of ages surrounds Jason and his brave companions in the first great maritime enterprise of which we have

any account—the Argonautic expedition. Let us for a moment compare it with the voyage of the *MAYFLOWER*.

The Argonautic expedition was a passage of a few hundred miles from Argos in Greece, to Colchis in the Euxine—coasting along the shores of the *Ægean* sea, they entered the narrow straits of the Dardanelles, crossed the small sea of Marmora, and then from headland to headland reached the desired haven; secure of a safe harbor in storms, and never out of sight of land. Their motive was only an earthly ambition—their object the golden fleece, guarded by the Minotaur; a beautiful allegory of commercial enterprise. But the voyage of the *MAYFLOWER* was exposed to greater perils, and infinitely more exalted in motive and object. A band of Christian exiles, leaving their fatherland and their kindred to return no more, adventured in a small bark upon a mighty ocean—for days and weeks and months subjected to hardships and tempests—nought but the sky and a boundless sea above and around them—and before them the approach to a iron bound coast, and the dreary scene of a coming winter. They had no thread of Ariadne to guide them in the labyrinth of woods and hostile tribes. Yet they leaned on an invisible arm. They were sustained by faith in the *ALMIGHTY*, and cheered by the grandeur and magnificence of their aim. It was a voyage in pursuit of religious freedom and independence—to build a church on the hill-top, and plant a school house in the valley; and while they were “seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness,” they were laying the foundations of an empire on earth. The Argonautic expedition has been eternized in the classic songs of antiquity. The *MAYFLOWER* yet waits for the poet to do it justice; and it may be centuries before one shall descend from Heaven to gather up the sweet memories and glorious events in the lives of the Pilgrim fathers, and set them like another *Æneid* to everlasting music.

Indeed, the landing of the Pilgrims on the rock of Plymouth and the battle fought at Bunker Hill, in the first dawn of Independence, which is consecrated by a majestic obelisk on the spot, are two great epochs in our history; and while there is any worth in genealogy, or any virtue in patriotism, the localities where these events occurred will be hallowed in memory, and inspire every American bosom to preserve the *UNION* as the apple of the eye.

Spots there are, forgotten never,
Spots, where freemen died or won;
Glory shines on them forever,
As it shone on *MARATHON*.

A descent from one of those heroes and self-denying men, who came out in the *Mayflower*, or soon after emigrated to the Bay state and were leaders in the colonial history of Massachusetts, carries on its face a seal of heraldry, equal, to say the least, to any armorial bearings in the escutcheon of ancestral fame. Is not the name of *WINSLOW* enough to emblazon the character of his posterity, wherever his blood flows in their veins? Say what we will, there is something which charms us in the transmission of hereditary virtue and nobleness of heart. It speaks in the very features of the face as a successive generation appears; and if delicacy did not forbid a personal allusion to the living, I could now refer to a striking in-

stance—the commanding figure and fine expression of countenance in a statesman and orator who is yet spared to remind us of the distinguished ancestor from whom he is lineally descended. Indeed the physiognomy of the Conscript Fathers and masters of the Eternal City, is often seen in the noble expression of the Italian peasant, and was peculiarly exemplified in the Roman visage, so like an exquisitely chiselled piece of statuary, of the Great Napoleon.

The name of LEWIS under a variety of spelling is very ancient, and embraces many large families in England and Wales. In the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. xi, p. 259, there is a "List of the pedigrees contained in W^m Pavers consolidated Visitations of Yorkshire" in 1584, 1612 and 1665, and in that county alone there are fourteen generations of Lewis.

Several families of the same surname emigrated from England at different periods, the posterity of which is numerous, and according to Farmer's *Gen. Register* (published in 1829), thirty-eight descendants of the race of Lewis have been educated at different colleges in New England, and by the Triennial Catalogue of Harvard College, 1860, we find there had been twelve of its alumni called Lewis, and three by the name of Lewes. Before we touch upon the stirps or common ancestor of Dr. Lewis, it may be worth while to cast a passing glance at some of the other emigrants of the same patronymic, who came early to this country, whether north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. Perhaps a general and comprehensive volume of these pedigrees would disclose more consanguinity than we suspect, and would include many distinguished men; but such a work requires patient labor and some expenditure.

May 15, 1635; among the passengers to "Virginea" at that time in the Plain Joan, Richard Buckam, Master, "who brought attestation of their conformity to the orders and discipline of the Church of England," with their corresponding ages, is that of Robert Lewis, a. 23; also another list of emigrants to the same colony, 1634-5, contains John Lewis, a. 23. *Register*, vol. xv, pp. 112, 212. In the Hercules of Sandwich, John Wetherly, Master, "bound for the plantation" in New England, with certificates from ministers of good character, &c., was John Lewis of Tenterden in Kent, with Sarah his wife and one child. Their certificate was from Jno. Gee, Vicar of Tenterden, 20 Feb. 1634; John Austin, Mayor, and Fregift Stace, Jurat, 1 March, 1634. *Ibid*, vol. xv, p. 28. He was brother of GEORGE LEWIS of Barnstable, who resided at and became a freeman of Scituate, 1637, ancestor of Dr. Lewis. So careful were the early progenitors of New England to maintain a good character at home, of which they could carry vouchers abroad. George Lewis who settled in Maine, is mentioned in the 1st vol. of *Maine Hist. Collections* as one who received a grant of fifty acres at Backcove (Falmouth) in 1640, and died there July, 1683. Mr. Willis, whose great accuracy and research are seldom, if ever at fault, suggests that he was the son of George of Scituate, but it could not be so, as that son George lived at Barnstable, and died March 20, 1710.

A family of this name settled very early at Marblehead, for in the Petition against Imports (1668) by certain inhabitants of that port, there appears the name of James Lewis. (*Register*, vol. ix, p. 81.)

The ancestors of Samuel G. Lewis, from whom the massy mole in this city, called Lewis Wharf, derives its name, and which originated from the Lewis Wharf Company in 1834, were emigrants from England.

In that elaborate work by the learned Jas. Savage, LL. D., a monument of great industry, and destined to be of surpassing value to the future student of New England pedigrees, under the title of Lewis, vol. III, p. 84, five closely printed pages are devoted to this name, embracing fifty-three heads of families, alphabetically arranged, and including the progenitors of Dr. Lewis. The earliest emigrant among them seems to have been Thomas Lewis, who having examined the eastern coast under a patent from the Council of Plymouth, Feb. 12, 1630, conveying lands east of Saco river, took possession of the premises June 25 of the same year. This is referred to in *Maine Hist. Collections*, vol. I, p. 16; also Felt's *Eccl'est. Hist. of New England*, vol. I, 153. Emigrants came out in 1630, 1635, settling on the Cape, in Charlestown, Boston, Malden, Lynn, Cambridge and other places. From John Lewis, one of the early settlers in Malden, was descended the late Alonzo Lewis, author of the *History of Lynn*, according to the careful researches of Thos. B. Wyman, Jr., Esq., a member of our Society. Edmund Lewis, who embarked with his wife on board the Elizabeth in April, 1634, settled at Lynn in 1643. Another John Lewis in 1669 was one of the fathers of Westerly, R. I. He is spoken of in the *Register*, vol. XIV, p. 167, as a free inhabitant of that place in 1669, who had six children; his numerous progeny are enumerated.

To recapitulate, however, the different progenitors of this name, and the places to which they emigrated would exceed our limits, but a recurrence to a few of them may throw some light on the early settlement of our country. Among them we find that Daniel Lewis, 1679, was one of the founders of Westerly, R. I., and William Lewis, whose son ~~Ezekiel~~ ^{Ezekiel} married a daughter of that celebrated teacher, Master Ezekiel Cheever, who wrote a Latin grammar, superior to all the abstractions of modern improvement, was among the early settlers of Farmington, Conn. One of the descendants of Deacon Joseph Lewis, who settled in Waterbury, Conn., before 1700, died April 28, 1855, at Southington, Conn., was Chauncey Lewis, aged 95, a soldier of the revolution, and at one time one of Washington's Life Guards. There were very many of the name of John, one of whom settled in Portsmouth; another in Falmouth, from whom the Hon. Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, who died July, 1854, was descended; and another went to Saybrook; Joseph settled in New London, 1666, and William in Cambridge, 1632.

William Lewis, grandfather of Rev. Ezekiel Lewis, who graduated at Harvard University in 1695, was from Newtown (Cambridge), and belonged to the Braintree company. He went to Hartford in 1636, and thence to Farmington, Conn. He came out in the Lion, 1632. Robert Lewis who settled in Newbury, 1644, emigrated in the Blessing, Capt. Leicester, 1635. His name is spelt Lewes in Drake's *Result of Researches*. In Freeman's *History of Cape Cod*, vol. I, p. 614, it is remarked that one of the prominent men, which the Cape contributed in great numbers to Maine in its early settlement, Maj. George Lewis,

died this year (1855) at an advanced age. He emigrated in 1784 to Gorham; his eldest son, Hon. Winthrop Lewis, born 1764, died 1822, and "was a model of public virtue." His second son, Rev. James Lewis of Gorham, was a man of great piety and success in the ministry, born 1770, died Aug. 19, 1855, aged 86. The late Hon. Lathrop Lewis of Gorham, was a direct descendant of the first George Lewis of Barnstable. *Register*, vol. II, p. 305.

The origin of the Lewis family, without much doubt, is Welsh. Indeed there is at this day in England a distinguished instance of this patronymic, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, one of Her Majesty's secretaries of state, by birth a Welshman, educated at Oxford, where he was the first scholar of his class, an accomplished author, and a powerful and eloquent advocate in favor of the American Union, now at war with the rebels. The patriot, Francis Lewis, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was also born in Wales. Gen. Washington had a brother-in-law by the name of Lawrence Lewis.

Dr. Winslow Lewis was descended more immediately from the Rev. Isaiah Lewis and his wife Abigail, daughter of Kenelm Winslow, a lineal descendant from Edward Winslow of England, in the fifth generation. Gov. Hutchinson, in his remarks on the death of Gov. Edward Winslow, says: "He was a gentleman of the best family of any of the Plymouth planters, his father Edward Winslow, Esq., being a person of some figure at Droughtwich in Worcestershire." The pedigree of each family, the Winslow and Lewis branch, commencing at Edward Winslow in England and Geo. Lewis of Barnstable, so far as a careful and diligent investigation will allow, will be given in the next number of the *Register*. Some of the descendants on each side have been distinguished in their day and ought to be noticed, particularly Gov. Edward Winslow, with whom Dr. Lewis can only claim consanguinity through the father their common ancestor. A brief account of this eminent and good man, though it may contain nothing new, yet may refresh the memory of the reader; the beautiful spot where he dwelt after continuing for several generations in the possession of the family became part and parcel of the domain of the great American orator, Daniel Webster, who lived and died there; and near whose tomb, the surges of ocean seem to sing their sad requiem, and where many a lover of his country has dropped a tear at the loss of a statesman, whose counsels in these calamitous times of Rebellion are so much needed.

Edward Winslow, the eldest son of Edward and Magdalen Winslow of Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, was born October 19th, 1595. He was well educated, but at what seminary is unknown. While he was travelling in Europe in 1617, he met Mr. Robinson at Leyden, joined his church, and came out with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. He was one of five brothers who emigrated from England, viz: Gilbert with him; John in the *Fortune*, 1621; Kenelm and Josiah before 1632. At the close of the voyage the celebrated covenant was drawn, in which he was the third signer. His wife Elizabeth died about three months after their arrival, and within six or seven weeks he married Susanna, widow of William White, for whom she had been in mourning only two and a half months. But the times were pressing. Their marriage was the first one solemnized in the

emigration. He was sent in July, 1621, by Gov. Carver, with Stephen Hopkins on an embassy to the great sachem Massasoit at Pokanoket with the present of "a horseman's great coat of red cotton," which charmed and conciliated his majesty. On the way they were regaled with bread called mazium, and the spawn of shads, which they ate with a spoon. His next excursion was to the Island of Monhegan in 1622, to obtain bread for the fishermen. He visited Massasoit again in 1623, who was sick, and he was the means of restoring him to health. In the autumn of that year he was sent out as Colonial agent to England; and while absent prepared his narrative called, "Good news from N. E.," which was printed in 66 quarto pages; see vol. viii, 239-270. In 1624 he again visited England, and on his return was elected one of the Assistants, that body having been enlarged to five.

He was chosen Governor in 1633. In 1635 he went again to England as Agent. There for seventeen weeks he was confined in the Fleet prison, on complaint of Thomas Morton, for teaching Plymouth church and for solemnizing marriage. On his return home he was elected Governor in 1636 and again in 1644. He narrowly escaped death in his expedition to Kennebec, in 1642. The Indians had formed a conspiracy against the English; one of them, knowing that Mr. Winslow was in the habit of walking within the palisadoes, prepared to shoot him, and was on the watch. Mr. Winslow not seeing him, nor suspecting anything, but thinking he had walked enough went suddenly into the house, and God preserved him. See Savage's *Winthrop*, p. 269. The world does not sufficiently reflect, that our GREAT CREATOR, as the FATHER OF SPIRITS, can put thoughts into our mind and thereby shield us from danger. He was much interested in civilizing and converting the poor Indians. In May 8, 1655, he was appointed by Oliver Cromwell one of the three on a committee to conduct an expedition against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies. From the disagreement of the commanders and unfit state of the troops, they were at first defeated; and Gov. Winslow on the passage between Hispaniola and Jamaica was attacked by the fever of the climate and died May 8, 1655, in his 60th year. He was buried in the ocean with the funeral honors of war, and forty-two guns were fired by the fleet. He had settled in Marshfield at a seat he called Careswell, the name of an ancient English castle, the abode of the Vanes. It is near Green harbor, so called, and in his life time had become part of the domain where stood the mansion of Daniel Webster.

One anecdote, like the vane of the church spire, which points the direction of the wind, will exemplify his uniform character for benevolence and a good heart. When Roger Williams was driven from Massachusetts by men more religious than just, we are told that "Gov. Winslow of Plymouth, who had no hand in his expulsion, 'put a piece of gold in the hands of his wife to relieve his necessities.'" Barry's *Hist. of Mass.* vol. 1, p. 242. This trait of character seems still to run in the Winslow blood if we may judge from what we know of the subject of this memoir.

Josiah Winslow, son of Edward, was born in 1629, married Penelope, daughter of Herbert Pelham, Esq., of Boston, 1663. He was

an Assistant, 1646-1649, was chosen Governor, 1673, which office he held seven years, till his death. In the war with Philip in 1675 he was commander-in-chief of all the forces—a man of sterling courage and of eminent talents. The Massachusetts Historical Society has a fine portrait of Gov. Josiah Winslow, copied from a painting in possession of Isaac Winslow, Esq., of Boston, descendant of Gen. John Winslow grandson of Gov. Josiah W., in honor of whom the town of Winslow in Maine was named 1771. There were several distinguished men in the posterity of Gov. Edward Winslow, but our business is more immediately with the time of Kenelm.

Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward, was baptised 3 May, 1599, having been born the Sunday before. He settled in Marshfield on a neck of land lying between Green harbor and South river, a place Miss M. A. Thomas in her account of Marshfield, calls the Eden of that region, "beautified with groves of majestic oaks, and graceful walnuts." He married Ellen, widow of John Adams, June, 1634, who in the *History of Scituate* is erroneously called the daughter of John Adams; and if there were any doubt a reference to the *Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. 1, p. 176 and p. 30, will remove it; for "Kenelm Winslow of Marshfield, sometimes inhabitant of the town of Plymouth at the time of his marriage with Ellenor Adams (sometime wife unto John Adams, deceased)," and "June, 1634, Kenelm Winslow and Ellen Adams, widow, were married." Sarah Winslow whom Miles Standish, Jr., married was either a daughter or niece of Kenelm."

Marshfield was first represented in the Colonial government in 1642, by Thomas Bourne and Kenelm Winslow. They had four children, one of whom was Nathaniel. He died at Salem on a visit in 1672, and was buried there; his wife Ellen, died in 1681, aged 83, and his epitaph is still traceable on Burying hill, among the time honored graves and tombs of the settlers of Marshfield.

Nathaniel had 8 children, of whom was Kenelm who married Abigail Waterman daughter of Joseph Waterman. They had 7 children, one of whom, Abigail Winslow, married the Rev. Isaiah Lewis. This was in the fifth generation, beginning with Edward Winslow of Droitwich, England, father of the Governor; and in this marriage the two Houses were united and continue in descent until we reach the subject of this memoir.

Rev. ISAIAH LEWIS was in the fourth degree of descent from GEORGE LEWIS, who was born in East Greenwich in Kent, England. He married Sarah Jenkins of that country, sister of Edward Jenkins.

ISAIAH LEWIS, born in Hingham, June 10, 1703, graduated at Harvard University, 1723, settled in the ministry at Eastham now Wellfleet, taught school in Hingham on week days, and preached on Sundays. In the records of Marshfield, 1729, is the following: "Voted to Mr. Isaiah Lewis for keeping school half a year 25 pounds, and for his service in preaching to the neighborhood in the north part of the town, 15 pounds, and request him still to continue their schoolmaster." He was in the ministry 55 years; died Oct. 3, 1786, aged 83. He is described as a clergyman "of strong mind, and a heart devoted to the work of the gospel in which he labored diligently and with success." He solemnized 233 marriages during his

ministry and 213 members were added to his church. Rev. Levi Whitmore in 1785, was settled as a colleague with him. A marble monument was erected to his memory in the churchyard at Wellfleet, and this eulogium of his worth is there inscribed: "In the virtues and accomplishments that adorn men and assimilate man to God, he was among those that excel." Mr. Lewis had a brother, the Rev. Daniel Lewis, who graduated at Harvard University, 1707, was ordained December, 1712, after teaching a grammar school some years, and was settled in Pembroke.

Rev. Isaiah Lewis had 2 children—Hannah, who married Joseph Green; and WINSLOW LEWIS, born July, 1741, who married Mary Knowles, dau. of Willard Knowles, Sept. 12, 1765, and died at sea, July, 1801, æ. 60. He resided in Eastham, and was one of the Selectmen of Wellfleet in 1777. His wife died Jan. 31, 1807, æ. 61, and was buried at Copp's hill, Boston. He had 13 children, of whom three died in infancy; Abigail his daughter married Samuel Austin; WINSLOW LEWIS, was father of Dr. Lewis; Mary married Daniel Woods; Hannah married John W. Brigham; Isaiah married Harriet Cox; Nancy married John S. H. Cox; Joseph Warren married Nancy Lane; Asa Packard married Catharine Connell; Sally Greenough never married; and Henry married Sophia Draper.

Capt. WINSLOW LEWIS was born in Wellfleet, Cape Cod, May 11, 1770, son of Winslow Lewis of that place, sea captain. He was married to Elizabeth Greenough, daughter of Thomas Greenough, mathematical instrument maker and Ann Hobby. They were married by the Rev. John Murray, Nov. 7, 1793. He was then 22 and she 21 years old, she died June 11, 1842, aged 70, the mother of six children; three died in infancy. Frederic at 26 and Gustavus at 19; Dr. Winslow Lewis being the only survivor. Capt. Lewis married a second time, viz: Martha S. Hurlburt, daughter of James Phillips, Esq., who died in December, 1850. It is a remarkable fact that Capt. Lewis, and his three brothers, Josiah Lewis, Asa Packard Lewis and Joseph Warren Lewis, were all not only seafaring men, but skillful captains, and commanded some of the finest ships which sailed out of Boston harbor in their day. Neither of them is living.

Capt. Winslow Lewis had great practical knowledge and skill in hydraulic engineering. After he quit going to sea, he was constantly employed in building new lighthouses on our coasts, rivers and lakes, or in altering and repairing old ones. He furnished plans and specifications for beacons, buoys and monuments for the shoals and harbors along our shores, and was very successful in the construction of the Beacon on the Romer shoal in New York bay, the beacon on Bowditch's Ledge in Salem harbor, and other permanent ones which to this day, stand as monuments of his skill and long and faithful services to his country. He was contractor and builder in his lifetime of 200 lighthouses for the government; he invented the Binnacle illuminator, for which he got a patent, and which is now in such general use; he introduced the cotton duck into his factory at Watertown, and it became a substitute for the more expensive Russian duck; was the owner of a ropewalk at the foot of the Common; for several years was port warden of Boston; and in 1829 and 1836, was one of the Aldermen of the city.

But the reputation and talents of Capt. Winslow Lewis will be long held in remembrance for his public services, and "when the history of the lighthouse establishment in this country is written," as a gentleman, well acquainted with him, stated to me in a letter, "it will appear that Mr. Winslow Lewis was the first to introduce the *present* mode of illumination, and to lay the foundation for the modern improvement in the structures as well as lantern lamps and reflectors." About 50 years ago the only lamps used in the lighthouses were the spider lamp so called, which consumed a vast quantity of oil and produced a poor light. An offer was made by Capt. Lewis to fit up lanterns in all the lighthouses on the coast with lamps like those in use by the Trinity Board in England, with the Argand burner, and to affix thereto the parabolic reflector, and take for his compensation one-half of the oil thus saved from the annual consumption, the government furnishing the usual quantity for a certain number of years. The offer was accepted, Captain W. was successful, and the brilliancy of the light was vastly increased to the great benefit of navigators. The time he first took charge of the lighthouses was about 1809, 1810; and he continued in this office, till within a few years of his death. In the war of 1812 with England, during one of his visits in the revenue cutter to a lighthouse in the bay, he was taken captive by the English, but soon after released on parol. During this war he was commander of the Boston Sea Fencibles, a body of spirited sea captains and mates of vessels, who voluntarily associated, armed and disciplined themselves to resist invasion. He was also President of the Marine Society.

Capt. Lewis died May 20, 1850, at Roxbury, aged 80 years. He was a tall, fine-looking man, of winning address, much beloved by all who knew him, and exemplary in all the relations of life. An excellent and appropriate tribute of respect was paid to his memory by the Hon. John S. Sleeper, in the *Boston Journal*, of which he was then the editor, who knew him well as one of our best citizens; after speaking "of his vigor of intellect and buoyancy of spirit," to the last of a long and honored life, he observes, "few men have labored more constantly or more successfully through a long life than Capt. Winslow Lewis." His funeral in Roxbury was conducted by the since lamented Rev. Dr. Lowell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Alger. It was attended by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, of which he was a permanent member, for he had long been a true and faithful Mason in the Fraternity. His remains were deposited at Mount Auburn in 1859.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Boston, July 8, 1799, in the same house in which his mother was born. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Mr. Daniel Staniford, who kept a private school of high repute in Boston; graduated at Harvard University in 1819, studied medicine under the late eminent Dr. John C. Warren, and took his degree of M. D. in 1822. His favorite pursuit was anatomy, for which he had a peculiar tact, as he had a firm nerve and quick, decisive judgment, qualities so essential in delicate and critical operations of surgery. To perfect his studies he went immediately to Europe, attended the lectures of Dupuytren in Paris, and Abernethy in London, both surgeons of great celebrity. This

was not, however, his first visit, for he crossed the Atlantic, when only seventeen years of age, and saw many places and persons; and if the old adage would apply, *Noscitur e sociis*, he stood high, for he kept good company; coming home with such distinguished men as Dr. Edward Reynolds, the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and Franklin Dexter, Esq., who died not long since.

On his return he commenced practice in Boston. On February 22, 1828, he was married by the Rev. Bethel Judd, to Miss Emeline Richards, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Richards of New London, Conn. He has been two years Physician of the Municipal Institutions, three of the House of Correction, and since Dr. Warren's decease, he has been consulting Physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In 1849 he again visited the Continent, leaving his family at home. He was gone only seven months, and visited several places of note. He was in Rome when it was attacked by the French, and quitted that city only the day before the siege commenced, of which he wrote home a glowing description which was published in the *Transcript*. He journeyed on to Geneva, and was admiring the sublime scenery which surrounded that city—the overhanging Alps and the mirror of the blue lake beneath them—when, not dreaming of evil, he took up a newspaper from Boston and read the death of his only surviving son, Winslow; this young and promising lad of only ten years, had followed the fate of his two infant brothers cut off by that ravaging disease, the Scarletina. The blow was sudden and heavy to the afflicted father, and he hurried home.

The next year, 1850, he again embarked for Europe, with his family, consisting of Mrs. Lewis and his three daughters. The Doctor is an observing voyageur and took notes of his travels, extracts from which would be a rich treat to the reader of dry pedigrees, but they are, as yet, a sealed book. The writer of this has never had a glimpse of them, and could only, here and there, get a word or hint of his travel's history in a hurried conversation, but he has followed him from place to place in imagination, when he spoke of classic grounds he had visited.

Dr. Lewis and his family spent six months in Paris, where he was introduced to Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, now the illustrious Emperor of France. The Duke of Tuscany and his lady, became his intimate friends, and their portraits now adorn his library. They also spent some time in England and Scotland, visiting all the remarkable spots and places sought by strangers, travelling as far north among the Highlands and lakes as Inverness. They also set out on a journey to Italy, the Classic land—the land of beauty and poesy, of fallen greatness, and august recollections. Rome with its ruins of past grandeur, lying as it were, beneath the magnificent dome and structure of St. Peter's—Milan with its palaces and splendid cathedral—Venice with its numerous islands, canals and Bridge of Sighs—and Naples with its enchanting bay and picturesque scenery, successively became the objects of their admiration. Three times, the Doctor said, he had ascended Mount Vesuvius; more fortunate than the elder Pliny, of whose death from a sudden eruption of the volcano, his nephew the younger Pliny has given in his letters a melancholy, but graphic description; and al-

though written eighteen centuries ago, the reader feels as though he was present at the scene.

But the principal inducement of his journey to Italy, and where he wished to make a transient home, was Florence, that beautiful city with the vale of Arno on one side, and the Appenines on the other; Florence lies encircled by these mountains from whose summit, it is said, the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas are visible; through the city flows the river Arno on its way some fifty or sixty miles from the coast, and watering Pisa, famous for its leaning tower, and university. Florence is the central city of Italy, remote from the Alpine snows in the north and the sultry Calabrian heat on the south—a truly delicious climate. It has been called the city of churches, palaces and bridges; for every house is a palace, from the richness and elegance of its structures. Here was the home of Petrarch, Cosmo and Lozenzo de Medici and Michael Angelo; here Boccaccio wrote those tales of the Decameron, which make the reader of Italian wish to draw a veil over their licentiousness, while charmed with the invariable elegance of the style; and here Pope Leo X, when only a cardinal, wrote the letters of Ganganelli, which have in them so much of holy unction. The immortal Dante sung often of Florence, when he was pouring forth those cantos, which at times touch deep springs in the heart beyond any poet that ever lived. Perhaps, it was at evening in his melancholy walks among the Appenines, near the vale of Valambrosa, so exquisitely described in the *Paradise Lost*, that, looking at the distant towers of Florence, Dante heard the village bells and wrote that touching melody, which suggested to Gray the first thought of the immortal *Elegy* in the country churchyard.

Squilla de lontano

Che paja 'l giorno pianger che si muore.—*Purg.*, canto viii.

The village bell seemed to mourn the departing day.

Dr. Lewis and his family returned home in 1853. He resumed his profession as a matter of choice, for his fortune placed him above dependence on the severe labors and arduous duties of a physician; yet such was his skill and knowledge of surgery, that he could not avoid the frequent calls of sufferers from disease or injury who came to him far and near; more especially since the death of Dr. John C. Warren. But he was much relieved in practice by the growing and well deserved reputation of his son-in-law Dr. George H. Gay, to whom Dec. 1, 1855, his oldest daughter Elizabeth Greenough was married. One fact in his practice, so well known to his friends, ought not to be suppressed. Often, very often his charges to the poor and unfortunate have been light or none at all. To feel for the distressed, to administer to the victims of pain and sickness, is the delight of the good physician and the glory of a great one.

On Jan. 9, 1855, his second daughter Maria Richards was married to Warren Fisher, Jr., merchant of Boston; the ceremonies were performed by Rev. Dr. Vinton in St. Paul's Church. And now it would seem that the cup of human felicity in this charming family was as full as could be expected in this changing world. With an amiable and devout partner—ever seeking to help the unfortunate and do

good to the poor—with his lovely children pleasantly settled around him—his home in the mansion where his father lived, on Boylston and Pleasant streets, in which his study with a bay window commanded a picturesque view of the public garden and little lake therein—with a select library where he could pursue his classic taste and antiquarian researches, and with a fortune ample for enjoyment among troops of friends and the claims of charity, his lot seemed peculiar and almost enviable ; when, but a few years passed away and deep sorrow for a season cast a shadow over the dreams of unalloyed felicity, teaching us that we are pilgrims on earth and that this world is not our home.

Seldom has the community experienced a greater shock, or a family been called to deeper grief, than by the calamity which occurred at Boston, on Wednesday Jan. 5th, 1859, and bereaved her fond parents of an affectionate daughter, and a devoted husband of a wife. This sad event which was noticed in the Boston papers with much feeling and sympathy, came upon them, too, under circumstances sudden and uncommon. There had been a violent snow storm, with some rain, freezing and a thaw. A fair day followed, and Mrs. Lewis and her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, left home about noon, and visited the store of Daniels & Co., merchants, Summer street. This store is a lofty stone structure in front, with an addition or extension in the rear, one story high, and only lighted in the centre by a large skylight. Mrs. Fisher stood immediately under it, her mother near by, and they were intent on looking at some goods on the counter. Suddenly a noise was heard, and an avalanche falling from the roof of the main building, lodged directly upon this skylight, crushing the glass and frame with its weight, and overwhelming Mrs. Fisher to the ground. She was immediately taken up, bleeding profusely, and conveyed to her father's house. On examination it was found she was much injured, having been dangerously cut in vital parts by pieces of glass, which with difficulty were extracted. She suffered great agony, and from her delicate situation at the time, sunk under internal injuries on Sunday, having survived only four days. The funeral services were at St. Paul's Church, where the house was crowded to overflowing, and the Rev. Mr. Bancroft made a brief, but very solemn and appropriate address. She was deposited in a tomb under the church, and has since been conveyed to Mount Auburn.

Dr. Lewis' favorite study has been surgery and anatomy, in which he is acknowledged to have few superiors, if any in the country. To these he united a love of antiquarian researches, and has retained his fondness for the Latin classics, the beauties of which seem to cling to his memory, as the perfume lingers in the sandal wood in every change of condition. Such are the sweet influences of the cultivation of taste and knowledge in early life; they give a tone to character and a charm to conversation, which neither age nor misfortune can take away. But his great object was his profession, and during the last 35 years the number of his private pupils have exceeded 400. He translated from the French, *Gall on the Structure and Functions of the Brain*, which was published in six volumes, edited *Paxton's Anatomy*, and also a work of Practical Anatomy.

He was a representative from Boston to the General court in

1835, '52 and '53; one of the Common council of the city in 1839; on the School committee, 1839, '40, '41, '44, '45, '57 and '58; visitor of the U. S. Marine Hospital 1856 to 1862; one of the Overseers of Harvard University from 1856 to 1862, and lately re-elected six years more; Consulting Physician of the city, 1861; Counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Society of Paris; for three years he was Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, viz.: in 1855, '56 and '60, and has been at the head of several Orders in Masonry, a recapitulation of which would sound strange and forthputting to the uninitiated, and give no information to those who are. He has for very many years been a fervent and active friend to this noble Institution. The reason of his becoming a Mason was singular. In the days when the Fraternity were abused without mercy and persecuted to the utmost, he saw an advertisement in a paper of one of the furious Anti-Masons, Avery Allyn—a name now almost forgotten—that on a certain day, in 1829, he would deliver a lecture, showing up the weakness and hypocrisy of Freemasonry, and its dangerous tendency. The Doctor was led by curiosity to go and hear him; and the very sophisms this arch-enemy of the Brotherhood used, and the abuse he heaped upon many of them, who were men without fear and without reproach, made him a convert on the other side, and he became a Mason in Columbian Lodge, then under the government of Joshua B. Flint, M. D., since G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The last honor he has received was an unanimous choice as President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1861; an office he still retains; and long may he be spared to preside over us. It would be ungrateful in ourselves and injustice to him not to mention the liberal and valuable donations he has made to the Society—several hundred volumes, and some of them very rare and costly. He has also made to the library of Harvard University several donations of ancient works, many of them the result of his purchase abroad.

But I must pause and let this brief memoir of Dr. Lewis come to an end; truly lamenting that the account must necessarily be meagre and imperfect; for he was absent under the call of the U. S. government, devoting his professional skill to an examination of all the hospitals of New York and vicinity, where many of our sick and wounded soldiers were sent; and of course I have depended on other sources for information, and received not much help from him, touching his travels; yet from a long acquaintance, and the unbroken friendship of many years not only with him, but his excellent father, it gives me unfeigned pleasure to offer this tribute of affection and respect.

“*Dissolvi me, otiosus operam ut tibi darem.*”—*Terence.*

YARMOUTH LETTERS.

[Reprinted from the *Yarmouth Register*, 1847.]

Reverend Sir: ●

These few lines are to give you an humble salute whom I cannot but say that I do highly reverence and esteem in the Lord for your works' sake, having had a sweet taste by what I have heard from you, and read in those tokens of love you bestowed on me; truly sir, the present Age is so full of Compliment without Substance—yet I would not be taken to be such a man for I delight not in being over busy in giving titles unto any; yet at this time I pray let me be excused in what I now write; I trust the spirit of the Lord hath made way in mine heart to entertain you in sacred affections; one thing whereby you have gained much room in my heart is from the faithfulness I find in your ministry and in your writing, in so much that you lend your study to strike at the sins of the backsliding times.

Another thing which others with myself taketh notice of—that you do endeavor to be exemplary to others in your conversation and in the habits of your wife and children; I speak to this end that God may have the glory and you encouraged in your way of well doing, for I see that in some ministers of the gospel that doth not well become their so holy a calling, whose wives and children are in habit more like courtiers' than to be of such a family as they are; in special, in some of the younger sort of ministers.

As the spirit of the Lord hath moved on you, dear sir, so I trust the same spirit will still abide on you, whereby you will be enabled to lift up your voice like a trumpet in crying down the sins of the time. I trust God will not withdraw his holy spirit from you, but that he will enable you to persevere and hold out unto the end against all oppositions. And as for God's fatherly chastening rod by the late fire that broke out I doubt not but you will, in experience, find God's promise made good to you and to yours, that all things shall work together for good. And as for your loss of your Synagogue or meeting place, I trust the Lord will move so on the hearts of some of his people that there will [be] ere long another built.

Sir, I have here, enclosed, sent my son, Theophilus a letter of dismission by the appointment, of the Church of Christ in Yarmouth, though I know that I speak to one that is tender of souls, yet fatherly affection will be working; by a letter I did lately receive from my son Theophilus I perceive that he is dejected in spirit; therefore, dear sir, let me beseech you to take the more care of him. I bless God so long as he was with us, he was well beloved of the most choice brethren. Reverend Sir, no more at present, but my best respects with my wife's presented to yourself and your dear consort, leaving you to the protection and direction of our everlasting, immortal, and unchangable good God, in Jesus Christ our Saviour.

Yours to serve,

in the bonds of the Gospel,

THO: THORNTON.

Yarmouth, March 6, 1676-7.

[The superscription of the preceding letter is—"This to the Reverend Mr. Mather, teacher of the second church in Boston. I pray take special care in the delivery of it." For notices of Mr. T., see Felt's *Ecc. Hist. N. E.*, II, 316, 450, 643.]

YARMOUTH, Feb. 1686.

Reverend Sir—

Your ever readiness to favor my requests is thwhich alone at emboldens me to run upon the score which I am so far from being able to quit as yourself is from desiring I should. To a truly kind spirit, in things especially which are not burthensome to perform, a squeamishly insinuating an excess by promising of its being the last time is next door to that of the Papist, who concluded his prayer to his Dom: with a "L—d, thou knowest I am no common beggar; grant me this one request and I do hereby promise to trouble thee no more." There is in this town one *Mr. Nathaniel Hall*, a man descended of eminently religious parents; who were very happy in all their children, being nine sons, men whom this Nathaniel is reckoned to excel, who in the late wars [King Phillip's,] received a wound, (the bullet remaining in his body,) that has taken away in a great measure the use of one of his arms, for which he hath been otherwise little considered than to have a license to keep an ordinary in this town—of which, though he might make a gainful living, yet not a peaceable, through the difficulties and temptations that employment exposes to, increased by the great dissatisfaction therein his wife expresses, who is a daughter of *Mr. Thornton's*, [*Rev. Thomas Thornton*,] a woman singularly pious, and whose grievance under this circumstance has often represented (to my fancy) David's sojourning in Meshec, and in the lands of Kedar—but *ad rem*: This *Mr. Hall*, through the mentioned disaster that befel him, had an opportunity of gaining some skill, not in other arts only, but by his experiments on his own wounded body hath attained that skill in surgery whereby he hath effected such cures as have discovered him a real estate. I shall not trouble you with instances—perhaps you may, ere long, be otherwise and better informed. *Mr. Thornton*, his brother, has, not a little, put him on to remove to Boston, and there wholly to give himself to the practice of that art which he has been by his sore trials so happy in; but being an humble stranger to his own abilities and somewhat fearful of removing without good grounds to a strange place, together with his own and *his wife's loathness to leave their aged parents*, who are very affectionate to them, and a people too where he is most beloved and esteemed, he hath hitherto be enretarded; yet declares his willingness, through the tediousness of his present employment, to break all these cords and get away, might he have any encouragement from some others in Boston, *beside his brother*. I thought therefore, in a few words to recommend him to yourself, who, I am confident, *on acquaintance*, will be well affected towards him, and whom (if my opinion is worth anything) you will find a person so very well qualified as to be worthy of it, a man rational in discourse and whose ability to will delight you to converse with him, and to help him about some things, which he wants knowledge in, and yourself is abundant-

ly able to satisfy him about. His design also being, if he remove, to settle at the North end of the Town and himself and wife to joyn your church. His purpose very shortly for Boston, as soon as the vessel can pass, by whom I shall send you a letter to yourself, that from his hand receiving of it, you may, being thus preinformed, have occasion to take knowledge of him. And if you should, occasionally, before hand, lighting on his brother, *Mr. Timothy Thornton*, [son of the Rev. Thomas Thornton,] discourse with him, you may thence meet with better information concerning him.

Yours,

TO DR. INCREASE MATHER.

RI: HENCHMAN.

PHILIP USED AS A FEMALE NAME.—In the last number of the *Register*, page 324, it is asked, whether other instances can be furnished where the name *Philip* has been borne by a female?

In old Thos. Fuller's *Holy State and Profane State* (page 155 of Pickering's edition), occurs the following passage: "Should God survey the faces of many men and women, he would not own and acknowledge them for those which he created: many are so altered in color, and some in sex, women to men, and men to women, in their monstrous fashions, so that they who beheld them can not by the evidence of their apparel give up their verdict of what sex they are. It is most safe to call the users of these hermaphroditical fashions, *Francises* and *Philips*, names agreeing to both sexes."

This passage would seem to show that in Fuller's time (1648) it was quite common to apply the name Philip to a female. Latinized in its feminine form—*Philippa*—it is historical and well known.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1862.

JOHN H. REDFIELD.

GENEALOGY AND HISTORY.—The dry branches of genealogical trees bear many pleasant and curious fruits for those who know how to search after them. And not less interesting to the capable investigator, are the results of historical studies. The interest which has grown up throughout the country during the past fifteen or twenty years in these departments of literature, is a proof of great advancement in elegant culture, and in the enjoyment of the poetry and romance of the past; as if by a long circle of cultivation we came round again to the natural graceful pride of nation and family which nourish the virtues and furnish the literature of savage and half savage races. It is perhaps not generally known that there are state historical societies, often with large and valuable collections and libraries, in at least sixteen states, besides a number of similar county, town, and other local associations; and that in our practical money-loving American hearts, family pride has worked so effectually as to cause the compiling and publishing (since the first published American genealogy of the respectable name of Stebbins, 12mo. Hartford, 1771, pp. 24) of not less than one hundred and seventy family genealogies or collections of them.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS WHO WERE IN THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

[Communicated by USHER PARSONS, M. D., of Providence, R. I.]

The following brief sketches of the lives of the commissioned and warrant officers in Perry's squadron, written by one of them, at the request of some of their surviving relatives, are offered for insertion in the *Historical and Genealogical Register*. The two senior commanders, Perry and Elliott, are omitted, having already been sufficiently noticed by J. F. Cooper, A. S. McKenzie and others. The following persons are arranged according to the position of the vessels to which they belonged:

OFFICERS OF THE LAWRENCE.

Lieut. JOHN J. YARNELL of Pennsylvania, warranted as midshipman 1809, commissioned in July, 1813, served one year in a merchant ship in the Pacific, was ordered to Lake Erie to aid in fitting out the squadron, and was appointed first lieutenant of the flag ship Lawrence, which Perry commanded, until she was disabled, and when he transferred his flag to the Niagara. Perry says, in his official report, that "finding I could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnell, who, I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. * * * It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of the brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag to be hoisted." Again he says: "Of Lieut. Yarnell, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, he refused to quit the deck." Ten days after the action, Mr. Yarnell was sent to Erie in command of the hospital-ship Lawrence, and soon after was ordered on board the John Adams, as lieutenant, and then to the Epervier, as commander, which, in 1815, was lost at sea, with all hands on board. He was a brave and intelligent officer, and if lacking in *suaviter in modo*, possessed in a high degree the *fortiter in re*, and had life been spared would have made a distinguished commander.*

* ANECDOTE.—Lieut. Yarnell had his scalp badly torn, and came below with the blood streaming over his face; some lint was hastily applied and confined with a large bandana, with directions to report himself for better dressing after the battle, and he insisted on returning to the deck. The cannon balls had knocked to pieces the hammocks stowed away on deck and let loose their contents, which were reed or flag tops, that floated in the air like feathers and gave the appearance of a snow storm. These lighted upon Yarnell's head covered with blood, and on coming below with another injury, his bloody face covered with the cat tails made his head resemble that of a huge owl. Some of the wounded roared out with laughter that "the devil had come for us."

Lieut. **DULANY FOREST**, born in the District of Columbia. He was appointed midshipman in 1809, and was in the *Constitution* when she captured the *Java*, under Bainbridge. When the squadron sailed on the lake he was appointed acting lieutenant of the flag ship, and acted as chief signal officer. He behaved gallantly in the action, and was despatched to Washington with the commodore's official report and bearer of the captured flags. He sailed to the Mediterranean, as lieutenant of the *Java*, under Perry. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1814, but died of fever in 1825.

Lieutenant of Marines, **JOHN BROOKS**, son of the late governor of Massachusetts, who was a colonel in the revolutionary army. Lieut. Brooks studied medicine with his father, who practiced in Medford. Desirous of serving his country in a military capacity, he obtained an appointment as lieutenant of marines, and was stationed in Washington when the war commenced. He was ordered thence to Lake Erie, under Com. Perry, and, with a recruiting sergeant, opened a rendezvous in that place and raised a company of marines for the fleet. He was an excellent drill officer and brought his company into perfect discipline. On the 10th of September, 1813, he, in the heat of the battle, was struck with a cannon ball in the hip, which carried away the joint. His agony was intense and impelled him to plead for death, calling earnestly for his pistols to end his misery. But in the course of an hour he sank away, having made a verbal disposition of his affairs to the purser, Mr. Hambleton, who lay by his side, also wounded. Mr. Brooks was probably surpassed by no officer in the navy for manly beauty, polished manners and elegant personal appearance.

Sailing Master **WILLIAM VIGNERON TAYLOR** was a descendant of Dr. Norbent F. Vignerons, a native of Provence d'Artois in France. He arrived in Newport in 1690, where he lived to the age of 95 years, and died in 1764. He was a well educated and popular physician, and being succeeded by his son and grandson, the three occupied a prominent rank in the medical profession during nearly a century.

Capt. Taylor was a sailor before the mast, then mate, and finally captain in the merchant service. Being thrown out of employ by the declaration of war in 1812, Capt. Perry obtained for him a warrant as sailing master in the flotilla under his command in Newport harbor, early in 1813, and having a high appreciation of his abilities took him to Erie to aid in fitting out and rigging the vessels there building. Mr. Taylor arrived there in April, in charge of a gang of sailors, and rendered highly important services in superintending the equipment of the vessels, being more experienced than any one on the station, in the duties of seamanship.

When the fleet sailed to meet the enemy, the commodore took Mr. Taylor into his flag ship, the *Lawrence*. This ship was crippled in the battle, in her sails and rigging and masts, every thing on board torn to pieces, so that it required the greatest coolness and self possession as well as skill, to prevent her going to wreck, and Mr. Taylor was the man fitted for the occasion. He received a slight wound in the thigh, but was able to keep the deck till the battle was over. The *Lawrence* being converted into a hospital ship for the whole fleet, was sent to Erie, and Mr. Taylor returned in her. He was then

sent to Lake Ontario with despatches to Chauncy, and soon after obtained leave of absence to return to his family in Newport. He was then placed in the line of promotion by awarding him a commission of lieutenant in 1814, and promoted to commander in 1831, and finally he was made post captain in 1841.

At the close of 1814, Com. Perry was offered the command of a new 44-gun frigate then building in Baltimore, and was allowed the privilege of selecting his officers. Mr. Taylor, after serving some time in Washington navy yard, was selected by Perry for one of his lieutenants in the Java, and for several months he was employed in superintending her launching, rigging and outfit, and sailed in her to the Mediterranean in December, 1815. He next went as first lieutenant under Capt. Nicholson, in the sloop-of-war Ontario, and was subsequently stationed two years in the Boston navy yard, and was ordered thence to the frigate Hudson, Com. Creighton, for the coast of Brazil. Being now promoted to the rank of commander, he took charge of the sloops-of-war Warren and Erie, in the Gulf of Mexico. After his promotion to post captain in 1841, he, in the 68th year of his age, received orders to command the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and took her round Cape Horn to the Pacific, where sickness compelled him to leave her and return home.

Soon after this Capt. Taylor made a profession of religion in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was charitable to the poor, sick and needy. On the 9th of February, after a year of long suffering from disease of the heart, he was struck with apoplexy and died on the 11th in the 78th year of his age.

He married Miss Abby White, who was the mother of seven children, three of whom died in childhood. The elder daughter resides with her venerable mother, the other married Lieut. Camillus Saunders, son of Gen. R. M. Saunders, minister to Spain, and a resident of North Carolina. Camillus was lost in the revenue cutter Hamilton, on the Charleston bar. The youngest son, named O. H. Perry Taylor, graduated at West Point in 1816, and joined his regiment at the outbreak of the Mexican war, in which he was twice brevetted for gallant conduct. He was killed by the Indians, May 17, 1858, while acting as senior cavalry officer, under Col. Steptoe's command.

The other son, William R. Taylor, the oldest of the children, entered the navy as midshipman, in 1828, was promoted to lieutenant, 1840, and to commander, 1854. He has for many years held the responsible office of superintendent of the ordnance department, and and is recently appointed to the command of the steam sloop-of-war Housatonic, now fitting out in Charlestown.

Capt. William V. Taylor was a prompt and vigilant officer, and very active in carrying on any duties assigned him, and was a thoroughly bred mariner.

Dr. SAMUEL HORSLEY, acting surgeon of the Virginia, entered the navy, as surgeon's mate, in 1809, and served two or three years on the Atlantic. He was ordered to Lake Erie in May, 1813, as acting surgeon, and was commissioned in 1814. He died in 1821. The doctor was a polished gentleman, very companionable and universally esteemed. His health was feeble, and much exercise of body or mind not easily borne. During the week previous and subsequent

to the battle, he was unable to attend to professional business and did not attempt it.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, purser, was a native of Talbot county, eastern shore of Maryland, born 1777, on a plantation granted to his ancestors by Lord Baltimore, in 1659. He was a merchant for some years in Georgetown, D. C., and then a clerk in the navy department, from which he was appointed a purser in 1806. From 1807 to 1811 he was stationed in New Orleans, under Commodores Porter and Shaw, and was ordered thence to Newport, R. I., and from there to Erie, under Com. Perry. He was the particular and confidential friend and counselor of the commodore. All the other commissioned and warrant officers of the fleet averaged the age of less than twenty years, and the lieutenants alone averaged but about twenty-one years, and were too young to afford counsel to Perry. But Hambleton being of riper years and of excellent judgment, was the staff that he leaned upon for advice more than any or all others, and whether on land or water, they were messmates side by side at their meals. During the action Mr. Hambleton fought with a musket until towards the close of it, when a spent cannon ball that had lodged in the mast, fell down upon his shoulder and fractured the scapula or shoulder blade; a portion of the bone was removed and he recovered in about four months. The officers and crews of all the vessels appointed him prize agent, to receive and pay over to them whatever might be allowed them by government for the captured fleet, which was the sum of \$200,000. Early the following year he left the lake. He after this, in 1820, sailed with Com. Bainbridge, in the Columbus; in the frigate Congress, Com. Biddle; and was on shore stations at Pensacola and at Baltimore. He died at his residence, Perry's Cabin, near St. Michael's, January 17, 1851, of paralysis. He never entered into political life, was devoted to agriculture, and president of the agricultural society. He was grave and dignified in his manners, an extensive reader, and an accomplished, high minded gentleman. During many of his last years he was a professor in the Episcopal Church. He never married.

[Dr. USHER PARSONS, who has furnished these sketches, was acting surgeon on board the Lawrence, and is the last surviving commissioned officer of Perry's squadron. The following account of him has been compiled from various sources:

He is a son of William and Abigail F. (Blunt) Parsons, and was born at Alfred, Me., August 18, 1788. (For his ancestry, see vol. 1, page 268 of the *Register*.) He finished his medical studies under Dr. John Warren, father of the late Dr. John C. Warren of Boston. Immediately after the declaration of war, he entered the navy as surgeon's mate. He volunteered for lake service with the crew of the John Adams. In the battle of Lake Erie he was on the flag ship Lawrence as acting surgeon; and, in consequence of the two other surgeons being ill, had sole charge of the wounded of the whole squadron. Respecting his valuable services on that trying occasion, Com. Perry made most honorable mention in a letter to the secretary of the navy. He served the following year on the upper lakes, under Com. Sinclair, and was at the attack on Mackinac by Col. Croghan.

Perry, on being appointed to the new 44-gun frigate *Java*, as commander, and allowed the privilege of selecting his officers, applied for Dr. Parsons as surgeon. After two years' service in that vessel the doctor sailed two years as surgeon of the *Guerriere*, under Macdonough, and for two years more acted as surgeon in the navy yard at Charlestown. After ten years' service in the navy, he resigned and settled in Providence, R. I., in the practice of medicine and surgery. He received the degree of M. D., from Harvard University, in 1818, from Dartmouth, in 1821, and from Brown, in 1825. He has been a professor in Brown University and in other colleges. He was formerly president of the R. I. Medical Society, and was the first vice-president of the National Medical Association. In 1822 he married Mary J., daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., of Cambridge, author of the *Annals of America*. (See *Register*, vol. VIII, page 315.) She died in 1825, leaving one son, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, now president of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Dr. Parsons is the author of several medical works, and of the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, of which three editions have been published. The readers of the *Register* will find in our thirteenth volume, pages 171-4, a speech by him at Put-in-bay, Sept. 10, 1858, the 45th anniversary of Perry's victory, in which an account of that battle is given.

"Dr. Parsons," says the author of the *History of Erie County*, "combines not only eminence as a professional man and scholar, but all the virtues and graces of a Christian gentleman."—Ed.]

THOMAS BREEZE, the chaplain, was the son of Major John Breeze of the 54th regiment of the British army, stationed at Newport, R. I., in the time of the American revolution. While there he became interested in a young lady, the daughter of Francis Malbone, Esq. At the close of the war he returned to England with his regiment, and, resigning his commission, he was appointed British consul at Newport, where he spent the remainder of his days, which ended in 1795. He married the lady, Miss Elizabeth Malbone, and had four sons and four daughters, the youngest of the sons being the subject of this notice.

Thomas Breeze was placed in a mercantile house in New York, of T. & W. Wickham, who were soon after reduced to bankruptcy by the declaration of war in 1812. He returned to Newport to reside for a time with his widowed mother. Soon, however, he became wearied of an inactive life, and applied to Com. Perry, then commanding a gun-boat flotilla in Newport harbor, for employment, who appointed him his private secretary, and on leaving for the lakes in January, 1813, took young Breeze to Erie, and there appointed him chaplain. This raised his pay and accommodated him with a better berth on shipboard with ward-room officers.

When the fleet sailed from Erie to meet the enemy, Breeze was appointed commodore's aid in battle, the other aid being Perry's brother Alexander, a lad of thirteen years. The duty of aids is, to run with the commander's orders to all parts of the ship, for amid the din and uproar of battle, the crash of timbers and shrieks of the wounded, orders are hardly audible at the distance of ten feet. Fleetness of

foot and self-possession were the requisites for this service, and which is best performed by youths in their teens. Towards the close of the battle, the marines are required to lay aside their muskets and work at the cannon, in place of sailors who are knocked down and disabled at the guns. But the marines were here all used up, and still more aid was needed, and here young Breeze, with other officers, seized hold of the ropes and exerted every nerve as common sailors, in working the last guns. He thus served in the fourfold capacity of aid during the battle, of secretary, to copy despatches in all directions when the fight was over, of gunner's aid near its close, and of chaplain to bury the dead. In this last office, his noble voice made the reading of the burial service very interesting and impressive.

Soon after the lake victory was achieved, Gen. Harrison embarked his army in the fleet and proceeded to Malden in pursuit of Gen. Proctor's army. Com. Perry accompanied him as aid and took young Breeze in the train. Having conquered the enemy on both lake and land, the two commanders, with their suites, returned to Erie, and proceeded thence to Buffalo in the fleet which conveyed troops to that place. Mr. B. remained at Erie during the following winter and spring, and then accompanied Capt. Sinclair, commander of the station, to Mackinac, as chaplain and secretary. Our squadron carried the army of Col. Croghan, for the purpose of recapturing the fort which was lost early in the war. After failing in this enterprise the squadron returned to Erie for winter quarters. Here, Mr. Breeze learned on his arrival, to his great joy, that his patron and friend Com. Perry had been offered the command of a new 44, then building in Baltimore, and allowed the privilege of selecting his officers, and that orders had accordingly arrived for enough of his old officers on the lake to officer his ship; they were—Lieuts. Turner, Thos. H. Stevens, Dulany Forrest, Wm. V. Taylor, Purser Hambleton, Usher Parsons and Thomas Breeze. Others would have been selected had they not been absent from the country. Mr. Hambleton being prize agent for the fleet, declined the place assigned him. Mr. Stevens was about to be married and could not go, and Mr. Breeze had the promise of the more lucrative office of purser in another vessel, which the situation of his widowed mother and his sisters made it advisable for him to accept. He was thus compelled to forego the pleasure of again accompanying his noble commander. He subsequently sailed in several vessels, and served on shore stations up to the time of his decease, which occurred in October, 1846, after a service of thirty-five years.

Mr. Breeze married Miss Lucy, daughter of Hon. Richard K. Randolph of Newport. She still survives, and has a family of four sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Lient. Kidder R. Breeze of the navy, a promising young officer, is on board the fleet now anchored in front of New Orleans, and commands a detachment of mortar boats; and his eldest daughter is the wife of Thomas L. Dannel, Esq., of Providence.

Mr. Breeze was a genial companion, high-minded and of gentlemanly bearing in manner and conversation. No officer in the service was more popular and beloved. His death was occasioned by disease

of the heart, of which many of his brother officers died. There are only two persons living who were on board the flag ship Lawrence, viz: the surgeon and Hosea Sargent of Charlestown, Mass., and these are natives of the county of York, Me.; and the only surviving commissioned officer of the whole fleet is the surgeon of the Lawrence.

Midshipmen.

HENRY LAMB was appointed 1809. He was struck by a splinter in the arm, that fractured the bone and carried away much of the flesh, so as to be in danger of dying from hemorrhage; a tourniquet was applied, and he was ordered to another apartment and to report himself after the action was over. But while the surgeon was supporting him in moving, a cannon ball passed through the room, hit him in the side and sent him from the hands of the surgeon against the wall, his body half severed. He was an estimable young man and correct in his habits.

THOMAS CLAXTON was one of the most promising officers I ever met with in the navy. He was son of Mr. Claxton, doorkeeper to the house of representatives at Washington, and brother of the late Com. Claxton. He was appointed in 1810, and ordered to Lake Erie early in 1813, where he was active in getting out the fleet, and sailed in the Lawrence. Early in the action he was taken below with a fatal wound of the shoulder, which carried away all the bones of the joint, the clavicle, scapula and head of the humerus, and yet he lingered along nearly thirty days, dying as it were by inches, and yet was beyond the reach of surgical aid. He was buried in Erie, and an address was made on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Reed, at the grave. No officer of his grade would have been more lamented in the fleet.

AUGUSTUS SWARTOUT of New York, was appointed in 1812. He was badly wounded in the arm early in the action. He joined Com. Perry, in the Java, in 1815, and sailed in her to the Mediterranean. He died in 1820.

JAMES A. PERRY, son of Capt. Christopher R. Perry, and brother of the commodore, was born in Rhode Island, received his warrant in 1812, and accompanied his brother to Erie, and acted as his aid during the battle, Mr. Thomas Breeze being the other aid. He returned home with his brother and sailed with him to the Mediterranean. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1818, and sailed in that capacity in the Mediterranean, under Capt. Crane. In a subsequent voyage to South America he was drowned in an attempt to save the life of a sailor, in 1822. He was a promising officer and his loss much lamented. The five brothers, viz: Oliver H., Raymond H., a lieutenant, Matthew C. (commander in the Japan expedition), J. A., above mentioned, and Nathaniel H., a purser, are all deceased.

PELEG K. DUNHAM, son of Charles C. Dunham of Newport, born August 17, 1794, was on board the flag ship Lawrence until a few days before the battle, when he was taken down with lake fever and was transferred to the Caledonia, Capt. Turner, for better accommodations. But he had recovered in some degree, so as to be able to take a part in the action, and behaved courageously. He entered service in 1812, was promoted to lieutenant 1818, and died of consumption August 17, 1822.

OFFICERS OF THE BRIG CALEDONIA.

Capt. DANIEL TURNER, the subject of this brief notice, was the son of Daniel Turner and grandson of Dr. William Turner of Newark, N. J. He had three brothers, viz: 1, Dr. William Turner, who was for many years at the head of the medical profession in Newport, but previously a surgeon's mate in the navy, and sailed in the *General Greene*, and for many years previous to his death was the medical officer at Fort Wadcott in Newport; 2, Lieut. Benjamin Turner, who fell in a duel with a son of the great Dr. Rush, who afterwards became a confirmed maniac in consequence of that fatal deed; and 3, Henry E. Turner, a most promising young officer, who died a few years after his appointment as midshipman.

Capt. Daniel Turner was appointed a midshipman in 1808. The declaration of war in 1812, caused rapid promotion of young officers, and young Turner was commissioned lieutenant in 1813, about which time he was ordered on lake service. He had served under Com. Rogers, in the *President*, and at the time of his arrival on the lakes was still in his minority. He was actively employed in rigging and fitting out the young squadron (aided by Lieut. Holdup and Sailing Master Taylor), until the vessels were ready for sailing early in August.

The first trip of the squadron, consisting of eight vessels, half officered and manned, was across the lake to Long Point in pursuit of the British squadron of five vessels, the largest ship *Detroit* being then at Malden, not ready for sailing. Returning to Erie the following day there was found a reinforcement of men and officers just arrived from Lake Ontario. In this brief excursion across the lake, so short was the supply of experienced officers, that young Turner, still a minor, commanded the *Niagara* of 20 guns. But this party arriving from Lake Ontario gave the command of the *Niagara* to Capt. Elliott, and young Turner was ordered to the third ship, the *Caledonia*. When the line of battle was formed, the *Caledonia* ranked as fourth vessel in the line, the two schooners *Ariel* and *Scorpion*, commanded by Packet and Champlin, being ahead, followed by the flag ship *Lawrence*, then the *Caledonia*, Lieut. Turner, and the *Niagara* and four smaller vessels. Turner maintained his position in the fight most gallantly, keeping his vessel near the *Lawrence*, within a half cable's length; but the *Niagara*, as was remarked by the wounded as they came below, was out of the place assigned her and "out of the reach of the enemy's guns, whilst Turner's vessel was in her place fighting nobly." In his official report, Perry says that "Lieut. Turner brought the *Caledonia* into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied upon."

In the following year, 1814, Capt. Turner commanded one of the squadron sent to cooperate with Col. Croghan, and in the following autumn was captured by the enemy and taken to Montreal.

About this time Perry obtained command of a new 44-gun frigate, the *Java*, building and fitting out in Baltimore, and as a compliment, he was allowed to select his officers, nearly all of whom were taken from his flag ship *Lawrence*, on the lakes, with Capt. Turner, who

helped him rig the squadron and commanded the *Caledonia*. After a two years' cruise in the Mediterranean, Turner was employed in several vessels, and as commander of the Portsmouth navy yard and of the Pacific squadron. He was entrusted with important negotiations in different countries, and his papers show that he received the highest commendations of the government for the manner his duties were performed in all the stations to which he had been appointed.

For his services in the battle of Lake Erie his native state, New York, presented him an elegant sword.

The prominent trait of his character as an officer was rigid discipline, obedience to superiors in rank, and strict exaction of it from his subordinates, a principle that he copied from Com. Rogers, under whom he served some years. The crews of our ships of war were a rough and rugged class of men, many of them had served in the British navy, where punishments were severe, and they required similar treatment, to some extent, in our vessels. Some commanders, however, more than others, possessed the art of governing a crew by the hope of reward and by kindness, as well as by the fear of the lash. Reared under the discipline of Rogers, Mr. Turner was a terror to evil doers, and thought more of the motive power of fear than of affection. He was as brave as Julius Cæsar; was always temperate in his habits, generous to a fault, a genial companion and highly esteemed by his brother officers.

He had complained some of pain in the chest for months, but on the day of his death was in his usual health and retired to rest at his usual hour, but was found dead soon after. Funeral honors were paid to his memory at all the naval stations, by the discharge of cannon, lowering the flags to half-mast, and by a large procession at his burial, which took place in Philadelphia.

Capt. Turner's warrant as midshipman was dated January 1, 1808; his commission as lieutenant March 12, 1813; as master commander March, 1825, and as post captain March, 1835. He died February 4, 1850. He left a widow and one daughter, who resides with her mother in Philadelphia, and three maiden sisters, now living in Newport. He was a dutiful and devoted son and kind brother, in short, he aimed at kindness in all his domestic relations.

Acting Sailing Master J. E. McDONALD, born in England. He acted as sailing master on board the *Caledonia*; was made midshipman 1814, lieutenant 1817, and disappeared 1818, probably died.

OFFICERS OF THE NIAGARA.

Lieut. JOSEPH E. SMITH, appointed midshipman in January, 1808, lieutenant March, 1813. He served under Com. Rogers in the *President*, was ordered to Lake Erie 1813, under Elliott, and served as first lieutenant in the battle, in the *Niagara*. He soon after left the lakes in ill health, and died in Virginia, December, 1813.

Lieut. JOHN J. EDWARDS, appointed midshipman 1809, and lieutenant December, 1813. He was acting lieutenant in the battle, and was slightly wounded. He died of fever at Erie, January, 1814.

NELSON WEBSTER, midshipman, appointed February, 1811; acted as sailing master on board the *Niagara* in the battle; commissioned as lieutenant 1814; died 1825.

Dr. ROBERT R. BARTON was educated in Philadelphia, commissioned as surgeon July, 1813, and was attached to the Niagara. He was taken ill with lako fever previous to the action, and remained so some days after. In 1815 he sailed to the Mediterranean, and on his return married and settled in Winchester, Va., as a planter. He was a dignified and highly respected gentleman and physician.

HUMPHREY MAGRATH, purser. In 1814 he blew his brains out in a fit of insanity.

Mid. J. B. MONTGOMERY; native of New Jersey; appointed 1812; lieutenant 1818; commander 1839, and post captain 1853. He lately commanded the Pacific squadron, and is now commander of the Charleston navy yard; has served 20 years at sea. He was an elegant young officer, has ever stood high in the navy, is a religious and very exemplary man and a useful officer.

Mid. JOHN L. CUMMINS, was acting midshipman in 1812, and assisted in boarding and capturing two armed merchant brigs at Fort Erie, in September, 1812, under Capt. Jesse D. Elliott and Col. Lawson, in which he was badly wounded in the knee. He served on board the Niagara, was promoted to lieutenant 1818, and died in 1824.

CHARLES SMITH, Va., appointed midshipman 1810; was on board the Niagara in the action; died 1818. He was a very popular young officer.

SAMUEL W. ADAMS of Swanzy, Mass., appointed 1809; dropped 1815. He was killed 1817, in the Mediterranean, in a merchant vessel.

OFFICERS OF THE SCORPION.

Sailing-Master STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, commanded the schooner Scorpion ahead of the flag ship Lawrence. She opened the ball and closed it by firing the first and last gun of the day. We copy the particulars of his life, published two years ago in a New York paper:

"Capt. Stephen Champlin was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, on the 17th November, 1789, of very respectable parents. His father Stephen Champlin, was a native of the same state, and had formerly served as a volunteer in the American revolution. His mother was Elizabeth Perry, daughter of Freeman Perry, Esq., and sister of Christopher Raymond Perry, the father of Com. O. H. Perry.

"At the age of sixteen, his great desire to become a sailor, and his natural aversion to farming, induced him to leave his paternal roof and adopt the seaman's life as a profession; which profession he successfully followed, passing through all the grades, until, after a lapse of six years, he found himself in command of a ship out of Norwich.

"At this period, on the 22d May, 1812, war about being declared against Great Britain, he was appointed sailing-master in the navy, and commanded a gun boat, under Com. O. H. Perry, at Newport.

"He was then ordered to join Com. O. H. Perry at Erie. On his arrival he was appointed to the command of the Scorpion, in which vessel he took an active part in the battle of Lake Erie; leading the van and firing the first gun by the order of the commodore, and the last while in the pursuit of the Little Belt, which vessel he was enabled to capture and bring back to the squadron at about ten o'clock the same night.

"Subsequently to this he was, by Com. Elliott, placed in command

of the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, the two prize ships that were left in Put-in-Bay during the Winter.

"In the spring following he was appointed to the command of the Tigris, under Com. Sinclair, and served under him during the summer, by whom he was left with Capt. Turner to blockade the port of Mackinac. In the performance of this service he was attacked by an overwhelming force of one hundred sailors and soldiers, and about three hundred Indians, having five batteaux and nineteen canoes. In this engagement he received a very severe wound in the thigh from a canister shot, and was taken prisoner.

"In 1816 he was appointed to the command of the Porcupine, and ordered to proceed up the lake with Col. Hawkins and Col. Roberdeau, topographical engineers, who had been directed to examine the line between the United States and Canada, under the treaty of Ghent. Subsequent to this, his wound breaking out afresh, he had to submit to a very severe operation, which, however, did not effect the object in view, and he has ever since been unable to do much active service. In 1828 he was ordered to the steam ship Fulton, at New York, and was detached from her a short time before she blew up. In 1842 he had the command of the rendezvous in Buffalo, and was very successful in shipping apprentices for the navy. After the rendezvous was discontinued in 1845, he was ordered to take the command of the steamer Michigan, on Lake Erie, which vessel he had charge of for about two and a half years. At the time the navy was reformed, a few years since, he was put on the reserve list, with full pay, and has remained so ever since."

Capt. Champlin resides in Buffalo; has six children. His wife died three years ago. He continues to be a great sufferer from his wound which he received in 1814, but is otherwise hale and hearty. He is the last surviving commander out of the nine that were in Perry's squadron.

Mid. JOHN W. WENDALL of Albany, or its vicinity, was attached to the Scorpion in the action, but he resigned soon after, and died about 1830.

Mid. JOHN CLARK, from Herkimer county, New York, behaved well in the earlier part of the fight, but he was soon killed by a cannon ball that struck him in the head. He was a promising young officer.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOONER TIGRESS.

Lieut. AUGUSTUS H. M. CONKLIN of Virginia. He was appointed midshipman 1809, and lieutenant 1813. He arrived at Erie from Lake Ontario, with Capt. Elliott, and took command of the Tigris. Being a dull sailer, he was unable to bring her into close action till near the close of the fight. In 1814 his vessel was captured by a party in boats in a dark night, whilst laying off Fort Erie. In February, 1820, he resigned whilst stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. He was an elegant officer in appearance, but too convivial even for the navy.

Mid. A. C. STOUT, appointed 1809, promoted December, 1814, about which time he died, while on his way westward from Erie. He served in the Tigris.

Mid. HUGH N. PAGE, appointed from Virginia, 1811; was promoted to lieutenant 1818, to commander 1838, and to post captain 1850. His amount of sea service has been twenty years. For two or three years past he has been on leave of absence in Virginia. He served in the *Tigress* in the action. He was a jovial companion, and much esteemed, but has disgraced himself by joining the rebels.

OFFICERS OF THE ARIEL.

Lieut. JOHN PACKET of Virginia. He received his warrant as midshipman in 1809. A few days only before the battle, 1813, he was promoted to a lieutenant, and arrived at Erie a few days before the fleet sailed, and commanded the *Ariel*, a clipper-built schooner, and in the battle ranged near the head of the squadron. This vessel maintained her position nobly in the fight. He is well spoken of in the commodore's official report. Mr. Packet served at Erie some years after the battle, and died of fever. He was in the *Constitution* as midshipman, when she captured the *Java*. He was a gentleman of polished manners, and a faithful and much esteemed officer.

Acting Sailing-Master THOMAS BROWNELL, was attached to the *Ariel* during the fight, and performed his duty faithfully. He originated in Rhode Island, and went to Erie as master's mate, and was there promoted to sailing-master, and in the following year commanded a schooner, on the lake. He was an active, enterprising officer. He received his warrant from the secretary of the navy, October, 1840, and commission as lieutenant 1843; after which he was placed on the retired list, and he now resides in Newport.

OFFICERS OF THE BRIG SOMERS.

Sailing-Master THOMAS C. ALMY of Rhode Island, was of Quaker parentage. Early he commenced the life of a sailor, and at the age of 21 was commander of a ship. He was stationed in the flotilla at Newport, and was sent to Erie in charge of a gang of sailors. He commanded the *Somers* in the action on the lake. Almy was an active, efficient officer, and much esteemed by his brother officers. He died at Erie in December, 1813, three months after the action, of pneumonia.

Mid. DAVID O. NICHOLS, on board the *Somers*; appointed 1812; resigned 1814.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOONER PORCUPINE.

Acting Master GEORGE SENAT of New Orleans, of French extraction. He commanded the schooner *Porcupine*, a vessel that lagged astern, being a dull sailer. In the autumn of 1814, after returning from Croghan's expedition at Mackinac, he became involved in a duel with Sailing-Master McDonald, and was killed. His commission as lieutenant arrived in Erie the day after.

OFFICERS OF THE SLOOP TRIPPE.

THOMAS HOLDUP (STEVENS), was a native of South Carolina, and was an inmate and pupil of the orphan asylum in Charleston. Gen. Stevens of Charleston, on seeing him in that institution, took a deep

interest in his welfare, and obtained a warrant for him as midshipman in 1809, and six years after (1815), added, by legislative enactment, the name of Stevens to that of Holdup. Hence in tracing out his career by the naval registers, it is necessary to look for *Thomas Holdup*, for an account of his early services, and *Thomas H. Stevens*, for his later services.

In 1812 he was stationed on board the *John Adams* in Brooklyn, and volunteered with the other officers and the crew, in September, for lake service, and marched from Albany to Buffalo. In December following, he accompanied a party who crossed the Niagara, at Black Rock, in the night, to storm a battery on the opposite shore, in which he behaved in a gallant manner, and received a canister ball through the right hand which impaired its use for life. He was soon after promoted to an acting lieutenant. In April following he took charge of a gang of seamen and proceeded to Erie, a distance of 100 miles, and was actively employed there until August, in fitting and rigging the squadron. In the action on the 10th of September, he commanded the sloop *Trippe*, and brought up the rear of Perry's line, and passing ahead of the *Porcupine* and *Tigress* fought bravely against the rear of the enemy's line; and when their large vessels had struck their colors and two of the small vessels in the rear attempted to escape, Holdup and Champlin pursued them four or five miles, and, by constant firing, conquered and brought them back.

During the following summer, 1814, he sailed as first lieutenant of the *Niagara*, under Sinclair, to Mackinac, and in the autumn was selected by Perry to accompany him in the *Java*, but he had married and remained in Connecticut a year, on leave of absence. He subsequently commanded different vessels, was promoted to master commandant March, 1825, and post captain January, 1836. He died suddenly while in command of the *Washington* navy yard, January, 1841. He left several children, among whom were Thomas H. Stevens, Jr., who was made midshipman in 1842, and behaved most gallantly in the action at Port Royal.

Capt. T. H. Stevens was the very soul of chivalry, generous, high-minded, gallant and heroic. He had a manly tone of voice, which he liked to make audible in the social circle, being a loud and free talker. His literary talents were of a high order for his years, and his loss to the navy was much lamented. His widow, who was a Miss Sage, died soon after him. The inducements held out to Mr. Holdup to adopt the name of Stevens, proved unreal, the general lived to see his fortune exhausted.

Mid. JAMES BLISS was on board the sloop *Trippe*. He was appointed in 1809, and died at Erie, of fever, February 1, 1814.

The only surviving commissioned officer is Usher Parsons. The only surviving warrant officers are Stephen Champlin, J. B. Montgomery, Hugh N. Page and Thomas Brownell, and the only surviving commander of the squadron is Stephen Champlin of Buffalo.

Congress passed a vote of thanks to the officers and crews of the squadron, and awarded a gold medal to the two senior officers, Perry and Elliot, and to the commissioned officers a silver medal, and a sword to the midshipmen, sailing-masters, marine officers, master's mates, pursers and chaplains.

RECORDS OF FALMOUTH (NOW PORTLAND), ME.

[Continued from vol. xvi, page 320.]

*Intentions of Marriage, from the Records of the Town of Falmouth.
Alphabetically arranged.*

Maxwell Patrick with Mary Simonton, Nov. 4, 1741. Merrill Richard with Priscilla Merrill, Oct. 24, 1742. McLellan Alexander with Ann Ross, Feb. 6, 1743. Merrill Israel with Abi Cawley, Aug. 20, 1743. Miller James with Mary Gray of Berwick, Dec. 7, 1743. Morse Anthony with Hannah Merrill, Feb. 26, 1744. Merrill Joseph with Abigail Blacke, Feb. 23, 1745. Maxwell Francis with Eleanor Porterfield, April 13, 1746. Miller James of Scarboro with Eliz. Smith of Fal., Aug. 3, 1746. McCausland James with Mary Poor, July 3, 1746. McCausland Henry with Eliz. Wyman, July 3, 1749. Mains John of Biddeford with Elinor Johnson, Nov. 25, 1748. Mustard John of Topsham with Sarah Jackson of Fal., Aug. 24, 1749. Mead James with Dorcas Done, Oct. 29, 1749. Mayo Gamaliel with Sarah Cole, Nov. 11, 1749. Manchester Stephen with Sea-fair Mayberry, Dec. 3, 1749. Moody Enoch with Ann Weeks, July 21, 1750. Maxwell Wm. with Isabel McFarland of Biddeford, April 23, 1751. Moreton Thomas with Rachel Elwell, May 9, 1751. Merrill John Jr. with Bethiah Wyman, Aug. 17, 1751. Matthews Samuel of New Marblehead with Eliz Roberts of Fal., Oct 3, 1751. Merrill Benj. Mr., with Mrs. Sarah Brown of N. Yar. Motley John with Kerinhappuck Hicks (never married Motley but married Brackett), Dec. 22, 1752. Mosely Thomas Senior with Sarah Sweetser (married June 14), Jan. 19, 1753. Merrill James B. with Abigail Brackett, June 29, 1753. McIntire Henry with Sarah Burnell (married Oct. 25), June 30, 1753. Maxfield Mr. Wm. with Susannah Webb of New Marblehead, Nov. 4, 1753. Morse Jonathan with Sarah Sawyer, March 2, 1754. Moreton John Jr. with Patience Thompson (married Jan. 19, 1763), Dec. 18, 1762. Motley John with Lydia Libby, July 2, 1754. Moody Daniel with Eliz. Chapman, Aug. 30, 1754. Morse Jonathan Jr. with Experience Paine, Nov. 23, 1754. Myer Conrad with Ruth Ray, Jan. 11, 1755. Mead James with Lettice Mayo, Feb. 27, 1755. Merrill Joshua with Mary Winslow, Nov. 1, 1755. Maybury Richard with Martha Bolton both of New Marblehead, Feb. 21, 1756. Morse Eliphalet Jr. with Martha Mayo of Estham, April 17, 1756. Manchester John of New Marblehead with Comfort Bunker of N. Yarm, June 26, 1756. Miller Hugh with Eliz. Gammon widow (married by Rev. Clark, Aug. 18) July 2, 1756. McLellan James with Mary McLellan of Gorham, July 24, 1756. McClellan James with Abigail McLellan, July 31, 1756. Moody Daniel of Scarboro with Hannah Woodbury of Fal., Feb. 25, 1757. Merserve Clement with Mary Wooster, both of Pearsontown Feb. 25, 1757. Mosely Wm. with Sarah Gooding, Feb 26, 1757. Meserve John of Pearsontown with Mary Yetty of Gorham, March 4, 1757. Merrill Adams with Isabella Titcomb Nov. 19, 1757. McKenney Eleazer with Diana Pebbles, Nov. 21, 1757. McKenny

Jacob of Scarboro with Temperance Jordan, Feb. 4, 1758. Manchester Stephen of New Marblehead with Mary Bayley, March 25, 1758. Merserve James of Pearsontown with Mary Martin of Brunswick, May 6, 1758. Murch Walter of Biddeford with Jerusha Brown of Gorham T., Aug. 4, 1758. Marstin Jasper with Patience Mayo, Sept. 30, 1758. Mosher Jasper with Abigail Frost both of Gorham T., Oct. 9, 1758. Morton Ebenezer with Sarah Whitney, Dec. 27, 1758. Macrumness James of Brunswick with Mary Corbet of Fal., Feb. 15, 1759. Moody Houchin with Dorcas Cocks, March 31, 1759. Mars Dennis of Scarboro with Hannah Sawyer of Fal., April 2, 1759. Mitchell Wm. with Eliz. Clark, April 21, 1759. Merrill Abel with Abigail Knight of Newbury, Sept. 1, 1759. Mitchell Jonathan with Ann Loveit (married Feb. 24, 1760), Dec. 17, 1759. Murch Samuel of Gorham T. with Deborah Amory of Biddeford, Jan. 17, 1760. Man John with Leah Man of N. Yarm., March 29, 1760. Malcom John of Brunswick with Abigail Trundy of Fal., April 26, 1760. Millens Robert with Mary Bolton both of New Marblehead, Nov. 22, 1760. McKenny Jonathan with Ann People, April 21, 1761. Morse Anthony with Susannah Jones, May 12, 1761. Millet Thomas with Eliz. Hill, Aug. 8, 1761. McKenney Henry with Jane People, Sept. 2, 1761. Mitchell John of N. Yarm. with Mary Weston of Fal., Oct. 23, 1761. McDaniel Charles with Priscilla Davis both of Gorham T., Dec. 5, 1761. Maxwell Thomas with Martha McCaight Dec. 24, 1761. Merserve John with Sarah Strout both of Pearson T., Dec. 25, 1761. McDaniel John Jr. of Gorham T. with Joanna Rounds of York, Feb. 25, 1762. McLellan Wm. with Mary Phinney of N. Yarm., May 6, 1762. Mo-Doogle Richard with Mary Patrick, Aug. 21, 1762. McLellan Wm. of Gorham T. with Rebecca Huston of Fal., Nov. 5, 1762. Mayo Whiteford with Hannah Mayo, Dec. 10, 1762. Moody Joshua with Mary Codman (married by Mr. S.), April 5, 1763. Maybery Wm. Jr. with Jane Miller (married by Mr. S.), April 7, 1763. Milk James Jr. with Molly Dearing (married by Mr. S.), Sept. 29, 1763. Morse Jose with Mary Purinton (married by Mr. S.), Nov. 18, 1763. Minot John with Jemimah Bradbury (married by Mr. S.), May 21, 1764. Moore Robert with Eliz. Drawn (married by Mr. S.), June 21, 1764. McLellan Alexander with Margaret Johnson (married by Mr. S.), Oct. 21, 1765. Mann Thomas with Miriam Bayley (married by Mr. S.), Oct. 2, 1766. Martin John with Esther Thomas (married by Mr. S.), Oct. 2, 1766. Merrill Peter with Rebecca Eager (married by Mr. S.), Nov. 26, 1767. Merrill Elias with Betsey Fullerton (married by Mr. S.), March 11, 1784. Moody Wm. with Molly Young (married by Mr. S.), Dec. 11, 1783. Marston Daniel with Nancy Gerrish (married by Mr. S.), Feb. 11, 1781. McDonald Abner with Polly Wiswall (married by Mr. S.), Oct. 7, 1781. McLellan Hugh with Abigail Brown (married by Mr. Brown), March 25, 1783.

Noyes Nathan with Mary York, Nov. 30, 1735. Noyes Josiah with Mary Lunt of Newbury, Oct. 1, 1737. Newman Michael with Eliz. Gwinn, April 8, 1744. Nason Wm. with Mary Hodgkins, Nov. 16, 1744. Noyes Nathan with Mehitabel Bangs of Barnstaple, July 3, 1750. Noyes Samuel with Mary Merrill, Sept. 29, 1750. Noyes Peter with Hannah Merrill, April 23, 1752. Noyes David with Sarah Briggs, March 25, 1758. Nason Richard with Eunice Willson, April

20, 1759. Noyes Zebulon with Jane Lunt Oct. 20, 1759. Neston Isaac with Sarah Small (married May 13, by Mr. S.), April 2, 1760. Newman Thomas with Lidia Thrasher (married Nov. 20, by Mr. S.), Nov. 1, 1760. Noyes Noah with Susannah Jefferds of Wells, Sept. 20, 1761. Northwest John a servant of Capt. Thomas Dailing of Great Britain with Hagar Sanba Cumto a servant of Rev. Thomas Smith, June 12, 1761. Nason Jonathan with Sarah Chick (married Dec. 23), Oct. 2, 1761. Nason Uriah with Bathsheba Patridge, Oct. 16, 1761. Noyes Jos. with Ann Moody (married by Mr. S.), July 28, 1760. Neal John with Eliz. Neal (married by Mr. S.), April 11, 1773. Nowell Zachariah with Eliz. Poland (married by Mr. S.), April, 1781.

Owen John with Margaret Mustard, June 22, 1735. Owen John Jr. with Anna Hodgkins, April 21, 1750. O'Brien Richard with Sarah Crocket, Sept. 1, 1754. Oliver Jonathan with Sarah Mosely, Nov. 2, 1754. Otis James of Scituate with Lucy Cushing of Fal. (married Nov. 19), Sept. 19, 1761. Owen Ebenezer with Abigail Cotton (married by Mr. S.), March 23, 1763.

Palmer Wm. with Hannah Palmer resident in Fal., July 30, 1735. Pennell Thomas with Rachel Riggs, June 14, 1735. Prince servant to Robert Danbury with Ruth servant to James Gooding, May 28, 1737. Peck Thomas with Sarah Whitehead of Boston, July 23, 1737. Porterfield Wm. Jr. with Mary Jameson, Jan. 4, 1738. Proctor Benjamin with Sarah Favor, Aug. 2, 1740. Pennell Clement with Ruth Riggs, Jan. 10, 1742. Proctor John with Mary Tibbets, April 10, 1743. Pote Gamaliel with Mary Irish both of Gorham, Aug. 7, 1743. Pittman Wm. with Abigail Trott, Sept. 4, 1743. Porterfield Patrick with Martha Jameson, Dec. 18, 1743. Plumer Moses of Scarboro with Mary Dyer of Fal., Aug. 26, 1744. Proctor Samuel Jr. with Eliza Johnson, Dec. 2, 1745. Pittman Wm. with Jonnah Nonemy, Sept. 7, 1746. Parker Elisha with Hannah Dyer, July 30, 1748. Proute Jos of Scarboro with Hannah Jordan, Oct. 23, 1748. Pollick Thomas with Deliverance Jordan, Nov. 11, 1749. Proctor Wm. with Charity Lunt, March 31, 1750. Pettingale Benjamin with Abigail Kent of Newbury, Aug. 18, 1750. Pride Joseph with Hannah Knight, Sept. 7, 1751. Pens Richard with Mary Tucker, May 9, 1752. Parker Benjamin Jr. with Tampuson Bootman, Sept. 27, 1752. Prince Ebenezer with Mary Ralph, Aug. 18, 1753. Penigo Ezekial of Boston now resident in Fal. with Ann Wooster, Sept. 4, 1753. Pomroy Richard Jr. with Hannah Ingersoll, Nov. 12, 1753. Pumroy Richard with Hannah Curtis, Feb. 11, 1754. Preble Jedediah Esq. with Mrs. Mehitable Roberts, March 25, 1754. Phinney John Jr. with Rebecca Sawyer both of Gorham, Sept. 27, 1754. Purinton Humphrey Jr. of Georgetown with Thankful Woodbury of Fal., Oct. 26, 1754. Pride Wm. with Phebe Knight, Sept. 27, 1755. Pottinger Arthur with Keziah Haden, Oct. 18, 1755. Pickerin Samuel with Mary Thomas, March 13, 1756. Pote Thomas with Sarah Merrill, Jan. 29, 1757. Parker Nathaniel with Hannah Roberts, Jan. 7, 1758. Pote Greenfield with Jane Grant, Dec. 16, 1758. Pomroy Jos. with Huldah Stubbs of N. Yarm., Nov. 26, 1759. Proctor John with Mary Huston (married Jan. 31), Dec. 29, 1759. Proctor Wm. with Susannah Hall (married Sept. 4), Aug. 16, 1760. Plumer David with Joannah

Mitchell (married Aug. 10), May 30, 1761. Pickerin Samuel with Mary Gilford, Aug. 8, 1761. Parker Ebenezer with Esther Higgins, Sept. 26, 1761. Phinney James with Martha Hamblen both of Gorham (married by E. Freeman, Jan. 13, 1763), Dec. 21, 1762. Pittman James of Marblehead with Mary Walton of Fal., Sept. 4, 1736. Phinney Stephen with Olive Early, Feb. 3, 1760. Pearson Wm. with Maria Bradbury (married by Mr. S.), July 2, 1764. Pettingill Daniel with Hannah Gooding 3d., March 21, 1765. Plumer Moses with Esther Hersey, Sept. 9, 1765. Paine Jonathan with Dorcas Cocks, Feb. 19, 1767. Poland John with Judeth Alley, Sept. 16, 1773. Preble Ebenezer with Dorcas Ilsey (married by Mr. Brown) Oct. 7, 1781.

Quimbee Joseph with Mary Haskell, Sept. 28, 1740.

Roberts Ebenezer Jr. with Mary Kinniam of Gloucester, May 13, 1737. Rundlet Nathaniel with Mary Mitchell, May 13, 1737. Robinson John Jr. with Mehitable Woodbury, Feb. 9, 1738. Rackliff Nelson with Sarah Moody of Newbury, May 13, 1739. Ring Benj. of Georgetown with Lucretia Mills of Fal., April 13, 1740. Riggs Wheeler with Mary Cobb, Aug. 15, 1742. Robards Vincent with Isabella Dyer, March 16, 1745. Robinson David with Rebecca Randall, July 17, 1748. Reed Wm. with Marcy Tuttle, Nov. 27, 1748. Richards Humphrey with Sarah Mayo, Feb. 19, 1749. Richards Humphrey with Sarah Delano, Oct. 1, 1749. Randall Stephen with Deborah Sawyer of Gloucester, Oct. 6, 1750. Ropes John with Sarah Stocker of Newbury, Dec. 8, 1750. Roberts John Jr. with Mehitable Bangs, May, 2, 1752. Riggs Jeremiah Jr. with Nanny Barber, Sept. 29, 1752. Record a negro slave of Lt. Samuel Skillins with Phillis a slave of Mr. James Millers, July 28, 1753. Robenson Samuel with Barbara Sutherland, July 6, 1754. Riddock Peter with Susannah Dolby, Nov. 2, 1754. Robinson Jediah with Eliz. Simonton, Nov. 22, 1754. Rogers Gershom with Esther Mountfort, Feb. 13, 1775. Robenson Charles with Hannah Cushing. Rogers Gershom with Sarah Bangs, June 26, 1756. Rideout Wm. of Georgetown with Mary Blackstone of Fal., Nov. 8, 1756. Ross James with Hannah Dyer, Aug. 27, 1757. Ryan Augustus with Sarah Morse, Dec. 23, 1758. Roberts George with Deborah York, Oct. 20, 1759. Riggs Stephen with Margaret Barber, Nov. 8, 1759. Rolfe Moses with Abigail Jones both of Gorham, Nov. 12, 1759. Randall Stephen with Mercy Dyer, April 25, 1761. Robinson Ebenezer with Mary White, Nov. 27, 1762. Rue John Chevalie resident in Fal. with Lydia Shaney, Jan. 15, 1763. Robinson Robert with Mercy Brown, Jan. 15, 1763. Ross Thomas with Barbara Robinson (by Mr. S.), Dec. 9, 1763. Rand John with Jerusha Bradbury (by Mr. S.), July 17, 1764. Roberts Jos with Ruth White (by Mr. S.), April 12, 1767.

Sawyer Edward with Abigail Pitman, Jan. 1734. Stickney David with Mary Adams, Aug. 18, 1734. Simonton Andrew with Betty Cobb, Oct. 19, 1734. Sawyer Job with Miriam Hanscom, March 2, 1735. Swett John with Hannah Cobb, Jan. 17, 1736. Sawyer Thomas with Mehitable Blake of Hampton, May 28, 1737. Strout Jos with Priscilla Thomas, March 28, 1739. Strout Jos Jr. with Hannah Cobb, May 7, 1739. Stubbs Richard Jr. with Mercy Brown of N. Yar., Oct. 13, 1739.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT TAUNTON, MASS.

[From the Proprietors' Records. Communicated by EDGAR H. REED, Esq.
of Taunton.]

Continued from vol. XVI, page 328.

The names of the children of Richard Stevins: Richard, borne M'ch. 20, 1667 or 8; Nicklos, borne Feb. 23, 1669; Mary, borne June 8, 1673; Thomas, borne Feb. 3, 1674; Tamsin, borne July 3, 1677; Nathanel, borne July 30, 1680.

William Hack, son of Wm. Hack, borne 28 Nov., 1663.

Anna, dr. of Joseph Wilbore, borne 7 May, 1652; Joseph dyed, 27 Aug., 1691; Anna Wilbore married Stephen March, 26 Jan'y, 1691.

The names of the sons and daughters of Thomas Joans: Hana, borne 3 Octo., 1657. Lidea, borne 26 July, 1659. Thomas, borne 4 May, 1662. Joseph, borne 5 May, 1664.

The names of the sons and daughters of William Paull: James, borne 7 April, 1657. John, borne 10 July, 1660. Edward, borne 7 Feb., 1664. Mary, borne 8 Feb., 1667. Sarah, borne 5 July, 1668. Abigail, borne 15 May, 1678.

The names of the children of Thomas Dean: Thomas, borne 1 Feb., 1670; dyed 26 Feb., 1670. Hanah, borne 14 Jan'y, 1671.

The names of the children of Stephen Caswell: Stephen, borne 11 Dec., 1673. Daborah. Joseph, borne 18 May, 1678.

The names of the children of Austen* Cobb: Elizabeth, borne 10 Feb., 1670. Morgen, borne 29 Dec., 1673. Samuell, borne 9 Nov., 1675. Bethia, borne 5 Ap'l., 1678. Mercey, borne 12 Aug., 1680. Abigail, borne 28 May, 1684.

James Walker Jr. married Bershaba Brukes, 23 Dec., 1673. James, son of James, borne 24 Dec., 1674.

John Hall, married Hanna Penyman, 4 Feb., 1667. John, son of John, borne 27 June, 1672. Joseph, son of John, borne 7 Ap'l., 1674. James, son of John, borne 8 Dec., 1675. Benjamin, son of John, borne 6 Dec., 1677. Jacob, son of John, borne 14 Feb., 1680. Hannah, daughter of John, borne 8 Jan., 1682.

John Polard, son of John Polard, borne 20 M'ch., 1675.

Andrew Smith, the names of his children: Andrew Smith, 30 years, dyed 10 April, 1678. Mary, borne 3 Octo., 1675. Samuell, borne 15 May, 1678. Susana, borne 2 Nov., 1680. Andrew, borne 2 Ap'l., 1683. John, borne 23 Aug., 1685. John, dyed 6 Sep., 1685. Martha, borne 20 Oct., 1686. John, borne 3 June, 1689. Joseph, borne 18 Jan., 1691. Benjamin, 4 Feb., 1695.

John, son of Nathaniel Williams, borne 27 Aug., 1675.

Nathanill French married Mary Tisdill, 9 Jan, 1676. Sarah, dr. of Nathanill, b. 4 Octo., 1680.

Nicklos White Jun., married to Ursila Macomber of Marshfield, 9 Dec., 1673. Nicklos, borne 3 Feb., 1675. Mathew, borne 25 Octo.,

* Probably Augustin.

1676. Ephram, borne 8 Feb., 1678. Dorcas, borne 24 Dec., 1680. John, borne 10 Jan., 1685.

Samuel Philips, married to the widow Mary Cob, 15 May, 1676. Mehitabel, dr. Sam., 9 Jan., 1676. Samuell, son of Sam., 29 Aug., 1678.

John Gould, married to Mary Crossman, 21 Aug., 1673. Mary, dr. of John, 19 June, 1674. Hana, dr. of John, 9 Nov., 1677.

Isack Dean, married to Hannah Leanard, 24 Jan., 1677. Alice, dr. of Isack, borne 20 Nov., 1678. Abigail, dr. of Isack, borne 16 Nov., 1680. Hannah, dr. of Isack, borne 24 Ap., 1683. Nathaniel, son of Isack, borne 25 Ap., 1685.

Thomas Gilbert, married at Boston to Anna Black of Milton, 18 Dec., 1676. Hanah, dr. of Thomas, borne 28 Sept., 1677. Sarah and Mary, dr's. Thomas, borne 11 Aug., 1679. Thomas, son of Thomas, borne 11 July, 1681. Nathaniel, son of Thomas, borne 19 July, 1683. Mehitabel, son of Thomas, borne 5 May, 1686. Thomas, son of Thomas, dyed 1 Feb., 1692. Jane Gilbert, the mother of Thomas Gilbert, dyed 1 June, 1691, aged 77 years.

John Cobb, son of John Cobb, borne 31 M'ch., 1678.

The names of the children of John Woodward: John, borne 3 June, 1676. Robert, borne 2 M'ch., 1678. Nathanill, borne 31 July, 1679. Isreall, borne 30 July, 1681. Ebenezer, borne 13 Feb., 1683. Joseph, borne 22 Feb., 1685. Ezekiel, borne 26 Feb., 1687. Mary, borne 26 Feb., 1687. John Woodward Senior, died 10 May, 1688.

William Hoskins, married to Sarah Caswell, 3 July, 1677. Anna, dr. of William borne 14 Feb., 1678. Sarah, dr. of William, borne last day of Aug., 1679. William, son of William, borne 30 June, 1681. Henry, son of William, borne last M'ch., 1683; dyed about 15 Dec., 1683. Henry, son of William, borne 12 Octo., 1686. Josiah son of William, borne 4 Ap'l., 1689. John, son of William, borne 28 Sept., 1690. Jacob, son of William, borne 1 Nov., 1692. Stephen, son of William, borne 2 Sept., 1697.

Edward Rew, dyed 16 July, 1678. Elizabeth Walker, wife of James Walker Sen., dyed 8 July, 1678. James Walker Sen., married to Sarah Rew, 4 Nov., 1678.

Robert Crossman Jr., married to Hanah Brooks, 21 July, 1679. Nathaniell, son of Robt., borne M'ch. 10, 1680. Hannah, dr. of Robt., borne Feb. 11, 1681. A son still born of Robt., Octo. 21, 1683. Elizabeth, dr. of Robt., borne Feb'y 20, 1684. Robert, son of Robt., borne Aug. 27, 1686; dyed Apl. 11, 1687. Seth, borne Octo., 1688. Mehitabell, borne June 1, 1694; dyed Feb. 25, 1695. Another son dead borne, June 4, 1697. Bethia, borne Aug. 1, 1700; dyed Octo. 6, 1794. Aug. 29, 1717 entred.

Johana, dr. of Nathaniel Thayer, borne 13 Dec., 1665.

Isack Negus, married to Hannah Andrews, 7th Aprill, 1679.

Benjamin Leonard, married to Sarah Thrasher, 15 Jan'y, 1678. Sarah, borne 21 May, 1680, Sat. 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Benjamin, borne 25 Jan., 1682. Hannah, borne 8 Nov., 1685. Jerusha, borne 25 June, 1689. Hannah, borne 8 Dec., 1691. Joseph, borne 22 Jan., 1692. Henry, borne 8 Nov., 1695.

Nicholas Stoton, also spelt Stoughton, married to Elizabeth Knap

17 Feb., 1673. Hanah, dr. of Nicholas, borne 4 July, 1679. Samuell, son of Nicholas, borne 28 Octo., 1690.

Joseph Woode, married to Heaster Walker, 1 Jan., 1679.

Richard Godfree Jr., married to Mary Richmond, 1 Jan., 1679. Als, dr. of Richard, borne 20 Aug., 1680. Richard, son of Richard, borne 1 M'ch., 1681. Mary, dr. of Richard, borne 29 May, 1682. Abigail, dr. of Richard, borne 5 Nov., 1684. Joana, dr. of Richard, borne 30 July, 1686. Sarah, dr. of Richard, borne 15 May., 1689. John, son of Richard, borne last day Octo., 1691. Joseph, son of Richard, borne 1 M'ch., 1694 or 5.

Ezra Deane, married to Bethiah Edson of Bridgewater, 17 Dec., 16 . Bethiah, dr. of Ezra, borne 14 Octo., 1677 ; dyed 27 Nov., 1679. Ezra, son of Ezra, borne 14 Octo., 1680. Samuell, son of Ezra, borne 11 Ap'l, 1681 ; dyed 16 Feb., 1682. Seth, son of Ezra, borne 3 June, 1683.

John White, married to Hannah Smith, 24 Feb., 1679. John, son of John, borne 16 Aug., 1681. Hannah, dr. of John, borne 19 April, 1683. Josiah, dr. of John, borne 19 April, 1685. Elizabeth, dr. of John, borne 1 Nov., 1687. Samuel, son of John, borne 3 Aug., 1691. Abigail, dr. of John, borne 17 April, 1694. Susana, dr. of John, borne 27 Sept., 1696.

Israel Thrasher, son of Christopher Thrasher, borne 15 Sept., 1648. Israel Thrasher, married to Mary Caswell, 15 Aug. 1676. Mary, dr. of Israel, borne 7 Aug., 1677.

Henry Hodges, married to Easter Gollup, 17 Dec., 1674. Mary, dr. of Henry, borne 3 Feb., 1675. Easter, dr. of Henry, borne 17 Feb., 1677. William, son of Henry, borne 18 M'ch, 1680. Charity, dr. of Henry, borne 5 Ap'l, 1682.

Samuell Pitts, married to Sarah Bobit, 25 M'ch., 1680. Sarah, dr. of Samuell, borne 10 M'ch, 1681. Mary, dr. of Samuell, borne 10 M'ch, 1683. Samuel, son of Samuell, borne 12 M'ch, 1685. Henry, son of Samuell, borne 13 July, 1687. Abigail, dr. of Samuell, borne 3 Feb., 1689. Petter, son of Samuell, borne 8 Aug., 1692. Ebenzer, son of Samuell, borne 27 Nov., 1694.

Samuel Rider, married to Lidia Tildin of Plimouth in Taunton, by James Walker, Sen., 14 June, 168 .

Richard Haskins of Portsmouth, married to Jane Feuster of Taunton, 2d August, 1686.

Joseph French, the births and deaths of his children. Thomas, borne 12 Dec., 1680 ; dyed 29 Dec., 1680. Ebenezer, borne 27 June, 1682. Nathan, borne 28 June, 1686.

Benjamin Deane, married to Sarah Williams, 6 Jan., 1681. Naomy, dr. of Benjamin, borne 1 Nov., 1681. Naomy, dr. of Benjamin, dyed 6 Jan., 168 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hannah, dr. of Benjamin, borne 26 Dec., 1682. Israell, son of Benjamin, borne Feb. 2, 168 $\frac{3}{4}$. Mary, dr. of Benj. borne June 15, 1687. Damaris, son of Benjamin, borne Sep. 4, 1689. Sarah, dr. of Benjamin, borne Aug. 30, 1692. Elizabeth, dr. of Benj. borne M'ch 22, 169 $\frac{1}{4}$. Mehitabell, dr. of Benjamin, borne June 9, 1697. Benjamin, son of Benjamin, borne July 31, 1699. Ebenezer, son of Benjamin, borne Feb. 24, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$. Lidya, dr. of Benjamin, borne Dec. '1, 1704. Josiah, dr. of Benjamin, borne Octo. 23, 1707 ; dyed M'ch.

Joseph Leonard, married to Mary Black of Milton, 15 Dec., 1679. Mary, dr. of Joseph, borne 2 Octo., 1680. Experiance, dr. of Joseph, borne 18 M'ch, 1682. Joseph, son of Joseph, borne 28 Jan., 1683. Mehitabell, dr. of Joseph, borne 22 Aug., 1685. Edward, son of Joseph, borne 2 Nov., 1688. William, son of Joseph, borne 26 M'ch., 1690. Mary, dr. of Joseph, died 3d June, 1685. Joseph Leonard, Sen., died 19th Octo., 1692.

Edward Cetill, married to Susana Godfree, 10 July, 1682. Mary, dr. of Edw'd, borne 5 Ap'l, 1683.

John Macomber Jr., married Anna Euins, 16 July, 1678. Thomas, borne 30 April, 1679. John, borne 18 M'ch, 1681. William, borne 31 Jan., 1683.

William Witherell Jr., married to Elizabeth Newland, 14 M'ch, 1681.

Anthony Newland, the son of Jeremiah Newland, borne 1 Aug., 1657. Anthony Newland, married to Easter Austin, 6 Dec., 1682. Jeremiah, son of Anthony, borne 26 Feb, 1683. John, son of Anthony, borne 12 Sep., 1686.

Nathaniel Hoar, married to Sarah Wilbore, 2 Feb., 1681. Abigal, dr. of Nathaniel, borne 2 Nov., 1682. Samuell, son of Nathaniel, borne 22 M'ch, 1684. William, son of Nathaniel, borne 19 April 1687. Hannah, dr. of Nathaniel, borne 19 M'ch., 1684. Patience, dr. of Nathaniel, borne 12 Octo., 1693.

Hannah Prisberry, dr. of Joseph Prisberry, borne 1 Octo., 1715.

Walter Morey, married to Martha Cottrill, 17 Jan., 1682.

James Reed, married to Susana Richmond, 18 April, 1683.

Hugh Briggs, married to Martha Euerson of Plimouth, 1 M'ch, 1684. Barshaba, dr. of Hugh, borne 11 Jan., 1683. John, son of Hugh, borne 15 Sept., 1686. Mehitabell, dr. of Hugh, borne 15 July, 1687.

The names of the children of Jeremiah Newland. Anthony, borne 1 Aug., 1657. Elizabeth, borne 18 May, 1659. Susana, borne 15 July, 1664. Jeremiah, borne 8 Feb., 1667. John, borne 25 M'ch, 1669. Mary, borne 17 July, 1671. Benjamin, borne 1 Octo., 1673. Mercy, borne 25 M'ch, 1676. Jeremiah Newland, Sen., dyed 25 July, 1681.

Richard Godfree, Sen., married to the widdow Mary Philips, 26 M'ch, 1684.

Thomas, son of John Bayley, borne 27 Feb., 1683.

Samuel Hall, Jun., married to Abigaill Prat of Plimouth, 3 Jan., 1683. Jonathan, son of Samuel, borne 22 Aug, 1686.

The names of the children of Thomas Leonard: Mary, borne 2 Aug., 1663. Thomas, borne 22 Jan., 1665. John, borne 18 May, 1668. Goarg, borne 18 April, 1671. Samuell, borne 1 Feb., 1673. Elkanah, borne 15 May, 1677. James, borne 17 Dec., 1679. James, dyed 8 May, 1682. A daughter still born, 10 April, 1681. Seth, borne 28 April, 1682; dyed 2 Nov., 1682. Phebe, borne 3d M'ch, 1684; dyed 15 July, 1685. Elizabeth, borne 15 July, 1686.

Edward Bobit, married Abigal Tisdill, 1 Feb., 1683. Edward, son of Edward, borne 14 Feb., 1684.

NEW PROBATE FORMS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The General Statutes of Massachusetts as revised and passed in 1859, provide (chap. 117, section 19), that the several Judges of the Probate Courts, "shall, from time to time, make rules for regulating the practice, and conducting the business of their courts, in all cases not expressly provided for by law, and shall return a statement of their rules and course of proceedings to the Supreme Judicial Court, as soon as conveniently may be after making the same," and that "the Supreme Judicial Court may alter and amend the same, and make other and further rules, from time to time, for regulating the proceedings in the Probate Courts as it deems necessary, in order to secure regularity and uniformity in the proceedings."

Under this law, Hon. John Wells of Chicopee, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for the County of Hampden, and Hon. William A. Richardson of Lowell, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Middlesex, the latter of whom had been one of the Commissioners for revising the Statutes, were appointed by the Judges of Probate, a committee to frame proper forms for proceedings in those Courts. They drew up certain forms, which were submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court, and approved January 1862.

We have some of those forms before us, and consider them great improvements upon those previously in use. While they attain with more certainty the object for which they are framed, that is, the transmission of property by inheritance to those who are justly entitled to it, they at the same time will be of great service to the genealogist.

The Petitions for Probate of Wills, and letters testamentary, or of Administration have these improvements. They give the exact date of death, and the names and residences of the next of kin, often embracing grandchildren, who are next of kin in right of their parents. This directs to the residence of many persons scattered sometimes through many different States, which it would be otherwise impossible to follow. They give also the names of the husbands of married women, by which you can trace out the identity of females, which is always very difficult.

The Petition for Guardianship of Minors, gives the exact date of the minor's birth, his or her parentage, and the next of kin, if parents are dead.

The Petition for Adoption and change of name of children, gives the place and date of birth, and the parentage of the child to be adopted.

The Petition for Change of Name gives the place and date of birth and the previous places of residence of the petitioner, so as to establish his identity, which is very important in after years.

These are the points of chief interest to the genealogist; but in other respects also these forms are a great improvement upon those previously used, and we would recommend them as models to those entrusted with the preparation of such forms in other states.

MASON FAMILY.

Some of the Descendants of Major John Mason, the Conqueror of the Pequots.

[Com. by HON. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, LL. D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.]

Continued from vol. xv., page 320.

V Gen., 205. DOROTHY MASON, m. 10 Jan., 1750, Joseph Marsh, b. 12 Jan., 1727, at Lebanon, son of Joseph Marsh and Mercy Durkee of Lebanon, Conn.; they settled at Lebanon, and about 1774, removed to Hartford, Vt., where he was the first lieutenant governor of the state, and was for several years judge of the county court; he d. 9 Feb., 1811. Their children were: (262) *Lydia*, b. 5 Nov., 1750, at L.; m. *Josiah Rockwell* of L. and had six sons and 3 dau.: Lathrop, Asabel, Daniel, Joseph, Erastus, Jabez, Lydia, Olarissa and Rhoda. (263) *Dorothy*, b. 20 April, 1752, at L.; m. Eliphalet Bill, and had 5 sons and 4 dau.: Benajah; Eliphalet; Mason, who m. his first cousin Rhoda Pitkin, and was a physician; Roswell; Noadiah; Mary who m. her first cousin Thomas White Pitkin; Dorothy; Elizabeth and Almira. (264) *Rhoda*, b. 20 July, 1754, at L.; m. Thomas White Pitkin, son of Thomas Pitkin and Martha White, and removed to Vermont where he d., 1785. She had by him 6 children: 1, *Thomas White*, b. 1772; who m. his first cousin Mary Bill, dau. of Dorothy Marsh (263) and Eliphalet Bill and was living in 1860. 2, *Rhoda*, b. 1774; m. her first cousin Dr. Mason Bill; and d. 1858. 3, *Rebecca*. 4, *Ruth*. 5, *Samuel*, m. Elizabeth Hamlin, step dau. of Robert Ellis of Saratoga Springs; and was a physician; and settled at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and removed to Saratoga Springs, where he d. March, 1823, and she d. some few years later. They had 6 children: Erasmus Darwin, b. 1808, m. Frances Wilcox, and d. Oct., 1860, at S. S., and had a family; Caroline b. 1810, m. James Slocum, and d. s. p.; Pamela, b. 1812, m. the same James Slocum and settled at Brownsville, Pa.; Samuel who was post master at Saratoga Springs, and d. unm.; Elizabeth, who d. unm.; Lucy, b. 1823 (posthumous) and d. unm. 6, *Lucy*, b. 8 Feb., 1784; m. Robert Ellis, Junior, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., who d. there. She had by him two sons: Robert and Timothy Pitkin. She then m. Joseph Bishop Abrams; and had by him two dau.: Lucy Ellis, who m., 1859, James Sanford, merchant of Mobile; and Mary Pitkin, who m. — Stevens, and was living at Philadelphia in 1860. After the death of her first husband, Rhoda (Marsh) Pitkin m. Rev. Thomas Gross, and had by him two sons. 7, *Pitkin*, a physician living at Kingston, C. W., in 1860. And 8, *Horace*, who d. unm. (265) *Joseph*, b. 1 Jan., 1757, at L.; m. Erepta Weld, and settled at Hartford, Vt., where he d. 16 April, 1837; and she d. 5 Sept., 1843, aged 83 years. They had two children: 1, *Gratia*, b. about 1785; d. 25 April, 1858, unm. 2, *Mary*, who m. Ira Hazen of Hartford, Vt., and had 6 children: Asa, who m. Clementine Porter; Louisa, who m. John Paul, and d. 1854; Susan J. who m. Francis Boardman of Newport, N. H.; Joseph M., b. 1830, d. 1855, unm.;

Ellen, b. 1830; and Walter, b. 1835. (266) *Mary*, b. 8 Feb., 1759, at L.; m. her 2d cousin, *Elijah Mason* (191), eldest son of Peleg Sanford Mason (95) and Mary Stanton. (267) *Daniel*, b. 2 Jan., 1761, at L.; m. Marion Harper, and settled at Hartford, Vt., where he d. 11 Dec., 1829; and she d. 18 March, 1851. They had 8 ch.: 1, *Roswell*, a lawyer at Steubenville, O., in 1860. 2, *James*, b. 19 July, 1794, at H., grad. at Dartmouth, 1817, and was congregational clergyman and D. D.; he m. 14 Oct., 1824, Lucia Wheelock, dau. of John Wheelock of Hanover, who d. 18 Aug., 1828; he was professor in Hampden Sidney College and President of the University of Vermont. He had by her 2 ch.: Sidney, grad. at University of Vt., and was President of the University of Oregon, 1860; and James, grad. at U. of Vt.; was Superintendent of Public Instruction at the Sandwich Islands, where he d. 1858. President *James Marsh* then m. 7 Jan., 1835, Laura Wheelock his first wife's sister, who d. 15 Aug., 1838; and he d. 3 July, 1842; and had by her one son: Joseph, b. 1838, a teacher in Canada in 1860. 3, *Percy*, b. about 1797, d. 1844, unm. 4, *Leonard*, grad. at Dartmouth, 1827, where he received the degree of M. D., 1832; m. Mary Foote of Burlington, Vt., and in 1860, was Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the U. of Vt.; and had a family. 5, *Louisa*, m. George Udal of Hartford, Vt.; and had a family. 6, *Arabella*, m. Chauncey Goodrich of Burlington, and left two daughters. 7, *Emely*, m. Thomas Read of Colchester, Vt.; and had a family. And 8, *Daniel*, m. Lucinda Hall of Hartford, Vt.; she d. and he was in Wisconsin in 1860; and had several children. (268) *Roswell*, b. 25 March, 1763, at L.; d. 30 June, 1784, unm. (269) *Charles*, b. 10 July, 1765, at L.; grad. at Dartmouth, 1786, and was a lawyer and LL. D.; he m. 1789, Anne Collins, b. 17 May, 1768, at Litchfield, Conn., second dau. of John Collins and Lydia Buel and grand dau. of Rev. Timothy Collins the first minister of L. and Elizabeth Hyde his wife; they settled at Woodstock, Vt., where he was U. S. Attorney, Member of Congress, and was a trustee of Dartmouth College for 40 years. He had by her 2 ch.: 1, *Charles*, b. 1790, at W., grad. at Dartmouth, 1813; m. 24 Nov., 1816, his second cousin Mary Leonard, b. 3 Dec., 1795, at Granville, N. Y., fourth dau. of Timothy Leonard and Mary Baldwin of Lansingburgh; she d. 21 Dec., 1817, s. p.; and he d. July, 1818, near Louisville, Ky. 2, *Anna*, b. 10 June, 1793, at W.; m. 4 June, 1816, Dr. John Burwell a physician of W., who d. 1846; and she d. 1855; and had one child: Mary Leonard, b. about 1820, who d. 1841, unm. *Hon. Charles Marsh, LL. D.*, then m. 3 June, 1798, Mrs. Susan (Perkins) Arnold, b. 9 Oct., 1776, at Plainfield, Conn., dau. of Dr. Elisha Perkins and Sarah Douglas of P., and wid. of Josias Lyndon Arnold, Esq., of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; he d. 11 Jan., 1849 at W., where she d. 3 Jan., 1853. He had by her 5 children. 3, *Lyndon Arnold*, b. 1799 at W., grad. at Dartmouth, 1819, and was a lawyer; m. 5 Nov., 1829, Lucy Gay Swan, dau. of Benjamin Swan and Lucy Gay of W., where they were living 1860; and had one child: Benjamin Swan, b. 1830, at W., grad. 1849 at Dartmouth College. 4, *George Perkins*, b. 15 March, 1801, at W.; grad. 1820, at Dartmouth College, and was a lawyer; m. 10 April, 1828, Harriet Buel, dau. of Ozias Buel of Burlington, Vt., they settled at Burlington, where he was 4 times

elected to Congress, and in 1849 was U. S. Minister to Constantinople; she d. and he had by her 2 children: Charles, who d. in childhood; and George Ozias, b. 24 Aug., 1832, a lawyer at New York in 1860. *Hon. George Perkins Marsh*, then m. Caroline Crain of Berkley, Mass. [He is now (1862) U. S. Minister to Turin.] 5, *Joseph*, b. 16 April, 1807, at W.; received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth, 1830, and was a physician, and settled at Burlington, where he was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the U. of Vt., and d. 7 Nov., 1841, unm. 6, *Sarah Burrill*, b. 5 June, 1809, at W.; m. 1 Oct., 1828, Wyllis Lyman of Hartford, removed to Burlington, Vt., where she d. 1 Sept., 1841; and had 4 children: two d. in infancy; Wyllis, b. 4 April, 1830, a lawyer at New York in 1860; and Susan Marsh, b. 19 Oct., 1831; m. 1852, George F. Edmonds, lawyer of Burlington and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Vermont, And 7, *Charles*, b. 1821, living at Woodstock 1860, unm. (270) *Roger*, b. 17 Aug., 1767, at L.; m. Mary Chapman, b. 5 Oct., 1773, at East Haddam, dau. of Timothy Chapman and Sarah Fuller of E. H.; they settled at Hartford, Vt.; and had 4 children: 1, *Levi*, who went west and d. unm. 2, *Charles Chapman*, grad. at Dartmouth in 1828, and was a lawyer at New York in 1860. 3, *Edward Warren*, grad. at U. of Vt. in 1836, and was a lawyer at New York in 1860. And 4. *Franklin*, who was a successful merchant at New York, and d. 1855; (271) *Parthenia*, b. 3 Nov., 1769, at L.; m. Elijah Brainard; and had 9 children: Nancy; Parthenia; Lavinia; Mary; Susan; Henry; William; Columbus; and Joseph. (272) *William*, b. 1 Oct., 1772, at L.; m. Sarah Marshall, who d. s. p.; and he was living at Paulet, Vt., in 1860, s. p. (273) *Elizabeth*, b. 18 April, 1776 at Hartford, Vt., m. Robert Ham; and had 3 children: 1, *Ida*. 2, *Sylvia*, who m. 1st James Snow of H., who d. s. p.; and 2d James Benson of South Royalton, Vt. 3, *Oral*, who d. unm.

ADDENDA.

J. Hammond Trumbull has given me the name of the first wife of Major Samuel Mason; and furnishes me with evidence that Elizabeth the youngest dau. of Major John Mason was the first wife of Major James Fitch; and that the clerk at Stonington was incorrect in stating that Hezekiah Mason was a son of the *second* wife of Daniel Mason. This, with information from other sources and a memorandum I have of the children of Major James Fitch, &c., enables me to make, to my notes of the *Mason family*, the following addenda and corrections.

1. *Major Samuel Mason* (No. 1) m. June, 1670, Judith Smith of Hingham, Mass. (2 *N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg.*, 253). And he brought her home to Stonington, 22 June, 1670; and he had by her, two dau. (who died in childhood) in addition to the children mentioned before (*Miner's Diary*).

2. *Hezekiah Mason*, b. 3 May, 1676, at Roxbury, was a son of Margaret Denison, the first wife of Daniel Mason (No. 6) who was sent to her mother's at Roxbury, to be delivered, in March, 1676 (2 *Col. Rec. of Conn.*, 418). Daniel Mason's first wife died, and was

buried at Stonington, 13 May, 1678 (*Miner's Diary*). Rebecca Hobart was therefore the *second* wife of Daniel Mason.

8. *Elisabeth Mason* (No. 7) b. Aug., 1654, at S.; m. Jan., 1676, Major James Fitch, b. 2 Aug., 1649, at Saybrook, eldest son of Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Norwich, by his first wife Abigail Whitfield, they settled at Norwich, where he was elected one of the assistants of the Colony of Conn. in 1681; and where she d. 8 Oct., 1684. He had by her 4 children: 1, *James*, b. Jan., 1678; died when a week old. 2, *James* 2^d, b. June, 1679, died early and unm. 3, *Jedediah*, b. 17 April, 1681; who was living at Nantucket in 1736. And 4 *Samuel*, b. 12 July, 1783; who m. Mary —, and removed to Maidenhead, N. J., where he died previous to 1736, and she was living at Flushing, N. Y., in 1736; and they had 7 children, James, Samuel, and Sarah, who were then living at Maidenhead; and Mary, John, Esther and Elizabeth, who were then living with their mother at Flushing.

After the death of his first wife, Major James Fitch removed to Canterbury, Conn., and m. 8 May, 1687, Mrs. Alice (Bradford) Adams, dau. of Major William Bradford of Plymouth, and his first wife Alice Richards; and grand dau. of Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower, and his second wife Mrs. Alice Southworth. She was the wid. of Rev. William Adams, minister of Dedham, Mass., who d. 17 Aug., 1785, and was the mother of Elizabeth Adams the wife of Rev. Samuel Whiting the first minister of Windham (see No. 14). Major James Fitch d. 10 Nov., 1727, at Canterbury. By his second wife he had 8 children: *Abigail*, b. 22 Feb, 1688; *Ebenezer*, b. 10 Jan., 1690; *Daniel*, b. Feb., 1693; *John*, b. 1695; *Bridget*, b. 1697; *Jerusha*, b. 1699; *William*, b. 1701; and *Jabez*, b. 1703.

I was wrong in supposing that Ebenezer Fitch d. 29 May, 1755, grandson of Nathan Fitch (No. 64), was the President of Williams College, as that Ebenezer Fitch was born a year too early. President Fitch removed to Bloomfield, N. Y., where d. 21 March, 1833, aged 77, as Allen states. He should have said in his 77 year; for for President Fitch was b. 26 Sept., 1756. He was a son of Dr. Jabez Fitch and Lydia Huntington of Canterbury, and grandson of Col. Jabez Fitch above named, who was b. 1703, youngest son of Major James Fitch, by his last wife, Alice (Bradford) Adams.

4. I have also become satisfied that Capt. John Mason (No. 3) m. *Abigail Fitch*, b. 5 Aug., 1650, at Saybrook, the eldest sister of Major James Fitch; though I have not been able to find any conclusive evidence of the fact.

5. The name of Major Mason's first wife, to whom he was m. July July, 1639, was Anne Peck. From the statement of Savage, I think Major John Mason had, by his first wife, a daughter named Judith, who m. 17 June, 1658, John Bissell of Windsor, who afterwards removed to Lebanon, and they had 8 children: 1, *Mary*, b. 1659; 2, *John*, b. 4 May 1661; 3, *Daniel*, b. 1663; 4, *Dorothy*, b. 1665; 5, *Josiah*, b. 1670; 6, *Hezekiah*, b. 1673; 7, *Anna*, b. 1675; and 8, *Jeremiah*, b. 1677. (*See 1 Sav. Dic.*, 187.)

Saratoga Springs, 30 March, 1861.

THE ROGERS GENEALOGY AND THE CANDLER MANUSCRIPT.*

[Communicated by JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Esq.]

In my *Life, &c., of John Rogers the Martyr*, recently published in London by Messrs. Longman & Co., I have discussed at length the assumed connection of the Rogers families of New England with him, through his alleged son and grandson—Richard Rogers of Wethersfield and John Rogers of Dedham—and shown, I think, conclusively, the entire fallacy of the claims so pertinaciously urged during the last few years. My investigations have been of the most careful and thorough character, and I am satisfied that there is little, if any, more to be learned on the subject from responsible sources at present accessible. Tracing my own descent distinctly from John Rogers of Dedham (the name being preserved to my maternal grandmother), I have felt the disappointment as keenly as any of the thousands of my countrymen at home, with whom, in common, I have always heretofore indulged the agreeable delusion; and they may rest assured that I spared no pains to establish, as a fact, what I was finally compelled to pronounce, under the overwhelming weight of evidence, an utterly baseless fiction.

In the progress of that work, I necessarily collected a mass of information respecting various branches and members of the great Rogers family, and have since been pursuing my researches especially in reference to the history of John Rogers of Dedham and his immediate connections. The man himself was worthy of a more extended biography than has ever been written of him, and was also of still greater importance, as being the direct ancestor of so many of the American families of his name.

In the prosecution of these special researches, I have recently fallen upon a series of remarkable blunders, hitherto received as authentic statements, of a character so serious, considering their origin and the manner in which they have been perpetuated, that I feel justified in resolving upon their public exposure at once, instead of delaying until I may finally use the materials I am now collecting in another manner. That the strictest accuracy, in all genealogical statements, can not be too strongly insisted upon, is an axiom, the importance of which I need not discuss. The variation in a single name or date will often invalidate, or involve in inextricable confusion, an entire pedigree. It is sad, then, and as unaccountable as it is sad, to find now that a series of serious discrepancies in the Rogers pedigrees, as at present recognized, owe their origin to what can only be regarded as sheer carelessness in a man whose very name was, and ought to be, a sufficient guarantee for the correctness of any statement to which it is attached.

* This article was forwarded for the *Register* in February last to a gentleman in this city, but failed to reach us. Mr. Chester having heard nothing from his article last August, sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the Historic-Genealogical Society a second copy, which reached us in September but too late for insertion in the October number.—Ed.

In my Life of the Martyr, I refer only casually to what is known as the "Candler MS." in the British Museum; its contents, so far as the Rogers pedigree is concerned, being necessary for my purpose only as they tended to confirm my position relative to the absence of any connection between the Martyr and Richard and John Rogers of Wethersfield and Dedham. A recent more careful examination of it leads me to concur in the universal opinion of the best antiquarians, that it is a document of great value, and that full reliance is to be placed upon its statements. The known character and habits of Candler alone render him a safe authority, and another fact is also important, viz: that his volume is not a general collection of indiscriminate pedigrees, but is confined to those families living in his immediate vicinity, and with which he was more or less intimately connected and associated. He was not only the contemporary of those whose history he thus recorded, but they were always his personal friends, and not unfrequently his relatives. He possessed, therefore, every facility for ensuring accuracy in his details, and it is remarkable that in this portion of his work, he confined himself almost exclusively to his contemporaries and their descendants, very rarely going back more than a generation or two—as, for instance, he commences the Rogers pedigree with Richard and John of Wethersfield and Dedham—(both living in his time, although he survived both many years), simply giving them a common ancestor in "Rogers, of the North of England." It may also be said that, in other instances, pedigrees, otherwise legally established, are found to agree strictly with those in his volume. His entries are often indistinct, and sometimes can not be readily reconciled; but a careful study of his system—and it certainly requires a careful study—will enable one generally to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

Regarding the Candler MS. therefore, as authentic testimony—and, I repeat, it is so regarded by the best antiquarians in England—I may now say that, if any additional proofs or arguments were wanted, after those I have adduced in my Life of the Martyr, that Richard Rogers of Wethersfield and John Rogers of Dedham were *not* descendants of the Martyr, the question would be forever set at rest by the pedigree therein contained; for Candler unmistakably represent them as *brothers*, and as boy or man, he knew them both. Now, John Rogers of Dedham died in 1636, at the age of sixty-five, which would establish his birth at about the year 1571, sixteen years after the Martyr's death. If, therefore, this fraternal relation existed the theory that Richard was a son of the Martyr is necessarily exploded. If, on the other hand, Candler is repudiated, I fall back upon the other facts and arguments presented in my volume, and in addition, defy the production of a solitary tangible proof, of any sort, that John of Dedham, as is alleged, was a grandson of the Martyr. It is to be hoped that we shall all acquiesce quietly in the certainty that we have hitherto been laboring under a delusion—an agreeable one, I admit, but still a delusion—and be content with tracing our origin to our somewhat less illustrious ancestor, whose memory, however, is still revered, and whose name is still perpetuated as "the famous preacher of Dedham."

To return to the primary object of this communication, I must

direct your attention to a paper published in the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, vol. x, 3d series (1849), commencing on page 147, and which was presented to that society two years previously. It relates chiefly to the genealogy of the early Suffolk emigrants, and is founded almost entirely upon the facts furnished by the Candler MS., the value of which is there attested by the distinguished author of the paper—the late Rev. Joseph Hunter, one of the most eminent of the English antiquarians, and one whose statements are usually, and very properly received as authoritative. Indeed, the article is professedly a synopsis of that MS., so far as it applies to the families to which it refers.

Relying upon the well known character and antecedents of Mr. Hunter, not only as a general antiquarian, but as having passed almost his whole life officially among old English records, both public and private, not a suspicion ever arose that the valuable details he thus furnished, might possibly lack the important element of correctness, and the statements thus made were unhesitatingly adopted as the basis of certain family pedigrees now recognized as authentic. As I propose to confine myself at present to a single pedigree—that of the Rogers family—I may say that the author of the elaborate, laborious and valuable statements concerning that family, published in the *Historical and Genealogical Register*, commencing in the number for April, 1851 (vol. v, p. 105), evidently depended entirely upon Mr. Hunter's paper for several of the items in the earlier portions of that pedigree. I have no hesitation in assuming this to be the case, because Mr. Hunter was the first to publish some of them to the world, and because they are to be found nowhere else than in the Candler MS., whence Mr. Hunter confessedly obtained them.

Relying, like every one else, upon the reputation of Mr. Hunter, until very recently, no suspicion of their possible inaccuracy was entertained by myself. An experience of several years in similar researches, and the frequent detection of similar errors, had led me, however, to the conclusion never to trust any statement of the sort at second-hand, when I could have access to the original authority; and so, in pursuit of every item of information bearing upon the history of John Rogers of Dedham, I sat down to a careful examination of the Candler MS. itself. The results I propose now to give, in order that the necessary corrections may be made in the pedigrees at home. While I have no excuses to make for Mr. Hunter, I shall neither utter any reproaches on account of his numerous inaccuracies. It is, perhaps, due to his memory, to suggest the probability that his eye ran over the pages of the MS. very hastily, and that he merely gathered the items embraced in the paper referred to, *currente calamo*, while his real object was the accomplishment of some other purpose. It is clearly apparent that whenever a difficulty arose respecting an entry, he jumped at a conclusion, instead of studying the matter attentively, and being guided by a previously acquired knowledge of Candler's system. For his palpable mistakes in *names*, there can be no excuse whatever, for Candler's writing is quite legible when compared with the usual chirography of his time. It is to be regretted that the errors were committed, and have been so long perpetuated; but I have great pleasure in now correcting them, and in presenting to the mem-

bers of the Rogers family the *real* statements of the Candler MS., the only reliable authority yet discovered on the genealogical points in question.

Referring to Mr. Hunter's paper itself, in the *Mass. Historical Society's Collections*, I will notice them in consecutive order. They will also be readily found in the article in the *Register* already referred to.

Error I (p. 163).—Speaking of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, s. of Rev. Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, who removed to New England, Mr. Hunter says: "Candler has preserved his wife's name—Sarah, dau. of John Everard, citizen of London." Now, the MS. unmistakably represents Sarah Everard as the second wife of Daniel Rogers, brother of Ezekiel, by whom she had four children—Hannah, who m. Roger Cockington; Samuel, lecturer at Cree Church, London; and Mary and Margaret, who, both d. without issue—her husband having had a s. Daniel by his first wife, Margaret Bishop.

Error II (p. 164).—Speaking of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, Mr. Hunter says: "Candler informs us that he was thrice married. The family of the first wife is not named; the second was Elizabeth Gold, wid. of Jno. Hawes; and the 3^d Dorothy Stanton, wid. of Rich^d Wiseman of Wigborough in Essex." The MS., in the Rogers pedigree, says, plainly enough, that the name of the second wife was Elizabeth GALE. If there was room for any doubt in the chirography in this instance, which there is not, it would be thoroughly removed by an entry on another page (fol. 164), where the marriage of "Elizabeth Hawes, only dau. of John Hawes, by his wife Eliz. Gale, 2^d wife of John Rogers," is recorded, and where it is impossible to mistake the letters, and to which entry Mr. Hunter also refers.

Error III (p. 164).—Mr. Hunter says: "Candler speaks only of one son and one daughter [of John Rogers of Dedham]. The daughter married Jno. Hudson, rector of Capel, &c." The entry from which Mr. Hunter quotes is found in the Hudson and not the Rogers pedigree (fol. 227, b.), and gives the *name* of the daughter—"Mary." Its omission by Mr. Hunter is equivalent to an error.

Error IV (p. 164).—Mr. Hunter says: "The only son of John Rogers [of Dedham] of whom Candler speaks * * * was Nathaniel Rogers, a son of Elizabeth Gold, the 2^d wife." In the MS., the usual connecting lines are distinctly drawn to indicate that Nathaniel was the issue of the *first* wife; but, if this were not sufficient to establish the maternity, Candler carefully added to his description of the second wife, Elizabeth Gale, the words—"she had no issue;" while he also described Dorothy Stanton as "the third wife of John Rogers, by whom he had no issue." How Mr. Hunter could have overlooked both the connecting lines and the positive declaration of Candler is utterly unaccountable. This error is highly important, as the descendants of John Rogers of Dedham can no longer claim as their great ancestress Elizabeth Gale *alias* Gold, but must seek her in some other lady, yet nameless, who was his *first* wife.

Error V (p. 165). Speaking of the children of Nathaniel Rogers, the New England pioneer, Mr. Hunter says: "Candler, writing about 1660 [the MS. gives the exact date—1656], mentions four sons—John, Nathaniel, Samuel and Timothy—but gives no more than the names. It seems, also, that there was a daughter, married to Wil-

liam *Hobert*, who may be the William *Hubbard* who took his freedom May 2d, 1638.** Mr. Savage adds the following note: "*Margaret*, daughter of Nathaniel Rogers, married William Hubbard, the historian, H. C., 1642." Mr. Hunter derived this information about the daughter whose name also he omits, from an entry in the Knapp pedigree (fol. 165), which, referring to a daughter of John Knapp and Martha Blossse of Ipswich, reads literally thus: "Judith Knappe, wife to W^m Hobert; a daughter of hers married Mr. Knight, minister of St. Mathew's Parish in Ipswich: W^m Hobert married Mary, daught. of Natha. Rogers." But, in the Rogers pedigree, Candler gives the children of Nathaniel Rogers as John, Nathaniel, Samuel, Timothy, and "Mary, married to Wm. Heley." This entry Mr. Hunter entirely overlooked. I shall not stop to discuss the question whether this is a discrepancy of Candler's, or of what weight is Mr. Hunter's suggestion that the former entry refers to the historian Hubbard. The names in the MS. are respectively "Hobert" and "Heley," beyond a doubt. The name of Hubbard's wife was, I believe, unquestionably *Margaret*. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Nathaniel Rogers had two daughters—Mary and Margaret—and that the former married Heley. One circumstance would seem to confirm this presumption. Immediately adjoining the entry in the MS. concerning this daughter Mary is another, written at right angles with it, and which has no direct connection with any other on the page—though I can not assert positively that it has any with this—containing these words: "Her 2d husband was Harsnet *Clarke*:" whether the latter is a surname, or intended to denote the profession of a Mr. Harsnet, can not be determined. If this latter entry refers to Mary Rogers, wife of Heley, there must have been, as I presume there was, another daughter, Margaret, who married Hubbard.

Error VI (pp. 165-6). Mr. Hunter says: "The best information given by Candler is that the wife of Nathaniel Rogers, and the ancestor of his distinguished American posterity, was Margaret Crane, a dau. of Robt. Crane of Coggeshall in Essex, by Mary his wife, dau. of Sam^l. *Sparhouse* of Dedham: which Robt. Crane married a 2d wife Margaret, daughter of Robt. Maidstone of Broxted Hall in Essex, relict of Walter Clopton. This may seem to bring the wife of Nathaniel Rogers into some distant affinity with Jno. Winthrop, the Govt. whose 2d wife was a Clopton." This paragraph embraces not only an important error, but also an absurdity so gross that I can not forbear directing attention to it. First, the error: the MS., in the Crane pedigree (fol. 233), very plainly gives the name of the first wife of Robert Crane, the mother of Margaret Crane, wife of Nathaniel Rogers, as "Mary, daughter of Samuel *Sparhawe* of Dedham in Essex." It is impossible to mistake the chirography. We, therefore, who now represent that "distinguished American posterity" of Mr. Hunter's, must be content to be transformed from *Sparhouses* into *Sparhawks*, in spite of his persistence in the former orthography, which he introduces a second time, on page 166. The absurdity alluded to is briefly this: Nathaniel Rogers' wife's stepmother was the widow of a Clopton. John Winthrop married a Clopton. I leave the exact degree of "distant affinity"

* William Hubbard, freeman 1638, was father of William, the historian.—Ed. Google

existing between Mrs. Rogers and the Governor to be determined by some more mathematical genealogist than I can claim to be.

Error VII (p. 166). Mr. Hunter says: "Half-sister to Nathl. Rogers was Elizabeth Hawes, the only issue of whom Candler speaks of the marriage of John Hawes and Elizabeth Gold." This error is, of course, rectified in the remarks connected with *Error II*. Her mother's name was *Gale*, not Gold, and she was *not* Nathaniel Rogers' half sister, as she was not the daughter of either his father or his mother.

The importance of this exposition of the foregoing errors will readily be seen from the corrections necessary to be made in the present received pedigrees of the Rogers family. It is true that the paternal line of descent is little, if at all affected; but is certainly of some interest, if we can not ascertain who our great-grandmothers really were, to be able to determine who they were not.

It will be perhaps, more satisfactory, if I now give what is clearly the correct reading of the Candler MS., so far as this particular family is concerned. The version by Mr. Somerby (in vol. iv, of the *Register*, p. 179) is incomplete and indistinct, owing to the impossibility of arranging and connecting, by the ordinary typographical rules and spaces, the various entries as they appear in the MS. It also omits some important entries, and is otherwise defective. Nothing but a fac simile, or photographic copy, could give a correct idea of this particular page. The MS. is Harleian, No. 6071, and the Rogers pedigree is to be found on fol. 238 b., with two entries on fol. 239. It commences with "Rogers of ———, in the North of England," who had two sons, Richard and John.

John, "the famous preacher of Dedham," whose family is first mentioned, although certainly the youngest, had three wives. The first is not named; the second was "Elizabeth Gale, the relict of John Hawes;" and the third was "Dorothe, daughter of ——— Stanton, the relict of Rich. Wiseman of Wigborough in Essex, Gent." By his second and third wives, he had no issue: and the only child by his first wife, here named, was "Nathl. who married Margt. daughter of Robt. Crane of Coxhall in Essex," and of whom it is further said "he died in New England: he left issue, John, Nathl., Samuel, Timothy, Mary married to Wm. Heley."

Then follows Richard Rogers, the brother of John, who is described as "Lecturer at Wethersfield, who wrote the 7 treatise & sundry other Bookes of great vse—a man of great woorth & very faithful in his ministry." He had two wives. The name of the first is not given, but the second is thus described: "Susan daughter of ———, was first the wife of John Ward [Preacher at Haverhill in Suffolk], & after his death was y^e 2^d wife to Richard Rogers, by whome she had no Issue." His children by his first wife are thus mentioned: 1st. "Daniell Rogers, who succeeded his father in y^e place of Lecturie at Wethersfield—an eminent schollar & preacher who hath many workes in print—he, being one of the eminent fellowes in Christs Colledge in Cambridge, was the advancer of Dr. Amies, whome he brought in to bee fellow there; 2d. "Ezra, s. p.;" 3d. Nathl, s. p.;" 4th. "Ezekiel, an eminent preacher yet liueing, but all his issue dead before this yeare 1656."

Daniel Rogers, the eldest son, married, 1st. "Margaret Bishop," by whom he had a son "Daniel;" and 2dly. "Sarah, daughter of John Euerard, a citizen in London," by whom he had issue thus described: "Hannah, wife of Roger Cockington, by whom he had two children Roger and Samuel—she hath had since his death, 2 or three husbands;" "Samuel Rogers, Lecturer at Cree Church in London;" "Mary & Margaret, s. p."

Daniel Rogers, son of Daniel Rogers and Margaret Bishop, is thus described: "Rector of Wotton in Northamptonshire—he married Dorothea Ball, daughter of the then Maior of Northampton—his 2d wife was —, daughter of — Reading, Counsellor at Law." Candler gives the names of eight of his children, and seems to intimate that five of them were by his first wife, but it is impossible to determine how they should be distributed. They are mentioned as follows: 1st. "Daniel, s. p.;" 2d. "Dorothea;" 3d. "Sarah, married to John Bedell, a citizen in London—she died of her 2^d child & all her issue is dead;" 4th. "Richard, rector of Clopton in Suff." who married "Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Humphry, gent., the relict of Matthew Brownerig, rector of Clopton in Suff.," and had issue "Humphry," "Elizabeth," "Culverwell, s. p." and "Sarah;" 5th. Joseph, s. p.;" 6th. Nathl.;" 7th. Abigail;" and 8th. "Ezekiell of Shalford in Essex—he married daughter of S^r Rob^t. Johnson, the relict of —."

The foregoing is a complete synopsis of the body of the Rogers pedigree as given by Candler. There are, besides, six distinct entries, closely buddled together—three written horizontally and three perpendicularly on the page, and neither of them having any direct connection with the principal entries, or with each other. I give them literally:

1. "Her 2d Husband was Harsnet Clarke."
2. "William Jenkin, of Christs Church in London."
3. "Mary, ma. to Daniel Sutton."
4. "Elizabeth, m. to Tho. Cawton."
5. "John—Ezekiel—Anne, to Clarke, a minister."
6. "Abigaile."

The 2d, 3d and 4th of these entries can be disposed of at once. It is well known that Rev. William Jenkyn, then of Sudbury in Suffolk, married a daughter of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, and had a son of the same name who was subsequently ejected from Christ's Church, London; and also that one of his daughters—Elizabeth—married Rev. Thomas Cawton, an another eminent Puritan minister; while Candler in another part of his MS. (fol. 163), says that "Daniell Sutton" (son of Thomas Sutton of Leek in Staffordshire, and Margaret, daughter of Hugh Holinshed of Heyward in Cheshire) married, as his second wife, "Mary, d. of Wm. Jenkin of Sudbury, Clarke, & of —, d. of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, Cl." and had issue, 1st. "Daniel" (who probably died young); 2d. "Wm. s. p.;" 3d. "Daniell;" 4th. "Mary," and 5th. "John."

The mystery attached to the 5th and 6th of these entries, I think I am also able to clear up. I have in my possession a contemporary copy of the will of Rev. William Jenkyn the younger (of Christ's Church), dated in 1682, in which he leaves legacies to his "sisters

Anne Clarke and Abigail Taylor," and it is thus rendered almost certain that the persons named in these two entries were also the children of William Jenkyn of Sudbury, and consequently, grandchildren of Richard Rogers of Wethersfield.

This leaves only the first of these entries to be disposed of. I have before suggested that it might refer to Mary, the dau. of Nathaniel Rogers, who m. William Heley; but it may, on the contrary, be intended to indicate Elizabeth Jenkyn, the wife of Thomas Cawton. It is certain that she survived her husband, and that there were preachers about that time of the name of Harsnet. From the position of this entry on the page, it might refer to either; but, as the other five of the group all relate unquestionably to the Jenkyn family, I think the presumption is strong that the widow Cawton subsequently m. Rev. Mr. Harsnet, and that Candler so intended to intimate.

It may also be interesting to possess an account of the ancestry of Margaret Crane, the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of New England, and with that and the other occasional entries already quoted, I furnish everything that Candler says in reference to this family.

The Crane descent (fol. 233) is summarily as follows (I quote *literatim*):

1. "Robert Craine of Chilton, Esq.—Bridget, dau. of Sr. Thomas Jernin off Rushbrake, Knt., sister of Sr. Ambrose."
2. "Henry Crane, Esq."
3. "Henry Craine, Esq.— Jernegham; she had been wife to Sr. Wymond Cariey, Knt."
4. "Sr Robert Craine of Chilton, Knt. and baronet—Susan, dau. of Sr Giles Alington, Knt."
5. "Robert Crane of Coxhall in Essex—Mary, dau. of Samuel Sparhawke of Dedham in Essex."
6. "Margaret, m. to Nathaniel Rogers, rector of Assington, whence he went into New England."

It is, perhaps, proper that I should add that, on a cursory examination of the rest of Mr. Hunter's article, I do not notice so many or such serious discrepancies in reference to the other families he mentions; but it is certainly extraordinary that he should have concentrated such a series of blunders into his brief synopsis of this single pedigree, and still more extraordinary that the errors should not have been detected until this late day.

It is also right to state that the Rogers pedigree, as given by Candler, is certainly defective and incomplete, and only to be relied upon so far as it extends. In this communication I have confined myself to a discussion of his MS, but hope, at some no distant day, to be able to arrange and present complete and satisfactory results from the thorough and minute researches into the genealogy and history of this particular family in which I have been for a long time engaged. Besides the mass of information I have already collected, I am becoming since the publication of my Memoir of the Martyr, the depository of the records and traditions preserved in numerous families in England, either bearing his name or claiming descent from him, and design eventually to produce another volume of a purely genealogical and anecdotal character, which, I have reason to believe, will prove acceptable on both sides of the Atlantic.

London, August 30th, 1862.

CARTER GENEALOGY.

[Communicated by AARON SARGENT, Esq., of Somerville.]

1. THOMAS¹ CARTER was born in 1610, and came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, in the Planter, having received his degrees at St. John's College in 1629 and 1633; resided in Dedham and Watertown, and was ordained minister of Woburn, Nov. 22, 1642, and died there Sept. 5, 1684. His wife Mary died March 28, 1687.

Ch.:—(2) *Samuel*,² [+] b. at Watertown, Aug. 8, 1640, grad. at Harvard College, 1660, m. in 1672, Eunice Brooks (b. Oct. 10, 1655, dau. of John): resided in Woburn and Groton, and d. in 1693. (His widow m. John Kendall.) (3) *Judith*,² m. Oct. 14, 1660, Samuel Convers; m. 2d, May 2, 1672, Giles Fifield and d. 1676. (4.) *Theophilus*,² b. June 12, 1645, and d. Feb. 15, 1648. (5) *Mary*,² b. July 24, 1648, m. in 1671, John Wyman, Jr.; m. Oct. 31, 1676, Nathaniel Bachelord and d. in 1688. (6) *Abigail*,² b. Aug. 10, 1649, m. May 7, 1674, John Smith. (7.) *Deborah*,² b. Sept. 17, 1651 and d. Dec. 14, 1667. (8) *Timothy*,² [+] b. at Woburn, June 12, 1653, m. May 3, 1680, Anna Fiske (d. Jan. 27, 1713, dau. of David); resided in Woburn, and d. July 8, 1827. (9) *Thomas*,² [+] b. at Woburn, June 8, 1668; m. in 1682, Margaret Whitmore (b. Sept. 9, 1668; d. Oct. 5, 1734; dau of Francis) and resided in Woburn.

2. SAMUEL² CARTER had ch.:—(10) *Mary*,³ b. July 24, 1673. (11) *Samuel*,³ b. Aug. 27, 1675, and d. Sept. 10, 1676. (12) *Samuel*,³ [+] b. Jan. 7, 1677, m. Dorothy Wilder; (dau. of Nath'l) resided in Woburn and Lancaster, and d. Aug. 20, 1738. (13) *John*,³ b. March 14, 1680, and d. in 1705. (14) *Thomas*,³ [+] b. Apl. 8, 1682, m. in 1707 Ruth — (b. in 1684; d. Dec. 25, 1739) resided in Lancaster and d. Mch. 31, 1738. (15) *Nathaniel*,³ b. April 7, 1685. (16) *Eunice*,³ b. Mch. 29, 1687. (17) *Abigail*,³ b. May 30, 1690.

8. TIMOTHY² CARTER had ch.: (18) *David*,³ b. October 17, 1681. (19) *Timothy*,³ b. July 12, 1683. (20) *Ann*,³ b. July 17, 1684. (21) *Timothy*,³ b. Oct. 19, 1686. (22) *Theophilus*,³ b. Oct. 20, 1688. (23) *Thomas*,³ b. Aug. 17, 1690. (24) *Abigail*,³ b. Mch. 18, 1692. (25) *Sarah*,³ b. Nov. 24, 1694. (26) *Elizabeth*,³ b. Aug. 27, 1696. (27) *Benjamin*,³ b. Mch. 22, 1699. (28) *Mary*,³ b. June 23, 1700. (29) *Martha*, b. July 22, 1702. (30) *Benjamin*,³ b. Nov. 8, 1704.

9. THOMAS² CARTER had ch.: (31) *Mary*,³ b. October 5, 1683. (32) *Thomas*,³ b. June 13, 1686. (33) *Eleazer*,³ b. Apl. 20, 1689. (34) *Daniel*,³ b. Aug. 10, 1691. (35) *Ebenezer*,³ b. Sept. 24, 1695. (36) *Ezra*,³ b. June 22, 1701.

12. SAMUEL³ CARTER had ch.: (37) *Samuel*,⁴ [+] b. in 1703, m. Feb. 14, 1725, Jemima Houghton and resided in Lancaster. (38) *Nathaniel*,⁴ [+] b. in 1706, m. Feb. 9, 1731, Thankful Sawyer and resided in Lancaster. (39) *Jonathan*,⁴ [+] b. in 1711, m. Damaris Whitcomb, resided in Lancaster, and d. Mch. 19, 1799. (40) *Ephraim*,⁴ [+] b. in 1713, m. Mch. 24, 1736, Mary Osgood (b. in 1718; d. May 30, 1738); m. in 1739 Abigail Wilder and resided in Lancaster. (41) *Oliver*,⁴ [+] b. in 1715, m. in 1738, Beulah Wilder (dau. of Benja-

min) resided in Lancaster and Leominster, and d. in 1790. (42) *Josiah*,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1726, m. in 1745, Tabitha Hough (b. in 1729; d. June 29, 1810), resided in Leominster and d. Feb. 14, 1812.

14. THOMAS³ CARTER had ch.: (43) *Ruth*,⁴ b. Apl. 26, 1708. (44) *Abigail*,⁴ b. Dec. 29, 1711. (45) *John*,⁴ b. 23, 1713. (46) *Thomas*,⁴ b. Feb. 12, 1714 and d. Apl. 3, 1715. (47) *Thomas*,⁴ b. Apl. 30, 1716. (48) *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. Jan. 17, 1718. (49) *James*,⁴ b. Feb. 8, 1720. (50) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Nov. 6, 1722, and d. Aug. 10, 1723. (51) *Sarah*,⁴ b. Nov. 10, 1725. (52) *Phineas*,⁴ b. Dec. 5, 1727.

37. SAMUEL⁴ CARTER had ch.: (53) *Millyant*,⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1726. (54) *Lucy*,⁵ b. Aug. 18, 1727. (55) *Dorothy*,⁵ b. June 21, 1729. (56) *Mary*,⁵ b. Feb. 17, 1731. (57) *Eunice*,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1732. (58) *Dinah*,⁵ b. Feb. 1, 1734. (59) *Samuel*,⁵ b. Jan. 7, 1736. (60) *Stanton*,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1738. (61) *Prudence*,⁵ b. Apl. 18, 1743. (62) *Jemima*,⁵ b. Sept. 15, 1747.

88. NATHANIEL⁴ CARTER had ch.; (63) *Nathaniel*,⁵ b. Dec. 17, 1735. (64) *Elias*,⁵ b. Nov. 24, 1737. (65) *Susanna*,⁵ b. Apl. 20, 1739.

39. JONATHAN⁴ CARTER had ch.: (66) *Damaris*,⁵ b. Jan. 7, 1787.

40. EPHRAIM⁴ CARTER had ch.: (67) *Mary*,⁵ b. January 4, 1737. (68) *Ephraim*,⁵ b. May 27, 1740. (69) *Ephraim*,⁵ b. June 15, 1743. (70) *Beulah*,⁵ b. Oct. 14, 1747. (71) *Relief*,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1752. (72) *Oliver*,⁵ b. Sept. 12, 1757. (73) *Relief*,⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1759. (74) *Abel*,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1761. (75) *Elijah*,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1764.

41. OLIVER⁴ CARTER had ch.: (76) *Beulah*,⁵ b. Sept. 18, 1739. (77) *Oliver*,⁵ b. Mch. 5, 1741, m. Priscilla Brown. (78) *Beulah*,⁵ b. Oct. 9, 1745, m. Elijah Fairbanks. (79) *Ephraim*,⁵ [+] b. Nov. 25, 1748, m. Joanna Wheelock (d. in 1803; dau. of Jonathan); resided in Leominster, and d. May 7, 1817. (80) *Abigail*,⁵ b. Feb. 26, 1751, m. Saml. Pierce. (81) *Elizabeth*,⁵ b. June 23, 1753, m. Ephraim Whitcomb. (82) *Esther*,⁵ b. Jan. 19, 1756 and d. in 1777. (83) *Asaph*,⁵ b. July 23, 1758 and d. Dec. 23, 1776.

79. EPHRAIM⁵ CARTER had ch.: (84) *Joanna*,⁶ b. June 25, 1769, m. Luther Hale, and d. Aug., 1803. (85) *Ephraim*,⁶ b. May 19, 1772, m. Martha Phelps and d. Oct., 1850. (86) *Wilder*,⁶ [+] b. Feb. 10, 1774, m. Jan 16, 1805, Dolly Sawyer (b. Apl. 26, 1778; d. Jan. 16, 1861; dau. of Manasseh); resided in Leominster, and d. Feb. 29, 1748. (87) *Thomas*,⁶ b. Nov. 29, 1775, m. Rebecca Cooper and d. Nov. 19, 1853. (88) *Esther*,⁶ b. Aug. 27, 1777, m. Aug. 24, 1813, Saml. S. Sargent. (89) *Asaph*,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1779, m. Ruth Drake, and d. Jan. 1855. (90) *Abigail*,⁶ b. July 4, 1781, m. Solomon Richardson. (91) *Luke*,⁶ b. Nov. 24, 1783, m. Nancy Hatch, and resides in Cambridge. (92) *Lucy*,⁶ b. May 15, 1786, and d. Jan. 12, 1796. (93) *Cephas*,⁶ b. Aug. 18, 1793, m. 1st Mary Murphy; m. 2^d Margaret Murphy and resides in Northbridge.

86. WILDER⁶ CARTER had ch.: (94) *George R.*⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1806, m. Nov. 19, 1835, Caroline M. Collyer (b. Sept. 26, 1812; d. June 26, 1836; dau. of John), and resides in Boston, (95) *William S.*⁷ b. Mch. 8, 1811, m. Dec. 23, 1843, Ann S. Warren (b. May 20, 1825), resided in Leominster, and d. June 6, 1849. (96) *Harrison H.*⁷ b. Nov. 3, 1814.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM ELLERY, ON THE OPPOSITION TO
THE UNION.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN, Esq., of Boston.]

The following letters by William Ellery, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, are from the originals in my possession. They relate to the opposition in Rhode-Island to entering the Union:

Newport, June 1, 1789.

SIR: Your letter of y^e 27th April did not come to hand early enough, to receive an answer by the last post. In answer to your question, to wit: "What will your State do in your separation from the Union?" I answer go to the dogs, if they should so continue. 2dly. "Will your State decline the jurisdiction of Congress to collect the Impost duties?" I believe they would if Congress should attempt to exercise such jurisdiction; but there is no probability that Congress will make such an attempt; and besides the General Assembly of this State passed a most curious Impost Act, at their last Session, which you have, without doubt, seen since you wrote your letter.

I perceive that some of the good people of Boston have been misinformed respecting that Act. It was altogether a brat of the majority, and was calculated to amuse Congress and perhaps give the paper money leaders an opportunity to finger some specie. In its present form it cannot, I think, be executed. Our Legislature will meet next Monday. We shall then see whether the majority mean to call a Convention or not, and then perhaps the Impost Act may be revised.

Congress seems to be disposed to be lenient towards the nonacceding States. Lenient measures will not do with the Anti Fed's in this State. The idea of exporting the productions, wares and manufactures of this State to the States in the Union, duty free, which is strongly implied, in the clause of the bill for collecting the federal Impost, published in a late Providence paper, has raised the spirits of the majority mightily, and will certainly keep their opposition alive and in vigour. When our lime, barley, &c., appeared in the list of enumerated articles, their crests evidently fell, when they were struck out they began to rise, and since the appearance of the clause referred to, their crests not only stand erect, but the majority actually strut and crow! How long, O Lord! how long!

I am Sir,

Nath'l Appleton, Esq.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Your most obed't servant,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, Jan'y 2d, 1790.

SIR. Our Gen'l Assembly will meet next Monday week, and I hope will order a Convention to be called; but it is uncertain. The accession of North Carolina to the New Government has given a considerable shock to our wicked majority; but I am afraid that nothing which doth not apply immediately and forcibly to their interest will ever induce them to embrace the Union; and their interest cannot be

effected much by any restrictions which Congress may lay on our trade until the next fall; which is the time when they export the surplusage of their cheese, barley, lime, &c., &c. As for any injury the merchants may sustain from such restrictions, the majority would rather rejoice at than lament it; so great is their aversion to them, because they are Fed's and have opposed their base paper money system. A requisition of specie to be paid in a short time, and, if not paid at the period assigned for payment, to be collected by force, would have a more speedy effect than any other measure which can be devised, but this might be thought too harsh a measure; and I hope, as I have already mentioned, that the approaching Session of our General Assembly will render any coercive measures unnecessary.

With great regard,

I am, Dear Sir,

Nath'l Appleton, Esq.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Your most obed't servant,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

LETTER OF SILAS DEANE TO JOHN HANCOCK, 1778.

[Communicated by CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq., of Washington, D. C.]

Philadelphia, September 14th, 1778.

DEAR SIR. I have not had the pleasure of a line from you since you left us, which I impute to your having been so much engaged in public Business. I hope the Articles (Sword, &c.,) sent you, arrived safe and were found to satisfaction and that we shall soon have the Pleasure of seeing you again in Philadelphia by one means or another. The Affairs which respect me have dragged on so heavily that nothing decisive has been done, though I have been constantly applying, and my patience is really worn out, and I cannot, and will not longer endure a Treatment which carries with it marks of the deepest ingratitude, but if the Congress have not Time to hear a Man, who they have sent for Four Thousand Miles, solely under the pretence of receiving Intelligence from him, it is Time that the good people of this Continent should know the manner in which Their Representatives conduct the public Business, and how They treat their Fellow Citizens, who have rendered their Country the most important Services. I freely appeal to every man of honor and feelings, and will be content to be judged from what passes in his breast, on supposing himself but for one moment exactly in my Situation. A Majority of Congress are disposed to do me justice and complain of my being delayed in the manner I am from day to day, and from week to week, but you know that in Congress a few men can put off the decision of any Question by one means or other as long as they please; and you are not a Stranger to what a certain Triumverate, who have been from the first members of Congress are equal. The baseness and ingratitude of one of them you have sufficiently experienced in private Life to know him capable of anything in public,—and my old Colleague Roger the Jesuit, with their Southern associates, have been indefatigable ever since my arrival. Roger

indeed is at present on a Tour to the Army, and Thence to *New Haven*, to stir up the pure minds of the Faithful there against the next Election of Delegates, he is expected back in a few days, when perhaps they will be ready to take the Field after having suggested in Whispers every thing that could tend to hurt the Men they causelessly attack. I am no way discouraged, but I am grieved to find our Councils and our public deliberations conducted in the manner they are at present. The very name of Congress, was a great while sacred almost as that of the Divinity in these States, you as well as I know how much weakness to say nothing more, lay concealed from the first behind the sacred veil, from the view of the public. I tremble for the Consequences, when Americans who have served their Country with the highest reputation at home, and abroad, shall be forced by the injuries and abuse which they receive, in vindication of themselves to draw this veil, and hold up to the open view of their Countrymen certain individuals, who have by one circumstance or another greatly influenced the deliberations of Congress. Self Defence is the first Law of Nature. I hope and am sure I shall not be driven to this extremity whilst so many appear resolved to see justice done me. I will not add, but that I most impatiently expect you here, and hope that you will bring Mrs. Hancock with you, to whom I pray you present my most respectful Compliments. I am ever with the most sincere attachment,

Dr. Sir, Your most obed^t and

Very hum^le Serv^t,

SILAS DEANE.

[Hon. Silas⁴ Deane, the writer of the foregoing letter, was a son of Silas³ and Hannah (Barker) Deane of Groton, Ct., and a descendant, through his son John², from James¹ Deane, who, about 1677, settled as a blacksmith at Stonington, Ct., and whom the town records of that year represent* as "formerly of Scituate." Hon. Silas Deane was born at Groton, Dec. 24, 1737, grad. at Y. C. 1758, and settled as a merchant at Wethersfield, Ct. At the Revolution he early espoused the cause of his native country and was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1774 to 1776; Political and Commercial Agent of Congress in France, 1776, and a Commissioner from the United States to the Court of Versailles, 1776 to 1778. For some of the principal facts in his life, see the *Register*, vol. III, p. 381. Mr. Deane had good reason to complain of his treatment by Congress.—Ed.]

LIBRARY SALES IN LONDON.—Several large sales of books have taken place last year in London. Among the rarities were: a copy of the *Indian Bible* by John Eliot, £23; Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana*, £7: 17: 6; the *First Complete Version of the Bible in English* by Miles Coverdale, printed in 1535, £250; Burnet's *History of His Own Time*, large paper, £30: 10; Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, 1782, £5: 10; *Nine Autograph Letters of King William the third of England*, £8; *Manuscript Bible of the Fourteenth Century*, on vellum, £104.

* J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., MS. letter.

THE VASSALLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of Cambridge.]



Arms.—Az. in chief a sun, in base a chalice, or.
Crest.—A ship with masts and shrouds ppr.
Motto.—Semper pro rege, semper pro republica.

It has been the intention to embody in the following communication, all the important information that is upon record in New England concerning the Vassall family. Where any discrepancies in dates or facts on record have been detected, both authorities are generally given, and no errors in previously published sketches of the family have been corrected without unquestionable authority from one or more sources. To present anything like a complete or perfect genealogy of the family with the resources at our command, is simply an impossibility. Some individuals, notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary, have been entirely lost sight of, but to compensate in a measure for this, the writer has the satisfaction of presenting much that is new and interesting concerning others of whom nothing has been heretofore published. It is to be hoped that the subject may receive further attention from descendants in England and the West Indies, that the work thus begun may, in time, be satisfactorily concluded.

1. JOHN VASSALL, the first of his name of whom we have any definite information, was an alderman of London, and in 1588 fitted out and commanded two ships of war, with which he joined the royal navy to oppose the Spanish armada. He was the descendant of an ancient French family, traced back, it is claimed, to the eleventh century, of the house of Du Vassall, Barons de Guerden, in Querci, Perigord. He had sons: 2, *Samuel*; and 3, *William*.

(1.) 2. SAMUEL VASSALL was one of the original patentees of lands in Massachusetts in 1628, and an officer in the company; was an alderman of London, and M. P., in 1640-41; took the covenant in 1643; in 1646 was appointed commissioner for the kingdom of England for the conservation of peace with Scotland. His monument in King's chapel, Boston, New England, erected by Florentius Vassall in 1766, sets forth that he was "a steady and undaunted asserter of the liberties of England in 1628; he was the first who boldly refused to submit to the tax of tonnage and poundage, an unconstitutional claim of the crown arbitrarily imposed; for which (to the ruin of his family), his goods were seized and his person imprisoned by the star chamber court. . . . The parliament in July, 1641, voted him £10,445 : 12 : 2, for his damages, and resolved that he should be further considered for his personal sufferings." Failing, however, to recover the amount of his damages, he petitioned parliament, January 23, 1657, showing that he had endured imprisonment for about sixteen years, and been stripped of his goods; that despite the vote of parliament "he had not received one penny;" that

£3,591 : 17 : 6 had been lent to the parliament by him in Ireland "in their great straits;" that £3,328 : 2 : 7 were due for the service of one of his ships; and besides all this, another vessel—the *Mayflower*, had when laden and manned, been taken and made use of against the enemy "to the overthrow of his voyage and his great losse." His name headed the subscription list to raise money against the rebels in Ireland, and his whole life was indicative of the energy and liberality which characterized many of his descendants. He had one son: 4, *John*.

(1.) 3. WILLIAM VASSALL, born about 1590, the first of his name who came to this country, was an assistant in the Massachusetts Bay Company, and one of the original patentees of New England lands. At a formal meeting of the governor and company held October 15, 1629, he, with others, was appointed "to go over," and in the next year he arrived in this country, but returned after a short stay, in the ship *Lyon*. In June, 1635, he embarked with wife and six children on board the *Blessing*, for New England. Upon his arrival here it would seem that he settled first in Roxbury; for we find in the Church Records of that town the following entry, made by the Rev. John Eliot in his account of the church members: "Mrs. Anna Vassaile, the wife of Mr. William Vassaile. Her husband brought five children to this land, Judith, Frances, John, Margaret, Mary.*" How long he remained at Roxbury we do not know, but, November 28, 1636, we find him connected with the church at Scituate, in which town Deane says he erected a house in 1635, on land laid out to him by order of the court, and which he called West Newland. He took the oath of fidelity at Scituate, February 1, 1638. In December, 1639, license was granted him "to make an oyster bed in North River," before his house. In 1642 he was chosen one of a council of war, aggressions having been threatened by the Narragansetts, and in 1643 his name appears on the militia roll. In 1644-5 he was prominently concerned in the division of the church at Scituate, and the settlement of Mr. Witherell over the disaffected portion, against the advice and protestations of the churches at Plymouth and Marshfield. The separation of the churches arose partially from the views held by its pastor, the Rev. Charles Chauncy, upon the ordinance of baptism, with whom Mr. Vassall had early disputed on doctrinal points.† In 1646 he sailed for England, in the *Supply*, in aid of a petition for the redress of wrongs in the government, and never returned, but in 1648 removed to Barbadoes, and there died in 1655, aged 65 years. His will is dated at Barbadoes, July 13, 1655. He bequeathed to his son John one-third of all his estates, and the remainder to his daughters Judith, Frances, Ann, Margaret and Mary. His son was appointed executor, and in his absence Nicolas Ware, who appointed, May 8, 1656, Capt. Joshua Hubbard of Hingham, his attorney for the sale of the Scituate estate, by virtue of two writings, one signed by Resolved White and James Adams, February 18, 1656, and the other by Margaret and Mary Vassall, March 3, 1655-6. The estate was conveyed by Joshua Hubbard

* And one other, Ann, afterwards married to Nicolas Ware.

† For an interesting discussion of the subject see Deane's *Scituate*.

to John Cushen and Mathyas Briggs, for £120, and consisted of about 120 acres, with house and barns. The deed was signed by Joshua Hubbard, Resolved White and Judith his wife, and James Adams, July 18, 1657. By his wife Ann, born about 1590, he had issue: 5, *Judith*; 6, *Frances*; 7, *John*; 8, *Ann*; 9, *Margaret*; 10, *Mary*.

(2.) 4. JOHN VASSALL, married Anna, the daughter of John Lewis, an English resident of Genoa. He early settled at Jamaica, West Indies, and there died. His widow survived him and died between 1723 and 1725. He had at least two sons: 11, *William*; and 12, *Leonard*; from whom descended all of the name of whom we have any subsequent record.*

(3.) 5. JUDITH VASSALL, born about 1619; joined the church at Scituate, May 14, 1637; married Resolved† White, at Scituate, April 8, 1640, and died about 1670. Children were: *William*, b. 1642; *John*, b. 1644; *Samuel*, b. 1646; *Resolved*, b. 1648; *Anna*, b. 1649; *Elizabeth*, b. 1652; *Josiah*, b. 1654; *Susannah*, b. 1656.

(3.) 6. FRANCES VASSALL, born about 1623; married James‡ Adams, at Marshfield, July 16, 1646. Children were: *William*, b. 1647; *Anna*, b. 1649; *Richard*, b. 1651; *Mary*, b. 1653; *Margaret*, b. 1654.

(3.) 7. JOHN VASSALL, born about 1625. In 1643 his name is on the militia roll of Scituate; freeholder in 1647; lieutenant under Cudworth in 1652; and later, bore the rank of captain. December 16, 1652, he sold his house in Boston, with land attached, to Mark Hands, "Naylor," for £59. In 1661 he sold his Scituate estates and removed, it is supposed, to the West Indies, but later, according to Savage, "was engaged in the settlement at Cape Fear, N. C., and in 1657 applied for relief here to be sent to himself and followers."

(3.) 8. ANN VASSALL, born about 1629; married previous to July, 1655, Nicolas Ware of Virginia, and settled, probably, at Barbadoes.

(3.) 9. MARGARET VASSALL, born about 1633; married after March, 1656, Joshua§ Hubbard. The deed of sale of her father's estate in Scituate was signed by Joshua Hubbard, in behalf of *his late wife*,

* There was a Samuel Vassall graduated at Harvard College in 1695, of whom there is no further record, save that he bore the title of major, and was called "of Boston." He was, perhaps, an elder brother of William and Leonard.

† Son of William and Susannah, and elder brother of Peregrine White. He removed from Scituate to Marshfield in 1662, where he remained until 1670. Deane says that none of his children settled at Scituate, their posterity being found in Plymouth and Bristol counties, and some removed to Barbadoes.

‡ Son of John, who came to New England in ship *Fortune*, 1621. Farmer states that he died 1651, but his name was attached to a deed as late as 1657.

§ There seems to be some uncertainty in regard to him. In the MS. of President Styles, it is stated that Rev. Joshua Hobart, H. C., 1650, son of Peter, sailed for Barbadoes, July 16, 1655; married there April 16, 1656, Margaret Vassall; sailed from thence to London, where he arrived July 5, 1656; returned to New England, where he arrived September 5, 1669; and where his wife died "four days after." He was married second, to Mary Rainsford of Boston, and removed to Southold, Nassau Is., where he died in winter of 1716-17. By his wife Margaret he had three (†) children. How to reconcile this statement with the wording of the deed of sale of her father's Scituate estate, we are at a loss to know, and are content to relinquish the matter to some more persevering enquirer. Joshua Hubbard, the husband of Margaret Vassall, was evidently a different individual from the captain of the same name who acted attorney for the sale of William Vassall's estate.

July 18, 1657. In the settlement of the estate of Comfort Starr, physician, in 1659, the name of Margaret Vassall occurs as debtor.

(3.) 10. MARY VASSALL, born about 1634, was alive and unmarried at Barbadoes in July, 1655.

(4.) 11. WILLIAM VASSALL, born in Jamaica, W. I., and left one son: 13, *Florentius*.

(4.) 12. LEONARD VASSALL (Major), born in Jamaica, W. I., June 10, 1678; was twice married: 1, to Ruth Gale of Jamaica, born September 30, 1685, by whom he had seventeen children; she died in Boston, and was buried March 14, 1733-4; 2, to widow Phebe* Gross, April 16, 1734, by whom he had one daughter. He died in Boston, June 20, 1737, and was buried June 23. His widow survived him, and married at Braintree, Hon. Thomas† Greaves of Charlestown, February 11, 1738, and afterwards, Francis Borland of Boston. He removed to Boston before July 24, 1723, on which day his daughter Mary was baptized at King's Chapel. He was early connected with Christ‡ Church, and was elected warden April 3, 1727; here he continued to worship, at intervals at least, for the remainder of his lifetime. In 1730-33 he was instrumental in founding Trinity Church, Boston. The original building was erected on land conveyed by him in 1730 to John Barnes, John Gibbin and William Speakman, for the sum of £514 : 7 : 2, which land, with tenement thereon, he had purchased of William Speakman, baker, April 25, 1728, for £450. The lot, now covered by the present church, was bounded 86 feet on Seven-starr lane (Summer street), and 169 feet on Bishop's lane (Hawley street), and is nearly opposite the estate which he had purchased in April 24, 1727, of Simeon Stoddard, and where he resided until his death. His estates in Braintree were large and valuable, consisting of 2½ acres of orchard purchased of Benj. Veasey, yeoman, March, 1730, for £100; 24 acres of upland and meadow, and 2 acres salt marsh purchased of Edmund Wilson, yeoman, same date, for £468; three lots of 15, 11 and 5 acres respectively, purchased of Thomas Crosbey, innholder, same date, for £725; one-half of 56 acres farm land, with one-fourth of house and barn, together with one-half of 16 acres of wood land and swamp, purchased of Obed Hussey, mariner, of Nantucket, October, 1733, for £525 (this last property was conveyed by deed of gift to his son-in-law Benj. Stedman, June 6, 1734, and reconveyed to Obed Hussey

* She was daughter of Samuel Penhallow of Portsmouth, N. H., by Mary [Cutt] his wife. He was born at St. Mabon, England, July 2, 1665; died at Portsmouth, December 2, 1726. His wife was the daughter of President John Cutt, by Hannah his wife. She was born November 17, 1669, and died February 8, 1713. Their remains are interred in the family burying ground at Portsmouth.

† Thomas Greaves, H. C., 1703, died in his sleep June 19, 1747, aged 63, and was buried in Charlestown. His widow married at Boston, Francis Borland, March 21, 1749-50, and died a widow April 3, 1775, aged 80. John Borland who married her daughter by Leonard Vassall, was her last husband's son and heir.

‡ Christ Church on Salem street, Boston, is one of the oldest church edifices in the city, having been erected in 1723. Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., was the first rector. He was the son of Major John Cutler, graduated at Harvard 1701; rector of Stratford, Conn., 1709-1719; president of Yale College, 1719-1722; settled over Christ Church in 1723, and died its rector, August 17, 1765, aged 82.

for the original sum of £525, on July 3, 1735); 5 acres of wood land purchased of Benj. Owen, cordwainer, May 13, 1734; 8 acres purchased of Mehetabel Fisher of Dedham, May 28, 1736, for £200 bills of credit; 7 acres of wood land purchased of Ebenezer Field, house-wright, May 1732, for £33 : 15; and 10 acres of wood land purchased of William Field, house-wright, May, 1737, for £100. His will, entered upon Suffolk Probate, is dated June 10, 1737; we have space here but for a few brief extracts. To his daughter Ruth he gave 5^s in addition to the marriage portion already given her. To his daughters Elizabeth and Mary, respectively, he gave £1000, to be paid out of the rents and profits of his "Plantation and Sugarwork in Luana, in the parish of St. Elizabeth's in Jamaica." To his daughter Susanna he gave a like amount, together with certain plate he had purchased from Samuel Smith and wife Anna (one of the granddaughters and heirs of his mother Ann Vassall), so that she might have an equal share with her sisters in their grandmother's plate. After the statement of certain conditions relating to the above bequests, the will proceeds: "Whereas the Land and Soil of my before mentioned Plantation and Sugarwork at Luana is Entailed upon my son Lewis, after my Decease, but the Negroes, Cattle, Utensils and Stock thereon, and all the appur^{ces} thereunto belonging, as likewise my Land, Negroes, Cattle, Utensils and appur^{ces} at New Savanna, as also sixty acres of Land in Luana near the Middle Quarter Road, and joyning the Estate formerly Col. Comes, were purchased by me. . . . I give and bequeath the use of all my Negroes, Cattle, Utensils and Stock w^{ch} shall be on the said plantations . . . unto my s^d son Lewis." "Item, whereas there was a certain agreement between my Hon^d mother Anna Vassall deced. and myself that so much of her Estate that she should be pleased to give unto Me at her decease should instead thereof be by her given unto my beloved son John; and whereas I have by one certain Deed by me duly executed, made a further provision for my s^d son and his Heirs, I do therefore, in consideration thereof, hereby only give and devise unto my said son John the sum of five shillings." "Item, I give and bequeath unto my beloved son William and his Heirs forever, all my Right, Estate, Title and Interest which I now have in a certain Sugar Plantation, Works and Buildings thereon, together with the Stock, Negroes and other Implements w^{ch} shall be thereon at the time of my Decease, and w^{ch} I lately possessed in Partnership with Dugal Campbell, Gentⁿ, and is situate on Green Island River, near Orange Bay in the Parish of Hannover, at the West End of Jamaica and Joyning the Plantation I have given by Deed unto my Son John and his Heirs as is aforesaid; I also give unto my said Son William and his Heirs forever, the one-half of three hundred acres of mountain Land situate in the said Parish of Hannover and Joyning to the Estate of my said Son John, the other half whereof I have already given my said Son William by a Deed of Gift, which said several Devises are upon this Special Proviso and Condition . . . that he go before two Magistrates either during my Life or immediately after my Decease, and before them solemnly make oath that for the future he will not play any Game whatsoever to the value of Twenty shillings at any

one time." To his wife Phebe, he gave the use of his house and estates at Braintree, so long as she continued his widow, "and a profess'd member of the Episcopal Church of England," and no longer; and this in addition to £3000 given "unto her forever." The estate on Summer street, Boston, was sold by the executors, December 8, 1737, to Thomas Hubbard, for £600; it was bounded 68 feet on the street, southeast 268 feet on land late of Hollingshead, "now of Church of Christ," southwest 67 feet on Dyer, and northwest 268 feet on Sewall, Plantins and Moss. Children were: 14, *Samuel*, b. Nov. 5, 1701; d. March 1, 1704; 15, *Lewis*, b. May 29, 1703; d. Sept. 3, 1708; 16, *Mary*, b. Nov. 12, 1704; d. Aug. 11, 1708; 17, *Anna*, b. Jan. 20, 1704; d. young; 18, *Boardo*, b. July 9, 1708; d. young; 19, *Lewis*, b. Aug. 10, 1709; 20, a son, b. Aug. 2, 1711; d. Sept. 20, 1711; 21, *Ruth*, b. Aug. 17, 1712; 22, *John*, b. Sept. 7, 1713; 23, *William*, b. Nov. 23, 1715; 24, *Elizabeth*, b. July 16, 1717; 25, a dau., still-born, Jan., 1718; 26, *Sarah*, b. Jan. 1718; d. young; 27, *Henry*, b. Dec. 25, 1721; 28, *Mary*, b. June 25, 1723; 29, *Susanna*, b. Nov. 20, 1724; 30, a son, still-born, Oct. 15, 1729; and by his second wife, 31, *Anna*, b. April 29, 1735.

(11) 13. FLORENTIUS VASSALL, born in Jamaica, W. I.; married Elizabeth —, died in London, England, 1778.

Though never a resident of New England, he was the owner of a large tract of land on the banks of the Kennebec, Me. His will, recorded in Oanterbury Court, London, is dated September 30, 1776. He therein styles himself "late of Jamaica, now of Wimpole street, Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, co. Middlesex, Great Britain." His remains he ordered to be placed in the vault he had lately caused to be made in the churchyard in that parish, wherein his late wife had been buried. His several plantations in the parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, known as Friendship, Greenwich and Sweet River, and also his New England lands, he left in trust to the use of his son Richard, devising them in entail to his issue. Life annuities were to be paid to his daughter Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Maj. Gen. John Barrington; to Hester Deere, his wife's sister; to his daughter Anna Maria Russell and her husband William Henry Russell; and Phoenix Felton, a youth then in the Foundation of Westminster School. His lands in St. Elizabeth, Jamaica, he gave to his brother-in-law, John Foster Barham; and sons of his late brothers-in-law, William and Samuel Foster. In default of issue, a portion of his property was entailed upon his nephew Rose Herring May, and issue, and in default thereof, to the use of the minister and wardens of the parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, for the establishment of a charity school upon his estate there. And finally, he ordered that every person who should come into possession of his estates should take the surname of Vassall. The will was proved September 10, 1778. The bulk of his property passed eventually into the hands of his granddaughter, Elizabeth Vassall [Holland], except the Maine lands, which, after a protracted law suit, finally decided in 1851, were lost to the heirs and reverted to the settlers. Children were: 32, *Elizabeth*; and 33, *Richard*.

GOV. JOHN CARVER.

[Communicated by JOHN A. HOWLAND, Esq., of Providence, R. I., Cor., Member N. E. Hist.-Gen. Soc.]

On page 99 of Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation*, the editor in a note says: "It appears from Mourt that about this time (i. e. March, succeeding the landing) Mr. Carver was again chosen Governor for the year; the expression of Bradford on page 90 in noticing Carver's first election, viz: that he was 'confirmed' their Governor, may possibly be an inadvertence, and may have been intended to apply to his reelection at this time."

Now with all deference to the greater knowledge of the editor, I think his suggestions erroneous, and that it is much more probable that the text is literally correct, and that immediately upon the adoption of the compact, Carver—who might have acted formally or informally as Governor "by y^e way," was confirmed to serve in that capacity to the end of the year, the year ending the 24th March, when he was formally reelected for the ensuing year.

Mourt gives a definite date to Carver's reelection, viz: the 23d March, one day before the close of the year, and the term for which he was "confirmed" as Governor while at Cape Cod Bay.

Bradford, page 68, says that previous to sailing from Southampton the two ships "chose a Gov^r and 2 or 3 assistants for each shipe, to order y^e people by y^e way and see to y^e disposing of there provisions and shuch like affairs." On page 72, in a note, he says that Mr. Martin was Governor in the bigger ship and Mr. Cushman assistant. When one of the ships became disabled and abandoned the voyage, the bigger ship, Mayflower had to take a larger number of passengers, and there is nothing to indicate any special executive abilities in Martin, or that he was one who cared to perform the more onerous duties required from the increase of passengers and stores; he was much disliked by his associates (see Cushman's letter in Bradford) though he had perhaps a money influence and was, likely in consequence, appointed to the office of Governor on board ship. But was he the Governor on the second departure? I am not aware of any mention of his name in the Mayflower as Governor after the final departure. On a readjustment of affairs after the union of the passengers of both ships into one, it is quite probable that a new election was held for Governor, or if not so, that Carver may have been chosen or have performed informally the duties of Governor in the place of Martin for some cause or other; for it would seem that he must have been acting in that capacity previous to the arrival in Cape Cod Bay, where he was confirmed to the end of the year. Bradford's words in recording Carver's appointment are: "After this [adopting the compact] they chose or rather confirmed Mr John Carver (a man godly & well approved amongst them) their Governour for that year."

Query.—Contrary to uniform belief and to tradition, Bradford says

that Carver had no family but his wife. Might it not be inferred that there were others in his family and connected with him at Leyden, from Robinson's letter to him on page 47 of Bradford, the letter dated June, 1620, commencing thus: "My dear friend and brother *whom with yours* I always remember in my best affections."

THE PERKINS FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT.

[Communicated by WILLIAM E. WARREN, Esq., of New York.]

In an article under this caption published in the *Register*, April, 1860 (page 113), it is stated that Joseph and Jabez Perkins (grandsons of John Perkins senior of Ipswich, Mass.), who settled at Norwich in 1695, were the first settlers of the name in Connecticut. This is a mistake as you will see from the following extracts from memoranda in my possession relating to my maternal ancestors of the name of Perkins:

1. EDWARD¹ PERKINS of New Haven, m. Elizabeth Butcher, March 20, 1649. Ch.: (2) *John*,² [+] b. Aug. 18, 1651. (3) *Mehitabel*,² b. Sept. 21, 1652. (4) *Jonathan*,² b. Nov. 12, 1653; m. Mary Elliot June 14, 1682. (5) *David*,² b. Oct. 3, 1656; m. Sarah —, June 8, 1682.

"Edward¹ Perkins took the oath of fidelity Oct. 18, 1648, and I think that you will not find his name at an earlier date. In 1688, he gave deeds of land to his three sons, and thus settled his estate in some measure. He does not appear in the Probate Records, and his death is not recorded." S. JUDD.

2. JOHN² PERKINS of New Haven, b. Aug. 18, 1651; m. —, May 16, 1677. Ch.: (6) *John*,³ b. June 3, 1678; m. Sarah Warner. (7) *Stephen*,³ b. April 7, 1680; m. Elizabeth Ford, Aug. 25, 1700. (8) *Peter*,³ [+] b. May 18, 1682; m. Mary Thomas. (9) *James*,³ b. Aug. 23, 1684. (10) *Mary*,³ b. Oct. 9, 1689. (11) *Nathan*,³ m. Abigail Hill, May 13, 1718. (12) *Aaron*,³ m. 1st Silence Humaston, 2d Mary Allings.

John² Perkins m. his second wife, Rebecca, widow of Daniel Thomas.

8. PETER³ PERKINS* of New Haven, b. May 18, 1682; d. Feb. 14,

* Peter³ Perkins gives a deed to Willet Bishop, of a piece of land "It being part of a home lot that I bought of my brother-in-law, John Thomas." March 10, 1720-1.

John Thomas gives a deed to his brother-in-law Peter Perkins, Jan. 24, 1715-6; but John Thomas' wife was Mary Ford, and hence, Peter Perkins in order to be brother-in-law to J. T., must have married his sister. John Thomas had sisters Sarah, Abigail, Hannah and Rebecca, older than P. Perkins and Mary who was five years younger. I think she was P. P.'s wife.

Peter Perkins will dated June 17, 1729; probated April 6, 1739. He makes his mark in the signatures of his deeds.

John Thomas gives P. P. a deed on condition of a release from the estate of Samuel Ford "granted to me and my heirs begotten of ye body of my late wife Mary, daughter of Sam'l Ford" about 1716.

Qr.—Did Peter Perkins marry a Ford—sister, of John Thomas' wife.

Timothy Ford—at New Haven, 1643.

1738-9; m. *probably*, Mary Thomas, dau. of John Thomas and Lydia Parker. Ch.: (13) *Samuel*,⁴ b. July 14, 1706; m. Hannah Leek, Feb. 17, 1742-3. (14) *Hannah*,⁴ b. July 22, 1708; m. Isaac Sperry, July 5, 1733. (15) *Dinah*,⁴ b. Aug. 3, 1710; m. Daniel Sanford, Jan. 6, 1741. (16) *Mabel*,⁴ b. Sept. 21, 1712; m. Samuel Johnson, Jr., June 17, 1742. (17) *Peter*,⁴ [+] b. June 19, 1714; m. Mary Peck, June 5, 1740. (18) *Ichabod*,⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1715-16; m. Sarah Ford, Oct. 9, 1741.

17. DEA. PETER⁴ PERKINS of Woodbridge, b. June 19, 1714; d. 1766; m. Mary Peck, June 5, 1740. Ch.: (19) *Peter*,⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1741; m. Elizabeth Perkins, Dec. 12, 1765. (20) *Edward*,⁵ [+] b. Oct. 25, 1743; m. Mary Thomas. (21) *Hannah*,⁵ b. Feb. 1, 1748; m. — Beecher. (22) *Ebenezer*,⁵ b. April 11, 1749; m. Mercy —; d. in Bethlehem. (23) *Samuel*,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1756.

Administration on estate of P. Perkins granted to Mary, his relict, May 26, 1766; his personal estate valued at £176:10:11; real estate, £1322:6:6; total, £1498:17:5.

Administration granted to the estate of Mary Perkins, widow of Peter Perkins, June 2, 1790; estate val. at £115:15:7.

20. EDWARD⁵ PERKINS, of Woodbridge and Bethany, b. Oct. 25, 1743; d. 1787; m. 1st Mary Thomas, 2d Rosanna Judd. Ch.: (24) *Israel*,⁶ [+] b. Dec. 30, 1767; m. Millee Judd. (25) *Edward*,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1769; m. Lois Abbott. (26) *Mary*,⁶ b. Jan. 18, 1771; m. Elias Lounsberry. (27) *Electa*,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1775; m. Uri Tuttle of Columbus, N. Y.

By second wife—Rosanna Judd. Family Rec.: (28) *Rosanna Leva*,⁶ b. Jan. 14, 1781; m. Henry Grilly, Waterbury. (29) *Anna*,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 17—; m. Elijah Crook.

Edward⁵ Perkins moved to Bethany, to a place called Whitehall; kept tavern some time; will dated March 1, 1787.

Rosanna Perkins, wid. of Edward Perkins, m. her 2d husband, James Brown of Burlington, Conn., and by him had *Eunice*, *Irving* and *Appellina*. She d. Nov. 9, 1821.

24. ISRAEL⁶ PERKINS of Bethany, b. Dec. 30, 1767; d. Sept. 8, 1846; m. Millie Judd, dau. of Isaac Judd of Naugatuck. (30) *Celista*,⁷ died June 8, 1810. (31) LEONORA,⁷ b. Nov. 14, 1791; m. Isaac Warren.

Israel⁶ Perkins designed to pursue professional life and had expected to commence a course of study the year that his father died. Being left by this event at the head of the family, he was compelled to forego this purpose and remain at home on the farm. He lived in the house which his father built, on the turnpike from Litchfield, near the school-house. From 1793 to 1795, he lived at Hamden Plain. When he was 28 he became quite deaf, and continued so through life. He was well known in that part of the country, as selectman of the town, settler of estates, guardian of children, &c., &c.; and was so skilled in the law that he was familiarly called "the old lawyer."

The monument erected to his memory in the Carrington burying ground, Bethany, bears the following inscription: Israel Perkins | died Sept. 8, 1846 | aged 79 | An esteemed citizen | A good man.

He left no property.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH—THE EMIGRANT SETTLER.

[Communicated by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH of Chicago, Ill.]

The first indubitable evidence that we have of Elder William Wentworth's presence in this country is his signature (with that of Rev. John Wheelwright and thirty-three others) to a "Combination for a government at Exeter, N. H." on Friday the 4th day of October, 1639. This combination continued three years; and in 1642, we find him a juror from the town of Wells, Me., to the York county court. He was constable at Wells, Me., in 1648; and was on the jury at a York county court holden at Kittery, Me., in 1647 and 1649. He was first taxed at Dover, N. H., in 1650; and was also one of the selectmen at Dover in 1651, 1657, 1664, 1665 and 1670. He was moderator of the Dover town meeting in 1661. He was the owner of land in Wells, Me., in 1657. Fresh Creek Mill Privilege was granted to him and others at Dover, N. H., 10th May, 1652, and his son Ephraim² sold the same to John Waldron, 10th May, 1726.

Where he was prior to the formation of the "Combination" at Exeter, nothing definite is known. It is probable that he came to this country with Rev. John Wheelwright, as he was one of his followers. Wheelwright landed at Boston, Mass., 26th May, 1636. On the 12th of June thereafter, Wheelwright and his wife Mary were admitted to the church in Boston; and they were dismissed to the church in Exeter, N. H., 3d March, 1639. His daughter Mary was baptized at Boston, 25th June, 1637. His wife was daughter of William and Susannah Hutchinson. Samuel Hutchinson, in his will published in the *Register* for October, 1862, speaks of her as his sister. Mrs. Susannah Hutchinson, who was admitted to the church at Boston at the same time with Wheelwright and his wife, was dismissed 3d March, 1639, to the church at Exeter, N. H., and died at York, Me., about 1640. She came over with her son William to Boston in the ship Griffin, 18th Sept., 1634, and also with his wife who was the celebrated Anne Hutchinson and daughter of Edward* Marbury, "a goodly minister of Lincolnshire, England." There were about 200 immigrants in the ship Griffin.

Gov. Winthrop, in his history, speaks of Mrs. Hutchinson as a member of the church of Boston, and as bringing "over with her two dangerous errors," and says "there joined with her in these opinions a brother of hers, one Wheelwright, a silenced minister some time in England."

Drake's *History of Boston*, under date of 12th July, 1637, says,

* We know of no evidence that the Christian name of Rev. Mr. Marbury was Edward, though several modern authors call it so. Gov. Winthrop's *Short Story* states that she was a "daughter of Mr. Marvury, sometime a Preacher in Lincolnshire, after of London." Rutheford spells the name Marbury, which no doubt is correct. There were, however, several contemporary clergymen in London, by the name of Marbury. If it could be proved that Edward had been settled in Lincolnshire, it would give pangsibility to the statement; but, we believe, this has not been done.—Ed.

"There now came over a brother of Mrs. Hutchinson and some other of Mr. Wheelwright's friends; but Gov. Winthrop would not allow of their sitting down in Boston except on trial of four months."

Mrs. Ann Hutchinson gave rise to what were known as Antinomians and Familists in New England. She was mother of Edward Hutchinson, the ancestor of the late Gov. Hutchinson of Mass. Under the date of 1638, Belknap's *History of N. H.*, says:

"One of the exiles, on account of the Antinomian controversy, was John Wheelwright, brother to the famous Anne Hutchinson. He had been a preacher at Braintree, which was then a part of Boston, and was a gentleman of learning, piety and zeal." Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and husband went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he died in 1642.

The name of William Wentworth does not appear among those dismissed from the church at Boston, nor is it known that he was ever a member of a church there, or that he was exiled from Boston or any where else. Indeed, nothing is known of him prior to the "Combination," which continued three years. Massachusetts was then claiming that Exeter was within her jurisdiction; and, as Wheelwright was banished from Massachusetts, he deemed it best to go to Wells, Maine, in 1642. Those of his church, who were resolved to adhere to him, also went to Wells. William Wentworth also went; but there is nothing showing what were his relations to the church at that time.

Wheelwright preached at Wells, Me., until 1644, when he petitioned to have his sentence of banishment revoked, and his petition was soon after granted. He was banished for preaching sermons that "tended to sedition." He went to Hampton, N. H., about 1647, where he preached the most of his time, until he went to England about 1657. Wheelwright came from Lincolnshire in England, and was a great friend to Cromwell. After the restoration, he returned to this country and was settled as minister, 9th Dec., 1662, at Salisbury, Mass., where he died, 15th Nov., 1679, aged 85 years. Wm. Wentworth did not remain at Wells, Me., long after Wheelwright left it, as he was taxed in Dover, N. H., in 1650. What was then called Dover is Dover Neck now, and Cochecho has now become Dover. Belknap's *History of New Hampshire* says, under date of 1633, that the agents of the foreign proprietors had "procured a considerable number of families in the West of England, some of whom were of good estates, and of some account for religion to come over and increase the colony." It further says of the Neck settlement: "On the most inviting part, they built a meeting house, which was afterwards surrounded with an entrenchment and flankarts, the remains of which are still visible." It was over this church that William Wentworth became an elder; and to its subsequent members organized at what was then Cochecho but now Dover that the historian Belknap afterwards preached.

Belknap says, about 1638, "The Antinomian controversy at Boston having occasioned the banishment of the principal persons of that sect, several of them retired to this settlement [Dover Neck] it being without the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. When this was known, Gov. Winthrop wrote to Wiggin, Burdett, and others of the planta-

tion that, as there had been hitherto a good correspondence between them, it would be much resented if they should receive the exiles; and intimating the intention of the General Court to survey the utmost limits of their patents and make use of them. To this Burdett returned a scornful answer, refusing to give the Governor his title."

It was a fear that this survey might prove him within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, that drove Wheelwright and probably Wentworth to Wells. In consequence of a "copy of a deed from Indian Sagamores and others" bearing date 17th May, 1629, which may be found in the first volume of Dr. Belknap's *History of New Hampshire*, marked Appendix No. 1, and which Dr. Farmer omits in his edition of Dr. Belknap's history, it has been contended that William Wentworth was in this country at that date. This deed was not recorded until the 28th day of January, 1713, and then in the county of York, Maine; and the record says: "Recorded according to the original found in the ancient files for the county of York."

Hon. James Savage of Boston, Mass., in his edition of Gov. Winthrop's *History of New England*, declares this deed a forgery, got up in the land contest between those pretending to derive their title under the original charter from the crown of England and those from the original Indian purchase. S. G. Drake, the historian of Boston, contends that it is genuine. The names of the five persons to whom this deed is given are signed to the "Combination," made at Exeter in 1639, and the deed was not made public until long after they were all dead. If the deed was a forgery, the names were taken from the signatures to this "Combination." The names were John Wheelwright, Augustine Story, Thomas Wite, William Wentworth and Thomas Leavit. Farmer, in his edition of Belknap, declares the deed a forgery. Rejecting this deed, there is nothing found of Wm. Wentworth prior to the Exeter "Combination," in 1639.

There is nothing known respecting his wife or wives. The first deed yet found to which the name of his wife was signed was dated 18th Nov., 1667, and her name was Elizabeth. He left a widow Elizabeth. There is a family tradition that, when he was quite advanced in years, he married a second wife who was very young even to be married, and that he had children by both wives. When Ezekiel Knight of Wells, Me., died in 1687, he willed property to the children of his daughter Elizabeth Wentworth of Cochecho. But, as his son Ezekiel² had a wife Elizabeth, it has been supposed that Elizabeth Knight was the one who married Ezekiel.² If he had a second wife, both his wives must have been named Elizabeth, or else the first wife must have died prior to the one who gave the deed 18th Nov., 1667. The place and date of his marriage are as uncertain as the person married. The tombstone of his son Samuel² at Portsmouth, N. H., says he died March, 1690, in his fiftieth year, which would make him (Samuel) born in 1640. This would make William Wentworth a married man at the time of the "Combination" at Exeter. But how much before, and whether he married in this country or England are still questions of mere conjecture. His wife Elizabeth administered on his estate, which was appraised at £97 16^s 4^d. But no more is found of her.

Of his age there is also a great uncertainty. In vol. III of *N. H.*

Historical Collections is the Journal of Rev. John Pike, pastor of the Old Congregational Church in Dover, N. H. In it is the following entry: "March 16, 1697, Elder Wentworth deceased a few days after he was taken speechless, with a sudden shivering." This would be about sixty years after his settlement at Exeter, N. H., and also after his marriage. Hon. John Kelly, in an article in the *Exeter (N. H.) News Letter*, speaks of him as preaching at Exeter, N. H., when about 80 years of age and the time being from 1690 to 1693. He was, probably, between 85 and 90 years of age when he died. As he had at least one child in 1640 and as his wife was not so far advanced as to be incapable of being administratrix upon his estate in 1697, there is some probability that he had a second wife who was much younger than himself. He was, probably, born about 1610, making him a minor at any rate at the time of the deed dated 16th May, 1629, whose authenticity is so strongly disputed.

It is not known that he had any relatives who emigrated to this country. That he married his wife here is probable. Setting aside that deed, he is first found with Rev. John Wheelwright at the formation of the "Combination" at Exeter N. H., in 1639, and then not more than thirty years of age and perhaps not more than twenty-five. We know that he was a religious follower of Wheelwright. Now, what is more natural than the supposition that he came here with Wheelwright in 1636, to enjoy undisturbed those religious views which he zealously preached to the last days of his life?

His original signature may be found to the "Combination" article of 1639, which is still preserved at Exeter, N. H., and also as a witness to the will of Rev. Daniel Maud of Dover, N. H., executed 17th January, 1655. Upon the old homestead of his son Timothy² Wentworth in Berwick, Me., now owned by Timothy's descendant, Daniel Wentworth, the writer found in an old birch bark box an original deed from William Wentworth and wife Elizabeth to son Timothy, dated 27th May, 1696. His autograph was well preserved. She, however, made her mark. In the body of the 1667 deed, he is called William Winford. In the Dover, N. H., records, among the list of freemen for 1653, is Elder Winford. By others than himself, the name was variously written Wintworth, Winford and Wantworth.

In his bi-centennial sermon, delivered at Dover, N. H., on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 29, 1839, before the old church, Rev. Dr. Root says: "From the year 1647 to 1662, there seem to have been elders in the church. At least, mention is made of persons of this title. There appear to have been three at once. Elder Wentworth was parent to the several Governors of that name, and was an occasional preacher."

Dr. Belknap describes him thus: "William Wentworth was one of the first settlers at Exeter; and after the breaking up of their combination for a Government, he removed to Dover and became a ruling elder in the church there. In 1639, he was remarkably instrumental of saving Heard's garrison, as is related in the proper place. After this, he officiated several years as a preacher at Exeter and other places, and died in a very advanced age at Dover in 1697, leaving a numerous posterity. From him the several Governors of that name are descended. He was a very useful and good man."

The editor of the *Exeter News Letter*, Hon. John Kelly, says:

"As a preacher, he was occasionally employed abroad, and officiated in that capacity in this town (Exeter) when he was about eighty years of age. He was preaching here in 1690 and in 1693. In March, 1693, the town agreed with him to supply the pulpit one whole year, *if he be able*, and to pay him £40 for his services. In June following, however, other arrangements were made for preaching in consequence, undoubtedly, of Mr. Wentworth's inability, on account of age, to perform the duties of a Minister."

That he was living in Exeter in 1693, is apparent from the following from the county records at Exeter, N. H.:

"May 9, 1693, William Wentworth of Cochecho [Dover, N. H.] now living in Exeter, gives his son Benjamin² the corn that he had sown upon his father's farm, the house lot, the black cow that he has charge of and the land his son Sylvanus² had lived upon." This farm, a little North East of Garrison hill, is the place where he is supposed to have died, and it has never been owned outside the hands of his descendants. At that time, Benjamin² was not married. His marriage took place about the time of his father's death. Dr. Belknap describes the manner in which Elder Wentworth saved Heard's garrison at the great Indian massacre, 27th June, 1689, as follows:

"Heard's garrison was saved by the barking of a dog just as the Indians were entering. Elder Wentworth, who was awakened by the noise, pushed them out; and falling on his back, set his feet against the gate and held it till he had alarmed the people; two balls were fired through it, but both missed him."

Among those dismissed from the church in Boston with Wheelwright in 1639, was Isaac Grosse* whose will was made at Boston, Mass., 29th March, 1649, and which was proven 5th April, 1649. Among his effects was a debt due from William Wentworth for wheat. Burke, in his *Peerage*, speaking of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded, 12th May, 1641, says:

"Of this very illustrious family was William Wentworth who emigrated from the county of York in England to Boston in America in the year 1628 and removed subsequently to New Hampshire."

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Burke did not derive this date from Dr. Belknap's history. For Dr. Belknap had not heard the authenticity of the Indian deed of 1628 questioned; and that deed is all that comes to us of William Wentworth until the Exeter combination. That William Wentworth came from the county of York, England, is the family tradition; but there is nothing else except Mr. Burke's *Peerage* to substantiate that assertion.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, sent out a ship, called the *St. Patrick*, one Palmer master, in 1636, and she arrived in Boston the same year. But who came in her the writer has no means of ascertaining.

* The names of those dismissed were John Wheelwright, Richard Morrys, Richard Bulgar, Philemon Purmot, Isaac Grosse, Christopher Marshall, George Bates, Thomas Wardell and William Wardell. The *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register* for April, 1862, states that Philemon Parmott was dismissed from church in Boston 6th January, 1639 "to join Mr. Wheelwright and others at Piscataqua."

LANCASTER RECORDS.

[Communicated by ANDREW H. WARD, Esq., of West Newton.]

[Continued from vol. XVI, page 359.]

Marriages.

	MONTH.	DAY.	YEAR.
John Sawyer married to Mary Bull [Ball?] of Worcester by Mr. Wm. Brimsmeade, Minister [of Marlboro],.....	June	16,	1686
John Moor & Mary Whitcomb both of Lancaster,...	Aug.	23,	1683
John Pope and Beatrix Houghton both of Lancaster,.	Sept.	20,	1683
Jonah Houghton of Lancaster & Mary Berbeane of Woodburne,.....	Feb.	15,	1681
James Atherton & Abigail Hudson both of Lancaster,	June	6,	1684

Births.

Ebenezer, sonne of John & Sarah Prescott.borne	July	6,	1682
Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Waters, "	Aug.	11,	1679
Joseph, sonne of Joseph & Elizabeth Waters,...	April	2,	1682
Hezekiah, sonne of Joseph & Rebecca Whitcomb,	Sept.	14,	1681
Joseph, sonne of Thomas & Mary Wilder,.....	July	5,	1683
Ebenezer, sonne of John & Hannah Wilder,.....	June	23,	1683
Jonah, sonne of Jonah & Mary Houghton,.....	July	2,	1682
John, sonne of Jonah & Mary Houghton,.....	Jan.	24,	1683
Hannah, daughter of Robert & Estler Houghton, "	Nov.	2,	1683
John, sonne of John & Mary Hines,*	Jan.	19,	1683
Deborah, daughter of Josiah and Rebecah Whitcomb,	Dec.	26,	1683
Abigail, daughter of Abraham & Tabitha Wheeler, "	Mar.	3,	1683
John, sonne of Jonathan and Hannah Whitcomb, ..	May	12,	1684
Isaac, sonne } of Isaac & Experience }	Nov.	22,	1684
Experience, daughter } Wheeler }			
Anna, daughter of John and Mary Houghton,...	May	8,	1684
Sarah, daughter of John & Priscilla Beaman,....	Jan.	25,	1681
Gamaliel, daughter [sonne] of John & Priscilla Beaman,	Feb.	29,	1684
Martha, daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Waters, "	Jan.	17,	83
Sarah, daughter of Josiah & Mary White,.....	Oct.	21,	80
Joseph, sonne of Josiah & Mary White,.....	Sept.	16,	82
John, sonne of Josiah & Mary White,.....	Sept.	29,	84
James, sonne of James & Abigail Atherton,	Feb.	27,	84
Jonathan, sonne of Nathaniel & Mary Wilder, ..	April	20,	82

* The parents, John Hinds and Mary Butler, widow, were m. Feb. 9, 1681 o. s.—she was the widow of James Butler, an early proprietor and planter of Lancaster—he was of Woburn in 1676, and had a son John b. there, 22 July, 1677, as is told in the *Hist. & Gen. Register* of 1848, page 355—he had an older son James, who resided at Lancaster on lands that had belonged to his father—he also had two daughters—some account of him while at Lancaster, and of his son James in their individual conveyances of land there, and of others to them will hereafter appear in the *Register*, should opportunity permit.

	MONTH.	DAY.	YEAR.
Beatrice, daughter of Robert & Esther Houghton, "	Sept.	3,	85
Sarah, daughter of Thomas & Mary Wilder,.... "	Jan.	22,	85
Jonathan, sonne of John & Mary Houghton,.... "	Feb.	20,	85
John, sonne of John & Experience Wheeler,.... "	July	24,	86
Peter, sonne of Peter & Sarah Gosling [Joslin], "	Dec.	8,	86
Edward, sonne of John & Mary Sawyer,..... "	Mar.	30,	87

Deaths.

John Whitcomb,.....	dyed	April	6,	1683
Experience, daughter of Isaac & Experience Wheeler,.....	"	Nov.	22,	1684
Isaac, sonne of Isaac & Experience Wheeler,...	"	Nov.	26,	1684
As Attests		Cyprian Stevens, Cler.		
Recorded 25 Jan. 1687 by L. Hammond, Cler.				

Account of marriages consumated by y^e Rev^d. Mr. John Prentice.

Joseph Fairbank & Mary Brown were.....	married	April	21,	1718
John Bennet & Bathsheba Phelps were.....	"	July	23,	1718
Jethro Eames & Abigail Wheelock, were..	"	Sept.	10,	1718
Joseph Sawyer & Abigail Wilder, were....	"	Nov.	10,	1718
Edward Phelps & Mary Bennet were	"	Nov.	24,	1718
Deliverance Brown & Elizabeth fairbank were.....	"	Dec.	24,	1718
Jabez Fairbank, Jun. & Hepsibah Sawyer were.....	"	Jan.	28,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ephraim Brown & Mary fairbank were ...	"	Feb. y ^e	9,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jabez Fairbank, Sen. & Elizabeth Whitcomb were.....	"	Mar. y ^e	25,	1719

Marriages consumated per John Houghton, Esq., Just. Peace.

Thomas Sawyer & Mary White were.....	married	July	15,	1718
John Houghton & Mehitable Wilson were..	"	Nov.	18,	1718
John Goodman & Mary Atherton, were....	"	Jan. y ^e	20,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jonathan Whitney & Alice Willard, were..	"	Feb. y ^e	25,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eliezer Houghton & Elizabeth Divoll, were	"	Mar. y ^e	11,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joshua Houghton & Elizabeth Bennit were.	"	Apl. y ^e	8,	1719
Amos Sawyer & Abigail Houghton were..	"	May y ^e	14,	1719

All entered in the Register at Lancaster per

John Houghton, Town Clerk.

Rec^d July 1719 of John Houghton Clerk of Lancaster and entered by Saml. Phipps. Cler. pac^s.Account of marriages consumated at Lancaster 1719 & 171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Nathaniel Whitney & Mary Holeman were married by y ^e Rev ^d . Mr. John Prentice, Minister,.....	Nov. y ^e	18,	1719
Jonathan Willard & Kezia White were married by John Houghton, Esq.,.....	Aug. y ^e	17,	1719
John Smith & Martha Butler married by Justice Houghton,	Dec.	14,	1719
John Houghton and Sarah Gulliver by same,.....	Jan.	7,	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Atherton & Hannah Rogers by same,.....	June	9,	1720
Benjamin Houghton, Jun. & Ruth Wheelock by same,	July	20,	1720

MONTH. DAY. YEAR.

Benjamin Houghton, Sen., & Zerviah Moore by same July 28, 1720
 Said marriages entered at Lancaster and y^e list brought and exhibited for Registering, Aug. 20, 1720.

Rec^d and accordingly entered by Sam^l Phipps, Cler. pac^s.

Marriages consumated by John Houghton Justice of the Peace.

Ephraim Wheeler & Meriah Glazier,.....	married	Nov. 1, 1720
John Longley & Deborah Houghton,.....	"	Nov. 30, 1720
John Nickols & Mary Priest, Sen.,.....	"	Mar. 20, 172 ^q
Jeremiah Holeman & Anna Priest,.....	"	Mar. 23, 172 ^q
Ebenezer Houghton & Mary Priest, Jun.,....	"	Mar. 23, 172 ^q
Thomas Tucker & Mary Divell,.....	"	May 25, 1721

All said marriages entered at Lancaster per

John Houghton, Town Clerk.

Rec^d June 29, 1721 and entored per Sam^l. Phipps, Cler. pac^s.

Marriages by me John Houghton Justice of y^e peace.

Richard Wilds & Ruth Houghton,.....	married	Mar. 2, 172 ^q
Jonathan Whetcomb & Rachell Woods,.....	"	Dec. 12, 1722
Joshua Osgood & Ruth Divell,.....	"	Dec. 20, 1722
— Fairbank & Judith Bellows,.....	"	April 30, 1723
Israel Houghton & Martha Wheelock,.....	"	July 31, 1723
Jonathan Rand of Stow & Abigail Whitney of Lancaster,	"	Feb. 27, 177 ^q
Abraham Willard & Mary Sawyer both of Lancaster,.....	"	Feb. 27, 172 ^q
James Butler & Hannah Wilson both of Lan- caster,	"	Mar. 19, 172 ^q
John More & Susannah Willard both of Lan- caster,	"	Mar. 19, 172 ^q
Peter Joslin & Alice Woods of Lancaster,....	"	April 30, 1724
John Whitney of Lancaster & Rebecca Whitney of Stow,.....	"	May 20, 1724

A true copy of the marriages above mentioned & are accordingly entered per me John Houghton, Town Clerk for Lancaster.

Rec^d June 9, 1724 and entered per Sam^l. Phipps, Cler. pac^s.

Lancaster marriages by y^e the Rev^d Mr. John Prentice.

William Richardson of Woburn & Mary Wilder of Lancaster,.....	Dec. 27, 1721
Tilley Merrick of Brookfield & Elizabeth Wilder of Lancaster,.....	Nov. 28, 1722
Samuel Chamberlain of Chelmsford & Rebecca Whit- comb of Lancaster,.....	Jan. 2, 172 ^q
Jonas Wilder & Eunice Beaman both of Lancaster,.	May 29, 1724
John Houghton, Sen., & Hannah Wilder both of Lan- caster,	Jan. 27, 172 ^q
William Houghton & Experience Houghton both of Lancaster,.....	June 4, 1724
d Osgood & Eunice Carter both of Lancaster,...	Nov. 3, 1724

MONTH. DAY. YEAR.

Aaron Willard of Lancaster & Mary Wright of Rutland,	Dec. 16, 1724
Ezra Sawyer & Rebecca Whetcomb both of Lancaster,	Jan. 16, 172½

Marriages consummated by John Houghton, Esq.

Jonathan Smith of Marlborough and Sarah Jewel of Stow,	Jan. 18, 172½
Samuel Parker of Groton & Sarah Houghton of Lancaster,	Jan. 18, 172½
Jacob Houghton & Mary Willard both of Lancaster,	Feb. 3, 172½
William Johnson & Ruth Rugg both of Lexington,	Feb. 3, 172½
Gershom Houghton & Elizabeth Rugg both of Lancaster,	Feb. 23, 172½
Josiah Willard & Prudence Keyes both of Lancaster,	July 7, 1725
Henry Houghton of Lancaster & Elizabeth Randall of Stow,	Nov. 24, 1725
thomas Houghton & Meriah Moore both of Lancaster,	Dec. 2, 1725
Joseph Joseline & Katharine Reed both of Marlborough,	Dec. 6, 1725
Daniel Albert & Mary Houghton both of Lancaster, ..	Aug. 9, 1725
Ebenezer Polley & Dorcas Houghton both of Lancaster, ..	Jan. 2, 1725
Jonathan Houghton & Mary Houghton both of Lancaster,	Jan. 20, 1725
Joseph Whetcomb & Damaris Priest both of Lancaster, ..	Jan. 20, 1725
Samuel Carter & Jemimah Houghton both of Lancaster,	Feb. 14, 1725

[the years of the four last marriages should be 172½.]

An account of said marriages taken and entered by

John Houghton, Sen., Town Cler. for Lancaster.

1726 April 20th—Rec^d and entered by Sam^l. Phipps, Cler. Pac^s.

Marriages consummated by John Houghton, Esq.

Abraham Beaman & Mary Rice,	Mar. 16, 172½
Joseph Osgood & Katharine Wetherby,	May 12, 1726
Samuel Rogers & Isabella Houghton,	Aug. 4, 1726
John Divel & Sarah Osgood,	Nov. 16, 1726
Joseph Moore & Rebecca Houghton,	Nov. 17, 1726
John Snow & Hannah Sawyer,	Jan. 19, 172½
thomas Littlejohns & Mary Butler,	Jan. 26, 172½
Daniel Albert & Abigail Houghton,	Jan. 25, 172½
Benjamin Atherton & Eunice Priest,	Mar. 23, 172½
Jonathan Moore & Mary Wheeler,	April 19, 1727
Phineas Pratt & Martha Puffer,	Aug. 4, 1726

Marriages consummated by the Rev. Mr. John Prentice, Minister of the Gospel at Lancaster.

Henry Willard & Abigail Fairbanks,	May 24, 1726
Joseph Willson & Rebecca Phelps,	Sept. 21, 1726
William Pollard & Experience Wheeler,	Nov. 23, 1726
Ephraim Houghton & Sarah Sawyer,	Dec. 15, 1726
Seth Sawyer & Dinah Farrer,	Jan. 11, 172½

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Rev ^d . Mr. Job Cushing & Mrs. Mary Prentice,.....	Mar.	16,	172 4
Jeremiah Belknap & Martha Rugg,.....	Mar.	23,	172 4
Eleazer Ball & Abigail Rogers,.....	Mar.	23,	172 4
Eleazer Haywood & Azubah Stevens,.....			
Philip Brookins & Sarah Keyes,.....			
Returned by	John Houghton, Town Cler.		
Rec ^d and entered by	Sam ^l Phipps, Cler. Pac ^s .		

Marriages consumated by Rev^d. Mr. John Prentice.

John Haywood & Ruth Carter,.....	April	30,	1728
Peter Atherton & Experience Wright,.....	June,	13,	1728
Joshua Church & Annis Johnson,.....	Nov.	19,	1728
Shubal Bayley & Anna Houghton,	Nov.	21,	1728
Josiah Bennet of Shrewsbury & Hannah Ross of Lancaster,.....	Nov.	27,	1728
Samuel Sawyer & Deborah Rugg,.....	Feb.	20,	172 8
Robert Barnard of Marlborough & Elizabeth Bayley of Lancaster,.....	May	28,	1729
Benjamin Harris & Deborah Temple,.....	Nov.	18,	1729
thomas Wright & Abigail Sawyer,.....	Nov.	18,	1729

Marriages consumated by Joseph Wilder, Esq.

Hezekiah Whitcomb & Rachel Priest,.....	April	3,	1729
thomas Fairbanks & Dorothy Carter,.....	April	24,	1729
Aaron Osgood & Eunice White,.....	May	15,	1729
Joseph Woods & Hannah White,.....	May	15,	1729
Nathaniel Wilder & Mary Beaman,.....	Dec.	11,	1729
Joshua Newton & Mary Temple,.....	Oct.	21,	1729
Oliver Moors & Abigail Houghton,.....	Dec.	18,	1729
Hezekiah Gates & Mary Sawyer,.....	Feb.	17,	17 28
William Whitcomb & Hepsibah Sawyer,.....	Feb.	25,	17 28
Rec ^d & entered by	Sam ^l Phipps, Cler. pac ^s .		

End of Lancaster records of births, marriages and deaths in Middlesex county records—it is much to be regretted that a chasm for thirty years, from 1686 to 1718, exists in the record of marriages, as found in the records of Middlesex county.

Corrections, &c. in vol. xvi.

Page 353, Samuel Allen's birth . . .	7.	2.	1664,	<i>read</i>	17.	2.	1664	
“ Mary Davis' birth,	26.	11.	1667,		“	26.	11.	1657
“ James Sawyer's birth, . . .	22.	1.	1657,		“	21.	1.	1657
355, William Kerley's marriage,	6.	3.	1664,		“	16.	3.	1664
356, Elizabeth Hudson's birth, Jan. 8, 1658, “					“	Jan. 11,	1658	
Page 356, Hittable Rogers' birth, ..	Oct. 4,	1663,	born	Oct. 1,	1667			
“ <i>Insert</i> , as next in course, Jehosephat, sonne of								
Jeremiah & Albiah Rogers was borne,	Oct. 4,	1663						
“ Hannah Houghton's birth, Oct. 16, 1666, <i>read</i>	Oct. 16,	1667						
357, Barrachia Lewis' birth, ..	July 21,	1663,		“	July 31,	1663		
“ Patience Lewis' birth, . . .	Jan. 31,	1668,		“	Jan. 21,	1668		
“ Isabel Walker's death, ..	Apl. 3,	1696,		“	Apl. 3,	1669		

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY=NASON.—At the Allen Street Church, North Cambridge, Sept. 8th, by Rev. John M. Marsters, assisted by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, William H. Bailey, Esq., of Somerville, to Miss Susie Carrie, only dau. of James B. Nason, Esq., of North Cambridge.

DOUGLASS=EDWARDS.—In Roxbury, Oct. 30th, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Erastus Douglass, Esq., of Lowell, to Mrs. Mary Ann Edwards of East Boston.

HUBBARD=MATCHETT.—At Brighton, June 28th, by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, Gilbert Hubbard, Esq., merchant of Chicago, Ill., a native of Boston, to Miss Helen Poindexter, dau. of the late William Perkins Matchett, Jr., Esq., of Brighton.

SHATTUCK=SHATTUCK.—At Groton, Oct. 1, by Rev. F. A. Whitney, John G. Shattuck, Esq., merchant of Pepperell, to Miss Elizabeth Matchett, dau. of George Shattuck, Esq., of Groton.

WHITE=BEACH.—In Hartford, Ct., June 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. George H. Clark, J. Gardner White, Esq., of Boston, to Miss Mary, dau. of the late George Beach, Esq., of Hartford.

DEATHS.

APPLETON.—Gen. James, at Ipswich, Aug. 25, a. 77, a prominent citizen of that town. He served in the war of 1812, and received a brigadier general's commission.

BEARD.—Hon. Ithamar Warren, at Lowell, Oct. 31, a. 48. He was b. at Littleton, Mass., Sept. 3, 1814. Mr. Beard was a well known lawyer, and practiced in New Hampshire, subsequently in Lowell, and afterwards in Boston as copartner with Joseph Nickerson, Esq. He was a man of superior ability, and of a high moral character.

DRAKE.—Capt. John Louis, killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, as he was bravely cheering on his men. He commanded Co. I, 16th regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He has left a wife, aged parents in New Hampshire, and near relations in this city (where he formerly resided), to all of whom he was especially dear, as well for his amiable disposition and manly deportment, as for the ties of consanguinity. Being temporarily at Hartford when the President's late proclamation for volunteers was issued, in an incredibly short time he raised a company and was in the field. Such was the soldierly bearing of the Connecticut Sixteenth, that though consisting of entirely new recruits, the experienced eye of Gen. Burnside assigned it a place of severe trial, in which it acquitted itself in a manner not inferior to the bravest veterans, as its thinned ranks proved when the bloody day's strife was ended. Thus at the age of 32 fell this brave young officer, deeply regretted by all who knew

him. His remains were brought to Hartford for interment, upon which occasion the Rev. Dr. Bushnell delivered an address, in which he paid a merited tribute to his memory. Capt. Drake was s. of Deacon Samuel Drake of Lyme, N. H., who was s. of Mr. Eliphalet Drake of Chichester in the same state, who was s. of Mr. Thomas Drake of Epping, who was s. of Mr. Abraham Drake of Hampton, who was g. gr. s. of Mr. Robert Drake, who emigrated from England, and d. in Hampton in 1668, a. 88.

DWIGHT.—Lieut. Col. Wilder, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, and d. near the battle field, Sept. 19, a. 29. He was s. of William Dwight, and was b. at Springfield, April 23, 1833. He grad. at H. C., 1853, with distinction, and after studying his profession at the Cambridge law school, and with Hon. E. R. Hoar and Hon. Caleb Cushing, commenced the practice of the law in Boston. At the outbreak of the civil war he resolved to devote himself to the military service of his country, and left Massachusetts as major of the 2d regiment, one of the first two regiments that entered the field from that state under the President's original call for three years' men. He was distinguished for his daring in the retreat of Gen. Banks through the Shenandoah Valley, and was taken prisoner at Winchester, while devoting himself to the safety of his men, but was paroled, and after being exchanged, returned to active service. When Col. Gordon was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, Major Dwight became lieutenant colonel of his regiment. His funeral took place at Brookline, where his father resides, Sept. 26, from St. Paul's Church, with military honors. Many persons of distinction in civil and military life were in attendance.

GOVE.—Col. Jesse, fell at the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, a. 37. He was b. at Weare, N. H., Dec. 5, 1824. During the Mexican war in March, 1847, being then in his senior year in the military school at Norwich, Vt., he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 9th U. S. Infantry, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant the December following. At the close of the war, his regiment being disbanded, he entered the office of Pierce & Minot at Concord, N. H., as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was deputy secretary of state of New Hampshire, 1850-55. In 1855, he was appointed captain in the 10th U. S. Infantry, and was ordered with it to Utah, where he was in arduous frontier service, winning the reputation of a superior officer, till 1861, when he was ordered with his command to report for duty at Washington. On his arrival there he was tendered the command of the 22d regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, by Hon. Henry Wilson, who had raised the regiment in Massachusetts, and had just marched it into Washington. Capt. Gove accepted, was commissioned as colonel about the 1st of Nov., 1861, and commanded the regiment till his death. He was shot twice, and fell instantly in the early part of the action before witnessing the bravery of his regiment. He is represented as quite "unassuming in his manners; dignified and manly in his bearing; possessed of the highest conceptions of the duties of a soldier; animated with the most exalted ambition in his profession, and the most undaunted ardor for his country in the existing conflict." Gen. Wilson who

preceded him in the command of the 22d, writes: "No one in his division stood higher as a man or an officer. His men loved him, and his associates respected his talents, conceding to him great military capacity."

GREENE.—Benjamin D., at Boston, Oct. 14, a. 69. He was a s. of Gardiner Greene, Esq., of Boston, by his first wife, and was b. in 1793, at Demerara, S. A., where his parents then resided. The father Gardiner⁵ Greene was a s. of Benjamin⁴, whose father Nathaniel³ was a s. of Thomas², and a gr. s. of John¹ Greene. (See *Register*, iv, 75.) Benjamin D. Greene was the first president of the Boston Society of Natural History, and a man of ample fortune and scientific attainments.

HILL.—Jeremiah, at Brookline, Oct. 11, a. 74. He was b. in Billerica, Ms., Oct. 24, 1788, and was a descendant of Ralph Hill, who m. Margaret Toothaker, at Plymouth in 1638; resided at Woburn in 1646, and was an inhabitant of Billerica at the incorporation of the town in 1655. Mr. Hill went from Milford, N. H., to Boston, about the year 1802, and soon after reaching his majority engaged in mercantile business with Benjamin French, whose dau. he m. in 1816. She d. Dec. 2, 1846. He remained with Mr. French about a quarter of a century, and after dissolving that connection, spent about another quarter of a century on Central Wharf with Mr. Daniel Chamberlin as a partner. When the Atlantic Bank was incorporated in 1828, Mr. H. was chosen a director, and was annually reëlected to the time of his death. During a long business career, he maintained by precept and example that a sound regard to the principles of justice should form the basis of every mercantile transaction.—*Advertiser* abrgd.

HUDSON.—Com. William L., at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, a. 70. He commanded the Niagara when she was employed in laying the Atlantic cable. Afterwards he was for three years commandant at Charlestown Navy Yard, whence he was ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., and subsequently was appointed on the board for the examination of Naval Cadets at Newport, R. I.

JAMES.—Gen. Charles T., at Sag Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 17, a. 58. He was wounded the day previous during the trial of the James projectile, in presence of some French and Russian officers of artillery and a considerable concourse of citizens. He acquired a handsome fortune, and attained distinction as a manufacturer in Rhode Island, Newburyport, Salem and New Jersey. He was a senator from Rhode Island from 1851 to 1857. His fortune having become impaired, he has lately turned his mechanical and engineering skill to account by the invention of his projectiles. At the bombardment of Fort Pickens they were pronounced a failure, but at Fort Pulaski a great success. He had, it is said, recently made improvements which removed all objections to their use.

KEARNEY.—Gen. Philip, fell at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, a. 47. He was b. in New York city, June 2, 1815. His first ancestor is said to have emigrated from Ireland in 1716, and settled in New

Jersey where descendants still reside. Gen. Kearney was one of the most accomplished and distinguished officers in the service. When a young man he had prepared himself for the practice of the law, but being imbued with a strong military spirit, he joined the army March 8, 1837, as 2d lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Dragoons. Two years subsequently he served as a volunteer in the French army in Algiers; saw hard service, and gained the highest encomiums from his commanding officers. During the Mexican war he did glorious service as captain of dragoons, and was breveted major for his daring gallantry. He lost an arm at San Antonio, Aug. 19, 1847. After the war in Mexico was over he went to California to command an expedition against the Indians on the Columbia river, and did much by his tact, courage and cool bravery to further prove himself a noted soldier. He then went to the European continent, and acted as a staff officer in the French army in its Italian campaign. When the rebellion broke out he returned home and offered himself for service. He was placed at the head of a New Jersey brigade, and his deeds during the last year have been the praise of all tongues. As a gallant and intrepid soldier his name will live forever in the gratitude of the people of this country, in support of whose integrity he has so nobly fallen. Gen. Kearney had risen in his saddle to give some inspiring order at the moment he received his death wound. His body was taken possession of by the enemy, but afterwards was delivered into our lines under a flag of truce.—*Journal* abridged.

MAC NAB.—Sir Allan Napier, at Hamilton, O. W., Aug. 8, a. 64. He was a soldier, lawyer and statesman of ability. He first made himself known to Americans by cutting out the Caroline, Dec. 30, 1837.

MANSFIELD.—Gen. Joseph K. F., fell at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, a. 59. He was born in New Haven, Conn., 22d Dec., 1803, being descended from the Mansfields that settled in New Haven in 1640. His mother was Mary Fenno of Middletown, Conn. In early infancy, his father dying at Santa Cruz, his mother retired to Middletown, where young Mansfield remained until 1817, when, being 14 yrs. of age, he was appointed a cadet at West Point. He graduated in 1822, second in his class, although the youngest, and received the appointment of brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. For two years he was attached to the Board of Engineers, then engaged in planning the fortifications for the harbor defences of the country. From 1825 to 1828, he was engaged as assistant at the fortifications of the narrows in New York harbor. From 1828 to 1830 he assisted at the fortifications of Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun. In 1830 he began to build Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, finishing it before 1846, and was on detached duty some time at Charleston harbor, Cape Fear river, etc. Having served as lieutenant sixteen years he was promoted in 1838 to be a captain of engineers. In this capacity he was ordered in 1846, to join Gen. Taylor at Corpus Christi, and was his chief engineer throughout the Mexican war, possessing his confidence in every respect. Capt. Mansfield made a reconnoissance and map of the coast of Texas, while the army was wintering at Corpus Christi. He built Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, and was breveted a major for

gallant and distinguished services in its defence. At the battle of Monterey he made successful reconnoissances, and led the column that stormed the city at the Tannery, being in this attack severely wounded, and disabled from duty two months. He was thereupon, for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts of Monterey, appointed brevet lieutenant colonel. Again distinguishing himself at the battle of Buena Vista, for gallant and extraordinary services he was breveted a colonel. At the close of the war he was placed on duty at the fortifications in Boston harbor, where he remained until appointed inspector general of the United States Army, in 1853. Subsequently he was engaged inspecting the departments of New Mexico, Texas, California, Oregon, etc., till at length, ordered to a command in the defence of the city of Washington, in April, 1861, where Gen. Mansfield served with distinguished success under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and crowned the heights of Arlington. At length being superseded on that side of the river by Gen. McDowell, he continued in command at Washington, until finally relieved, 17th Aug., 1861, by Gen. McClellan. Since then Gen. Mansfield has been temporarily in command at several places, namely, a few days at Fortress Monroe, Hatteras Inlet, Camp Hamilton and Newport News. And now, while bravely fighting in the greatest contest of the war, he has fallen, a martyr in the cause of the country he has so long and faithfully served. There are certainly few officers who can show a more honorable record than this distinguished veteran.—*Advertiser.*

RENO.—Gen. Jesse L., fell at the storming of the pass at South Mountain, Md., Sunday, Sept. 11, a. 38. He was a native of Virginia, but entered West Point Military Academy from Pennsylvania. He grad. in 1846, the eighth of the class in which Gen. McClellan was second; and was appointed July 1, 1846, brevet 2d lieutenant of ordinance. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, at the latter of which he was wounded. In 1860 he was appointed captain, whence he rose to be brigadier general. For his services at Newbern and Roanoke he was made major general; and at the time of his death he commanded the Ninth (Burnside's) Army Corps. He is described as "one of the bravest generals in the service of his country." His funeral took place Friday, Sept. 19, from Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., in which city his widow resided at the time. His body was deposited in the vault under that church, but will probably be removed to his native state after the present troubles are settled.

SAVAGE.—Lieut. Col. James, Jr., Oct. 22, at the hospital in Charlottesville, Va., from a wound received at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9. He was the only son of Hon. James Savage of Boston, the genealogist. He was attached to the 2d reg't Mass. Vol., with which he left Boston, July, 1861, as captain of Co. D, and was not absent from it a day till his capture. He was one of the twenty-two officers of his regiment when it went directly into the battle almost as a forlorn hope. Of these only six returned, the others being either killed, or wounded and taken prisoners. He is said to have "combined in a rare degree the qualities which enforce respect with those which inspire affection." He was b. at Boston, April 21, 1832.

SEWELL.—William Grant, at Quebec, Canada, Saturday morning, Aug 9, a. 33. He was a native of Quebec, a gr. s. of Chief Justice Sewell of Canada, and was educated for the bar. For nearly ten years he was a member of the New York press, and was one of the editors of the *N. Y. Times*. See Sewall pedigree in Drake's *Boston*, folio facing p. 586.

SHURTLEFF.—Capt. Nathaniel B., fell at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, a. 24. He was the eldest son of Dr. Nathaniel B., and a gr. s. of the late Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff of Boston. He was b. in this city March 18, 1838, and grad. at H. C., 1859. After leaving college, he began the study of divinity at a Catholic seminary in Maryland, but soon relinquished it, returned to his native city and began the study of the law. On the 20th of April, 1861, the day after the brutal attack made on the 6th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers by a mob in Baltimore, he determined to devote himself to the cause of his country, tendered his services to Fletcher Webster, Esq., of the 12th regiment, and on the following morning opened papers for the enlistment of the regiment in the Merchants' Exchange. He was commissioned as captain of Co. C, and when his regiment left for the seat of war accompanied it.

STEVENS.—Gen. Isaac Ingalls, fell in the battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862, a. 44. He was a s. of Isaac⁶ Stevens, Esq., of North Andover, Mass., who d. there Aug. 22, a few days before his s., a. 77. Isaac⁶ Stevens was a s. of Jonathan,⁵ gr. s. of James,⁴ g. gr. s. of Capt. James,³ g. g. gr. s. of Dea. Joseph,² and g. g. gr. s. of John¹ Stevens, who located near Cochichewick brook, Andover, of which place he was one of the first settlers. Gen. Stevens was b. at North Andover, March 25, 1818. He pursued his studies, both classical and mathematical, at the schools and academies of Andover. In 1835 he entered West Point Military Academy, where he distinguished himself, and in 1839 graduated at the head of his class. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1839, and was promoted to be a 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1840. From August, 1839, to December, 1846, he was employed by government at Fort Adams, near Newport, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., and Fort Knox, on the Penobscot. He was then ordered to join Gen. Scott's army at the Brazos, and served on the staff of Gen. Scott from the investment of Vera Cruz to the capture of Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Contreras, Cherususco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. At the San Cosme gate of the city, he was badly wounded. For these services he was breveted captain Aug. 20, and major Sept. 13, 1847. In January, 1848, being disabled by his wound, he returned to the states and resumed charge of his former works in Maine and New Hampshire. He was assistant in the office of the U. S. Coast Survey, from September, 1849, to March, 1853, when he was appointed governor of the new territory of Washington. As governor of the territory, he was ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs; and, having volunteered for the service, he was, at the same time, placed in charge of the Exploration and Survey of the Northern Route for a Pacific Rail Road. He determined the feasibility of the route for a rail road, and by his surveys established the entire practicability of navigat-

ing the upper Missouri and Columbia by steamers. As Indian superintendent he negotiated treaties of cession, from December, 1854, to July, 1855, with some 22,000 out of 25,000 Indians of that territory, and extinguished the Indian title to more than 100,000 square miles of territory. In October, 1855, he negotiated on the upper Missouri a treaty of amity and friendship with the Blackfoot Indians, and also between them and the hunting tribes of Washington and Oregon. Some 8,000 Indians were present, the largest council assembled for many years. In November he set out on his return. The second day of his journey he was met with the news that the Indians of his territory had commenced hostilities. He managed to reach Olympia, his capital, in safety. The war lasted about a year, but by his energy and prudence was finally suppressed. Though his term of office as governor expired in March, 1857, he continued to serve till August, when he resigned, having been elected, in July, delegate to congress. In 1860 he took an active part in the presidential election, being chairman of the Breckenridge central committee. On the fall of Sumter he offered his services to the government, from a distant part of the territory of Washington, came in person as soon as possible, accepted the colonelcy of the 79th Highlanders, N. Y. S. M., and thenceforward devoted himself to the duties of the field. He was appointed brigadier general, Sept. 28, 1861. In October he was ordered on the expedition against the coasts of Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In January, 1862, he attacked and with the aid of the gunboats carried the enemy's batteries on the Coosan. He also distinguished himself at James Island. In July he was ordered to join McClellan's army. He was killed by a Minie ball, which entered his brain, while he was leading his men into action. His funeral took place at Newport, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 11, and he was buried in the old cemetery in that town. Gen. Stevens had, in an eminent degree, a military mind, and was vigilant and cautious as a commander. With him subordination was a controlling duty. He was a loyal and true-hearted lover of the Union. He married, September, 1841, Margaret L. Hazard, dau. of the late Benjamin Hazard of Newport, R. I. His son, Capt. Hazard Stevens, a youth barely 20 yrs. of age, who was his adjutant general, has already proved himself a skillful officer. At Chantilly, where the father was killed, the son was wounded.

WEBSTER.—Col. Fletcher, killed at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, a. 49. He was the eldest son and only surviving child of Hon. Daniel Webster, and was b. at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813. At the age of eleven he entered the Boston Latin School. In 1833 he graduated at Harvard College. He studied law in the office of his father, and was his private secretary during a portion of the period that the latter occupied the office of secretary of state. In 1843 he was secretary of legation in the embassy of Hon. Caleb Cushing to China. In 1847 he was one of the representatives of Boston in the state legislature. In 1850 he was appointed surveyor of the port of Boston—an office from which he was removed by the present administration. He died as a son of Daniel Webster might wish to die, fighting bravely in defence of that Union which is so

inseparably connected with his father's great name. He commanded the 12th regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, which regiment he was instrumental in raising, and which has always been known as the Webster regiment. It was among the earliest to rally to the call of the President for three years' volunteers, and for sometime was stationed at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, but after the first battle of Bull Run, it was sent to Washington and became a part of the army of the Potomac. Col. Webster left a wife and children.

WHITE.—Lieut. William Greenough, at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, a. 22. He was the youngest son of the late Ferdinand E. White of this city. He was killed while commanding Co. A, Massachusetts 12th regiment, fighting bravely at the head of his men. Although young he was a thorough soldier and disciplinarian, and possessed the entire confidence of his company. He distinguished himself on various occasions while the regiment was in Abercrombie's brigade. On the death of his captain he left Washington to take command of the company, though not fully recovered from a severe illness, feeling that duty called him to the field.

WILLIAMS.—Brig.-Gen. Thomas, at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, a. 44. He was a native of New York state. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1833, and graduated in 1837. He was immediately appointed second lieutenant in the 4th United States Artillery; appointed assistant commissary of subsistence, January, 1838; acting assistant professor of mathematics in the military academy from 1840 to 1841; appointed 1st lieutenant October, 1840; aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott, April, 1844; brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Aug. 20, 1847 (August, 1848); brevet major for gallant conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, 13th Sept. 1847 (March 1849), and appointed full captain in 1850. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in September, 1861, and was immediately placed in command of a brigade on the Potomac. After the capture of Fort Hatteras, North Carolina, he was put in command of that work, where he remained until the organization of Gen. Butler's gulf expedition. He was then assigned to a command under that officer, and coöperated with Admiral Farragut's fleet in the capture of New Orleans. He was subsequently placed in command of the military force coöperating with the naval fleet in the late siege of Vicksburg, where he remained until the siege was raised, and returned to Baton Rouge, where he commanded the Union troops in the rebel attack on that place, and fell in the battle. Gen. Williams was in every sense a soldier, a gentleman and warm friend.—*Journal*.

DR. NATHL. AMES, in his almanac of 1756, wrote the following on the Massachusetts soldiers who were engaged in the French war from 1755 to 1763:

“Behold our camp! from fear, from vice refined,
Not of the filth, but Flower of human Kind!
Mothers their Sons, Wives lend their Husbands there!
Brethren, ye have our Hearts, our Purse, our Prayer.”

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS—1862.

Boston, September 3.—A stated meeting was held at the society's room, No. 13 Bromfield street, Boston, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. In the absence of the president, Rev. Martin Moore, vice president for Massachusetts, presided. The recording secretary being absent, William Reed Deane, Esq., was chosen secretary pro tem.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., the librarian, made his monthly report of donations, showing that since the last meeting, 11 volumes, 60 pamphlets and 21 manuscripts had been received.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that letters of acceptance, as resident members, had been received from W. F. Matchett, Esq., of Brighton, Mass., Kilby Page, Esq., of Boston, and Samuel T. Parker, Esq., of Reading, and from Hon. Ezekiel Whitman of East Bridgewater, as honorary member, in place of Hon. Richard Sullivan, deceased.

William B. Trask, Esq., the historiographer, read a biographical notice of the late Hon. Edward Augustus Newton of Pittsfield, Mass., a resident member.

A letter was read from Edward F. Everett, Esq., the recording-secretary, who having joined the 5th regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, resigned his office. On motion of Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whilst our recording secretary has offered himself to his country, and in his high sense of honor, has tendered us his resignation, and whilst we deem it by no means necessary for Mr. Everett to give up his office on this account, and are quite willing to grant him a furlough:

Resolved, That Mr. Everett's resignation be not accepted, and he be requested to retain his office in this society. Also,

Resolved, That an assistant secretary be appointed to take Mr. Everett's place during his absence. Also,

Resolved, That Mr. Everett be requested to correspond with the society during his absence.

The Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D. of Cambridge, read a paper on Rev. John Cotton, Vicar of Boston, England. Rev. Dr. Hoppin having a few years since visited the town of Boston, England, and the church of St. Botolph's there, gave a very interesting statement of the situation and magnificence of that celebrated edifice. The well known Rev. John Cotton was 21 years vicar of the parish connected with that church. He resigned his office May 7, 1633, and soon after embarked for New England, and arrived in Boston in September, 1633. Here he was a spiritual teacher for nearly twenty years. He possessed many excellencies of character, great purity of life, and notwithstanding the largest portion of his ministry at St. Botolph's was one of continual controversy, his many virtues have been the foundation of a beautiful monument to his memory in that splend-

id church, while it is no less deeply enshrined in the hearts of all reverent lovers of the pioneers of our early history.

We are happy to learn that this paper will probably be printed.

Col. Samuel Swett of Boston, read a memoir of Hon. Sylvanus Bourn who was a resident of Barnstable and died there in 1763. The memoir was presented to the society.

October 1.—A quarterly meeting was held at 3 o'clock P. M., the president, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

William Reed Deane, Esq., recording secretary pro tem, read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The historiographer read carefully prepared notices of three deceased members, viz: Rev. Stillman Pratt of Middleboro', and Capt. John F. Dunning of Boston, resident, and Hon. Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, corresponding. The latter was one of the honorary vice presidents of the society, in the prosperity of which he took great interest. He was 91 years of age, being the oldest member of the society at the time of his death.

The librarian reported that 22 volumes and 16 pamphlets, sermons, &c., had been presented to the society during the last month.

The corresponding secretary reported that he had received letters of acceptance of Abner Cheney Goodell, Esq., of Salem, Mass., and Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D., of Cambridge, as resident members; also of E. Kingman, Esq., of Washington, D. C., as corresponding member.

The Rev. C. D. Bradlee communicated to the society a letter from Joseph Lemuel Chester, Esq., of London, Eng., containing a plan of English research which he hoped to undertake. It was resolved that this society do highly appreciate the laudable enterprises of Mr. Chester, and tender to him our best wishes that he may meet with success in his great undertaking, which will prove of such value to historians and genealogists throughout our country.

Resolved, That the recording secretary be requested to communicate this vote to him and to convey our thanks for the gift of his very valuable work on the life of John Rogers, the martyr.

Samuel Burnham, Esq., of Boston, read a paper on *The Clergy of the Olden Time*. To them the people looked at all times, in prosperity and adversity, in politics and in religion. Take from our history the lives, labors and work of the clergy of New England, and there would be a blank upon which the world would look with astonishment. If they smiled not, it was that we might not weep; if they labored, it was that we might enjoy; if they denied themselves, it was that we might have the more; if they stopped not for folly or amusement, it was that we might have the less trial to undergo. They had no time for the amenities of social life to the degree that we have; they had sterner duties; theirs was the iron age, ours has been the golden. These old ministers did commit that sin of all sins, preaching politics. They verily thought that the nation, the foundations of which they had laid in blood and tears and prayers, was of value in the eyes of God. They thought that all the phases of life were worth praying for and preaching about. Cotton Mather says—

glorious old Cotton Mather, who has been maligned and abused more than any one of our colonial worthies: "New England being a country whose interests are remarkably enwrapped in ecclesiastical circumstances, the ministers ought to concern themselves in politics." Would any of the old worthies, were they alive now, withhold preaching on the affairs of the nation? David this very day would much prefer that we should enter heart and soul into our present war, and fight and talk it out in pulpit and in field, trusting in God, than bother ourselves about his old battles. Our rebellion is of more consequence just now than Absalom's.

November 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the society, the president in the chair.

The librarian reported that during the last month there had been presented to the society 13 bound volumes and 143 pamphlets, sermons, &c. Among the donations are six folios from the president, Dr. Lewis, four of which are embellished with costly plates, viz: The Theatre of the World, 3 vols., the Belgian Cities, in 2 vols., all which are in French, by Jean Blaeu and his brother, and one volume, being "a general geography of the whole earth," with 300 maps. The above six volumes, admirably printed, richly bound in vellum, and bearing date 1643-44.

The corresponding secretary reported the following gentlemen as having accepted membership: Joseph Richardson and Ogden Codman, Esqs., of Boston, George W. Jonson, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., and John Cummings, Jr., Esq., of Woburn, as resident members; and Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A., London, England, as corresponding member. The historiographer read a memoir of Lloyd Glover, Esq., a resident member.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine read notices of several eminent Tories, whose memoirs have been prepared by him since the last edition of his American Loyalists in 1847. Among them were Florentius Vassall, Jonathan Sewall, Joseph Garrison, Rev. Jacob Bailey, John Chandler, Thomas Boylston and Francis Greene, all of Massachusetts. Mr. Sabine introduced his reading by saying extemporaneously that his devotion to the history of the loyalists had caused some to think he was a loyalist, or a descendant of one, but he claimed to be a true American. His father was from Connecticut, and his mother was from New Hampshire, and both his grandfathers were whigs of the revolution, and fought in defence of their country. The cross of granite and wooden nutmegs should be considered as producing a legitimate American. He had devoted much of his life to the history of the loyalists, because there was no one else to do justice to them.

Col. Swett gave some reminiscences of the New England Guards, as the first military corps in the United States, that (in 1812) used the French drill instead of Steuben's, the light infantry skirmishing manoeuvres by bugle signals, and the *Hausse* elevator on artillery; and, if not the first, one of the first to introduce the *Bricole*. They were likewise the first who performed the drill movement *on the run*, which they exhibited on the Common at the general review of the Boston troops in 1813.

The secretary of the directors reported that the board had chosen

at a meeting held last month, the following publishing committee for the ensuing year, viz: Wm. B. Trask, Hon. Charles Hudson, Rev. Elias Nason, John W. Dean and Wm. H. Whitmore.

A nominating committee to select candidates for the January election was chosen, consisting of William Reed Deane, Rev. W. Gilbert, Frederic Kidder, Prof. Abner Morse and Thomas Cushing, Jr.

December 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, vice-president for Massachusetts, in the chair.

The librarian reported that since the last meeting the following donations had been received: 71 bound volumes, 86 unbound pamphlets, sermons, &c.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that he had received letters from the following persons, accepting membership: Jacob Todd, Esq., of Boston, and Holmes Ammidown, Esq., of New York, as resident members; from Joseph L. Chester, Esq., of London, Eng., and William T. Coggeshall, Esq., of Springfield, O., as corresponding members; from Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., president of Harvard College, as honorary member.

William B. Trask, Esq., the historiographer, read an interesting memoir of Hon. James Madison Porter, corresponding member, who died at Easton, Pa., Nov. 11, 1862, in the 70th year of his age. He was secretary of war under President Tyler, and held the office of judge in two different districts in Pennsylvania. He was a brother of ex-governor David R. Porter.

Mr. Trask introduced the subject of the immense quantities of old books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, that the scarcity of paper stock, and the high price given for it, have brought to light. He expressed a fear that many valuable manuscripts and much historical matter in print, is likely to be lost; and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that each member of the society be requested to use his influence to save from destruction, such documents as have a bearing upon our local history.*

Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D. D., of Chelsea, read a very interesting paper on The Character of Gen. Chas. Lee of the Revolution, bringing in incidentally the question, Was he a Traitor? After dwelling on the main incidents of Gen. Lee's life, his character was thus given: He was brave, shrewd, cultivated, with generous impulses; but these good qualities were alloyed by a passionate and restless temper, impatient, vain, sarcastic, and very irreligious. The writer closed by a consideration of the question respecting his treachery. It could not be very well condensed or given in fewer words than in the paper. The conclusion reached was, that judging the man from the whole record of his life, and the singular facts of his character in

* Among the serials which the society are in want of, to complete sets, are the following: *Boston Directory* for 1796, '98, 1800, '3, '5, '7, '10, '15, '16, '18, '19, '20; *Massachusetts Register*, 1767-1783 including, 1785, '88, '89, '95, 1824, '30, '35; *Election Sermons*, 1723 and all before, 1725, '26, '27, '30, '31, '32, '37, '40, '41, '89, '95, '97, '98, '99; *Boston Fourth of July Orations*, 1800, '6, '7, '9, '12, '13, '14, '17, '18, '23, '24, '28, '32, '33, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '44, '47, '52; *American Almanac*, '47, '60, '61; *North American Review*, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 84, 85, 134, 135, 153-154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, and all after; *Christian Examiner*, Nos. 5, 12, 208-221 inclusive.

entirety, he could not believe he was a traitor to the American cause, and that the recently discovered document must somewhere have an explanation compatible with such a conclusion.

On motion of Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D. D., thanks were voted to Dr. Copp, and a copy requested for the society.

Col. Swett read a letter of Gen. Lee to Hon. Robert Morris, dated Brunswick, July 3, 1778. .

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAWSON'S CONSTITUTIONAL SERIES.—Henry B. Dawson, Esq., has issued a prospectus for a series of works on Constitutional Law and History, to consist of 1, *The Federalist*, in 2 vols. 8°; 2, *The Anti-Federalist*, in 2 vols.; and 3, *A History of the Constitution for the United States and of its establishment between the several states*, in 2 or possibly 3 vols. They are all to contain analytical indexes. *The Federalist* will be restored to the form in which its distinguished authors left it; *The Anti-Federalist* is to consist of essays against the Constitution now first collected, and both are to have historical and bibliographical introduction and notes. The series will be printed on large, heavy paper of the finest quality, with rubricated titles, and will be embellished with steel engraved portraits. Only 250 copies for subscribers, will be issued in this style. The price will be \$5 a volume. Mr. Dawson also proposes issuing a collection of his minor works uniform with the above, the number of copies and price to be the same, viz.: 1, *A History of the Park and Vicinity*; 2, *The Life and Times of Anne Hutchinson*; 3, *The Military Retreats through Westchester County, in 1776*; 4, *The Diary of David Howes, a revolutionary soldier*; 5, *The Sons of Liberty in New York*; 6, *Correspondence on Gen. Israel Putnam*; 7, *Three Letters addressed to Motley, &c., on the History and Causes of the American Civil War*; 8, *The Lost Records of the City of New York*; 9, *The Battle of Harlem, Sept. 16, 1776*; 10, *The Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777*; 11, *The Assault on Stony Point, by Gen. Wayne, July 16, 1779*; 12, *The City of New York in April, 1775*; 13, *The Declaration of Independence of Massachusetts Bay, May 1, 1776*; 14, *The Town of Boston, April 19, 1775*. We understand that both series will be put to press immediately. We shall look with interest for their appearance. Those who intend to subscribe had better do so early if they wish to secure copies.

THE POPHAM CELEBRATION.—The 255th anniversary of the planting of Popham's colony on the Kennebec, was celebrated at Fort Popham, now building near the site of that colony, on Friday, Aug. 29 last, when some five or six thousand persons are said to have been present on the occasion. The *Portland Tri-Weekly Advertiser* for Sept. 3, 1862, contains an account of the celebration. A memorial stone with this inscription: "The first colony on the shores of New England was founded here, August 19, O. S. 1607, under George Popham;" and a tablet to the memory of Popham, were placed in the walls of the

fort. The oration by Hon. John A. Poor of Portland, is printed in the *Advertiser*. The weather was delightful, and the celebration was one of the most imposing that have been held in New England.

RECOVERED RECORDS OF NEW YORK CITY.—Henry B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., has lately discovered in the files of the *Royal Gazette*, now in the library of the N. Y. Historical Society, some important financial records of New York city. From the autumn of 1776 to Nov. 1783, when the city was evacuated by the British forces, no official records of the corporation exist, its municipal functions having been suspended and a military government substituted. The recovered records fill this hiatus, as far as relates to the receipts and expenditures from Nov. 1, 1777 to Nov. 24, 1783. They consist of reports of the treasurer of a vestry appointed by the military commandant, in whose charge the financial affairs of the city appear to have been placed. We have before us printed minutes of the proceedings of the N. Y. Board of Aldermen, at its sessions, May 15 and May 26, 1862, containing these records, and also the action of the board and the correspondence relative to them. At the last named session, the committee on finance was ordered to report an appropriate testimonial to Mr. Dawson.

GENEALOGY OF WINDHAM, CT.—William L. Weaver, Esq., who has been for some years engaged in preparing a *History of Windham, Ct.*, has commenced publishing the genealogical portion in the *Willimantic Journal*, of which he is editor. The first article, published Oct. 10, 1862, is devoted to the Abbe or Abbey family.

LAW AND LAWYERS OF MAINE.—We learn that Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Me., President of the Maine Historical Society, and author of the *History of Portland*, has in press a work under the title of *Law and Lawyers in Maine, from the first Colonization of the State*. It will form an octavo of about 400 pages; and will trace the progress of law, the organization of the courts, reports and reporters, and sketches of lawyers, &c., to the present century. From the known ability and industry of Mr. Willis, we shall expect an attractive volume, and one characterized by the most scrupulous accuracy. It will probably issue from the press in January.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT BERNARDSTON, MASS.—The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Bernardston was celebrated at that place, Aug. 20, 1862. We have before us a copy of the *Greenfield Gazette and Courier*, of Aug. 25, containing the exercises on that occasion, including the able and instructive historical address of Hon. Henry W. Cushman; the address to the Alumni of Powers Institute, by Aaron W. Field, and local and descriptive poems, by Dr. John Brooks and M. L. Collister—all performances of much merit. A letter was read from Ex-Lieut. Gov. Cushman, offering to give \$1000 to the town of Bernardston to establish a free public library there; \$100 a year for ten years, if he lives so long, for its enlargement; and \$500 for the erection of a suitable fire proof building. This letter is published in full in the above named paper. We hope Mr. Cushman's liberal offer will be accepted by the town. One of the conditions is, that the library shall "forever be free for the use of the people of Bernardston, for the teachers and students of Powers Institute, and

for those families who reside in adjoining towns, who are *regular* and *paying* members of any religious society in Bernardston."

The town was incorporated March 6, 1762, and was named in honor of Sir Francis Bernard, then governor of the Province.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CIVIL WAR.—S. Hastings Grant, Esq., librarian of the New York Mercantile Library Association, has issued the following circular:

"In view of the mighty influence of the present war on the future history of the human race, it would seem a duty we owe to posterity to leave them as perfect a record as possible of not only the actions but the motives and spirit of the times. In my capacity of librarian so many of the various publications on the subject have been brought before me, that the idea of collecting a more complete list of them for the aid of the coming historian has presented itself. With this purpose I have applied to various sources for assistance, and have met with encouraging success. An abstract of the results, thus far obtained, has appeared in the numbers of the *Historical Magazine* for the months of April to August of the present year."

He appeals for "aid in this undertaking by the contribution of a copy, or the title-page and scope, of any Essay or Discourse of your own, or another's, which has a bearing on any of the many phases of this pregnant crisis.

"So soon as a degree of approximate completeness shall have been attained, it is the intention of the compiler to furnish those who have assisted him with a condensed statement of the information gathered."

His undertaking promises to be so useful that we trust our readers will aid him in it.

A NEW AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.—We are requested to announce as in preparation a new *Dictionary of American Biography*, containing notices of eminent men, including the living, who have illustrated History, Literature, and the Arts on this Continent.

It aims to give in a condensed form, all the prominent facts concerning those noticed; particular care having been bestowed upon accuracy of dates.

The author has also endeavored to supply in some degree, the item of "neglected biographies," as well as some of the deficiencies of previous works upon the revolutionary worthies and our military and naval officers.

Its plan embraces South as well as North Americans, and such persons not Americans, as have been identified with our history, or have written upon the people or their institutions.

Prominent individuals engaged in the present war are also noticed. The work will contain at least double the biographical matter embraced in the valuable volume of Rev. Dr. Allen.

Any person desirous of aiding the author in this undertaking by furnishing him with biographical items of interest, or by the correction of errors or misstatements which have gained currency, will confer a favor by communicating them to Francis S. Drake, at No. 20 Water st., Boston.

CURRENT EVENTS.

[Prepared by Rev. ELIAS NASON of Exeter, N. H.]

Continued from page 384, vol. xvi.

AUGUST.

13. Collision between the steamers Peabody and West Point on the Potomac by which many valuable lives were lost.

14. Harrison's Landing on the James river evacuated by the Federal army.

17. The Sioux Indians commenced their fiendish attack on the whites at Acton, Min., and four persons are killed. Col. Corcoran of the New York 69th regiment, and others, after a long imprisonment at Richmond, Va., arrived at Washington.

20. A grand centennial celebration at Bernardston, Mass. Address by the Hon. H. W. Cushman.

25. Intelligence has been received from Glencoe, Min., that about 40 families have been massacred by the Indians in that region.

27. Gen. John Pope commenced his retreat from the Rappahannock river towards Centerville, Va.

28. A battle between Pope's and Jackson's forces in the afternoon, during which the former took about 1000 prisoners.

29. The second great battle of Bull Run in which we lose about 8000 men. Col. Corcoran visits Boston. Celebration at Bath, Me., of the founding of the first colony of New England at Fort Popham at the mouth of the Kennebeck river in 1607. Oration by Hon. John A. Poor of Portland, Me.

30. Battle between Pope's army and that of Jackson reinforced by the command of Gen. Lee. The advantage is on the Rebel side. Col. Fletcher Webster killed in this engagement. Battle at Richmond, Ky., in which Union army of about 9000, under Gen. Manson, are defeated.

31. Fredericksburg, Va., evacuated by Gen. Burnside's forces.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Lexington, Ky. (population about 12,000), taken by the Rebels. Battle of Chantilly, about two miles north of Centerville, Va., in which Gen. Philip Kearney and Gen. Stevens are killed. Our forces compelled to retire on Washington.

2. Great excitement at Cincinnati in consequence of the advance of the Rebel army. Gen. Lew Wallace appointed to the command of the city forces, and martial law proclaimed. Gen. Pope's army reach Munson's Hill.

4. The vanguard of the Rebel army crosses the Potomac near the Point of Rocks, into Maryland. Intense excitement in Washington for the safety of the city. Gen. Pope relieved of his command about this date, and Gen. McClellan appointed to his place.

6. The Rebels attack our forces at Washington, N. C., and are

repulsed with a loss of thirty killed to our seven. Our gunboat Pickitt is, however, accidentally blown up and twenty men killed.

14. The battle of South Mountain, Md., Gen. McClellan commands in person and succeeds in driving the Rebels from the pass in the mountain. Our loss is 2,325, among whom is the gallant Gen. Reno. Union victory at Mumfordsville, Ky. Apples very abundant in New England.

15. Our force at Harper's Ferry under Gen. Miles surrendered to the enemy. We lose over 10,000 men and 38 guns. Most of our cavalry escaped.

17. The great battle of Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Md. The Union forces under the command of Gen. McClellan and the Confederates under that of Gen. Lee. The battle commenced early in the morning and continues through the entire day. The advantage is upon the Federal side. Our loss, according to the report of Gen. McClellan, is 12,469; that of the enemy, 25,542. Many Federal officers are killed, among whom are Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield and Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson (the latter died of his wounds Nov. 3). A dreadful explosion of the U. S. Arsenal at Pittsburg, Penn., by which about 80 persons are killed. A large meeting of the Chapin family at Springfield, Mass. About 2000 of the family present. Address by Dr. J. G. Holland.

18. Thanksgiving in the Confederate states for recent victories in Virginia.

19. Gen. Rosecrans attacks and routs the Rebel army—18,000 strong under Gen. Price at Iuka, Miss.

22. President Lincoln declares his intention for issuing a proclamation of emancipation on the 1st of January, 1863.

24. The governors of the loyal states held a meeting at Altoona, Penn., to consult upon the management of the war.

29. Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis kills Maj.-Gen. William Nelson at Louisville, Ky.

OCTOBER.

1. Our Federal debt is now, according to Secretary Chase, something less than \$620,000,000.

3. Battle of Suffolk near Franklin, Va., 2000 Union troops gain a victory over about 5000 Rebels. The President reviews the army of the Potomac near Sharpsburg, Md. Successful Federal expedition under Gen. Brannon to St. John's river, Fla.

4. Gen. Schofield drives the Rebels from Newtonia, Mo.

4, 5. Battle at Corinth, Miss., in which the Federal army under Gen. Rosecrans gains a victory over the Confederate forces 50,000, under Gens. Price, Van Dorn and Lovell. Our loss is 350 killed and 1300 wounded. About 1000 Rebels are killed and 2000 prisoners taken.

7. Annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Springfield, Mass.

8. The new U. S. tax law goes into operation. The warmest October day, it is said, since 1807. Thermometer at Portland, Me., 90°; at Exeter, N. H. 85° at 2. p. m. Battle of Perryville, Ky., Gen. Buell leads our forces unsuccessfully against the Rebels under Gen. Bragg. Our loss is 820 killed, 2,585 wounded and about 500 missing.

- 10. Successful raid of Stuart's cavalry to Mercersburg, Penn.
- 14. Great fire at North Brookfield, Mass.
- 15. Drafting commences at Faneuil Hall Boston.
- 18. Ten Rebel prisoners are shot at Palmyra, Mo.
- 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in which the Union forces are successful.
- 24. Our troops at Hilton Head, S. C., returns from an expedition to Pocatigo, in which we lose in all 123 men.
- 27. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., of fever.
- 29. The brig Baron de Castine, Capt. Saunders, is captured by the Rebel steamer Alabama, Capt. Semmes.
- 31. Gold is worth \$1.30 in Boston. Post office stamps are used for "change."

NOVEMBER.

- 1. Flour is selling at \$45 per barrel, and tea at \$8 per pound at Charleston, S. C.
- 4. John A. Andrew reelected governor of Massachusetts. Horatio Seymour elected governor of the state of New York.
- 5. Gen. George B. McClellan relieved of his command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside appointed in his stead.
- 6. A telegraphic message is sent from New York city to San Francisco, 3,500 miles at 4 o'clock p. m., and a reply received in a short time from the latter place, dated at 2 o'clock p. m.
- 7. A severe snow storm extending over the northern states. The pirate Alabama is committing extensive depredations on our commerce.
- 9. Gen. Foster captures Williamston, Hamilton, etc., N. C. At the latter place he engages and defeats 3000 of the enemy, who lose 60 men; while we lose but 10. Gen. McClellan takes an affecting leave of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton, Va.
- 10. In consequence of the scarcity of cotton, which is now about 60 cents per pound, the price of paper has risen some 33 per cent, and many of our publishers have advanced on the price of books, periodicals and newspapers. The steamer Vanderbilt sails from New York in search of the Alabama,
- 14. The entire coast of Texas in possession of the Federal gun boats.
- 16. Barometer stands at 30 deg. 90 min. at 7 A. M. in Exeter, N. H. Thermometer attained 42 deg.
- 17. Gen. Burnside's army is marching from Warrenton on Fredericksburg, Va.
- 20. The Indian troubles in Minnesota have ceased. Some 600 persons have been killed by the Indians since August, and about 300 Indians are now under sentence of death.
- 21. The first inward train on the Boston and Maine Rail Road is precipitated in part into the Charles river at the draw-bridge in Charlestown, and seven persons immediately killed.
- 27. Thanksgiving Day in most of the northern, and in some of the southern states.

BOOK NOTICES.

Official Army List of the Western States for August, 1862; compiled with official sanction. By GEORGE B. SMITH. Chicago: John W. Walsh, General Agent. pp. 176.

This book contains a full list, not only of all the officers in the field from the states of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the territories of Nebraska and Colorado, but of the Governors of those states, together with their respective Adjutant Generals, and their whole military family. The work appears to be executed with great care; and it gives the dates of each officer's appointment. It is also valuable as showing the number of regiments, and corps each state has sent to the field. We sincerely wish that Mr. Smith or some one equally competent and faithful, would prepare a book of the same character, giving a list of the officers, &c., of the rest of the states of the Union. Such works are not only gratifying at the present day, but will be of great value to the future historian, and genealogist, as many of these officers will undoubtedly leave their mark upon their country's annals.

John Rogers the compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; and the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its first Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of his family, and Biographical Sketches of some of his principal descendants, his own writings, etc., etc. By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER. London: Longman, Green, Longman & Roberts. 1861. 8vo. pp. 452.

In the preface we find this history of the volume: "The writer, in common with thousands of his New England brethren, was traditionally a descendant from the Marian Proto-martyr. During a protracted visit to the mother country, he devoted a considerable time to genealogical researches, in order to establish if possible the correctness of these claims. Those researches have been thorough and minute, and he believes that there is little information of any value, respecting the families bearing the name of the Martyr, that can be gleaned after him, at least from accessible and responsible sources." Mr. Chester, after satisfying himself that he and all others who trace their ancestry through Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, Eng., are not descendants of the Martyr, at least in a direct paternal line, began to feel that justice had not been done to that heroic man, and that a new Biography of him was needed. In the volume before us, he has given a well prepared memoir, containing everything of importance relative to his subject that could be discovered. Following the memoir are biographical sketches of some of the principal persons claiming to be descendants; and an appendix of documents and other matter. The following items, which we derive from the volume, will interest our readers, and especially such as suppose themselves descended from the Martyr.

John Rogers, there can be little doubt, was born "about the year 1500, and probably at the little village or hamlet of Deritend, in the parish of Aston, then in the suburbs of, but now quite surrounded by the city of Birmingham." His father, it would seem, was John Rogers of Deritend,—the fifth generation in descent from John Fitz Rogers, who married a daughter of Sir Simon Farnseup, descended from the Earls of Bush;—who by his wife, Margery Wyatt, had three sons and two daughters, John, William, Edward, Eleanor who m. Robert Mylward, and Joan also married. Of these, John, supposed to be the martyr, married Adrian Pratt *alias* De Weyden of Brabant by whom he had eleven children, thus given from the visitation of Warwick, 1563: "1. Daniel of Sunbury, county of Middlesex, clerk of the council of Queen Elizabeth (ob. 1591), who married Susan, daughter of Niclaus Yetsworth, clerk of the signet, and secretary of the French tongue. 2. John, a proctor of the civil law, who married Mary, daughter of William Leete, of Ewerden, county of Cambridge, D. C. L. 3. Ambrose. 4. Samuel. 5. Philip. 6. Bernard. 7. Augustine. 8. Barnaby. 9. Susan who married John Short, merchant of London. 10. Elizabeth who married James Proctor, chancellor of Salisbury. And, 11. Hester, who married Henry Ball, physician." From this

and another pedigree in the Harleian MSS., we find that the children of Daniel were a son and a daughter, viz: 1. Francis who married a daughter of — Cory and had a son Francis. And 2. Posthuma, who married — Spears; and that the children of John and Mary Rogers were, Cassandra, Elizabeth, Hecuba, Constantine, John, Edward, Mary and Varro (a son).

Mr. Chester has shown himself an able and conscientious investigator, and we are pleased to learn that he intends to continue his genealogical researches in England and that other New England families are likely to have the benefit of his skill and experience.

The Toppans of Toppan's Lane, with their descendants and relations. Collected and Arranged by JOSHUA COFFIN. Newburyport: William H. Huse & Co., printers. 1862. 8vo. pp. 30.

This pamphlet is by that veteran antiquary and genealogist the historian of Newbury, whose acquaintance with his "townsmen of the past" is so perfect that his former pupil, Whittier, in a poetical address to him, predicts that he will be no stranger when he joins them; for, he adds,

"Wise and simple, rich and poor,
Thou hast known them all before."

It gives an account of the Toppan festival, June 24, 1846, when 150 of the descendants of Edward Toppan, a great grandson of Abraham Toppan, the immigrant, assembled at the old homestead in Toppan's lane, Newbury. Appended is a genealogy of the Toppan family giving the descendants of the immigrant in full, in the male line, to the third generation, and the descendants of Edward Toppan in full to the present time. A photographic view of the Toppan house built in 1674, by Jacob Toppan, a son of Abraham, is given.

New York Historical Society. Declaration of Independence by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 1, 1776. 8vo. pp. 12.

This pamphlet was issued last year, at New York, by Henry B. Dawson, Esq., whose previous publications have given him a deserved celebrity as an historical writer. It consists of, 1st. A letter by Mr. Dawson addressed to Hon. Luther Bradish, president of the New York Historical Society, and read at a meeting of that society, relative to an act passed in 1776, by the General Court of Massachusetts, establishing and altering the style of commissions, writs, &c.; 2, A copy of the act itself; and 3. A fac-simile of a commission issued, in the name of George III, by the Provincial Council, the style of which has been altered, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to "The Government and People of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

Mr. Dawson considers this act, passed two months before the famous "Fourth of July," to have been—as it certainly was—a Declaration of Independence by the Province; and he thinks that sufficient importance has not been attached to it. Of the historians of Massachusetts, neither Hutchinson, nor Minot brings his history down to this date; but Bradford and Barry both mention that such an act was passed—Bradford without attaching any special importance to it, and Barry as one of a series of important events. Mr. Dawson, we think, is correct in his estimate of this act; and he certainly deserves the thanks of Massachusetts for the labor he has bestowed on our state history.

The Ecclesiastical History of New England, comprising not only Religious but Moral, and other relations. By JOSEPH B. FELT. Vol. II Boston: Published by the Congregational Library Association and the Congregational Board of Publication. 1862. 8vo. pp. 721.

Rev. Dr. Felt has been before the public as an historical writer for thirty-five years, the first number of his *Annals of Salem*, having been published in 1827. Since then he has given us a *History of Ipswich*; an *Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency*; a second edition of the *Annals of Salem*, greatly enlarged; an essay on the *Manners and Customs of New England*, and other works—all bearing marks of the same persevering industry and scrupulous accuracy. More than a quarter of a century ago, Hon. Edward Everett, spoke of Mr. Felt's "profound acquaintance with the antiquities of Massachusetts." Therefore, seeing that it is upwards of

seven years since the first volume of the present work was issued, our readers must excuse us if we take it for granted that they are acquainted with the author's qualifications for a work like this.

The *Ecclesiastical History of New England* is arranged in the form of annals. This chronological arrangement renders it particularly convenient for reference, and with the copious indexes to each volume that are given, any fact of importance in the work can be found with ease.

The first volume, published in 1855, brought the record of our religious history down to 1647 (*ante*, ix, 291). The second volume, issued in September last, commences with 1648, and carries this record thirty-one years farther, to the close of 1678. We hope the venerable author may be spared many years longer and that he may continue his history to a still later period. He has accomplished, it is true, the most difficult part of his labor, and the portion of our ecclesiastical history he has furnished is by no means the least interesting. The period embraced by these two volumes is that in which the foundations of the church polity of New England were laid. At the time when the volume before us ends, most of those who laid these foundations—the ripe scholars and devout ministers that accompanied our fathers to this wilderness—had been called to rest from their labors, and in their places was a new race—men born and educated in this country—who were to carry forward their work.

The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. Vol. vi. New York: Chas. B. Richardson. 1862. Sm. 4to.

The *Historical Magazine* has been frequently noticed in an approving manner in the *Register*. The sixth volume sustains the reputation which the previous ones had attained. Among the longer articles are reprints of two scarce historical tracts, viz: Byfield's Narrative of Affairs in New England in 1689, and Budd's Good Order in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; three papers read before our Historic-Genealogical Society by J. S. Loring, Esq., viz: William Gordon, the First Historian of the American Revolution; Thomas Cushing and Samuel Adams; Mr. Grant's Bibliography of the Civil War; Mr. Adlard's Historical Account of the Seal of New England; Hon. Millard Fillmore's Address before the Buffalo Historical Society; The Massachusetts' Declaration of Independence, by Mr. Dawson; an article on Thomas's poem "Jumonville," and Washington; a Vocabulary of the Eudeve, a dialect spoken in Sonora; and the Revolutionary Journals of Aaron Wright and Thomas Grant. Quite a number of letters written during the revolution are also published, which give an insight into the secret history of that conflict.

The second department of the magazine, where reports of the proceedings of the various historical societies in the United States are given, has proved one of the most useful portions of the work. The Note and Query Department has also been of great service. Already has it cleared away many historical, biographical and literary errors, and some of long standing that had established themselves in the public mind. The Notes on Books are brief and pertinent, and the Miscellany gives many items of historical intelligence.

The magazine has been found by historical societies, historical students and others, to answer admirably as "medium of intercommunication" for which it was projected—something that is for them what the Merchants' Exchange is to mercantile men in our larger cities.

Pedigree of Mabel Harlakenden.

This is a lithographic tabular pedigree, prepared by Rev. Henry Jones of Bridgeport, Ct., tracing the ancestry of Mabel Harlakenden, who came to New England in 1635, and afterwards married Gov. John Haynes, to William the Conqueror, Malcom III of Scotland, Edgar Atheling and several of the noble families of England. The royal line from William to Victoria is also given, forming a useful appendage to the main design. Notices of the Harlakenden family will be found in the *Register* x, 129; xiv, 319; xv, 327; and xvi, 194. We have not been able to compare this pedigree with the authorities on which it is based, and are therefore not prepared to pass judgment upon it. The chart will be of interest to the descendants of Gov. Haynes by his second wife Mabel. We understand that a score or so of copies may be obtained from the compiler. Rev. Mr. Jones has furnished us with the following correction of Trumbull's statement relative to the family of Gov. Haynes:

"And here it will be pertinent to correct an error of Trumbull, the historian of Connecticut. In his note on occasion of the death of Gov. Haynes, vol. i, p. 224, he says:

"The governor, by two wives, had eight children; five sons and three daughters. By his first, he had Robert, Hezekiah, John, Roger and Mary; and by his second, Joseph, Ruth and Mabel. When he came into New England he left his sons Robert and Hezekiah, and his daughter Mary at Copford Hall. John and Roger who came to this country with their father,' &c.

In reference to this passage we make the following points.

1. From Morant's *History of Essex* we quote: "John the purchaser of Copford Hall, married Mary, daughter of Robert Thornton of Nottingham, by whom he had Robert and Hezekiah." There is an unaccountable omission, if John and Roger were children of the first wife. Mary, who, according to Trumbull, married Mr. Joseph Cook in England, was probably a daughter by the first marriage. That she should be omitted by Morant is not so surprising. There is no evidence that she was ever this side the water.*

2. No mention is made in contemporaneous records of any member of Gov. Haynes's family as having attended him on his arrival in New England in 1633.

3. John Haynes was graduated at Harvard in 1656, Joseph in 1658. These dates make it probable that John and Joseph were nearly of an age, children of the same mother, and (taken with the date of the governor's arrival), born in New England.

4. Our worthy state librarian, C. J. Hoadly, Esq., has recently discovered among some court papers at Hartford, an extract from the will of Gov. Haynes, certified by John Allyn, secretary, in which occurs the following: "Onely & after her [Mabel's] decease, I give the sayd houses and land before mentioned to *John my eldest son by my wife Mabel Haines.*"

5. Roger is always mentioned after John, and was doubtless a younger brother.

It is thus rendered nearly certain that the historian should have written, in the passage above cited, "By his first, he had Robert, Hezekiah and Mary, and by his second, JOHN, ROGER, JOSEPH, RUTH and MABEL." And as the governor married his second wife in New England, neither John nor Roger could have come over with him.

Of these five children of Mabel: I, JOHN; II, ROGER, according to Trumbull, left for England, and never returned; III, JOSEPH was successor of Mr. Stone in the ministry at Hartford. Of his children: 1, *John*, Esq., of Hartford, had Mary who married (1) Elisha Lord, (2) Roswell Saltonstall, and (3) Prest. Clap of Yale College; 2, *Sarah* married Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven, and had Abigail, who married Rev. Joseph Noyes of New Haven; IV, RUTH, married Hon. Samuel Wyllys of Hartford, and had: 1, *Mary*, who married Rev. Joseph Eliot of Guilford, Conn.; 2, *Mehitabel*, who married (1) Rev. Daniel Russell of Charlestown, Mass.; (2) Rev. Isaac Foster, and (3) Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, both of Hartford; 3, *Hezekiah*; 4, *Ruth*, who married Rev. Edward Taylor of Westfield, Mass.; V, MABEL married James Russell of Charlestown, Mass.

The descendants, then, of Elisha Lord and Mary Haynes, of Roswell Saltonstall and Mary Haynes, of Rev. Joseph Noyes and Abigail Pierpont, of Rev. Joseph Eliot and Mary Wyllys, of Rev. Daniel Russell and Mehitabel Wyllys, of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge and Mehitabel Wyllys, of the first Hezekiah Wylly, of Rev. Edward Taylor and Ruth Wyllys, and of James Russell and Mabel Haynes, are those who may find an interest in this pedigree of their common ancestress.

* Wm. S. Porter, in his *Historical Notices*, published under the patronage of the Connecticut Historical Society, says that Mary Haynes, born 1643, deceased 1702, married Richard Lord, 2d. These dates are manifestly gathered from an inscription on the heaviest and costliest monumental table in the old burial ground at Hartford, as follows:

"Here lie the bodies of Mrs. Mary Lord alias Hooker, who died Mary 17th 1702, aged 58 years.

"And Richard Lord, Esq., who died Jenry ye 29th, 1711, aged 42 years."

But that this Mary Lord, alias Hooker, was never Mary Haynes is shown by the following from the Springfield Records.

"Mr. Richard Lord of Hartford and Miss Mary Smith daughter of Mr. Henry Smith, late of Springfield, were joyned in marriage Ap. 25, 1665."

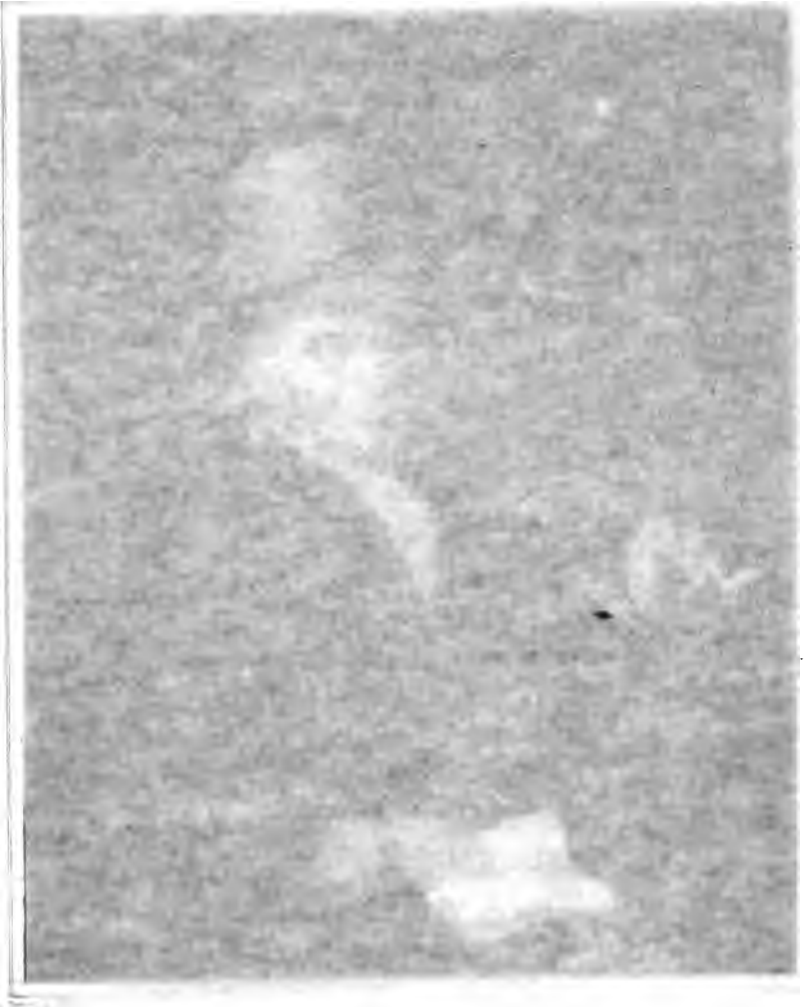
And the same records report "Mary" as born of Henry Smith and Anna, daughter of William Pynchon, "7 March 1642, 3."

This error of Porter was long, and is probably still, perpetuated by the catalogue of Paintings in the Hartford Athenæum, where Mary, daughter of the third Richard Lord, commemorated in the epitaph above, is styled "great grand-daughter of Gov. Haynes.



• EL KAYAFI WYATSON.

Printer of the New York Goods and Agricultural Services.



MEMOIR OF ELKANAH WATSON.

[Communicated by WILLIAM REED DEANE, Esq., of Brookline.]

Elkanah Watson was the sixth in descent from Robert Watson, who came to Plymouth in 1623. He was born 22d of January, 1758, at Plymouth. He was descended, in the sixth generation on his mother's side from Edward Winslow, third governor of the colony. His father and nearly all his relatives were zealous whigs and joined heartily by personal prowess and pecuniary contributions in the great struggle for national independence. He remained till the age of fourteen at the ordinary common school in his native town. His teachers were Alexander Scammell and Peleg Wadsworth, both afterwards distinguished officers in the army. They, in common with other patriotic spirits, saw the gathering clouds, and not far distant the Revolutionary tempest. They studied military tactics intently. They formed the boys in their school into a military company which soon gave it the air of an arsenal, with their wooden guns and tin bayonets suspended around the walls. "Piping times of peace" have since intervened for many years. Divines and moralists of all denominations and shades have preached absolute peace and non-resistance; and, if they have preached vengeance at all, have dealt it most heavily upon the head of him who should teach the art of war, or convince that it could ever again be required in our country.

Children should not even be indulged with military playthings,¹ and the song of the Shepherd Boy in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, "piping as though he never should be old," seemed literally a true picture of our peaceful lot and was presumed to be eternal. But with less prophetic vision and less preparation than even at that period, the cry "to arms" is now again rung in our ears, and almost precisely the same scenes are reënacted at the present day. The children have their military playthings, the boys their wooden guns,²

¹ The writer of this heard Rev. Dr. Channing about twenty-five years since, in a sermon in his own pulpit, in speaking of the education of children, say, that he would sedulously keep from them every military plaything. The sentiments immediately preceding, the writer has heard expressed at peace meetings in Boston.

² At the beginning of our present contest, "wooden guns and tin bayonets" were used; soon, however, real guns adapted in size to the youth of our schools were in use. One of the very first and most thorough private educational institutions in our city, the one in which have been prepared for college, more individuals who have become clergymen than any other of the kind in the state, now makes military drill a part of its discipline, and a branch of its tuition. Thomas Cushing, A. M., the respected and enterprising head of the Chauncy Hall school, is a descendant of Robert Watson, the first ancestor in this country of the Watson family, and a near relative of the subject of this memoir. In passing through Chauncy street recently, as we were opposite Chauncy Hall, the teacher emerged from the school in true military order with his company of boys, and after going through various evolutions, at the utterance of the words "forward march," they were soon turning the corners of our streets with correct military precision. Mr. Cushing speaks in his last annual report of the possibility of bringing military instruction into our public schools. We understand that the present legislature has in view the preparation of a law requiring all boys of a certain age to be taught military tactics as a part of their education.

our teachers march out their scholars as Scammell and Wadsworth did in 1776—the shepherd boy's song is hushed, and he, in common with others of all professions and trades, is thoroughly trained in all the arts of war. The love of our country has convinced us that it is our duty to fight; our souls are fired for battle, while the afflictions and bereavements which are the consequence, weigh heavily on our hearts.

Young Watson imbibed the spirit of his day. He learned his lesson well, and at the age of fifteen, in September, 1773, he left Plymouth for Providence, to become an apprentice with John Brown, a benefactor of Brown University, and then one of the most enterprising merchants in our country. In that year the tea was destroyed at Boston, and the difficulties with England were assuming a very serious aspect. The young men of Providence formed themselves into military associations, and often met to drill. He enrolled himself in the Cadet company commanded by Col. Nightingale. The uniform was a scarlet coat faced with yellow. The five companies formed in Providence were reviewed by the celebrated Gen. Lee in the autumn of 1774, and received from him the highest encomiums. "On the intelligence of the march upon Lexington, the five Providence companies flew to arms" says Mr. Watson in his journal. He spent the night with many of the company running bullets and preparing ammunition, and the next morning they marched, notwithstanding the proclamation of Gov. Joseph Wanton, for the scene of action. Capt. Greene, afterwards the celebrated Gen. Greene, with his company of Warwick Greens, and Capt. Varnum, afterwards a Revolutionary General, with his company of Greenwich Volunteers, marched with the Providence companies toward Lexington. An express met them, after having advanced a few miles, informing them that the regulars had been driven back to Boston.

The mind of young Watson was fixed upon entering the army, but application to his father and to Mr. Brown, to be released from his indentures, were in vain. Mr. Brown, finding the army almost destitute of every munition of war, particularly of powder, directed the captains of his vessels on their return voyages, to freight with that article, and when the army at Boston had not four rounds to a man, most fortunately, one of Mr. Brown's ships brought in a ton and a half of powder, and it was immediately forwarded under the charge of young Watson to Cambridge, attended by six or eight recruits to guard it. Mr. Watson says: "I delivered my letter to Genl Washington in person, and was deeply impressed with an emotion I cannot describe in contemplating that great man, his august person, his majestic mein, his dignified and commanding deportment." Soon after this Mr. Brown having contracted to supply the army of Washington with flour, sailed for Providence with a cargo from Newport. This vessel was seized, and Mr. Brown was himself made a prisoner, and was sent to Boston in irons, charged with heading a party, in 1772, which burned his majesty's schooner *Gaspée*, in Providence river.

The whole community were indignant and exasperated at his seizure. A consultation was held immediately and it was decided to send an express to Plymouth in order to fit out two armed schooners

to intercept, if possible, the captured flour vessel, in her passage round Cape Cod, and release Mr. Brown. Watson was entrusted with that important mission, and with his musket at his back, on a fleet horse, he arrived at Plymouth at two o'clock in the morning, alarmed the town with the cry of fire, and aroused up the committee of safety. At sunrise he was awakened by the beat of the drum to muster volunteers for the enterprise. By two o'clock the same day, he with sixty to eighty others embarked on board two dilapidated fishing schooners equipped with two old cannon each, and with powder loose in barrels. They sailed reckless of consequences, determined to secure Mr. Brown. They had no commission, and had they been captured, would probably have been hung as pirates with little formality. They cruised ten days east of Cape Cod without success, and being pressed by a twenty gun ship, finally escaped into Plymouth. Thus young Watson sailed at the age of seventeen from the place of his nativity, in probably the first vessel that opposed the British flag, and but a few rods from the rock upon which our forefathers landed, one hundred and fifty-five years before, in the assertion of that liberty which was then bravely defended by their descendants. Mr. Brown was soon after released through the interposition of his brother, Moses Brown, the conspicuous and eminent Quaker of Providence.

The commerce of Providence was prostrated by the war, and in August, 1777, Mr. Brown and his brother Nicholas proposed to Mr. Watson to take charge of about fifty thousand dollars to carry on horseback to South Carolina, and deposit in the hands of agents for investment in cargoes for European markets. He started on the 4th of September, with a good horse under him, a hanger at his side and a pair of pistols in his holsters, passing through Virginia, via Fredericksburg, Williamsburgh, Jamestown, Suffolk, Edenton near Pamlico sound, through Newbern, Wilmington, Georgetown, N. C., and other places we now so often see in our papers as being in the track, the din and jargon of our present war, arriving at Charleston, S. C., after two and a half months travel, on the 18th of November. Here he delivered the funds which he had carried the entire journey in the quilted lining of his coat. On the 15th of January, 1788, a large portion of Charleston was accidentally burnt, while he was yet tarrying there.

Mr. Watson left Charleston January 29th, and continued his journey to Port Royal. He says of Port Royal Island: "Here are a few rice plantations—the staple is indigo—and some cotton is cultivated for domestic purposes, but as it is difficult to disentangle the fibre from the seed, its extensive culture is not attempted, although it eminently flourishes in this climate and is a most important article. Every evening we noticed the Negroes, old and young, clustered in their huts around their pine knot fires, plucking the obstinate seed from the cotton." This was of course before the great invention of the cotton gin by the celebrated Eli Whitney. Mr. Watson states that Beaufort contained about seventy houses besides public buildings at that time. He says "mutual antipathies and prejudices predominated at the south previous to the Revolution; and we had every reason to apprehend that, if not allayed by wise and prudent

measures, they would have resulted in a dismemberment of the confederacy."

Gen. John Winslow, Mr. Watson's mother's uncle, a noble, generous and accomplished man, a distinguished officer in the French war, was from the first of our Revolutionary difficulties, an asserter and defender of the rights and prerogatives of royalty, and subsequently held some judicial position in Plymouth colony. Mr. Watson speaks of remembering to have seen him "going in procession as a member of the Court, from his quarters to the Court-house. The Judges were clothed in robes of scarlet, and the clerk bore before them some formidable insignia of their power, the high sheriff with a drawn sword, and the deputies and constables with their staves, making up the escort." The jury were also in the procession, "This was the pomp and etiquette," says Mr. W., "royalty reflected at that period upon every department of the colonial government."

On the 22d of January, 1779, Mr. Watson having attained the age of twenty-one, and having been deeply disappointed by the effects of the war in his expectations of establishment in life, was induced to accept proposals made to him by Mr. Brown, with whom he had served his time, and others, to proceed to France in association with them, and sailed August 4, 1779, in the *Mercury*, Capt. Simeon Sampson (one of the most efficient naval commanders in the Revolution). He had for fellow passengers Maj. Knox, brother to Gen. Knox and others. The French frigate *La Sensible*, from Brest, having on board John Adams, and the first French Ambassador to our young republic, Mr. Gérard, had dropped anchor about an hour before, and Mr. Watson and others went on board to receive their commands for France. The *Mercury* arrived off the coast of France and dropped anchor abreast the walls of St. Martin, a city of the Ile de Rhé. The American Consul, Mr. Craig, came on board with several officers. The captain and Maj. Knox received them in full U. S. uniform, and as they landed on the quay, it was thronged with the populace to see (as they esteemed the passengers), "the North American savages." They had despatches of the utmost importance to the French government, and to our Ambassador, Dr. Franklin, then at Passy, whither they proceeded by land. Our insurrection having broken out in Boston, the French population confounded the whole nation with our city, and as Mr. Watson, Maj. Knox and the Consul mounted their mules and trotted briskly over the pavements of St. Martin, they were followed by a crowd, and their ears were constantly assailed with the cry of "*Voilà les braves Bostonnes*" (there go the brave Bostonians).

Mr. Watson visited La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots of France, from whom have since sprung, in our own country, some of the best and truest citizens of our republic. La Vendée, Nantes, Angers, Versailles, Paris, and other places, were visited by Mr. Watson, and noticed in short but comprehensive descriptions in his journal. His first interview with Dr. Franklin, of whom he had heard familiarly from his cradle, was at Passy. He says, his image was vividly pictured on his mind, and is well delineated in Trumbull's picture of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. W. dined with Dr. Franklin soon after, and his description of the party, the

ceremony, &c., is very interesting. He says: "Few foreigners have been presented to the Court of St. Cloud, who have acquired so much influence and popularity as Dr. Franklin. I have seen the populace attend his carriage in the manner they followed the king's."

Mr. Watson left Paris on the 20th of October, 1781; upon a tour through the western provinces of France and the Netherlands. He visited Peronné, Lisle, Ostend, Brussels, and Bruges, noticing particularly the canals of the latter place—the information thus obtained being afterwards of great value to him as a strong and intelligent advocate of the great canals since made in western New York, and other parts of our country.

Mr. Watson called upon Hon. Silas Deane at Ghent, of whom he speaks with some remarks, in accordance with the prejudices of interested individuals, but in the publication of Mr. Watson's *Men and Times of the Revolution*, he says: "I owe it to truth and justice, to record his vindication from these strictures by a potent pen," and there inserts a letter from John Trumbull, the brilliant author of *McFingal*, to whose criticism Mr. Watson had submitted his manuscripts.¹

In 1782, Mr. Watson obtained a passport from Dr. Franklin and went over to England. Dr. F. also furnished him with letters to some of the most eminent philosophers and statesmen of England, among them Drs. Priestly and Price, and Hon. Edmund Burke. He went directly from Dover to London, and afterwards visited Birmingham, Oxford, Stratford-upon-Avon, Bath, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places. He met at Birmingham the celebrated loyalist, Chief Justice Oliver, conspicuous in the early days of the American Revolution, and also a son of Gov. Hutchinson. He there saw Dr. Priestly, Mr. Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, and other distinguished characters. He was much interested in the canals at Birmingham. Mr. Watson says in his journal: "With Dr. Franklin, always kind and familiar, I could hold converse as with a venerated father; but Burke seemed a being of another sphere."

Soon after Mr. W.'s arrival in England, he dined with Copley, the distinguished painter, a Bostonian by birth, and came to the conclusion to expend a hundred guineas which he had just easily obtained for a splendid portrait of himself by that celebrated artist.

"The painting was finished," says Mr. W. in his journal, "in most admirable style, except the back ground, which Copley and I designed to represent a ship, bearing to America the acknowledgment of independence, with a sun just rising upon the stripes of the Union streaming from her gaff. All was complete save the flag, which Copley did not deem prudent to hoist under present circumstances, as his gallery is a constant resort of the royal family and the nobility. I dined with the artist on the glorious 5th of December, 1782, after listening with him to the speech of the king, formally recognizing the United States of America as in the rank of nations. Previous to dining, and immediately after our return from the house of lords, he invited me into his studio, and there, with a bold hand, a

¹ See page 162 of *Men and Times of the Revolution*, to which volume we are indebted for most of the facts in this memoir relative to Mr. Watson.

master's touch, and I believe an American heart, attached to the ship the *stars and stripes*. This was, I imagine, the *first American flag hoisted in Old England*.

Mr. Watson was conducted to the house of lords by the Earl of Ferriers, who on leaving him at the door whispered in his ears: "Get as near the throne as you can; fear nothing." He found himself elbow to elbow with the celebrated Lord Admiral Howe. He there met both Copley and West (the artist), with some American ladies. The king's speech, in which the colonies were allowed to be free and independent, was delivered at that time. When the following passage was delivered by the king, "I have pointed all my views and measures in Europe, as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with the colonies. Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers invested in me, and offer to declare them"—"Here," says Mr. Watson, "he paused, and was in evident agitation; either embarrassed in reading his speech by the darkness of the room, or oppressed by a *natural emotion*. In a moment he resumed"—"and offer to declare them *free and independent states*," &c. "George III," Mr. W. says, "was celebrated for reading his speeches in a distinct, free and impressive manner."

On the 26th of May, 1784, Mr. Watson left London for Holland, by way of Harwich. He visited Rotterdam, Delft Haven, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Antwerp, and other places, and of all, gives intelligent notices and descriptions in his journal. He returned to London in a few months, and spent an evening just previous to his departure for home in company with Surgeon Sharp in his capacious library at the house of his brother, the well known philanthropist, Granville Sharp. Dr. Sharp entrusted to him two bundles of books, embracing his entire publications on emancipation and other congenial topics, directed to Gen. Washington.¹

Mr. W. had previously noticed in that library of Dr. Sharp, the *Memoirs and Letters of Ignatius Sancho*, an educated African. It riveted his attention, caused him to buy the work and to seek the humble residence of his widow, of whom the letters in the memoir written by Ignatius, spoke with so much affection.² On the 21st of August, 1784, he embarked on board the *George Washington*, Capt. Smith on his return to America, arriving, after an absence of five years, at Providence, early in October, being so much changed by time and travel, that he was not at first recognized by Mr. Brown.

On the 3d of December, he embarked in a sloop packet for New York with Rufus King, Elbridge Gerry and Judge Sullivan on their way to Congress. Mr. W. remained in New York, about a month in the family of his uncle John Sloss Hobart,³ from thence he went to Philadelphia, Maryland, Delaware and Mount Vernon, where he de-

¹ See the interesting *Life of Granville Sharp*, by Prince Hoare, for some account of the Sharp Family.

² See articles in the *Boston Transcript* of February 4th and 9th, 1863, referring to Ignatius Sancho by Lucius Manlius Sargent, Esq., under the signature of Sigma.

³ See *Register*, x, 149, for an account of Mr. Hobart.

livered to Washington the books in his charge from Dr. Sharp. Mr. Watson says: "I remained alone in the society of Washington for two days, the richest of my life." Much of the conversation of Washington, was upon the interior of the country, and in regard to improving the navigation of the Potomac by canals and locks, in which he was deeply absorbed. He allowed Mr. Watson to take minutes from his journals on the subject. At this period, Mr. Watson became greatly occupied in plans for internal navigation and improvements, and to him afterwards, in a very great measure, was New York indebted for her splendid chain of internal communication; and to no one, excepting Gov. De Witt Clinton, does that state owe more of its material prosperity previous to the new impetus of rail roads.

While Mr. Watson was in England, he contributed to the relief of Col. Silas Talbot, a native of Dighton, Mass., one of the bravest commodores of our Revolution, who was captured by the British, first imprisoned in the Jersey prison ship, afterwards in the Old Sugar House in New York, and finally in Mill Prison, near Plymouth, Eng. In 1788, Mr. W. made a tour from Providence, to the western part of Massachusetts and New York state, calling at Johnson Hall, Johnstown, N. Y., formerly the seat of Sir Wm. Johnson, and then owned and occupied by Colonel or Commodore Silas Talbot, whom he had aided while in prison in England, as before stated.¹

It was from this tour of observation that Mr. Watson was induced in 1789 to remove from Providence to Albany. At this time, not more than five New England families were residents in Albany. Mr. Watson, by the power of his pen in the public journals and his personal efforts, effected numerous local improvements in that city.

While visiting Philadelphia in 1792, Mr. Watson visited the grave of Franklin, and mentions in his journal that his last interview with Franklin, who was then eighty years of age, occurred in 1786, at which interview Dr. Franklin observed, soon after entering the room, that "all his own friends were dead, and he found himself alone in the midst of a new generation; and he added, a remark alike characteristic of the man and the philosopher, he was in their way, and it was time he were off the stage; yet he delighted a circle of young people, the whole evening, with pleasing anecdotes and interesting stories; for, in his old age he was a most interesting companion of youth."

In 1791 Mr. Watson took a tour through the interior of New York state in company with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt and Stephen N. Bayard, Esq., the object being to scrutinise opinions on the subject of an inland navigation, which had been suggested by his former investigations.

By his efforts in promotion of internal improvements, Mr. Watson became intimately acquainted with Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, and with many other eminent and conspicuous men of the state.

In June, 1807, Mr. Watson retired from the city, and purchased a farm, on which was an elegant mansion, near the beautiful village of Pittsfield, Mass., where, at the age of fifty, he adopted the pursuit of

¹ See the *Life of Silas Talbot, a Commodore in the Navy of the United States.* By H. T. Tuckerman. New York: J. C. Riker. 1850.

agriculture, remarking that "he had embraced it at too late a period of life—after his habits and feelings had been moulded by a long residence in cities."

Here he resided nine or ten years, in which his most effective and valuable labors were exercised in the promotion of agriculture and manufactures. He procured the first pair of Merino sheep that had been introduced into Berkshire county.¹ "I was induced," he says, in the *History of the Berkshire Agricultural Society*, published in 1820, "to notify an exhibition under the lofty elm tree, on the public square in Pittsfield, of my two Merino sheep," which attracted many farmers and others. From this he was induced to effect a display of different animals in larger numbers, and thus was initiated the first agricultural fairs and cattle shows in the country. The wool of the two sheep referred to was manufactured into cloth with great pains, and far excelled any woollen fabric that had yet appeared in our country. It was spoken of in the papers of the day, and samples of it were exhibited in the principal cities. This was the origin of woollen factories in Berkshire county. At the winter session of the Legislature in 1808, the Berkshire Agricultural Society was incorporated, and the autumn of the same year an exhibition was held at Pittsfield. In a procession on the occasion, which was novel and imposing, "were sixty-nine oxen connected by chains, drawing a plough held by the oldest man in the county, and each member of the society was decorated with a badge of wheat in his hat. A platform upon wheels followed drawn by oxen, bearing a broadcloth loom and spinning jenny, both in operation by English artists, as the stage moved along," &c., &c.

In February, 1816, Mr. Watson returned to his former residence in Albany, abandoning rural scenes, flocks and herds. At that time the Agricultural society passed a vote that a premium be offered annually for the best blooded merino buck produced at the fair, in the form of a silver cup, of the value of \$12, on which should be engraved the "Watson Cup."

Mr. Watson, for several succeeding years, in an extensive and voluminous correspondence in the United States and in Europe, aided the formation of agricultural societies, and advanced the general cause of agriculture, by diffusing the results of his own experience. Among Mr. Watson's correspondents were Jefferson, John and John Quincy Adams, and Madison.

Mr. Watson, in 1828, removed from Albany to Port Kent, on Lake Champlain—a village which had been formed chiefly by himself—a position favorably situated as a depot for the vast manufacturing products of the Au Sable river, and of unsurpassed beauty. The place received its name from Chancellor Kent.

Mr. Watson delivered an address or speech at Montpelier, Vt., at an agricultural meeting in 1830; at Keeseville, N. Y., in 1833, on

¹ The first pair of Merino sheep imported into this country was brought by Wm. Foster, Esq., of Boston, in 1793. In 1802, Gen. David Humphreys of Connecticut, when minister to Spain under Mr. Jefferson, imported 200. Chancellor Livingston imported a few in 1809-10; the late Hon. Wm. Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vt., imported very largely, and to him more than to any other man, is due the rapid advances in the manufactures of fine wool. See *Patent Office Report on Agriculture*, 1861, p. 250.

Temperance, and frequently was he called from his retirement at Port Kent to join in the festivals of various Agricultural societies, of all which he may be said to be the father;¹ and finally by particular solicitation, he attended, in October, 1837, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Berkshire society, at the venerable age of seventy-nine, and upon this occasion he delivered his last address before the society. "It was his valedictory," as his son remarks, "to all these associations; and here appropriately terminated his public course." The closing paragraph of his address was in the following words: "Permit me, gentlemen, bending under the weight of years, once more to bid you an affectionate—a final adieu. That the Eternal may continue to shower his benedictions on your heads, and inspire your hearts and those of your descendants in process of time, to uphold and sustain the society in all its original purity, through many generations, is my earnest prayer: once more, a long, long farewell."

The remaining five years of the life of Mr. Watson were spent at Port Kent, where, as his physical powers gradually failed, attended at times with severe suffering and prostration, he prepared in calmness and resignation for his departure. His intellectual powers remained unimpaired, and his mental industry unabated. His pen was his solace, and his last thoughts clung to those themes to which his life had been consecrated. His devotedness to public concerns impaired his private fortune, while it attested the purity and disinterestedness of his motives. He died at Port Kent, Dec. 5, 1842, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. A plain and simple obelisk bearing an appropriate inscription, marks his grave.

Elkanah Watson published among others the following works:

History of Agricultural Societies on the Modern Berkshire System. 8vo. Albany, 1820.

History of the Rise and Progress, and Existing Condition of the Western Canals in the State of New York, 1788-1819. 8vo. Albany, 1820.

The Rise and Progress and Existing State of Modern Agricultural Societies. 8vo. Albany, 1820.

A Tour in Holland in 1784. By an American. 8vo. Worcester, 1790.

History of Canals.

TOWN OF COLBURNE, N. H.—The proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Colburne, county of Grafton, were taxed for continental and state taxes, from the year 1780 to 1790. Since 1795 the name does not appear among the list of towns. Can any of the readers of the *Register* inform us from whom the town derived its name, when the name was changed, and the present name of the township?

April, 1863.

J. C.—N.

¹ In 1800, there were but few agricultural societies in the United States out of Massachusetts. In 1831, according to a statement in J. S. Skinner's *American Farmer* of that year, there were 786 agricultural and horticultural societies in the United States—44 of them in Massachusetts. Since then the number has greatly increased.

SKETCH OF THE FAMILY OF FIELD
OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND OF FLUSHING
AND NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

[By OSGOOD FIELD, Esq., of London, Eng.]

The derivation of the family name of Field is self-evident. The substantive from which it is taken was generally spelt *feld*, until about the middle of the 16th century, and after that date *feild*, *feeld* or *field*, all these sometimes terminating in the letter *e*. The present mode of spelling this word has been general for more than two centuries. The family name has changed with the noun, with the exception that some branches adhere to the old spelling of *Feild* or *Feilde*.

There are many reasons for supposing that the *Fields*, or at least some families of the name, are descended from the *de la Felds*. The prefix "*de la*" was dropped by many families in England during the 14th century, in consequence of the wars with France having made it unpopular, and I have not met with the name of *Feld*, *alone*, earlier than this period, or in the year 1392.

In those localities where the *de la Felds* were most numerous between the 11th and 15th centuries, as for instance the counties of Lancaster, Herts, Gloucester and Hereford, we find the *Felds* or *Fields* seated between the 15th and 16th centuries, or a little earlier. Sometimes the two names are met with in the identical spot, but at different periods.

The estates of Robert *de la Felde*, one of the lords of Hardwicke, county of Gloucester, in 1316, are said to have descended to the *Fields* and remained with them for many generations. The place is still called "*Field Court*."

The estates of Thomas *Feld* of Paganhill, in the parish of Stronde, county of Gloucester, descended through his nephew to the late John *de la Field* Phelps of Dursley, whose middle name shows that he claimed descent from the *de la Felds*.

I would also observe that the arms of the *de la Felds* or *Delafields* of Audley, county of Hereford (sable, three garbs argent), are the same as the most ancient borne by any branch of the *Fields*, viz.: that of Yorkshire, except that the latter bear a chevron, which was often used in heraldry as "*a difference*," i. e., to distinguish different branches of the same family.

The arms of the *Fields* of the West Riding of Yorkshire, "*sable, a chevron between three garbs argent*," were confirmed to a member of this family, John¹ *Feld* or *Feild*, the astronomer of Ardsley, a village between Wakefield and Bradford, on the 4th of September,

¹ For a sketch of John *Feld* or *Feild*, the "*Proto Copernican of England*," I would refer the reader to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1834, part 1st, page 491. I will add that he was the son of Richard *Felde* of Ardsley, whose will is dated August 19th, 1542. Both father and son name in their wills their kinsmen, the *Nowells* of Little Merlay. Richard *Feld* was probably a grandson of William of Bradford, who died in 1480, and cousin of John *Feilde* of Horton. I am inclined to place the birth of the astronomer about the year 1520.

1558, and at the same time the following crest was granted to him as a recognition of his services to the cause of science, "a dexter arm issuing out of clouds proper fessways, habited gules, holding in the hand, also proper, a sphere or." The arms¹ are of the simple character of the most ancient ones, and were doubtless used by the family before grants originated. The garb or wheat-sheaf is one of those plays on the name so frequently met with in heraldry, it being the chief production of the fields, and therefore best emblem of a family of that name. These arms are found, with the sole difference that the chevron is "or" on a roll in the Herald's college of London, which is one of a collection made in 1580, and styled at that date "an ancient roll." The officials of the college attribute it to the reign of Edward I. They are called the arms of — Feld.

The progenitor of the English de la Felds, was Hubertus de la Feld, who is said to have gone over with the Conqueror, and whose ancestors, the counts of that name, had been seated at the Chateau de la Feld, near Colmar in Alsatia for centuries before, and so early as the darkest period which followed the fall of the Roman Empire. Here, one of them entertained in the 11th century, Pope Leo IX and his court, on his way to consecrate the Cathedral of Strasburgh. This edifice received many benefactions at their hands, and several of them are interred here in the chantries they founded.

So early as the 3d of William the Conqueror, 1068, Hubertus de la Feld held lands in the county of Lancaster, probably granted to him for military services. In the 12th of Henry I, John de la Feld appears as the owner of lands in the same county.

The first appearance of the Fields, without the prefix de la, in this neighborhood, is in that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which borders upon Lancashire; and I am inclined to think from the fact of their progress being from west to east and for other reasons, that they came from the latter county.

The earliest authentic record of them I have met with, is in the year 1480, when letters for the administration of the estate of "William Feld of Bradford," were granted to his widow Katherine on the 21st of April. As we find the family seated at Horton in Bradford, a few years later, it is probable that this was the residence of William Feld, and that the description "of Bradford" refers to the parish rather than to the town. The registers of Bradford church only go back to 1596, and the wills of that period fail to afford sufficient evidence to trace the connection between the above William Feld and John Feld,² or Feilde, of Horton, about two miles

¹In 1653, Edmund Field of Weston, Herts, of a family long seated in that county, obtained a grant of the same arms, except that the chevron is engrailed, together with the crest granted to John Feild, from which we are led to suppose that he claimed a similar origin with the Yorkshire Fields. In 1821, John Wilmer Feild obtained for himself and brother a grant of entirely new arms, and a crest differing but slightly from that granted to the astronomer.

²Besides the branch at Horton, between the years 1500 and 1600, the Felds or Fields were seated at several places within a radius of 10 miles of Bradford, and were probably all descended from William Feld, who died in 1480. Thus we find them at Crosston, in the parish of Stansfield, and close to Lancashire, at Sharleston near Wakefield, at Ardeston or Ardsley, between the latter place and Bradford, at Beilston near Leeds, at Halifax and in the contiguous parishes of Kirkheaton and Almondbury.

southwest of the town of Bradford. As this John had a grandson of the same name living in 1550, we may suppose that he was born about the year 1500, and that he was a grandson of the above William Feild. John Feilde is named in the will of his son Thomas of Shipley, dated Jan. 14th, 1572-3. In 1577 he and Thomas Swaine were appointed Jurors for Horton, in what is called "Barnard's Survey," and we infer from their holding this office that they were the two persons of most consideration in the township. He left a son William besides the Thomas mentioned above.

Thomas Feilde resided at Shipley, in the parish of Bradford. In his will, he desires to be buried on the south side of Bradford church. He leaves his wife Anne the farmhold he occupies, other land in Shipley, and two new mills for life, and after her death to go to his daughter Frances. Should the latter die without heirs, to go to his brother William, to whom he bequeaths two tenements in Great Horton. This daughter and only child, Frances, afterwards married Thomas Green of York, and joined by her husband, conveyed Shipley to her cousins George, Robert and Edward Feild. The manor of Shipley remains to this day in possession of the descendants of the latter, being vested in trustees for the Countess of Rosse and the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, daughters of the late John Wilmer Feild.

William, the other son of John Feilde, resided at Great Horton. In the year 1590 he bought land there of John de Lacy, lord of Horton and a descendant of Ilbert de Lacy, one of the most favored followers of the Conqueror. By his will, William Feild left to his wife Jennet, half of his houses and lands in Horton and "at the moorside," while she continued unmarried, "and therein shall bring up my younger children Frances, Marie, Alice and Thomas." The rents of his lands in Bradford town are to go successively to each of these children until their portion is made up. He appoints Robert Barcroft and Humphrey Whittaker, his brothers in law, two of his supervisors. By post-mortem inquisition held on him at Skipton, Sept. 2d, 43d Elizabeth, we are told that he had houses and lands in Bradford and Great Horton, and that his son John was his heir, then aged 50 years and more. His widow Jennet was buried in the year 1612 "in the church," as we learn from the *Bradford Register*, and in all probability by the side of her husband, and I would remark here, that only persons of some consideration were interred in the sacred edifice.

Robert Feild, who was probably one of the elder sons of William and Jennet, died in the same year as his father. He left no children and makes bequests to all his brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces and others. His lands at Shipley are left to his brothers George and Edward; to brother William his white horse, to brother Thomas his bay mare, to sisters Sybill, Mary and Alice, each a charger. He leaves his rapier to brother Thomas, and his dagger to brother John, and makes various bequests to others.

George, another of the elder sons of William and Jennet Feild, who is said to have been born in 1552, resided at Shipley. I learn from the post-mortem inquisition held on him at Bradford on the 3d of April, 4th of Charles I, that he left houses and lands in Shipley and in Heaton, and that his son George was his heir, aged 25 years more at his father's death.

Edward or Edmund, another son of William and Jennet Feild, married Jenet Thornton, a member of the ancient family of Thornton of Thornton, in the parish of Bradford. He is described as "of Horton," when his son Joseph was baptized, but in the post-mortem inquisition held on him at Bradford, on the 23d of August, 17th of Charles I, he is said to be of Shipley. It appears from this proceeding that he left houses and lands in Shipley, in Heaton and in Bradforddale, and tenements in Chelton, Rawdon and Yeadon, and that his son Joseph was his heir, aged 39 at the time of his father's death.

From this Edward are descended the Feilds of Heaton Hall and Shipley, believed to be extinct in the male line, and represented by the two daughters of the late John Wilmer Feild, the eldest of whom is married to the Earl of Rosse, and the other to the Hon. Capt. Duncombe, M. P. I know nothing of John and Thomas, sons of William and Jennet Feild, beyond the facts contained in the pedigree, except that the former, who was heir to his father, was complained against in 1612, in the Duchy court, for enclosing waste land in Little Horton, but he proved his right to do so, by grants from the Lacys.

It will be seen by the pedigree, that William Feild, probably 4th son of William and Jennet, married in 1591, Susan, daughter of John Midgley, of the ancient family of Midgley of Midgley, whose arms (sable, two bars gemelles or, on a chief of the second three calthorps of the first), were painted, with others of the principal families of the vicinity, on the roof of Halifax church. William and Susan Feild were residing at Sowerby,¹ in the parish of Halifax, when their two eldest children were born, but they subsequently removed to North Ouram, in the same parish, where he died in 1619. By his will he left the lands he occupied to his wife Susan, and legacies to his daughters Jane, Susan and Isabel, and his sons Joseph and Robert, and son-in-law Robert Rawson.² He commits the "custodie and tuicōn" of Robert Feild, and of their portions to his brother Edward Feild, and makes the latter executor. The residue of his estate is to be equally divided among George, Jane, Susan, Robert and Isabel.

His widow, Susan Feild, by her will dated 24th Feb., 1622-3, left small legacies to her children William, Alice, wife of Robert Rawson of Wrose, and George, and residue equally to Joseph, Robert, Jane, wife of John Mitchell,³ Susan and Isabel. There is a little uncertainty as to whom Robert, the youngest son of William and Susan Feild, married. I find that on the 24th of November, 1624, Robert Feild and Ruth Fairebank of Hipperholme were married at Halifax. Hipperholme adjoins North Ouram, and as I know of no other Robert Feild then living in that neighborhood, it is reasonable to infer that this was the son of William and Susan. They had

¹ There is a place called "Field house" in Sowerby, which may have been the site of their dwelling.

² A member of the family of Rauson of Trystone and Bradford.

³ The Mitchells were a family of good standing, and their arms "sable, a chevron between 3 escallops argent," were painted on the roof of Halifax church.

a son John baptized at Halifax, Dec. 25th, 1625, and as no other children are recorded, we may suppose that his mother died soon after his birth. Again I find that Robert Feild married at Bradford on the 18th of May, 1630, Elizabeth Tayler, and I presume that this was the same Robert, at the time a widower. Doubtless this lady was of the same family as Laurence Tayler, who was instituted Vicar of Bradford in 1563, and Christopher Tayler instituted Vicar in 1568. The latter was a supervisor of the will of Thomas Feilde, who died in 1572-3.

The Saltonstalls had been seated at an estate called Rookes, in Hipperholme, adjoining North Ouram, since the year 1565, when it was purchased by Gilbert Saltonstall of Halifax. His son Samuel, of Rookes, was father of Sir Richard, who with Governor Winthrop and others got up the well known expedition to New England in 1630. Sir Richard Saltoustall and Robert Feild were therefore neighbours, and they were also connected by marriage, the first wife of the former being Grace, daughter of Robert Kay¹ of Woodsome, while Rosamond, daughter of William Feild of Newsome, was married to Godfrey Kay. The inhabitants of North Ouram, Shelf and Hipperholme, were under the ministry of Coley chapel, which was built by their joint contributions about the year 1500. The curate of it for several years prior to Saltonstall's departure, was the Rev. Richard Denton, who is said to have accompanied the former to New England, and who settled at Hampstead, Long Island, in 1643 or 1644.

Matthew Mitchell, who was a witness to the will of Robert Feild's mother Susan, and doubtless a relative of his brother-in-law, John Mitchell, settled at Hampstead the same year as Denton, and is said to have been of Winthrop and Saltonstall's company, and to have first settled at Watertown.

There is little doubt therefore that Robert Feild came to New England in 1630 in company with his connexions and neighbours Saltonstall and Mitchell, and his minister the Rev. Mr. Denton. Hampstead adjoins Flushing and Feild by removing to the latter place, as he did after 1645, was in the immediate neighborhood of Mitchell and Denton. Perhaps a clue to the whole party coming to reside here may be found in the fact that "Richard Brutnell² of Bradford,"³ was the first Englishman settled in these parts and obtained in 1642 a grant of much of the land about here. Robert Feild probably accompanied the party he arrived with to Watertown in Massachusetts, and remained there some years. In a list of the inhabitants of Newport, Rhode Island, admitted "since the 20th of 3d month, 1638," the date of which was probably that of the next meeting of the General Court, we find the names of Robert Field and

¹ The Kays are an ancient Yorkshire family, and go so far as to claim descent from one of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table.

² I presume of the same family as the Brudnells, Karls of Cardigan, who then had and still hold estates in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

³ Did the division of Long Island into "Ridings" arise from the number of Yorkshiresmen who contributed to its settlement?

John Hicks, and they are again mentioned in the court roll of free-men dated March 16th, 1641, but neither appears in the Newport list of 1655. It is stated by Sec. Tienhoven (vide *Doc. Hist. of New York*), that the Mespocht patent, embracing most of the land around Flushing and Hampstead, was granted to the Rev. Francis Doughty "for himself and his associates, whose agent he was, and who at the time were residing at Rhode Island."

When we take these facts into consideration, and again find the names of Robert Field and John Hicks¹ together in the Flushing patent of 1645, there can not be much doubt that they were the two former residents of Newport. As a further confirmation I would mention that when in 1653, the inhabitants of Flushing and neighboring English towns sought assistance from Rhode Island against the Dutch, at which time many left their homes, Robert Field and seven others were chosen a committee "for matters that concern Long Island; and in the case concerning the Dutch" in a General Court held at Newport on the 17th of August. Capt. John Underhill received a commission on this occasion. His son John married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Field, and the intimacy between the families probably commenced at this time.

Besides Robert, we find William and John Field in Rhode Island at an early date. William signed the letter to the governor of Massachusetts relating to Samuel Gorton, dated at Providence the 17th of Nov., 1641, and John was one of the six men chosen at the same place "for the trial of causes" on the 6th of May, 1650. These are the earliest dates I have met with the two names in Rhode Island. I am inclined to think that this William was the eldest brother of Robert Field, and was born in 1591, and that John was the son of the latter, born in 1625. Mitchell's *History of Bridgewater* speaks of a John Field, who came there from Providence, and had a daughter Ruth, born in 1683. If he is the same person as the one of the name at Providence in 1650, and my supposition be correct as to his parentage, he named this daughter after his mother, Ruth Fairebank. There was another Ruth Field of Rhode Island, married to John Angell, Jan. 7th, 1669. The Flushing patent to Robert Field and his associates, is dated Oct. 10th, 1645. Unfortunately, the early records of the town were destroyed by a fire. Robert Field and his sons Robert, Jr., and Anthony, signed the petition in favor of Wm. Hallett, the scout or sheriff who was banished in 1656, and the spirited remonstrance against the persecution of the Quakers in 1657. He is named in the patent of confirmation of Flushing, dated 1665, together with his sons Anthony and Benjamin, and probably died between that period and 1675, as his name does not appear in the list of residents of Flushing of the last date. His residence was at Bayside, and stood close to Long Island Sound.²

¹ Could he have been of the family of Hickes of Nunnington, and Leeds in the West Riding of Yorkshire?

² Family tradition says that wild ducks, while swimming on the water could be shot from the hall. He probably removed to Newtown, of which place he was an early proprietor.

Robert Field, Jr., removed to the adjoining town of Newtown, probably before 1665, as he is not named in the Flushing patent of that date. He died there in 1701. Benjamin, son of Robert Field, senior, was appointed ensign by Gov. Nichols, on the 22d or April, 1665. His name also occurs in the Flushing patents of 1665 and 1685, and as taking the oath of allegiance to the English government in 1673.

A Charity Field, named in a letter of John Bowne of Flushing, to his wife, dated Amsterdam, June 9th, 1663, may have been a daughter of Robert Field, or the wife of one of his sons.

Anthony Field, son of Robert, remained at Flushing, and died between 1685 and 1691, being named in the Flushing patent of the former year, while he was no longer living when his son Benjamin married.

A John Field, named in the Flushing patent of 1685, I suppose to have been a son of Anthony. It will be seen by the tabular pedigree that Benjamin, the youngest son of Anthony, married in 1691, Hannah,¹ daughter of John Bowne. Their 4th son, Anthony, born in 1698, married in 1730, Hannah, daughter of William and Rebecca Burling of Flushing, and granddaughter of Edward and Grace Burling, who came to America from England between 1678 and 1681. Anthony Field removed to Harrison's purchase, Westchester county, N. Y., where he died in 1773, leaving besides the farm he occupied, other lands in the vicinity and also "in Hampshire."

His son John Field married in 1763, Lydia, daughter of William and Phœbe Hazard of Jamestown, Rhode Island. This lady was 5th in descent from Thomas Hazard, a member of the family² of that name of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, who was in the colony as early as 1636. John and Lydia Field resided a few miles northwest of Purchase in Westchester county. Their sons Josiah, Moses and Hickson removed to, and settled in the city of New York in the order they are named.

Moses married Susan Kittredge, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Osgood of Andover, Mass., and of New York, First Commissioner of the U. S. Treasury, Postmaster General, &c. Moses Field died in 1833, in the midst of a career of benevolence rarely surpassed. For a notice of the Soup House for the poor, which he established during a period of great distress in New York, and supported almost entirely at his own expense, I would refer the reader to the *New York Journal of Commerce* of March 12th, 1829, and obituaries of him will be found in the *New York Spectator* of Oct. 24th, and the *New York American* of Oct. 25th, 1833.

¹ The following is an extract from a letter of this lady to her parents, informing them of the offer of his hand made by her future husband.

"And dear father and mother, I may also acquaint you that one Benjamin Field, the youngest son of my friend Susannah Field, has tendered his love to me. The question he has indeed proposed as concerning marriage, the which, as yet, I have not at present rejected, nor given much way to, nor do I intend to proceed, nor let out my affections too much towards him, till I have well considered the thing and have yours and my friends advice and consent concerning it."

² Now represented by the branches seated in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, whose ancestors went there temp. Charles II.

APPENDIX.

Since the foregoing paper was drawn up, I have ascertained that John Field of Providence is named in a list of 18 persons desirous of inhabiting that town, dated August 20th, 1636 or 1637, and that both he and William Field held house lots there in 1638. It is impossible, therefore, that he could have been the son of Robert Feild, who was baptized at Halifax in 1625, as suggested.

If a daughter of Robert Feild of Flushing was married to an Underhill (as is frequently stated), it was to the famous captain, and not to his son John. The latter married Mary, daughter of Matthew and Mary Pryor, in October, 1668.

From facts which have recently come to my knowledge, I am led to suppose that Robert Feild of Flushing, died there before 1666, and that it was his son Robert, who had then dropped the "Junior," who is named in the Flushing patent of this year. Robert the 2d, was the first of the family who settled at Newtown. He is not named in the list of inhabitants of that town in 1666, and is first mentioned in the records as selling land there, in October, 1671.

John Field, named in the Flushing patent of 1685, was probably a son of Robert of Flushing, and a brother, not son of Anthony, as supposed. He took the oath of allegiance to the English, in 1673-4, and in the latter year received from Gov. Andros a patent for land on the Delaware, N. J. He is mentioned in a document, without date, as "John Felde a single man."

Errata.

Page 106, line 29, for *Stronde* read *Stroude*.

Page 107, note, line 3 from bottom, for *Ardeston* read *Ardeslowe*.

Page 108, lines 29 and 30, for *there in shall* read *therewithall*.

Page 109, note², for *Rauson* read *Rawson*.

Page 110, line 36, for *after* read *about*.

Page 111, line 5, for *Mespocht* read *Mespacht*.

In the tabular pedigree,

At the top, for *William Feild of Bradford* read *William Feld, &c.*

For Jane *Arnyas*, wife of John Feild of Ardsley, read *Amyas*.

For 1569, the date of birth of John Feild of Horton, read 1550.

For 1586, the date of the marriage of Sybil Rode and Thos. Feild, read 1596.

For George *Long Sotham*, who married Abigail Feild, read *Longbotham*.

For *Dutch*, to whom Anthony Field made oath of allegiance, read *English*.

For *Edmondson*, the name of the wife of John Feild of Heaton, read *Eamondson*.

For *January 18th*, 1735, the date of death of Robert Field of New-town, read *January 28th*.

For Isaac *Merrill*, husband of Susannah Field, in 1699, read *Merritt*.

For *24th July*, 1729, the date of the death of Elizabeth, wife of John Field, read *24th June*, 1769.

For Isabella Helena *Satter*, 2d wife of John Wilmer Feild, read *Salter*.

For E. T. *Whittell*, who married Mary Ann Feild, in 1802, read *Whittall*.

For March 11th, 1808, the date of the death of Phœbe Fowler, read 1862.

For *Elizabeth*, wife of Hickson W. Field 2d, read *Mary Elizabeth*. Hazard Field married 1st, Fannie Wright, by whom he had but one son, Wright Field. Mary Bailey was his 2d wife.

O. F.

orth

Arms of
Yorkshire,
Bradford :

Thomas Felde,
named in the
will of his bro-
ther Richard.

d. of John

THE VASSALLS OF NEW ENGLAND.

[Communicated by EDWARD DOUBLEDAY HARRIS, Esq., of Cambridge.]

[Continued from page 61.]

(12.) 19. LEWIS VASSALL, born in West Indies, Aug. 10, 1709; H. C. 1728; married Dorothy Macqueen of Boston, Sept. 6, 1739; he died at Braintree, Mass., Sept. 15, 1743; she died Aug. 10, 1746, aged 28 years 9 months. They were both buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Braintree, where stones to their memory are yet standing. He early settled at Braintree, and purchased, Aug. 17, 1742, of Thomas Hubbard, 2½ acres there, with house and barn, the quit-claim being signed July 27, 1749, when the estate was conveyed to James Virchild of Island of St. Christophers. Feb. 26, 1742, he purchased of Benjamin Stedman, for £3000 old tenor, 10 acres, with house and barn, together with two separate lots of 43 acres, all of which was secured by mortgage; the quit-claim was signed July 27, 1749, when the property was included in that purchased by James Virchild, for £4400 old tenor. He was church warden at the time of his death, having been elected on Easter Monday, 1743. His will, registered at the Suffolk Probate, was made Sept. 4, 1743. To his daughter Anna he bequeathed £2000, to his wife £300 yearly, and the residue of his estates to his son Lewis. He also provided in his will for the last payment of the purchase money on the Hubbard estate, and bequeathed this, likewise, to his son. Richard Bill and Jacob Holyoake of Boston, and his cousin John Gale of Jam. were appointed executors. Children were: 34, *Anna*, b. July 13, 1740; 35, *Lewis*, b. Sept. 16, 1741; 36, *Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 11, 1742; bap. at Bridgewater, Nov. 23, 1742, and d. young.

(12.) 21. RUTH VASSALL, born in West Indies, Aug. 17, 1712; married Benj. Stedman of Milton, Mass., a physician, June 5, 1734; he died previous to Nov. 26, 1751; she died a widow at Braintree, Nov. 10, 1770, and was buried Nov. 14. Elisha Niles was appointed administrator of his estate, November, 1751; the inventories returned March 16 and Oct. 26, 1753, appraised his property at £329:13:7; division in thirds was made March 29, 1754. Her name occurs in the list of communicants of Christ church (Episcopal), Braintree, in 1764, where all her children were baptized. Children were: *Leonard*, b. March 25, 1735; May 19, 1758, was assigned the real estate of his father in Milton, by judge of probate; Jan. 14, 1760, appointed Wm. Vassall attorney for the conveyance of the same; he d. abroad prior to June 27, 1761, styled "painter and stainer, formerly of Boston, late of Jamaica;" *John*, b. July 21, 1736; Oct. 2, 1753, was "out of the Province;" was alive July 29, 1757, and d. previous to May 19, 1758; *Ruth*, b. March 21, 1737; m. Jonathan Mills at Braintree, May 7, 1754, and May 19, 1758, was the wife of Benj. Cleverly, Jr., of B.: *Benjamin*, b. Oct. 18, 1739; June 26, 1761, was appointed administrator of his brother Leonard's estate, then styled "mariner" of Boston:

Sarah, bap. Aug. 15, 1742; d. before Oct. 2, 1753: *Mary*, bap. Oct. 13, 1745; d. before Oct. 2, 1753.

(12.) 22. JOHN VASSALL (colonel), born in West Indies, Sept. 7, 1713; H. C. 1732; was twice married; 1, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lt. Gov. Spencer Phips, at Boston, Oct. 10, 1734, by whom he had three children; she died Sept. 22, 1739, aged 23, and was buried at Cambridge, Sept. 25; 2, to Lucy, only daughter of Jonathan Barran of Chelmsford, by whom he had one daughter; he died at Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1747, and was buried* Dec. 2. His widow survived him, married Benjamin Ellery, Nov. 22, 1749, and died Oct. 19, 1752. Nov. 11, 1734, he with his wife conveyed to Ephraim Hutchinson, one-third of an estate near Milk street, Boston, bounded N. on Winslow and Phips, S. on Palmer, E. on Daniel Oliver. July 26, 1736, he purchased of Mercy Frizell, widow of Boston, for £1000, 7 acres in Cambridge, with house, barn, etc., bounded N. E. on Samuel Bull and Watertown road (Brattle street), N. W. on Patten, S. E. on Bull and "highway to the brick wharf" (Ash street). In this deed he is called "of Watertown." Rev. L. R. Paige says that he erected the house now standing upon the estate and occupied by Samuel Batchelder, Esq. This property he sold Dec. 30, 1741, to his brother Henry, for £9050 old tenor, with all the furniture, "a chariot," "four wheel chaise," and four horses, together with 30 acres now in Brighton, bounded N. on Charles river, and E. on "King's highway, leading from Cambridge to Boston," which he purchased Nov. 12, 1736, of John Hovey, clerk of York. Nov. 22, 1736, he bought of Joshua Gamage, yeoman, for £120, three-fourths of an acre, in Cambridge, with house and barn, bounded S. "on the common," W. on Rev. Thomas Foxcroft. July 13, 1737, he purchased of Rebecca Patten, widow, for £100, 1½ acres adjoining his estate on the Watertown road, a part of which he gave his brother Henry, Dec. 5, 1746. Aug. 15, 1741, he purchased of Moses Penniman of Braintree, cordwainer, for £1000, lands in Peterboro,' and 200 acres in Townsend and Lunenburg, which last he sold in March, 1742, to John Thomas of Braintree, and in November, 1742, purchased of him, other lands in Peterboro' for £550. Nov. 27, 1741, he bought of Ebenezer Wyeth, the "Samuel Bull estate" in Cambridge, for £260, consisting of half an acre with house, adjacent to his brother Henry's estate, and which he sold to him March 31,

* Probably in the tomb which he had erected in the graveyard there. The monument over it is a massive free stone slab resting upon five columns; it bears no inscription, only the heraldic emblems of the family—the vase and sun—and forms one of the most conspicuous features in the cemetery. It passed with the estate into the hands of Andrew Craigie, Esq. and is now owned by his heirs. An examination was made June 24, 1862. Twenty-five interments have been made in the vault, and in almost every case the coffin was found to be entire. Those which from their position at the farthest end of the vault were supposed to contain the remains of Col. Vassall and his first wife, were in fine preservation. Upon these two were placed three small coffins, one marked "T. A. B. 1767." and another "E. V." The third was in ruins. Besides these, the tomb is known to contain the remains of John Foster, died Nov. 1, 1836, aged 52; Andrew Foster, M. D., died May 17, 1831, aged 50; Thomas Foster, M. D., died February, 1831, aged 46; James and George Foster, died 1817; Elizabeth C. Haven, died Feb. 10, 1826; Mrs. Lydia B. Haven, died 1836, and Andrew Craigie, Esq.

1747, for £700 old tenor. Jan. 17, 1746, he purchased of Amos Marrett $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres on north side of Watertown road in Cambridge, and Oct. 8, 1746, 50 acres on the opposite side of the road, a portion of it being in Watertown. On this estate he erected a house and there lived until his death. His will, registered at Middlesex, was made Nov. 26, 1747. To his wife he gave £200 per annum, for her life; to each of his daughters, Ruth, Elizabeth and Lucy, £1000; to his sister, Elizabeth Miller, £20 per annum. The residue of his property he left to his son John, providing for the payment of the above sums out of the rents of his Jamaica estates. In a codicil, dated Nov. 27, he left his brothers-in-law, Ruggles and Prescott, £100 each. Relinquishment of her third of estate was signed by his widow Nov. 13, 1749. In the inventory, his N. E. property was appraised at £8050:5 old tenor. It included 6 acres with "dwelling house, wood house and little house thereon," and 50 acres opposite, lying in Cambridge, and valued at £3300; a "landaret, so called," £400; six horses £411, and two negro men "Sicros and Sezer," £500. Mention is also made of lands in Peterboro' and in Hampshire county, of value unknown to the appraisers. Col. Vassall was representative from Cambridge to the legislature in 1740 and '47, and details of two petty law suits in which he was involved at the time, are on record. Children* were: 37, *Ruth*, b. July 14, 1737; 38, *John*, b. June 12, 1738; 39, *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 12, 1739: and by his second wife—40, *Lucy*, b. Nov. 15, 1747.

(12.) 23. WILLIAM VASSALL, born in West Indies, Nov. 23, 1715; H. C. 1733; was twice married; 1, to Ann Davis, by whom he had eleven children; she died Jan. 26, 1760, aged 40, and was buried at Boston, Jan. 28; 2, to Margaret† Hubbard; he died at Battersea Rise, Surrey, Eng., May 8, 1800, aged 85; he was temporarily a resident of Jamaica in 1747, '48, and afterwards resided at Cambridge, for a short time, occupying the house now owned by the widow of the late Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse; he was afterwards the possessor of a magnificent estate near Bristol, R. I. Although styled "of Boston," he was not, we believe, the owner of any real estate there until 1758, when by a deed, dated Sept. 11, he purchased for £1250 the Cooper estate on Pemberton hill; it comprised within its limits the tract

* Inasmuch as the baptisms of the elder children as well as the second marriage of Col Vassall are not recorded in Boston or vicinity Church Records, it would lead to the supposition that there might have been a Chaplain of the English Church attached at that period to the family of some one of the wealthy churchmen of Cambridge. The church there was not established until 1760. The writer is strengthened in his opinion from the fact that several of the marriages and baptisms that must have taken place about the year 1740 are nowhere recorded; nor does the existence of such a chaplain seem improbable, as there were churchmen enough in Cambridge residing upon what is now called Brattle street, to give the street a name by which it was long known among the dissenting part of the populace—that of "Church Row."

† The writer has been unable to find records of either of these marriages, nor were the banns published in Boston although it was his place of residence. For the family names of his wives, as well as for the dates of births of most of his children, he is indebted to the Rev. William Vassall of Hardington, and to his brother Robert L. G. Vassall Esq., of Bristol, Eng. (the oldest living male descendants of William V. of Boston), whose valued assistance and most kindly interest in this work, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge.

known as "Valley Achor," and had a frontage on Tremont street of 163 feet. At the date of the purchase he was occupying the dwelling house upon the estate. March 16, 1774, he purchased of Joseph Ruggles for £300, a house and land in Boston, on Queen street, near the site of "Scollay's Buildings." The Cooper estate, where he lived until the Revolution, he conveyed through Dr. James Lloyd to Leonard V. Borland, for the sum of £4000, the deed signed March 23, 1787, who sold it April 17, 1790, to Patrick Jeffrey, then the occupant of the premises. The Queen street property was conveyed through Lloyd to Jeffrey, Oct. 16, 1791, for £160.

William Vassall was one of the most prominent of his name in this country. He was high sheriff for Middlesex, says the historian of Quincy,* and was appointed mandamus counsellor in 1774. He was for many years connected with King's chapel, Boston, and in 1785, protested by proxy against the change in the liturgy and the unauthorized ordination of James Freeman. The elder Adams speaks of him in his writings in the warmest praise, and mentions as his only fault, his excessive garrulity. This failing seems to have led him into trouble on one occasion. The details of the case of Fletcher v. Vassall, for slander and defamation of character, were printed at the time and circulated to some extent. A prominent man among the loyalists in Boston, he was early singled out as an enemy to the popular cause, and was obliged to flee with his family to England. He was banished by the legislature in 1778, and never returned. His Bristol estate was confiscated by the government, we believe.† In March, 1787, he styled himself "of Battersea Rise," and in Oct. 1791, "of Chapham Corner." Notwithstanding his early predilection to gaming as implied in his father's will, he wrought out for himself an honorable and unblemished reputation, and church and society lost in him an eager, zealous advocate, an upright Christian, and a generous, loving friend. Children were: 41, *Sarah*, b. June 17, 1739: 42, son stillborn Feb. 3, 1741: 43, *William*, b. Jan. 12, 1743; d. June 15, 1743; bur. June 16: 44, *William*, b. March 3, 1744; d. Nov. 6, 1744: 45, *William*, b. March 2, 1747; bap. at Braintree, March 5; d. March 15; bur. March 16, 1747: 46, *Fanny*, b. Aug. 2, 1748; bap. at Boston, Sept. 6, 1748; d. Feb. 24, 1751; bur. Feb. 27: 47, *Lucretia Frances*: and 48, *Fanny*, twins, b. Sept. 24, 1751; bap. Sept. 28, 1751: 49, *William*, b. Jan. 31, 1753: 50, *Henry*, b. March 23, 1755: 51, *Catherine*, b. Aug. 4, 1757; bap. Aug. 12, 1757, and d. unnm. in England: by his second wife—52, *Margaret*, b. March 31, 1761; d. unnm. in England: 53, *Ann*, b. April 14, 1762; d. unnm. in England, Dec. 20, 1850: and 54, *Charlotte*, twins, d. unnm. in England: 55, *Leonard*, b. March 28, 1764: 56, *Nathaniel*, b. June 18, 1768.

(12.) 24. ELIZABETH VASSALL, born in West Indies, July 16, 1717;

* Whitney, p. 61.

† In a sketch of the family prepared by Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., for insertion in the forthcoming edition of the *Loyalists*, the manuscript of which he very kindly placed in the author's hands for use, it is stated that "the confiscation of his (Wm. V.'s) estate gave rise to a singular suit. As the Federal Constitution was adopted a state could be sued, and at his instance, Massachusetts, in the person of Hancock her Chief Magistrate, was summoned to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States."

married John Miller of Milton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1738; he was, perhaps, buried at Milton, Aug. 17, 1765, aged 47; she died a widow, Feb. 11, 1772. They, in common with most of her family, were Episcopalians, and were connected with Christ church, Quincy, by the rector of which, the Rev. Dr. Miller, all of their children were baptized. Children were: *Lewis*, b. July 31, 1739; *Rebecca*, b. April 12, 1741; m. Giles Church of Bridgewater, Nov. 3, 1766; *John*, bap. May 28, 1742; *Leonard*, b. Dec. 10, 1743, and m. Celia Wadsworth of Killingly, Conn. (?); *Henry*, b. Jan. 25, 1745; *Susanna*, bap. June 5, 1748; *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, twins, b. June 5 and 6, 1750; *Penelope*, bap. between July 12 and Aug. 28, 1752.

(12.) 27. HENRY VASSALL (colonel), born in West Indies, Dec. 25, 1721; married Penelope, daughter of Isaac* Royall, Jan. 28, 1742; he died in Cambridge, March 17, 1769, and was buried in his vault beneath Christ church in that city;† she died in Boston, Nov. 19, 1800, aged 76. Dec. 30, 1741, he purchased of his brother John, the estate of 7 acres, with house, etc., on the Watertown road in Cambridge, together with 30 acres of pasture land on the south bank of Charles river, for his bond to the amount of £9050. In this deed he

* The Hon. Isaac Royall of Antigua, born 1672, died in Charlestown, Mass., June 7, 1739, aged 67; married Elizabeth ———, and had Isaac, (born 1719, died a refugee in England (in 1781)). He was the son of William of North Yarmouth, Province of Main, who died Nov. 7, 1724, aged 84. Isaac Royall was forty years a resident of Antigua, and returned to New England July 27, 1737.—*Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vol. v.

† The tomb of Henry Vassall is the only one beneath the church. It is a small, brick arched structure, sunk below the level of the cellar floor, the entrance to which is by a flight of stone steps at the west end. Their position is marked by a flat stone, lately erected, bearing the name of "Henry Vassall." The last interment took place Oct. 15, 1861, the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the church, and was of the body of Darby, an old colored servant whose father, Anthony, had been Col. John Vassall's coachman. "Tony," as he was familiarly called, lived to a great age, and is still remembered by a few of the oldest residents of Cambridge. He was brought from Jamaica when a boy by some member of the family, and remained in their service until the Revolution. Darby, one of several children, married Lucy Holland, April 4, 1802, and died Oct. 12, 1861, at the advanced age of 92 years. At the time of his burial the vault contained nine coffins. The upper one of a row of three on the north side contained as indicated by the plate, the remains of Catharine Graves Russell, died Sept. 5, 1847. The one below it, somewhat decayed, contained the remains of a woman, supposed to be the wife of Col. V., died in 1800. The lower coffin held the remains of a man, doubtless Col. Vassall, its appearance and position seeming to indicate its priority in the vault. On the south side were the coffins of four young children and two adults. Of the four, all were considerably broken and decayed. Scarcely any remains were perceivable—merely a few detached bones. The largest might have been that of a child two years old, and was in the best preservation. The one that seemed to be the oldest was marked with nail heads "E. R., BORN & DIED JAN. 27, 1770" (and we notice here that two small coffins found in the John Vassall tomb were marked in the same manner, "T. A. B., 1767," and "R. V." an infant daughter of John V., who died, 1768, all three within a short interval, and the only ones of advanced age retaining any semblance to inscriptions). In this coffin were noticed a number of cherry stones, the kernels eaten out by some mouse which had carried them thither, secure of a safe retreat. The upper of the two large coffins on which these small ones rested, contained the bones of a man over forty-five years of age. The lower limbs were covered thick with hay, seeming to indicate transportation. No clue was obtained to the person of the occupant. The remains in the lower coffin were supposed to be those of Mrs. Russell, wife of Dr. Charles R., died in 1802.

is styled "Planter . . . late of Jamaica, but now of Boston." March 31, 1747, he bought of his brother for £700 old tenor, the Samuel Bull estate, adjoining his own, and forming together with that and 1 acre upon the westerly side given him by his brother, the noble grounds now owned by Samuel Batchelder, Esq., on the corner of Brattle and Ash streets. Dec. 11, 1748, he mortgaged to Jas. Pitts, merchant of Boston, for £779:12:6, all the above estates. Dec. 17, 1748, he signed an indenture with Isaac Royal of Charlestown, relating to the joint possession of certain negroes, cattle &c., which they had placed upon plantations in Popeshead, Antigua. How long he retained this last named property we have no means of knowing, though it would seem probable that it remained to his family after his death. Oct. 21, 1765, he sold to Ebenezer Bradish, glazier, for £506, the Brighton property of 30 acres, now owned by Mr. Emery Willard. Sept. 30, 1767, he mortgaged his Cambridge estate to Michael Trollet for £225; the deed was purchased by his widow, Nov. 10, 1770, for £266:13:4. Feb. 20, 1769, he gave a second mortgage on the estate to Dr. Russell, his son-in-law, for £964:7:4. The bond bearing date Dec. 10, 1764. The estates, we believe, eventually passed into the hands of Mrs. Russell. He died intestate, and his widow and Dr. Russell were appointed administrators. She was possessed, in her own right, of considerable property by will of her mother, dated April 4, 1747. After her husband's death, she went with her daughter to Antigua, but returned after the decease of Dr. Russell. By a deed of gift, signed July 15, 1782, she received from her cousin, Joseph Royall of London, a refugee, his real estate of 30 acres in Dorchester and Milton. Portions of this she sold at various times to Ezra and Stephen Badlam and Desire Tolman. Administration on her estate was granted Oct. 26, 1807, to her grandchildren.

Col. Vassall was one of the earliest benefactors of Christ church, and his name headed the petition to the London Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for aid in its erection. He was chosen on the building committee in Boston, Sept. 29, 1759, and was, until his death, a faithful adherent to its communion.* A deed upon record in Middlesex, dated Nov. 20, 1761, deserves notice in this connection. It is the conveyance of his pew in the "meeting-house" at Cambridge, to the President and Overseers of the College, for the sum of £20, seeming to indicate that prior to the erection of the church, he attended the only place of worship in the neighborhood, though he ever preserved his alliance to the mother church. Children were: 57, *Elizabeth*, b. 1742; 58, *Penelope*, d. at the age of 2 years.

* Christ church, erected in 1761, although now somewhat enlarged, preserves much of its original appearance. The designs were prepared by Harrison of Newport, R. I., architect of King's chapel, Boston, and the edifice has always been regarded as "a model of architectural symmetry and beauty." Within a few years it has been thoroughly repaired, and a chime of thirteen bells placed in its tower. The interior of the church, with its semi-circular chancel lighted by an elaborate stained glass window, and its rows of Ionic columns separating nave from aisles, is singularly pleasing to the beholder. It is to be hoped that before another year elapses, its time honored walls may be further enriched by some fitting monument to the memory of those who labored so well and so successfully for their erection, and whose names are rapidly fading from the memory of those who are now reaping the benefit of their toils.

(12.) 28. **MARY VASSALL**, born June 25, 1723; bap. in Boston, July 24, 1723; married Jonathan Prescott of Boston, March 10, 1747. It is probable that they were not residents of Boston, though attendants at King's chapel, in that city.* Children were: *Jonathan*, bap. March 20, 1748; *William*, bap. June 17, 1750; bur. Nov. 4, 1751, aged 17 months; *William*, bap. Nov. 24, 1751; bur. Feb. 3, 1752, aged 2 months.

(12.) 29. **SUSANNA VASSALL**, born Nov. 20, 1725; married Capt. Geo. Ruggles of Jamaica, the banns being published in Boston, Dec. 24, 1742. Soon after his marriage he purchased an estate in Cambridge, which he occupied until June 17, 1772, when Gilbert Harrison and John Barnard of London conveyed the property to John Vassall, Thomas Oliver and John Foxcroft of Cambridge, for £1350, it having been attached in Boston, August, 1771. At that time it consisted of 45 acres with house thereon, bounded W. on Thatcher, N. on road to Fresh Pond, E. on Joseph Lee, S. on road to Watertown, and S. W. on a private way to Thatcher's estate; 7 acres of meadow bounded W. on "a way by Fresh Pond," N. W. on "Fresh Pond brook," N. and N. W. on Abraham Watson, and S. on William Brattle; 3 acres of Saltmarsh bounded S. E. on Charles river, S. W. on Thomas Oliver, N. W. on Thatcher and the highway, and N. E. on Seth Hastings; and 1½ acres of orchard bounded N. E. on a private way, E. on Watertown road, and S. and W. on Oliver. It was reconveyed to him by the purchasers, Sept. 10, 1774, for £100, and Oct. 31, he sold it to Thomas Fayerweather for £2000. The mansion and adjoining grounds were purchased afterwards by the late Mr. William Wells, and is still owned and occupied by his family. At the time of the Revolution, Ruggles disappeared, and is supposed to have followed the army to Halifax. Children were: *George*, bur. Oct. 27, 1747, aged 17 months; *Susanna*, bap. an infant July 26, 1747; m. Ezekiel Lewis, merchant of Boston, and resident with his father-in-law at Cambridge; he died in or before 1779.†

(12.) 31. **ANNA VASSALL**, born April 29, 1785, was twice married: 1, to John, son of Francis and Jane Borland of Boston, Feb. 20, 1749-50, by whom she had twelve children; he died June 5, 1775, aged 46, and was buried June 7, in the family tomb in the Granary grounds, Boston;‡ 2, to William Knight of Portsmouth, N. H., April 27, 1784.

* The accompanying is all the information we have been able to gather concerning this branch. There is a possibility that by early removing from Boston they escaped, if they indeed were living at that time, the fate of so many of their family at the period of the Revolution, and their descendants may even now be in our midst.

† See *Amer. Quart. Reg.*, xiv, p. 167.

‡ The slab over the vault is inscribed as follows: "Here lies the Remains of John Borland, Esqr., who Departed this Life the 30th of March, 1727, in the 67th Year of his Age. Also Mrs. Sarah Borland, the wife of John Borland, Esqr., who Departed this Life in September, 1727, in the 65th Year of her Age. Mrs. Jane Borland the wife of Frances Borland, Esqr., who Departed this Life the 22d of June, 1749, Aged 42 Years. Frances Borland, Esqr., who Departed this Life Sept. 16, 1763, in the 72d Year of his Age. Mrs. Phoebe Borland, wife of Frances Borland, Esq., who departed this life 3d April A. D., 1775, in the 80th Year of her Age. John Borland, Esqr., who departed this life 5th June A. D., 1775, in the 47th Year of his Age. Sarah Lloyd Borland who departed this Life 29th September A. D., 1786, aged 3 Months."

She died a widow at Boston, June 20, 1823, and was buried June 21, in the Borland tomb in the Granary grounds. The property inherited from her father was invested in real estate in Boston. Her husband, John Borland, owned and occupied the beautiful mansion house erected in Cambridge by the Rev. East Apthorp, D. D.,* the first rector of Christ church, and which passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Jonathan Simpson, Esq. It is now occupied by Dr. S. Plympton and Mrs. E. B. Manning, and with the exception of a third story subsequently added, retains much of its original appearance. His death was caused from injuries received by a mis-step in descending stairs, after his removal to Boston. Children were: *Phabe*, b. Oct. 27, 1751; m. George Spooner of Boston, and had issue: *John Lindall*, b. Aug. 18, 1753; H. C. 1772; espoused the royal cause in the Revolution, entered the army, and d. in England, Nov. 16, 1825, bearing the rank of lieutenant colonel: *Francis*, b. April 11, 1756; H. C. 1774; m. Hannah, dau. of Col. Jerathmel Bowers of Swansea, in 1783; practiced as physician at Portsmouth, N. H., a few years; removed to Somerset, Mass., and d. 1826, leaving male issue: *Jane*, b. Oct. 26, 1757; m. Jonathan Simpson, and had issue: *Leonard Vassall*, b. July 1, 1759; m. Sarah dau. of Dr. James Lloyd, Feb. 8, 1785; d. on board ship John Jay, from Batavia, June, 1801, and had issue—his widow d. at Boston, March 27, 1836, aged 73: *James*, b. May 26, 1761; entered H. C. but did not graduate, and d. unm. soon after 1783: *William*, bap. March 28, 1764, d. young; *Samuel*, b. Dec. 22, 1765; H. C. 1786, m. at the island of Demarara, d. at Hudson, N. Y., and had issue: *Anna*, d. young: *Elizabeth Poole*, d. young: *Thomas Alleyne*, b. March 1, 1767; d. Sept. 29, 1767, and was bur. in the Vassall tomb at Cambridge: *Sarah*, d. young.

(18.) 32. ELIZABETH VASSALL, married Maj. Gen. (the Hon.) John Barrington, and had issue: *William*, *Richard* and *George*. The latter was b. July 16, 1761, and was the Rt. Hon. and Rev. George B., fifth Viscount Barrington of Ardeglass, co. Down, and Baron Barrington of Newcastle, co. Dublin; M. A. Prebendary of Durham and Rector of Sedgfield in that bishopric: he d. at Rome, March 5, 1829, a. 63.

(13.) 33. RICHARD VASSALL, died in Golden Square, London, Feb. 28, 1795, aged 63; his widow married Sir Gilbert Affleck, Bart. of Dulham Hall, Suffolk, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, July 18, 1796. Only child was: 59, *Elizabeth*.

(19.) 34. ANNA VASSALL, born at Braintree, Mass., July 13, 1740; bap. Aug. 1, 1742. Richard Bill of Boston was appointed guardian Nov. 20, 1751, and Henry Vassall, Oct. 28, 1757. She perhaps left the country with her brother.

(19.) 35. LEWIS VASSALL, born at Braintree, Sept. 16, 1741; bap. Aug. 1, 1742; H. C., 1760; he is supposed to have left the country

*For a highly interesting sketch of Dr. Apthorp's life, as well as of the the church over which he ministered at Cambridge, we refer the reader to the sermon preached by the present rector, Dr. Nicholas Hopkin, at the re-opening of the edifice, Nov. 22, 1857. The historical notice of the church published in connection therewith is full of interest, and has been compiled with much care and fidelity. The information contained in it has been freely used in the prosecution of this work and, together with the manuscript records of the church, kindly placed at the writer's service by Dr. Hopkin, have formed invaluable aids in many cases.

soon afterwards, perhaps for the West Indies, where his estates were situated; he is asterized as dead in the H. C. Cat., as early as 1785.

(22.) 37. RUTH VASSALL, born at Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1737; married Edward* Davis, May 20, 1756; she died at Boston, Jan. 23, 1774, and was buried in Wm. Vassall's tomb under King's chapel, but was afterwards removed to the Davis tomb, in the Chapel grounds; he died April 16, 1811, and was buried April 20. After her father's death, she was boarded with one Mrs. Sarah Gerrish of Cambridge, until 1752; an item in the account of her guardian, Hon. Spencer Phips, is the amount of £9, paid Dec. 8, 1751, to Sarah Gerrish, Jr., "for instructing the said Ruth to play upon the spinnet." By a deed of gift signed Oct. 29, 1765, her brother John conveyed to her through Thomas Oliver, as her trustee, a brick house on King street (State street), purchased of Joshua Winslow and others, Nov. 27, 1759. It was bounded N. 26 feet on King street, E. 120 feet on Lemuel Gowen, S. 27 feet on an alley leading into Leverett's lane (Congress street), W. 120 feet on Francis Holmes. At her death the property was to revert to her husband; and then to their joint heirs. At his death the court adjudged the property to John, the only surviving son, by whom it was conveyed to the Tremont Bank Corporation. The estate of Edward Davis, at his death, was appraised at \$15,777.25. Children were: *Edward*, b. Feb. 26, 1757, d. at Boston, Oct. 1, 1757; *Elizabeth*, b. Oct. 11, 1758, d. unm. in Augusta, Me., 1817-18; she was the "Miss Davis" mentioned in Curwen's Letters as being in England with Col. John Vassall: *Hannah*, b. Dec. 15, 1759, d. unm. at Boston, May 11, 1841; *Ruth*, b. Jan. 24, 1761; d. Nov. 15, 1772: a dau. unbap. and d. four hours after birth, April 26, 1762; *Edward*, b. July 26, 1763; d. March 25, 1764; *Lucy*, b. Oct. 9, 1765; m. Oct. 11, 1792, William Hayden; d. at Lincoln, April 17, 1830; of her eight children, three were living in 1862, Mr. William Hayden of Boston, Miss Charlotte F. Hayden and Mr. Frederic A. Hayden: *Charlotte*, b. Nov. 6, 1766; m. Oct. 29, 1793, Joseph Fosdick of Boston, d. at B. May 9, 1799—issue, one son, Joseph, d. unm. abroad: *Frances*, b. Nov. 6, 1766; m. May 21, 1793, Samuel Prince of Boston, d. Dec. 22, 1799, he d. Jan. 21, 1820, leaving male issue: *John*, b. June 14, 1768; he contested several cases in the state of Maine concerning the lands of the "Florentius Vassall claim" there, upon the ground of heirship thereto, but was defeated in all, and d. at Washington city, D. C., leaving male issue, having been m. in Augusta, Me., to Ann Page: *Edward*, b. June 29, 1769, d. unm. of yellow fever at Boston, Sept. 20, 1798: *William*, b. July 21, 1770, d. Sept. 13, 1771: a son, stillborn Feb. 11, 1773.

(22.) 38. JOHN VASSALI, born at Cambridge, Mass., June 12, 1738; H. C. 1757; married Elizabeth, sister of Lt.-Gov. Thomas Oliver,

* Edward Davis was the third son of Dr. William Davis (who was the only son of Major Benjamin Davis), by his wife Hannah, the eldest daughter of Col. Edward Winslow, all of Boston. He was born Aug. 21, 1730, married 2. Mehitable Prentiss, by whom he had six children: the eldest, *Spencer*, was born Dec. 18, 1775; the youngest daughter, *Caroline Augusta*, married Mr. Titus Welles of Boston, who afterwards married Henrietta, daughter of Jonathan Simpson, and granddaughter of 31. *Anna Vassall*.

Jan. 12, 1761; he died Oct. 2, 1797, at Clifton, Eng.; she died at Clifton in her 32d year, March 31, 1807. At his father's death, Hon. Spencer Phips was appointed guardian. In his account several curious items occur, viz: "To John Morse for a wigg and shaving said Minor's head two quarters, £11." "To John Warland for a perriwigg £10." He boarded with his guardian until May 5, 1752, "when he went to live in Boston," but seems to have been with him again from Aug. 8, 1753 to July 22, 1754. After his graduation at Harvard, he is supposed to have lived at Cambridge until July 28, 1759, when he purchased of Edward Marrett, taylor, for £200 $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres bounded E. on his own estate, S. on Watertown road, W. on Jonathan Hastings and N. on John Hunt; also 6 acres bounded S. on the same road, W. on "the town way," N. and E. on Jacob Hill and E. on Hastings; also 1 acre opposite, bounded S. on Charles river, W. on his own marsh, N. and E. on Henry Vassall. On the estate originally inherited from his father and by these purchases greatly enlarged, he erected the splendid mansion which he occupied until driven from it by the rage of the times. Nov. 27, 1759, he purchased from Joshua, John and Isaac Winslow, Hannah Davis, Richard Clark and wife Elizabeth, for £600, an estate on King street, Boston, with the brick house thereon, which in 1765 he gave to his sister Ruth. April 11, 1760, he purchased of Benjamin Fanueil, Jr., for £1333:6:8 an estate in Boston with brick house and barn, bounded W. 39.6 on Marlboro (Washington) street, E. 66 feet on Bishop lane (Hawley street), N. 295 feet on Brightman, S. on Walker. This estate he sold March 30, 1763, to John Spooner for £1200. Oct. 2, 1762, he sold in company with Thomas and Elizabeth Oliver, and Edward and Ruth Davis to Richard Lechmere of Cambridge for £726:13:4, 45 acres on Cambridge "neck" bounded S. E. on "the great cove," with "a large house" thereon, being the share of the estate of Lt.-Gov. Phips, set off to their mother Elizabeth Vassall. Nov. 30, 1763, he purchased of Thomas Oliver for £1000 his undivided share in his father's estate consisting mainly of lands in the western part of the state. Dec. 20, 1768, he purchased of John Hunt and his wife Ruth of Watertown, for £26:13:4 a small piece of land in Cambridge (being part of a lot called "the pickle,") bounded N. W. on Jonathan Wyeth and adjoining his own estate. April 4, 1771, he purchased of Ezekiel Lewis of Cambridge, for £250, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres with barn in Dorchester, bounded S. and W. on a high road, N. on Ebenezer and Lemuel Clap, E. on Zebadiah Williams; also a half acre lot there, bounded E. on Jeffries and N., W. and S. on high roads. Sept. 19, 1771, he bought of Charles Ward Aphthorp of New York, for £400, 47 acres on Fresh pond, in Watertown. Jan. 1, 1772, he purchased of Abraham Frost, yeoman of Charlestown, for £133:6:8, 12 acres of woodland in Cambridge at a place called "the rocks," bounded S. W. on Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, N. E. on Winship and Withington, N. W. on Carter, S. E. on Cooper, Swan, Hill and Prentice. March 10, 1772, he purchased of Margaret Fessenden, "seamstriss" of Cambridge, for £7:4, a triangular lot bounded 48 feet S. W. on highways, 70 feet N. E. on James Munroe, 50 feet N. W. on Abraham Hasey with well privilege. April 15, 1772, he purchased of Jonathan Hill three-fourths of an acre with house and barn thereon, bounded S. and W. on his own land, N. on

Prentice, E. on town road leading to brick-kilns. Oct. 13, 1772, he bought of widow Mary Ann Jones for £1800 the estate in Boston, with mansion house, barns and stables attached, bounded E. 140 feet on Tremont street, 321 feet S. on Jeffries, 120 feet W. on Allen, William Vassall and Sberburne, and 378 feet N. on Vassall and land of the "old brick church." Here he lived during the winter months until forced to abandon the country. The estate was confiscated by the government and sold to Isaiah Doane, merchant of Boston, for £2400, Dec. 15, 1783. April 6, 1774, he purchased of Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge for £266:13:4 about 4 acres bounded S. W. on Watertown road, and by his own land on other sides. May 9, 1774, he purchased of Jonathan Wyeth other lands adjoining his own homestead. May 17, 1774, he purchased of Thomas Goddard of Cambridge, blacksmith, for £155:3:10, 9 acres in the "West field" bounded N. E. on the "proprietors way," N. W. on Jonathan Hill; S. W. on Rev. Thomas Prentice, S. E. on Sewell and Wyeth. It was in the summer of this year that he was compelled to remove with his family to Boston for protection, and in that city he continued to dwell upon the estate adjoining that of his uncle William Vassall on Pemberton Hill, until 1776, when he accompanied the British army to Halifax, and from there sailed for England. He was exiled by the act of 1778. Sabine says of him, "he was passenger in one of the six vessels that arrived at London from Halifax prior to June 10, laden with loyalists and their families. In July of that year he designed to take a house "at the Court end of the Metropolis and enjoy the comforts of a plentiful fortune." In 1780 he seems to have lived at Bristol; other refugees from Massachusetts were at Birmingham, but he disliked the place and said it was a "dirty ill-built hole." Later he resided alternately at Chatley Lodge in the county of Wilts and the city of Bath." He died at Clifton almost instantaneously after eating a hearty dinner. An obituary published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, said of him, "he had a very considerable property in America, where he lived in princely style. Some time after the disturbances took place, having taken a very active part and spared no expense to support the royal cause, he left his possessions there to the ravagers, and having fortunately, very large estates in Jamaica, he came with his family to England. He carried his loyalty so far as not to use the family motto "*sape pro rege, semper pro republica.*" By an act of the general court of 1780, his real estate in Dorchester, in two pieces, was sold by the government to John Williams of Boston, for £325, on June 12, 1781. The sales of most of his remaining property followed in quick succession. June 28, his splendid estate in Cambridge of 47 acres, bounded S. W. on Watertown road, E. on Deacon Aaron Hill and Wyeth, N. E. on Prentice and Wyeth and on the highway, N. on Prentice and W. on "the town way," together with 40 acres on the opposite side of the Watertown road, bounded W. on Sewell and Joseph Lee, S. on Lee and Charles river, and E. on heirs of Henry Vassall, and also the "West field" lot, bought in 1774, together with 20 acres on Fresh pond were sold by the Commonwealth to Nathaniel Tracey of Newburyport, for the sum of £4264. A portion of this property, including the mansion house (occupied by Washington as his headquarters

during the Revolution) and lands immediately adjoining, became soon after the property of Andrew Craigie, Esq., and is now the residence of Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, remaining in appearance very much as when deserted by its original occupant. June 4, 1782, 20 acres on Fresh pond were sold to John Richardson for £165. A small portion of his Boston property escaped the notice of the authorities and was conveyed by him to Edward Brinley of Boston, through his brother-in-law, Edward Davis, April 8, 1794. It consisted of land and a wharf situated "near the draw bridge," bounded N. W. on an alley to "Wentworth's wharf;" the land and wharf near the above, bounded S. W. on "Mill creek," and a smaller piece of about thirteen feet square, all of which was sold for £18. Children were: 60, *John*, b. May 7, 1762: 61, *Spencer Thomas*, b. April 7, 1764: 62, *Thomas Oliver*, b. April 12, 1766: 63, *Elizabeth*, bapt. at Cambridge, July 5, 1767; d. Jan. 5, 1768, and was bur. in the family tomb in that city: 64, *Robert Oliver*, b. May 28, 1769: 65, *Elizabeth*, b. May 5, 1771: 66, *Leonard*, b. 1773, d. at Boston, Nov. 7, 1775: 67, *Mary*, b. at London, Eng., Mar. 26, 1777.*

(22.) 39. ELIZABETH VASSALL, born at Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1739; married Thomas† Oliver of Dorchester, June 11, 1760. She died in England previous to 1808. He died Nov. 29, 1815, aged 82. Lt. Gov. Phips was appointed her guardian Sept. 16, 1747, and Edw. Davis, Sept. 11, 1759. Thomas Oliver was the last royal lieutenant governor and president of the Council appointed in 1774. Sept. 2 of same year, he was compelled by a mob of 4,000 persons, to resign his office, and he almost immediately vacated his beautiful estate in Cambridge (afterwards occupied by Gov. Gerry, and lately by Rev. Chas. Lowell, D. D.), and removed to Boston. Here he resided until '76, when, at the evacuation, he accompanied the royal army to Halifax, and from there to England. He was exiled by the Act of 1778, and his estate confiscated. The farm house in connection with his Cambridge mansion is standing distant a few hundred rods from the present estate in a S. E. direction upon the slope of a hill overlooking Charles river. Lt. Gov. Oliver was a quiet, reserved man, but little known in public life, though ever distinguished for his amiable and gentlemanly graces.

The following baptisms of children are found upon the records of Christ church, Cambridge: *Anne*, bapt. March 4, 1764; *Elizabeth*, bapt. Aug. 17, 1766; *Penelope*, bapt. Oct. 2, 1768.

(22.) 40. LUCY VASSALL, born at Cambridge, Nov. 15, 1747, bapt. Dec. 27, 1747, married John Lavicount of Antigua, June 16, 1768. They disappeared from the country at the time of the Revolution. She was the only individual of the name of Vassall, who, to our knowledge, was bapt. in New England by other than a minister of the Established Church. Her mother was, we believe, a dissenter, and

* Cambridge Records say *John*, b. May 17, 1762; *Spencer Thomas*, b. April 27, 1764; *Thomas Oliver*, b. April 13, 1766. We have adopted the dates furnished from the family record by Mrs. G. R. Johnson of Jam.

† He was the son of Robert O. of Dorchester, Mass., was born about 1733; H. C. 1753; married second wife, Harriet, daughter of — Freeman of Antigua. She died July 16, 1808, at Bristol, Eng.

this may account for the following entry found in the books of the First Parish (Congregational) of Cambridge. Bap. by the Rev. N. Appleton, "Dec. 27, 1747, Lucy, of Mrs. Lucy Vassall, widow of y^e late Col. John Vassall, y^e child abed twelve days old at y^e father's death." She returned, however, to the faith of her forefathers, the rector of Portsmouth (N. H.) church, Rev. Arthur Browne performing her marriage ceremony; the bap. of one child is recorded in the records of Cambridge Christ church: *John*, bap. June 11, 1769.

(23.) 41. SARAH VASSALL, b. at Boston, June 17, 1739, bap. Nov. 1, 1743, m. James Syme of London, Eng., Dec. 29, 1763, d. a widow in England, about 1827. They resided for some time in Boston, but removed to London, where he was for several years settled as a merchant. The bap. of one child is recorded on the records of Trinity church, Boston: *Sally* (Sarah), bap. Nov. 25, 1764.

(23.) 47. LUCRETIA FRANCES* VASSALL, born Sept. 24, 1751, bap. Sept. 28, 1751, married Richard Smith of Boston, April 22, 1772. They resided, for a time at least, in Boston, but it is probable that the Revolution drove them abroad, as July 17, 1781, William Frobisher of Boston, soap-boiler, was admitted agent of his estate as an absentee. Trinity church record contains the following: *Ann Eyre*, bap. June 6, 1773.

(23.) 49. WILLIAM VASSALL, born Jan. 31, 1753, H. C. 1771, married Anne Bent, died at Weston House near Totness, Eng., Dec. 2, 1843; she died without issue, Oct. 8, 1846, aged 75. He left New England in 1772, was asterized in H. C. Cat. of 1827 as dead, but lived to the extreme age of ninety years, one of the oldest survivors of his class.

(23.) 50. HENRY VASSALL, born at Boston, March 23, 1755; bap. April 1, 1755; married Margaret Groeme, and had but one child: 68, *William*, b. 1780.

(23.) 55. LEONARD VASSALL, born at Boston, March 28, 1764, bap. June 20, 1768, married Sarah, sister of Col. Fitch, R. A., died at Brook house, Old Sodbury, Gloucestershire, Eng., Nov. 19, 1860. She died at Brook House, May 20, 1851, aged 88. Children were: 69, *Laura Anna Matilda*, m. July 5, 1830, Robert Korr d'Esterre of Ireland, and d. soon after without issue; 70, *Margaret*, d. unm.

(23.) 56. NATHANIEL VASSALL, born at Boston, June 18, 1768, bap. June 20, 1768, died unmarried in England, Sept. 8, 1832, a captain in R. N.

(27.) 57. ELIZABETH VASSALL, born about 1742, bap. at Cambridge, Dec. 17, 1742, married Charles† Russell, M. D., Feb. 15, 1768; he died at Antigua, May 27, 1780; she died at Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 23, 1802. He sailed for Martinico in April, 1775, and his wife, if she did not

* Her twin sister 48. Fanny perhaps died young, nothing has been found concerning her after her baptism, Sept. 28, 1751.

† He was the son of James and Catharine Russell, born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 27, 1738, H. C., 1757, studied medicine with Dr. Ezekiel Hersey of Hingham, and afterwards in England, with Drs. Colin Mackinnee and William Hunter at St. Thomas' Hospital; took a degree of M. D. at Aberdeen, 1765, returned to New England and settled in Lincoln, Mass., where he had inherited an estate from his uncle Judge Chambers Russell.

accompany him, soon followed with her mother, then a widow. Dr. Russell was exiled by the act of 1778, and his property confiscated. Of their ten children, the births of but four are recorded in Mass. Some of the others were, perhaps, born in West Indies. Six were stillborn or died in infancy. Children were: *Penelope*, b. in Lincoln, March 17, 1769, bap. April 9, 1769, m. Nov. 7, 1808, Hon. Theodore Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass., and d. without issue in Boston, May 18, 1827; she was bur. in William Vassall's tomb under King's chapel. Judge Sedgwick was b. in Connecticut, was thrice m., d. in Boston Jan. 24, 1813, aged 67. *Elizabeth* (?), b. and d. Jan. 27, 1770; *Elizabeth Vassall*, b. Jan. 10, 1771, m. June 12, 1797, Charles Furlong Degen, and died in Marion county, Miss., Aug. 28, 1824; he was an English merchant of Leghorn, where several of their children were born. The eldest, Charles Russell, now of New York city, was bap. in Boston, July 11, 1798; *Rebecca*, b. in Lincoln, Feb. 20, 1773, was twice m; 1, to David Pearce of Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 6 or 7, 1793; 2, to Joseph Ruggles of Roxbury, in 1813; she d. Dec. 15, 1825, in Philadelphia, and was buried in that city; by David Pearce she had issue—Chas. Russell and others.* *Catherine Graves*, b. Jan. 9, 1772; d. unm. at Roxbury, Sept. 5, 1847, and was bur. beneath Christ's church, Cambridge.

(33.) 59. ELIZABETH VASSALL, born 1770, married Sir Godfrey Webster; divorced June 1797; m. Henry Richard Fox, third Lord Holland, July 9, 1797, and died a widow in London, Eng., Nov. 17, 1845. She was a woman of remarkable talents, brilliant, witty and endowed with many personal graces. The bulk of the immense fortune left by Florentius V. came into her possession. In her will she left about £1500 per annum, to Lord John Russell, and £100 to Macaulay, the historian. In return for the many acts of kindness which she had bestowed upon him, Bonaparte left to her a gold snuff-box, which had been presented to him by Pope Pius VI, at the Peace of Tolentino, in 1797. It contained a card on which was written the words: "L'Empereur Napoleon to Lady Holland, temoigne de satisfaction et d'estime." Children by Sir Godfrey Webster, were: *Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster*, bart.: d. 1836; *Lt. Col. Sir Henry Vassall Webster*, Knight K. T. S.; d. London, 1847, aged 54; *Harriet*, m. Hon. Adm. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds, C. B., K. C. H., June 5, 1816; she d. Aug. 7, 1849. By Lord Holland, before marriage, she had: *Chas. Richard Fox*, colonel in the R. A., and aid-de-camp to the Queen, lieutenant general and receiver general of the Duchy of Lancaster, m. Mary Fitz Clarence, second dau. of William IV, June 19, 1824. By Lord Holland in wedlock, she had: *Stephen*, b. Jan. 18, 1799; d. Nov. 22, 1800: a son b. March 17, 1801; d. young; *Henry Edward Holland*, b. March 7, 1802; suc. Oct. 22, 1840; m. May 9, 1833, Lady Augusta Coventry; *Mary Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 19, 1806; m. Thomas Atherton Powys, Baron Lilford, May 24, 1830; *Georgianna Anne*, b. Nov. 7, 1809; d. Oct. 31, 1819: a dau. b. and d. June, 1812.

(38.) 60. JOHN VASSALL, born at Cambridge, Mass., May 7, 1762; bap. May 23, 1762; m. Elizabeth, youngest dau. of James Athill of Antigua, June 13, 1799, and d. at Lyndhurst, Eng., Oct. 17, 1800. Only child was: 71, *John*, d. without issue, March 23, 1827.

* See *Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, vi, 278.

(88.) 61. SPENCER THOMAS VASSALL, born at Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1764; bap. May 27, 1764; married* June 30, 1795, Catherine Brandith Backhouse, daughter of Rev. Dr. Evans; died Feb. 5, 1807, at Monte Video, Uruguay, S. A.; his widow married July 11, 1816, Thomas Chetham Strode of Somerset, and died July 22, 1842. He entered the R. A. as ensign, at the age of 12 years. Oct. 29, 1806, was in command of an expedition against Maldonado, which place he captured at the head of 400 men, against a superior force. At the siege of Monte Video, Feb. 3, 1807, he was fatally wounded, at that time holding the rank of lieutenant colonel, 38th foot. His remains were buried in St. Paul's church, Bristol, where a monument is erected to his memory. Children were: 72, *Spencer Lambert Hunter*, b. May 17, 1799; knt., K. H. of Milford, co. Southampton, and of Newfound river, Jam.; m. May 9, 1844, at Paddington, Letitia Sarah, only dau. of Edward Berkeley Napier of Pennard house, Somerset, and widow of Rev. C. H. Pulsford of Wells; he d. s. p. in 1846; his widow is still living (1863); he was knighted† in 1838; promoted to captaincy in R. N., Jan. 11, 1837; was commander of the Harrier, Dec. 27, 1831: 73, *Ravdon John Popham* (1st. col. R. A.), m. Nov. 30, 1849, Margaret Emily, dau. of Sir Alex. Boswell, bart. of Auchinleck, and has no issue: 74, *Honora Mary Georgina*, m. Oct. 1, 1829, at Milford, Wilts, Rev. Edward P. Henslowe, and d. in 1834: 75, *Catherine Spencer Alicia Beresford*, m. Oct. 1, 1829, at Milford, Wilts, Thomas Le Marchant Saumerez, second son of Admiral Sir James S., bart.; and 2, Rev. Eardley Wilmot Michell: 76, an infant son, d. July 9, 1803.

(38.) 62. THOMAS OLIVER VASSALL, born at Cambridge, April 12, 1766; died unmar. at Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Eng., Oct. 8, 1807.

(38.) 64. ROBERT OLIVER VASSALL, born at Cambridge, May 28, 1769; m. March 26, 1794, Christian Bennett Tomlinson of Jamaica; and d. at Abingdon Hall, Jam., March 23, 1827; Member of Council, Honorable, etc. Children were: 77, *Elizabeth Oliver*, b. in Jam. July 20, 1796; mar. March 23, 1818, George Robert Johnson of Jamaica, and had issue: ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, b. March 10, 1819; mar. Sept. 26, 1837, Francis Severn Maxwell; GEORGE VASSALL, b. Sept. 21, 1822, mar. August 3, 1853, Emma Evans Page; WILLIAM CLARKE, b. June 21, 1824, d. Nov. 8, 1854, unmar.; GEORGIANA ELMIRA, b. Jan. 28, 1827, mar. Jan. 27, 1842, John Calder; JOHN VASSALL CAMPBELL, b. May 19, 1828, d. Oct. 28, 1851, unmar.; all born in Jamaica: 78, *John*, b. in England, Oct. 22, 1799, d. Oct. 15, 1833, unmar., in Jam.; 79, *Mary*, b. in Jamaica, Oct. 15, 1800; d. Sept. 3, 1842, unmar., in Jam.

(38.) 65. ELIZABETH VASSALL, b. May 5, 1771, married March 6, 1794, at Bath, Eng., John Gustavus Lemaistre, only son of Hon. C. T. Lemaistre, and d. at Cheltenham, Eng., July 27, 1856, s. p.

(38.) 67. MARY VASSALL, born at London, March 26, 1777, married June 16, 1800, at Bath, Eng., John Gyttings Archer of Barbadoes, and

* Burke says, July 10, 1795, the above is from *Gents. Mag.* LXV, p. 614.

† For honorable augmentation, he bears on a fesse or, the breached bastions of a fortress, above which the words "Monte Video;" on a canton arg., the number 38th, within a branch of cypress and another of laurel, the stems united in saltier—Crest, on a mount, vert, a breached fortress, thereon hoisted a flag, gules, with the inscription "Monte Video" in letters of gold. Motto; Every bullet has its billet.

died at Clifton, Dec. 27, 1806; her only child, *John Vassall*, died at Clifton, Oct. 26, 1806.

(50.) 68. **WILLIAM VASSALL**, born 1781; married Anne, only daughter of Col. Samuel Oliver of Belgrave, before Dec. 2, 1817, and died at Oldbury court, England, March 13, 1845; his widow is still living (1863); he was a staff surgeon in the R. A. during the Peninsula war. Children were: 80, *William*, b. 1819; d. an infant: 81, *Elizabeth Margaret*, b. Oct. 14, 1821; m. at Bath, Eng., Jan. 15, 1848, Alfred Cox of Chipping, solicitor, and has issue: 82, *William*, b. March 21, 1824; m. 1857, Martha Ann Skelton of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, and has issue, two sons and two daus.; he is rector of Hardington, Manderville, co. Somerset, Eng.: 83, *Mary Oliver*, b. Jan. 6, 1827; m. at Walcot, Bath, July 4, 1849, Robert Berkley Forrester, and has issue: 84, *Robert Lowe Grant*, b. Dec. 14, 1829; m. at Clifton, April 8, 1856, Matilda Paulina, second dau. of William Phillips of Witeston House, Monm., and Salisbury Lodge, Clifton, and has issue, three sons and one dau.

1. **BENJAMIN VASSALL**, born Sept. 18, 1742; was twice married: 1. To Lusanna, daughter of Capt. Jonah Stetson of Scituate, Mass., Sept. 15, 1782, by whom he had two children; she was born March 2, 1757, and died at Charlton, Mass., June 14, 1786. 2. To Caty Ryan, widow of — Mansfield; she died at Oxford, Mass., Feb. 10, 1826, aged 79, without issue. He died at Oxford Feb. 18, 1838. He was born, it is supposed, in Scituate, parentage not traced, was brought up in the family of a Mr. Vinal of S., and in early life learned the cabinet maker's trade. At the breaking out of the Revolution he took up arms in the service of the country, and served until the cessation of hostilities, holding successively the ranks of corporal, second and first lieutenants in the militia. At the close of the war, he married and took up his residence at Charlton, where he had removed in October, 1780. He removed to Auburn in 1805, and to Oxford in 1817. Stones to the memory of himself and second wife are standing in the old cemetery at Oxford. Children were: 2, *Benjamin*, b. Feb. 16, 1784; 3, *Jonas Stetson*, b. June 6, 1786.

(1.) 2. **BENJAMIN VASSALL**, born in Charlton, Feb. 16, 1784, was twice married: 1, to Polly, dau. of Uriah Stone; died at Oxford, May 28, 1830, aged 43, by whom he had one son: 2, Apr. 3, 1831, to Louisa Southworth. He died May 6, 1843, and was buried in the Oxford cemetery by the side of his first wife. His widow married, Sept. 12, 1844, John Fitts, and is living in Oxford (1863). Only child: 4, *Vester*, b. July 31, 1809.

(1.) 3. **JONAS STETSON VASSALL**, born in Charlton, June 6, 1786; died at Auburn, Mass., July 30, 1831, and was there buried; supposed to have been unmarried, and without issue.

(2.) 4. **VESTER VASSALL**, now resident at Washington, D. C., born July 31, 1809; married April 17, 1833, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton of Oxford; she was born March 21, 1811. They have issue: 5, *Bernard Barton*, b. at Oxford, Oct. 10, 1835, first lieutenant Massachusetts 15th regiment; 6, *Irving Stetson*, b. at O., Aug. 16, 1840.

REV. MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH,

HIS MEMOIR, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, AND LIBRARY.

A century ago no poetry was more popular in New England than Wigglesworth's *Day of Doom*. It is true the literati of Boston, of that day, preferred the more polished strains of Green and Byles; but the great body of the people, and especially those who held fast to the faith of their fathers, delighted more in the homely but descriptive and powerful language of the bard of Malden. The popularity of Wigglesworth, dated from the appearance of his poem and had then been established for nearly a century. Expressing in earnest words the theology which they believed, and picturing in lively colors the terrors of the judgment day and the awful wrath of an offended God, it commended itself to those zealous Puritans who had little taste for lofty rhyme or literary excellence. The imaginative youth devoured its horrors with avidity and shuddered at its fierce denunciations of sin. In the darkness of night he saw its frightful forms arise, and was thus driven to seek the ark of safety from the wrath of Jehovah. For the last century, however, the reputation of the *Day of Doom* has probably waned, and few at the present day know it except by reputation.¹

The author of this book, whose wand had summoned up such images of terror, was neither a cynic nor misanthrope; though sickness, which generally brings out these dispositions where they exist, had long been his doom. His attenuated frame and feeble health were joined to genial manners; and, though subject to fits of despondency, he seems generally to have maintained a cheerful temper, so much so that some of his friends believed his ills to be imaginary.

We have lately been favored with the loan of some relics² of this remarkable man, consisting of a fragment of his autobiography in his own handwriting, and some letters which he wrote to his last wife during his courtship. These relics belong to one of his descendants, a daughter of the late Rev. John Andrews, D. D., of Newburyport, Mass., whose wife was the daughter of Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, Jr., D. D., the second Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, and grand-daughter of Rev. Edward Wigglesworth, D. D., youngest child of the poet, and the first Hollis Professor at Harvard.³ Having

¹ Francis Jenks, Esq., in an article in the *Christian Examiner* for Nov., 1828, speaks of the *Day of Doom* as: "a work which was taught our fathers with their catechisms, and which many an aged person with whom we are acquainted can still repeat, though they may not have met with a copy since they were in leading strings; a work that was hawked about the country, printed on sheets like common ballads; and, in fine, a work which fairly represents the prevailing theology of New England at the time it was written, and which Mather thought, might — 'perhaps find our children till the Day itself arrives.'" — *Ch. Exam.* vol. vi, p. 537.

² They were procured for us by William Reed Deane, Esq., to whose kindness we are also indebted for some of the facts made use of in this article.

³ Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown, Mass.*, p. 176.

been permitted to copy these documents for the *Register*,¹ we append them to the brief account of the author, which we are about to give.

Rev. Michael Wigglesworth was born October 28,² 1631, perhaps in Yorkshire, England.³ He was brought to this country in 1638, but in what ship we are not informed. His father, Edward Wigglesworth, was one of those resolute Puritans who with their families, found an asylum where they could enjoy their religion without molestation in our then New England wilderness, the distance of which from their English homes can hardly be appreciated now. Here they suffered the severe hardships of a rigorous climate and the fearful dangers from savage tribes around them, while uniting to build up villages which are now cities, and which still retain some of the characteristics of their Puritan founders. The determined purpose and strength of principle that conquered every obstacle was a school of severe training for the children of that period.

The autobiography relates, undoubtedly, but few of the perils experienced by the family in their voyage across the ocean and after their arrival.⁴ The subject of our notice was of that tender age when impressions are indelible, his mind then being "wax to receive and marble to retain." Then was laid a solid and enduring foundation for his future character and profession. It was natural that a father who had endured so much for conscience' sake should desire to see his only son a clergyman; and although that father's means were not large, the son was devoted to the ministry and given a thorough education. Michael after nearly three years of preparatory studies entered Harvard College in 1647. Here he had the good fortune to have for a tutor the excellent Jonathan Mitchell, "the glory of the college" and famous as a preacher. The friendship here begun

¹The documents have appeared in print before, but only in the columns of a newspaper. They seemed to us to deserve preservation in a more permanent form. The letters were printed June 1, 1850 in the *Christian Register*, a Unitarian newspaper published at Boston; and the *autobiography* in the same paper June 29, 1850. The manuscripts were copied for the *Christian Register* by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Portsmouth, N. H., now of Harvard College and late acting president; who at that time was one of its editors. He added some remarks from which we shall elsewhere quote.

²The day of the month we obtain from a memoir of Wigglesworth in the *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden* (12 mo., Boston, 1850), pp. 144-156. This memoir was probably written by Rev. Alexander W. McClure, D. D.

³In 1657, he had relatives at or in the vicinity of Gildersome, Eng., as appears by a letter written to him by M. Middlebrooke, dated April 6, of that year, preserved among the Kwer MSS. (vol. 1, p. 5) in the library of the Historic-Genealogical Society. This letter has been printed in the *Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. xi, p. 110. Some of these were relatives through his wife, Mary Reyner, and perhaps all were. It is not improbable, however, that his parents may have emigrated from that neighborhood as the name of Wigglesworth is found at the present day in places in that vicinity. The name appears to have originated in the same (West) Riding of Yorkshire, where, in the parish of Long Preston, there is a township by this name. At Slaidburn, a few miles from Wigglesworth, a family of Wigglesworths has long been settled.

⁴Edward Wigglesworth settled at New Haven, where he died Oct. 1, 1653, leaving a widow Esther and two children, Michael and Abigail. A letter from him to John Winthrop, Jr., July 18, [1653] giving an account of his sickness will be found in the *Mass. Hist. Coll.* 3d series, vol. ix, pp. 296-7.

appears to have continued after both had left the college walls.¹ During his residence at college the Rev. Henry Dunster, noted for his erudition and discipline, was its president.² In 1651, he graduated and was soon after appointed a tutor in the college. Some of his pupils were men of note in their day. Among them were: Rev. Shubael Dummer, of York, Me., Rev. John Eliot of Newton, and Rev. Samuel Torrey, of Weymouth; but the chief of them, it will be admitted, was Rev. Increase Mather, D. D., pastor of the second church in Boston, and for sixteen years president of Harvard College. That the tutor was faithful to his trust, we have evidence. Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., son of Increase, who probably derived his information from his father, says in his Funeral Sermon: "He used all the means imaginable to make his pupils not only good scholars, but also good christians, and instil into them those things which might render them rich blessings unto the churches of God."³ Increase Mather himself speaks of him with affectionate reverence.⁴

While a tutor⁵ he prepared himself for the ministry, and before his

¹ Eight stanzas on the work and its author, signed J. Mitchel, which are prefixed to the later editions of the Day of Doom, may be by him. He wrote poetry; for Mather in the *Magnalia* (pt. iv, pp. 175-6, ed. 1702; or vol. II, p. 97, ed. 1853) gives an elegy which he composed on President Dunster. Against this conjecture it may be urged that Mitchel's stanzas refer to *Meat out of the Eater*, which is said not to have been printed till the year after Jonathan Mitchel died; and that in the title of the 1751 edition of the Day of Doom, the writer is called Rev. John Mitchel. I do not attach much importance to the last fact, as I have met with no Rev. John Mitchel so early; in reply to the first, it can be said that Mitchel may have seen *Meat out of the Eater* in manuscript, and besides we are not certain but that it was printed before 1669. Mitchel was from Yorkshire, the county in which we have supposed Wigglesworth to have been born.

² Dunster writing to Ravins, professor of oriental languages at London, in 1649, informs him that some of his students could "with ease dexterously translate Hebrew and Chaldees into Greek."—See *Fell's Ecc. Hist.*, II, 10.

³ "A Faithful Man | Described and Rewarded. | — | Some | Observable & Serviceable | Passages in the | Life and Death | of | Mr. Michael Wigglesworth, | Late Pastor of Malden; | Who Rested from his Labours, on the | Lord's Day, June 10, 1705. In the | Seventy Fourth year of his Age. | And | Memorials of Piety. | Left behind him among his Written | Experiences. | — | With a Funeral Sermon Preached | (for him) at Malden, June 24, 1705. | — | By Cotton Mather | — |

Facillimum Vobis Sermonem in Omni forma
Sanctitatis Dei Servus Exhibuit.
Bern. in obit. Humb.

| — | Boston: Printed by B. Green for | Nicholas Buttolph at his Shop at the Corner of Guttridge's Coffee House. 1705." pp. 48. A copy is in the library of the Mass. Hist. Society.

Cotton Mather frequently issued his works anonymously, and such we presume was the case with the first edition of this pamphlet; for an edition without the author's name is mentioned in the memoir of Wigglesworth in the *Malden Book* (p. 154). The writer who had not seen the above title, suggests that the sermon may be the joint production of Drs. Increase and Cotton Mather. The same year that the *Malden Book* was published (1850), an edition of this pamphlet was printed at Boston, under the superintendence of Rev. Dr. McClure, with Increase Mather's name in the title page, as author. The "Address to the Church and Congregation at Malden," is signed by Increase Mather; but I presume the rest of the pamphlet was by his son.

⁴ In the Address to the Church at Malden, prefixed to the preceding sermon.

⁵ Two orations which were probably delivered while connected with the college are preserved. The first is entitled *The Praise of Eloquence*, and the second, dated 1653, is styled *Concerning True Eloquence, and how to attain it*. They are in one of three common-place books by Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, presented to the Histori-

father's death he had preached several times.¹ He was invited, probably in the autumn of 1654,² to settle at Malden as the successor of Rev. Marmaduke Matthews, but owing to long continued sickness³ was not ordained there till 1656. The precise date of his ordination is not known, but it must have been subsequent to Aug. 25, 1656, for his letter of dismissal from the church at Cambridge bears that date. This letter, addressing the "Church of Christ at Maldon" states that "the good hand of Divine Providence hath so disposed that our beloved and highly esteemed brother, Mr. Wigglesworth, hath his residence and is employed in the good work of y^e Lord amongst you, and hath cause to desire of us Letters Dismissive to your Church in order to his joining as a member with you."⁴

The ill health which had delayed his ordination at Malden returned soon after his settlement there. Cotton Mather tells us that: "It was not long after his coming to Malden that a sickly constitution so prevailed upon him as to confine him from his public work for some whole sevens of years. His faithfulness continued when his ministry was thus interrupted. The kindness of his tender flock unto him was answered in his kind concern to have them served by other hands. He took a short voyage to another country for the recovery of his health."⁵ This voyage was to Bermuda. He sailed Sept. 23, 1663, and spent about seven months and a half abroad. "The tedious and stormy voyage seems to have impaired his health so much, that the change of climate afforded him little relief, and he returned much discouraged. He met with a very cordial welcome from his friends and parishioners."⁶

While he was withheld from his ministry, he employed his time in literary labors. His *Day of Doom* is said to have been published about 1662,⁷ the year before his voyage to Bermuda. The first edi-

Genealogical Society by Miss Charlotte Ewer, sister of Charles Ewer, Esq., first president of the society, to whom they formerly belonged. The volumes are mostly in short hand.

¹ Autobiography. In one of the common-place books just noticed is a sermon partly in short and partly in long hand from Ps., 81, v. 12, which is headed: "The 2d Sermon wh^{ch} was p^{re}chd by myself at Martin's Vinyrd, May 1653." Whether this was the second sermon that he preached, or only the second at Martha's Vineyard is doubtful.

² "When about twenty-two years of age, he was invited to preach at Malden. It was some five months before he concluded to accept this invitation. He supplied the pulpit a year and a half, being much troubled to decide what his duty might be, before he was fully inducted into the pastoral office."—*Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, p. 146. If, as is here stated, he received his invitation to Malden 23 months before his ordination, the invitation could not have been given earlier than Sept. 1654.

³ In the appendix to Mather's sermon are some extracts from Wigglesworth's "Reserved Papers." One extract consists of reflections, "After he was invited unto Maldon, and then was taken off by long sickness."

⁴ *Christian Register*, June 29, 1850, where the letter is printed entire. It is signed by his former tutor, Jonathan Mitchell, who was then pastor of the Cambridge church, and by Richard Champny [misprinted Kirkland E. Lampry] and Edmund Frost, the Ruling Elders.

⁵ Funeral Sermon.

⁶ *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, p. 153.

⁷ *Ibid*, p. 147.

tion, we are told, "consisted of 1800 copies which were sold within a year, with some profit to the author."¹ Cotton Mather in 1705 speaks of the work as having been "often reprinted in both Englands," but the author of the memoir in the *Book of Malden* only mentions its having been "once republished in London." We give the title of one English edition, and think it probable that this was the only one. Five editions had been issued when Mather wrote; and since then four have appeared—the last published in 1828, by Mr. Ewer, the first president of the Historic-Genealogical Society. The author is said to have published in 1669,² *Meat out of the Eater*, the sixth edition of which was printed in 1770.³ Among his unpublished writings is a poem entitled, "God's Controversy with New England written in the time of the great Drought, Anno 1662, By a Lover of New England's Prosperity."⁴ Some verses composed by him on the death of his colleague, Rev. Benjamin Bunker,⁵ which are preserved in his autograph among the Ewer MSS. in the library of our society, were published by Dean Dudley, Esq., in the *Puritan Recorder*, Oct. 11, 1855. In 1686, he preached the Election Sermon, which was printed by the colony; and in 1696 he preached the annual sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which we believe has never been printed. Extracts from his sermon on *Wearing the Hair* will be found in the *Register* vol. i, p. 368.

While Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth was absent on his voyage in search of health, Dec. 9, 1663, Rev. Benjamin Bunker was ordained pastor⁶ of the church at Malden.⁷ He held this office over six years till his death, Feb. 3, 1669-70. In the verses before noticed, Wigglesworth highly extols his piety and usefulness. The next colleague of our author was the Rev. Benjamin Blackman settled about 1674. "The town records state that he 'supplied the desk four years and upwards, and left in the year 1679.'⁸ His next colleague was Rev. Thomas Cheever, son of his early teacher, the celebrated New England schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever, author of a *Latin Accidence*.

¹ *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, p. 147.

² *Ibid.*

³ At the close of this article we give a collation of different editions of these two works.

⁴ *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, pp. 149, 152. A dozen stanzas are there given as a specimen.

⁵ "Upon the much lamented death of that precious Servant of Christ, Mr. Benjamin Bunker, Pastor of the Church at Malden, who deceased on the 3^d of y^e 12 month, 1669."

⁶ The distinction between pastor and teacher is elaborately shown by Rev. Samuel Sewall, of Burlington, Mass., in the *American Quarterly Register*, vol. XIII, pp. 37, 40. It seems that this distinction was observed at this time in Malden, and that Bunker was considered the pastor and Wigglesworth the teacher. The latter calls Bunker "pastor" in the elegy before mentioned, while on the title page of the *Day of Doom* he calls himself, "teacher." After he became the sole minister he was probably considered the pastor, at least, he is so termed on his gravestone and in the inventory of his estate.

⁷ *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, p. 156.

⁸ Rev. Samuel Sewall in *American Quarterly Register*, XI, 193.

These three ministers were all educated at Harvard College, Bunker having graduated in 1658, Blackman in 1663, and Cheever in 1677. Mr. Cheever began to preach at Malden Feb. 14, 1679-80, was ordained July 27, 1681, and was dismissed, May 20, 1686.¹ It appears from a letter which Wigglesworth addressed to Samuel Sprague, July 22, 1687, that he never resigned his ministerial charge.² He was now left alone as minister of the church. He had however, recovered his health in a measure about this time.³ Cotton Mather observes: "It pleased God, when the distresses of the church in Maldon did extremely call for it, wondrously to restore his faithful servant. He that had been for near twenty years almost buried alive, comes abroad again; and for as many years more must in a public usefulness, receive the answer and harvest of the thousands of supplications, with which the God of his health had been addressed by him and for him"⁴

He died on Sunday morning June 10, 1705,⁵ in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a career of great usefulness and honor. "As he was faithful to the death," to quote the words of Mather—"so he was lively to the death. He earnestly desired that he might hold out useful unto the last. God granted him his desire; a desire seldom denied unto them that are so importunate in it. It was a surprise unto us to see a little feeble shadow of a man, beyond seventy, preaching usually twice or thrice in a week; visiting and comforting the afflicted; encouraging the private meetings; catechising the children of

¹ *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, p. 157.

² *Ibid*, p. 156.

³ Wigglesworth preached the election sermon, May 12, 1686, Chief Justice Sewall in his journal informs us that he "In's prayer sd, That may know y^e things of our peace in y^e our day, and it may be y^e last of our days. Acknowledged God as to y^e Election and bringing forth him as 'twere a dead Man, had been reckon'd among y^e dead, to preach."—*Amer. Quart. Reg.*, xi, 193.

⁴ Funeral Sermon, p. 24.

⁵ Sewall in his *Common Place Book* thus records his death: "Lord's Day, June 10, 1705. The Learned and pious Mr. Michael Wigglesworth dies at Malden, abt 9 m. Had been sick abt 10 days of a Fever; 73 years and 8 months old. He was the Author of the Poem entituled, *The Day of Doom*, which has been so often printed; and was very usefull as a Physician"—*Am. Quar. Reg.*, xi, 193. The inscription on his gravestone at Malden concluding with this couplet:

"Here lyes Interd in Silent Grave Below
Maldens Physician of Soul and Body two."

is printed entire in the *Bi-Centennial Book* p. 154. Cotton Mather in the appendix to his funeral Sermon gives the following epitaph as by "one that had been gratified by his *Meat out of the Euter and Day of Doom*." It is generally ascribed to Mather himself and probably correctly:

"The excellent WIGGLESWORTH remembered by some good Tokens.

His pen did once MEAT FROM THE EATER fetch;
And now he's gone beyond the eater's reach.
His body once so thin, was next to none;
From hence he's to unbodied spirits flown,
Once his rare skill did all diseases heal;
And he does nothing now uneasy feel,
He to his paradise is joyful come,
And waits with joy to see his DAY OF DOOM."

the flock; managing the government of the church; and attending the sick, not only as a pastor, but as a physician too, and this not only in his own town, but also in all those of the vicinity. Thus he did unto the last; and he was only one Lord's day taken off before his last. But in the last week of his life, how full of resignation! How full of satisfaction!"¹

Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth had at least three wives: Mary, daughter of Humphrey Reyner of Rowley; Martha, whose maiden name was probably Mudge;² and Sybil, widow of Dr. Jonathan Avery of Dedham, and daughter of Nathaniel Sparhawk of Cambridge. His family has already been given in the *Register*, vol. xv, p. 334.

The letters which we print were written the winter and spring after the death of his wife Martha, and were addressed to Mrs. Sybil Avery, who subsequently became his wife. "In the course of his wooing" says Dr. Peabody, "at what period there is no record, a silver locket in the form of a heart was presented to the lady by her lover. This locket, not larger than a fourpence, is curiously wrought. On the front is a heart with wings on each side. It rests against an anchor; as if it hath flown to her, and there found its resting place. On the back, the words "thine forever" are marked. After the death of Mrs. Wigglesworth it became the property of one of her daughters by her first marriage, Dorothy Avery; and descended to the great grandson of the original owner, Rev. Thomas Cary, pastor of the first religious society in Newburyport. Mr. Cary's colleague, Rev. Dr. Andrews, married a descendant of Michael Wigglesworth, a granddaughter of the first Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, who was the only child born to Mr. Wigglesworth, after his marriage with Mrs. Avery. Soon after the death of Mr. Cary's only daughter, the family of his colleague were passing a day at his house. After dinner Mr. Cary told the story of the locket and produced it. A lilac ribbon had suspended it from the neck of a former owner. Mr. Cary placed it on that of his colleague's daughter, saying, that it had remained in his family long enough, and now ought to go to another branch. There seemed indeed a propriety in its belonging to a descendant of both parties. The mother of the child to whom it was given, had, after her father's death, received among other things a small silver box, the cover made of an English shilling, and on the bottom the letters S. W. were marked — the initials of Mrs. Avery's name after her second marriage. For what purpose the silver box was made had never been discovered or conjectured. A finger ring, unless smaller than the usual size, could not lie in it; but the little silver heart fitted in exactly. It was agreed by all who saw them that the box must have been made to keep the locket from harm; but that the latter having been worn round the neck, for a length of time, the box was forgotten; and on the death of Mrs. Wigglesworth, and the division of her effects among her children — her son had taken the box, and one of her daughters the locket, and so they had de-

¹ Funeral sermon, pp. 25-6.

² His daughters Mary, Esther and Dorothy, by his will, are to have money "wch fell to them as their own mother's portion from their grandfather Mudge's estate."

scended in different branches of the family; and after being separated three generations were re-united in the fourth."

We have appended a catalogue or inventory of his library taken and appraised by Rev. Jonathan Pierpont of Reading and Mr. Ames Angier, who had graduated at Harvard four years previous. The inventory is in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Pierpont. The copy from which we print was made from the Middlesex court files at East Cambridge, by Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., Esq. Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth by his will left all his books to his two sons, to be divided between them after their mother had chosen half a dozen English books. The catalogue will, we feel assured, be appreciated by our readers. Next to the books which an author writes would probably be placed those that he reads as an index to his mind. Still it is not always safe to judge of a man's mental tastes by the books he possesses. Were we able, however, to select from the list here given, those books which their owner chose as the special companions of his solitude and study, they would give us much insight into his character. As it is, the list will be of service to us by showing us the books read by the clergy of New England in the last half of the seventeenth century, and indicating some of the subjects that engrossed their thoughts. One of the facts most worthy of notice in regard to this library is its dearth of poetry. Not even the poems of Mrs. Bradstreet, the pride of New England, nor "Silver-tongued Sylvester," so much in repute with the Puritans of the preceding age, nor the grand epic of Milton, on a subject kindred to his own, are there. A solitary volume—and that by an author (Horace) whose polished verses bear little resemblance to his own rugged rhymes—comprises his whole poetical library.¹ But even this absence of his brethren of the lyre is significant. Wigglesworth borrowed little from others, and what he borrowed was probably from the commentaries and theological treatises with which his library abounded, rather than from the poets. Not that his style is wholly prosaic, for there are passages in his writings that are truly poetical, both in thought and expression, and which show that he was capable of attaining a higher position as a poet than can now be claimed for him. The roughness of his verses was surely not owing to carelessness or indolence, for neither of them were characteristic of the man. The true explanation may be that he sacrificed his poetical taste to his theology, and that for the sake of inculcating sound doctrine he was willing to write in halting numbers.

The author of the *Day of Doom* though belonging to the strictest sect of Puritans was like many others of that sect a man of generous feelings towards his fellows. Rev. Dr. Peabody calls him "a man of the beatitudes." Obedience to the supreme law gave a heavenly lustre to his example and a sweet fragrance to his memory. The clergy of his day possessed a deep religious earnestness and a fervent piety. They were bible students and men of prayer. Even many who consider them erroneous in doctrine are willing to allow that they were strict in morals; that if wrong in faith, they were

¹ It is barely possible that Mrs. Wigglesworth may have chosen her half dozen English books before the inventory was taken, and that some of the volumes chosen were poetry.

right in life; that, if their creed was opaque, their hearts were luminous; and that, if their vision did not discern the additional light which the saintly Robinson had prophesied was yet to break forth from God's word, they sincerely accepted what light they saw. They were patient, hopeful, humble, believing, faithful. They stood on a higher plane than their successors, and exercised a proportionably higher power over their hearers. Their people revered them, were constant in attendance on their services, and submitted gladly to their sway.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I was born of Godly Parents, that feared y^e Lord greatly, even from their youth, but in an ungodly Place, where y^e generality of y^e people rather derided then imitated their piety, in a place where, to my knowledge, their children had Learnt wickedness betimes, In a place that was consumed wth fire in a great part of it, after God had brought them out of it.¹ These godly parents of mine meeting with opposition & persecution for Religion, because they went from their own Parish Church to hear y^e word & Receiv y^e L^s supper &c took up resolutions to pluck up their stakes & remove themselves to New England, and accordingly they did so, Leaving dear Relations friends & acquaintāce, their native Land, a new built house, a flourishing Trade, to expose themselves to y^e hazzard of y^e seas, and to y^e Distressing difficulties of a howling wilderness, that they might enjoy Liberty of Conscience & Christ in his ordinances. And the Lord brought them hither & Landed them at Charlstown, after many difficulties and hazzards, and me along with them being then a child not full seven yeers old. After about 7 weeks stay at Charls Town, my parents removed again by sea to New-Haven in y^e month of October. In o^r passage thither we were in great Danger by a storm which drove us upon a Beach of sand where we lay beating til another Tide fetcht us off; but God carried us to o^r port in safety. Winter approaching we dwelt in a cellar partly under ground covered with earth the first winter, But I remember that one great rain brake in upon us & drencht me so in my bed being asleep that I fell sick upon it; but y^e Lord in mercyspar'd my life & restored my health. When y^e next summer was come I was sent to school to Mr. Ezekiel Cheever who at that time taught school in his own house, and under him in a year or two I profited so much through y^e blessing of God, that I began to make Latin & to get forward apace. But God who is infinitely wise and absolutely soverain, and gives no account concerning any of his proceedings, was pleased about this time to visit my father with Lameness which grew upon him more & more to his dying Day, though he liv'd under it 18 years. He wanting help was fain to take me off from school to follow other employments for y^e space of 3 or 4 yeers until I had lost all that I had gained in the Latine Tongue. But when I was now in my fourteenth yeer, my Father, who I suppose was not wel satisfied in keeping me from Learning whereto I had been designed from my infancy, & not judging me fit for husbandry, sent me to school again, though at that time I had little or

¹ This fact may assist in ascertaining the place of Wigglesworth's nativity.—Ed.

no disposition to it, but I was willing to submit to his authority therein and accordingly I went to school under no small disadvantage & discouragement seing those that were far inferior to me, by my discontinuance now gotten far before me. But in a little time it appeared to be of God, who was pleased to facilitate my work & bless my studies that I soon recovered what I had lost & gained a great deal more, so that in 2 yeers and 3 quarters I was judged fit for y^e Colledge and thither I was sent, far from my parents & acquaintāce among strangers. But when father and mother both forsook me then the Lord took care of me. It was an act of great self Denial in my father that notwithstanding his own Lameness and great weakness of Body w^{ch} required the service & helpfulness of a son, and having but one son to be y^e staff of his age & supporter of his weakness he would yet for my good be content to deny himself of that comfort and Assistance I might have Lent him. It was also an evident proof of a strong Faith in him, in that he durst adventure to send me to y^e Colledge, though his Estate was but small & little enough to maintain himself & small family left at home. And God Let him Live to see how acceptable to himself this service was in giving up his only son to y^e Lord and bringing him up to Learning; especially y^e Lively actings of his faith & self denial herein. For first notwithstanding his great weakness of body, yet he Lived til I was so far brought up as that I was called to be a fellow of y^e Colledge and improved in Publick service there, and until I had preached several Times; yea and more then so, he Lived to see & hear what God had done for my soul in turning me from Darkness to light & frō the power of Sathan unto God, w^{ch} filled his heart full of joy and thankfulness beyond what can be expressed. And for his outward estate, that was so far from being sunk by what he spent from yeer to yeer upon my education, that in 6 yeers time it was plainly doubled, w^{ch} himself took great notice of, and spake of it to myself and others, to y^e praise of God, wth Admiration and thankfulness. And after he had lived under great & sore affliction for y^e space of 13 yeers a pattern of faith, patience, humility & heavenly mindedness, having done his work in my education and receiv^d an answer to his prayers God took him to his Heavenly Rest where he is now reaping y^e fruit of his Labors. When I came first to y^e Colledge, I had indeed enjoyed y^e benefit of Religious & strict education, and God in his mercy and pity kept me from scandalous sins before I came thither & after I came there, but alas I had a naughty vile heart and was acted by corrupt nature & therefore could propound no Right and noble ends to myself, but acted from self and for self. I was indeed studious and strove to outdoe my compeers, but it was for honor & applause & preferm^t & such poor Beggarly ends. Thus I had my Ends and God had his Ends far differing from mine, yet it pleased him to Bless my studies, & to make me grow in Knowledge both in y^e tongues & Inferior Arts & also in Divinity. But when I had been there about three yeers and a half; God in his Love & Pitty to my soul wrought a great change in me, both in heart & Life, and from that time forward I learnt to study with God and for God. And whereas before that, I had thoughts of applying myself to y^e study & Practice of Physick, I wholly laid aside those thoughts, and did

chuse to serve Christ in y^e work of y^e ministry if he would please to fit me for it & to accept of my service in that great work.

LETTERS TO MRS. AVERY.

LETTER I.

These for his esteemed friend Mrs. Avery, widdow at her house, Dedham.

Mrs. Avery—

I heartily salute you in the Lord, giving you many thanks for yo^r courtesies when I was at yo^r house last October; since which time I have had many thoughts of you, and desires to speak with you: But not judging it seasonable, I have been still thus long. And now I make bold to visit you with a line or two, desiring to know how it fareth with yourself & children this sickly time, 2ly whither you still continue in yo^r widdowhood, & be at Liberty or free from any Engagement, that a man may visit you without offence, 3ly And if you be free, whither a visit from me in order unto some further acquaintance would be welcome to you. To which queries if you please to return me a brief Answer by this bearer, I shall take it for a kindness, & shall better understand what God calls me to do, being ready to wait upon you by a visit y^e first opportunity, if you incourage me so to doe. Not else at present, but with my hearty Prayers for yourself & yours I rest,

yo^r loving Friend

Maldon, Febr 11, 1690.

MICHA^L WIGGLESWORTH.

If you cannot conveniently return an answer in writing so speedily, you may trust the Messenger to bring it by word of mouth, who is grave & faithful, and knows upon what errant he is sent.

Since the former lines were writ I received the ill news of yo^r mothers Death, which if it be True I am really touched therewith for yo^r sake, who have already met with so many sad Bereavments, and now have this sad loss added to all the rest. I pray God you may have wisdom & Grace to bear it patiently & not to sink under it or to be discouraged by it. For it is y^e Lord that hath done it, & he doeth all things well & for our Profit, & can bring the greatest good out of the greatest evils, and is wont to give us more of himself when he leaves us less of y^e Creature, when father & mother both forsake you then the Lord will take you up and take care of you & yours, you have already found him to be a gracious & faithful God, and he is still y^e same. He hath been with you in six troubles, & he will be with you in a seventh. Many are the troubles of y^e Righteous, but y^e Lord delivereth out of them all. In all their afflictions he is afflicted, & the Angel of his presence saveth them. Wherefore cheer up yo^r Heart & imitate David, that when his wives and all was gone yet incouraged himself in y^e Lord his God. And who knoweth but that when y^e storm is at y^e highest a calm may be near—yet God many Times by afflictions prepareth us for peace. Blessed is the man whom thou correctest, & teachest him out of thy Law, that thou mayest give him rest from dayes of adversity. Psalms 94. 13—the Lord make this & and such like considerations to be a comfort & a support unto you.

farewell.

LETTER II.

Mrs. Avery }
 & my very kind friend. }

I heartily salute you in y^e Lord with many thanks for yo^r kind entertainment when I was with you March 2d. I have made bold once more to visit you by a few lines in y^e inclosed paper, not to prevent a personal visit, but rather to make way for it, which I fully intend the beginning of y^e next week if weather and health Prevent not, craving the favor that you will not be from home at that Time, yet if yo^r occasions cannot comply with that Time, I shall endeavor to wait upon you at any other Time that may suit you better. Not further to trouble you at this Time, but only to present y^e inclosed to yo^r serious thoughts, I commend both it & you to y^e Lord & wait for an Answer from Heaven in due season, meanwhile I am & shall remain,

Yo^r True Friend
 & wel—wisher,

Maldon March 23, 1691.

MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH.

I make bold to spread before you these following considerations which Possibly may help to clear up yo^r way before y^e return an answer unto y^e Motion w^{ch} I have made to you, I hope you will take them in good Part, and Ponder them seriously.

1st. I have a great perswasion that y^e motion is of God, for diverse Reasons.

As first that I should get a little acquaintance with you by a short & transient visit having been altogether a stranger to you before, and that so little acquaintance should leave such impressions behind it, as neither length of Time, distance of Place, nor any other objects could wear off, but that my thoughts & heart have been toward you ever since.

2ly. That upon serious, earnest and frequent seeking of God for guidance & Direction in so weighty a matter, my thoughts have still been determined unto and fixed upon yo^rself as the most suitable Person for me.

3ly. In that I have not been led hereunto by fancy (as too many are in like cases) but by sound Reason & judgment, Principally Loving and desiring you for those gifts & graces God hath bestowed upon you, and Propounding y^e Glory of God, the adorning and furtherance of y^e Gospel. The spiritual as wel as outward good of myself and family, together wth y^e good of yo^rself & children, as my Ends inducing me hereunto.

2ly. Be Pleased to Consider, that although you may Peradventure have offers made you by Persons more Eligible, yet you can hardly meet with one that can love you better, or whose love is built upon a surer foundation, or that may be capable of doing more for you in some respects than myself. But let this be spoken with all humility, & without ostentation. I can never think meanly enough of myself.

3ly. Whither there be not a great sutableness in it for one that hath been a Physician's wife to match with a Physician, By this means you may in some things & at some Times afford more help than another, & in like manner receive help, get an increase of skill, and become capable of doing more that way hereafter if need should be.

4ly. Whither God doth not now invite you to y^e doing of some more Eminent Service for him, than you are capable of doing in yo^r Present Private capacity? and whither those many Emptyings from vessel to vessel & great afflictions that have befallen you might not be sent with a design to fit you for further service, & to losen you from y^e Place & way you have been in?

5ly. Whither y^e enjoyment of Christ in all his ordinances (which at present cannot be had where you are) be not a thing of that weight that may render this motion at this time somewhat more considerable?

6ly. Consider, if you should continue where you are whither y^e looking after & managing of yo^r outward Business & affairs may not be too hard for you, and hazzard your health again?

7ly. If God should exercise you with sickness again whither it were not more comfortable and safe to have a near and dear friend to take care of you and yours at such a Time, especially now when yo^r dear mother is gone to Heaven.

8ly. This following summer is Likely to be full of Troubles (unless God prevent beyond the expectation of man) by reason of our Indian and French Enemies: now whither it may not be more comfortable and safe to get neerer y^e heart of the Country, than to continue where you are & to live as you do?

9ly. The consideration of y^e many afflictions, losses & Bereavements which have befallen you, as it hath affected my heart with deep sympathy, so it hath been no small inducement to me to make this motion, hoping that if God should give it acceptance with you I might be a friend & a Comforter to you instead of yo^r many lost relations; and I hope upon trial you would find it so.

10ly. As my Late wife was a means under God of my recovering a better state of Health; so who knows but God may make you instrumental to Preserve & Prolong my health & life to do him service.

Obj. As to that main objection in respect to my Age, I can say nothing to that, But my Times are in the hands of God, who as he hath restored my health beyond expectation, can also if he Please Prolong it while he hath any service for me to do for his Name. And in y^e mean time, if God shall Please and yourself be willing to Put me in that Capacity, I hope I shall do you as much Good in a little time as it is Possible for me to do, & use some endeavours also to Provide for yo^r future, as wel as Present, welfare, as God's Bounty shall enable me; for true love cannot be idle.

Ob. And for y^e other objection from y^e number of my children & difficulty of guiding such a family. 1st. the Number may be lessened if there be need of it.

2ly. I shall gladly improve my authority to strengthen yours (if God shall so Perswade your heart) to do what lieth in me to make the burden as light & comfortable as may be. And I am perswaded there would be a great suitableness in our tempers, spirits, Principles, & consequently a sweet and harmonious agreement in those matters (& in all other matters) betwixt us, and indeed this Perswasion is a Principle thing w^{ch} hath induced me to make this motion to yo^rself & to no other.

Finally that I be not over tedious, I have great hope, that if God

EDITIONS OF WIGGLESWORTH'S POEMS.

The following are the titles of such of the different editions of the *Day of Doom*, and *Meat out of the Eater* as I have been able to procure. The collations given will enable those who have imperfect copies of the editions collated to identify them. Those who have other editions of the author's writings, or more perfect ones of these are invited to send collations of them to the editor of the *Register* :

Day of Doom.

The author of the memoir in the *Book of Malden* states, that the first edition of this work was published "about the year 1662. It consisted," he continues, "of 1800 copies, which were sold within a year, with some profit to the author. The second edition was printed some four years later, with the addition of scriptural proofs and marginal notes" (p. 147). Wigglesworth in his address "To the Christian Reader" speaks of his "sufferings of more than ten years length," which may assist us in determining the time of publication. The first edition, we presume, was printed at Cambridge; but, though Thomas in his *History of Printing* gives extensive lists of the earliest books printed there, this work is in none of them.

We give, complete or partial collations of probably every edition but one, though the dates of three of them can not be ascertained. Collations of those which have dates are given first, and of the imperfect ones afterwards, marked A B and C. That marked A belongs to Wm Reed Deane, Esq., of Brookline; those marked B and C to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

1673.—"The Day of Doom: | or, a | Description | of the Great and last | Judgment. | With | a Short Discourse | about | Eternity. | Eccles., 12, 14. | For God shall bring, &c., London, | Printed by W. G. for John Sims, at the Kings- | Head at Sweetings-Alley in Cornhill, | next House to the Royal-Exchange, 1673." | (The first line is in black letter type.) Title 1 f.; verso blank. A Prayer unto Christ, &c., 1½ pages, sig. A². The Day of Doom, pages 1 to 71. On Eternity 72 to part of 77. Postscript, the rest of page 77 to 88. Vanity of Vanities, page 89 to 92. A³ to verso of B¹ in 12a (The text from the Bible is printed in full.)

A copy of this edition is in the library of James Lenox, Esq., of New York, who has collated it and furnished this memorandum.

1701.—In the index to the volume containing the copy marked C, is this memorandum, in the handwriting of the late Thomas Walcutt, Esq., who formerly owned it: "the 5th Ed., appeared 1701." Possibly that copy may be the 5th edition.

1715.—"The Day of | Doom: | or | A Poetical Description of the | Great and Last | Judgment. | With | a Short Discourse about | Eternity | — | By Michael Wigglesworth, A. M. Teach- | er of the Church at Maldon in N. E. | — | The Sixth Edition, Enlarged with | scripture and marginal Notes. | — | Aots. 17,31. Because ordained. | Mat. 24, 30. And then Glory [both in full] | Boston, Printed by John Allen for Benja- | min Eliot, at his Shop in King Street. 1715." Fcap. 12mo. Sigs. B to H in 6s; last lf. blank. To the Christian Reader, pp. 5-10, signed Mich. Wigglesworth; On the following Work, &c., 10 to part of 11, signed J. Mitchell; A Prayer unto Christ, the rest of 11 to 12; The Day of Doom, 1 to 51; A Short Discourse on Eternity, rest of 51 to 56; A Postscript, &c., 57 to part of 69; A Song of Emptiness, rest of 69 to 72; Death Expected, &c., 73; A Farewel, &c., 74 to part of 76; A Character of the Reverend Author, Mr. Michael Wigglesworth: In a Funeral Sermon Preached at Maldon, June 24, 1705. By the Reverend Dr. Cotton Mather, rest of 76 to 81; Epitaph . . . Finis, 82. The copy collated belongs to Charles H. Stedman, M. D., of Boston. The first 10 pages are gone, but their place has been supplied in manuscript, from a copy belonging to the late Charles Kwer, Esq., the lines in the title and the pages of the other matter being noted.

1751.—"The | Day of Doom; | or, | A Poetical Description of the | Great and Last | Judgment. | With | a Short Discourse about | Eternity. | By Michael Wigglesworth, A. M., Teacher of the Church in Maldon, New England. | — | The Seventh Edition. Enlarged | — | With a Recommendatory Epistle (in Verse) by the Rev. | Mr. John Mitchell. Also Mr. Wigglesworth's Character, | by Dr Cotton Mather. | — | Acts 17, 31. Because, &c. Mat 24, 30. And then, &c., [both in full.] | Boston: Printed and sold by Thomas Fleet at the | Heart and Crown in Cornhill, 1751." Fcap. 8vo. Sigs. in 4s. No pp. 3 and 4, unless an advertisement preceding

the title-page is counted; To the Christian Reader, pp. 5-9, signed Michael Wigglesworth; On the following Work, and its Author, pp. 10-11, signed J. Mitchel; A Prayer unto Christ, &c., p. 12; The Day of Doom, pp. 13 to part of 73; A Short Discourse on Eternity, rest of 73 to part of 79; A Postscript to the Reader, rest of 79 to part of 92; A Song of Emptiness, rest of 92 to part of 96; Death Expected, &c., rest of 96 to part of 97; A Farewell to the World, rest of 97 to part of 99; Mr. Wigglesworth's Character by the Reverend Dr. Cotton Mather, rest of 99 to part of 104; Epitaph..... Finis, rest of 104. The copy collated, belongs to Edward Wigglesworth, Esq., of Boston, a descendant in the 5th generation. Other copies are in the libraries of the American Antiquarian Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society

1811.—“The | Day of Doom: | or | A Poetical Description | of the | Great and Last Judgment. | With a short discourse on | Eternity. | By Michael Wigglesworth, A. M. | Teacher of the Church at Malden, N. E. | To which is prefixed a Biographical Sketch | of the character of the author. | Acts 17, 31. Because he hath appointed, &c. Mat. 24, 30. And then shall appear, &c. [Both texts printed in full.] From the Sixth Boston Edition, printed in 1715. | Newburyport: | Published by E. Little & Company. | 1811, | C. Norris & Co., printers.” | Title 1 f.; verso blank. Biographical Sketch, pp. 3-9, followed by a blank page. To the Christian Reader, pp. 11-15, signed by the author. On the following work and its author, pp. 16-17, signed J. Mitchel. A Prayer to Christ, page 18; sigs. including title-page A in 9s. The Day of Doom, pp. 19 to part of 69. On Eternity, the rest of 69 to 74. Postscript, 75 to part of 85. Vanity of Vanities, the rest of 85 to part of 88. Death Expected and Welcomed, the rest of 88. A Farewell to the World, pages 89 and 90. Sig. B to verso of B⁹ in 9s.

A copy is in the library of James Lenox, Esq. of New York, who has furnished this collation. Mr. Lenox writes that the biographical sketch is very meagre as to the incidents of the author's life, nearly one half being taken up by a criticism on the poems in this volume.

1828.—“The | Day of Doom | or | a poetical description of the great and last | Judgment. | With a | Short Discourse about Eternity. | By Michael Wigglesworth, A. M., | Teacher of the Church at Malden in N. E. | — | Acts 17, 31. Because, &c. Mat. 24: 30. And, &c., [both texts in full] | — | From the Sixth Edition, 1715.” | Boston: | Charles Ewer, 141 Washington St. | 1828.” To the Christian Reader, pp. 2-6; On the following Work, &c., 7-8, signed J. Mitchell; A Prayer unto Christ, p. 9; p. 10, blank; The Day of Doom, 11 to 66; A Short Discourse on Eternity, 67 to 72; A Postscript, 73 to part of 84; A Song of Emptiness, &c., 84 to part of 88; Death Expected, &c., rest of 88; A Farewell, &c., 89 to 91; A Character, &c., 92 to 95; Epitaph..... Finis 96.

A.—“The | Day of Doom: | or, A | Poetical Description [sic] | of | The great and last Judgment [sic]; with | a short Discourse about Eternity. | — | By Michael Wigglesworth Teacher of | the Church at Malden in New-Eng- | land. | — | Acts 17, 31. | Because he hath appointed..... | which he will..... | Righteous..... | hath.....” | The rest of the title is torn off. Pot 8vo., sigs. B and C in 4s, D and E in 6s. Some pages (apparently 4) are gone, after the title. Page 2, recto, commences in the middle of the 4th stanza, “So at the last,” &c.; The Day of Doom ends on p. 50; A Short Discourse, &c., commences on p. 51, end missing; a number of pages, and all after 64, are gone. The absence of marginal notes and scripture proofs, as well as the spelling and typography, leads me to think this may be the first edition.

B.—This copy commences at p. 3, with the 8th stanza, “Ye Sons of Men,” &c. The Day of Doom ends on part of p. 57; A Short Discourse, &c., rest of 57 to 62; A Postscript, &c., 63 to 75; A Song of Emptiness, &c., 76; the rest gone. Pot. 8vo., sigs. in 8s. This is a very early copy.

C.—The copy commences: On the following Work, and its Author, 2 pp.; signed J. Mitchel, A Prayer unto Christ, 2 pp., follows with Michael Wigglesworth pasted on as a signature—all the pages unnumbered; The Day of Doom, pp. 1 to 75; 76 p. blank; A Short Discourse, &c., pp. 77 to 84; A Postscript, &c., 85 to 94; A Song of Emptiness,..... Finis, 95 to 98. Pot 8vo., sig. in 4s.

NOTE.—The editions of 1715 and 1828, and those marked B and C have marginal notes and scripture references; in that of 1751, and that marked A, these are wanting.

Meat out of the Eater.

The Malden Book states that the first edition of this work was published in 1669. The earliest edition of which we have been able to obtain any information is the 4th.

1689.—“Meat | out of the | Eater : | or | Meditations | concerning | the necessity, end and usefulness of | Afflictions | unto God's Children. | All tending to prepare them for | and comfort them under the | Cross. | By Michael Wigglesworth. | The Fourth Edition. | Printed by R. P. for John Vsher, 1689.” Meat out of the Eater in 8 meditations, commencing like 1717 ed. below, pp. 3-50; then follows the title, recto, Riddles . . . loseth, verso, Riddles . . . Wine, as in the 1717 edition; Light in Darkness, pp. 53-91; Sick Men's Health, 92-107; Strength in Weakness, 108-120; Poor men's Wealth, 121-137; In Confinement Liberty, 138-147; In Solitude good Company, 148-160; Joy in Sorrow, 161-179; Life in Death, 180-189; Heavenly Crowns, 190-208. The collation made by W. R. Deane, Esq., from a copy in the Prince Library belonging to the Old South Church, Boston.

1717.—“Meat | out of the | Eater : | or | Meditations | Concerning the Necessity, End | and Usefulness of | Afflictions | unto | God's Children. | All tending to Prepare them For, and | Comfort them Under the Cross. | — | By Michael Wigglesworth. | Corrected and Amended by the Author | in the Year 1703. | — | The Fifth Edition. | — | Boston, Printed by J. Allen for Nicholas Buttolph | at his Shop in Cornhill. 1717.” Fcap. 12mo., sigs. in 6s. After the title, verso blank, page 3 commences thus under a headpiece of printers' flowers: *Table Crucem.* | All Christians must be | Cross-bearers. |

If any man will my disciple be
Let him take up his Cross and follow me.
None can with me and mine partake
Who doth not all for me forsake.

Then 8 meditations which form *Meat out of the Eater*, proper, extending to p. 34; but this title is not found at the beginning, though used as a running title from p. 4-34. Next follows this title, forming pp. 35 and 36 :

[RECTO.]

Riddles

Unriddled,

OR,

Christian Paradoxes

*Broke open, smelling like sweet Spice
New taken out of Boxes.*

Each Paradox is like a Box,
That Cordials rare incloseth:
This Key unlocks, op'neth the Box
And what's within discloseth;
That whoso will may take his fill,
And gain where no man loseth.

[VERSO.]

RIDDLES Unriddled,

OR,

Christian Paradoxes.

*Light in Darkness,
Sick mens Health,
Strength in Weakness,
Poor mens Wealth,
In Confinement,
Liberty,
In Solitude,
Good Company,
Joy in Sorrow,
Life in Deaths,
Heavenly Crowns for
Thorny Wreaths.*

Are presented to thy view,
In the Poems that ensue.

*If my Trials had been thine,
These would cheer thee more than Wine.*

Then follow, with running titles to correspond: Light, &c., pp. 37 to 62; Sick, &c., 63 to 72; Strength, &c., 73 to 81; Poor, &c., 82 to 92; In Confinement, &c., 93 to 99; In Solitude, &c., 100 to 109; Joy, &c., 110 to part of 123; Life, &c., rest of 123 to part of 130; Heavenly Crowns Finis, the rest of 130 to 143. The copy collated belongs to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. There are other copies in the libraries of David Pulsifer, Esq., and the Mass. Hist. Society.

1770.—“Meat | out of the | Eater : | or | Meditations | concerning the Necessity, End, and | Usefulness of | Afflictions | unto | God's Children, | all tending to prepare them For, and | Comfort them Under the | Cross. | — | By Michael Wigglesworth | Corrected and amended by the Author in | the year 1703. | — | The Sixth Edi-

tion. | — | New London : Printed by T. Green | for Seth White, 1770." Size of printed page 2½ by 5 inches. The paging is consecutive from 3 to 140; the signatures are irregular, some in 8s, and others in 4s. Meat out of the Eater, 8 med., commencing like 1717 ed., pp. 3 to 34; title, recto, Riddles.....loseth; verso, Riddles..... Wine, printed in full, Light, &c., 37 to foot of 62; Sick, &c., foot of 62 to 72; Strength, &c., 73 to middle of 81; Poor, &c., mid. 81 to 92; In Confinement, &c., 93 to mid. of 99; In Solitude, mid. 99 to mid. 108; Joy, &c., mid. 108 to top 121; Life, &c., top of 121 to 127; Heavenly Crowns.... Finis, 128 to 140. The copy collated belongs to George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who has furnished the items for this memorandum.

All the titles of both works which we have examined are 1 f., verso blank, except the 1828 Day of Doom, on the verso of which is this imprint: "Hiram Tupper, Printer—Bromfield Lane."

A pamphlet was printed last year with this title: "The Church Moves. A Curiosity of Literature and Theology. Extracts from a Poem of nearly 2,000 lines, entitled The Day of Doom. By Michael Wigglesworth, A. M., Teacher of the Church at Malden, in New England. From the Sixth London Edition, 1715. Boston: Published by R. Thayer. Sold by Usher & Quinby, 37 Cornhill." 16mo., pp. 16. No date. We understand that these extracts were really reprinted from a copy of Mr. Ewer's (1828) edition, belonging to Parker Pillsbury, Esq. There was a Boston edition in 1715, but probably no London edition that year. Kettell in his Specimens of American Poetry, 1, 36, states that he copied the Epitaph which we print on p. 134 from "the sixth edition of Wigglesworth's Poems, printed in 1707." We find no other reference to such an edition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER:

Are any copies of *Danmonii Orientales Illustres* or the *Worthies of Devon*, and *A Compleat History of Somersetshire, etc., Sherborne*, to be found in our American Libraries?

According to Upcott there were two English editions of the *Worthies of Devon* published, one folio 1701, another, quarto, with notes and additions, 1810.

A Compleat History of Somersetshire, etc., Sherborne, was published in folio 1742. This last work is a reprint of the History of Somersetshire as contained in the *Magna Britannia*.

These works are of importance to many in America, whose ancestors came from the above named counties in England.

BRASCOMBE.

[There is a copy of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, first edition, in the Public Library, Boston. Copies of the greatly improved edition of 1810, by the late Mr. Rees of Plymouth, are in the libraries of the Hon. W. H. Tuthill of Tipton, Iowa, and in that of the subscriber. There is a copy of Collinson's *History of Somersetshire* in the Public Library of Boston. S. G. DRAKE.]

GENEALOGICAL STUDIES.—Such studies have, in my opinion, a value far beyond that at which they are ordinarily estimated. The "first commandment with promise" which requires the individual to "honor" his immediate parents with grateful assiduity while they live, and with grateful commemoration when they are gone, is a commandment for communities and races to honor all that was good in their progenitors; and I have full faith that while our New England race shall honor the virtues of its ancestry, its days shall be long in the land.—Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.

REAR ADMIRALS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

A law to establish and equalize the grade of officers in the navy, was passed by the last congress and was approved by the President, July 16, 1862. It creates nine grades of officers, namely: 1st, Rear Admirals; 2d, Commodores; 3d, Captains; 4th, Commanders; 5th, Lieutenant Commanders; 6th, Lieutenants; 7th, Masters; 8th, Ensigns and 9th, Midshipmen. The 1st are to have equal rank with Major Generals in the army, the 2d with Brigadier Generals, the 3d with Colonels, the 4th with Lieutenant Colonels, the 5th with Majors, the 6th with Captains, the 7th with First Lieutenants and the 8th with Second Lieutenants. Under this law the President commissioned, Wednesday, July 31, 1862, 9 Captains of the navy to be Rear Admirals on the retired list and 4 on the active list. Those on the retired list were:

Names.	Nativity.	Appointed from.	Entered Service.
Charles Stewart,	Pennsylvania.	Pennsylvania.	1798
George C. Read, ¹	Ireland.	Pennsylvania.	1804
William B. Shubrick,	South Carolina.	South Carolina.	1806
Joseph Smith,	Massachusetts.	Massachusetts.	1809
George W. Storer,	New Haven.	Maine.	1809
Francis H. Gregory,	Connecticut.	Connecticut.	1809
Silas H. Stringham,	New York.	New York.	1809
Hiram Paulding,	New York.	New York.	1811
Elie A. F. Lavallette, ²	Virginia.	Pennsylvania.	1812

Those on the active list were:

Names.	Nativity.	Appointed from.	Entered Service.
David G. Farragut,	Tennessee.	Tennessee.	1810
L. M. Goldsborough,	Dis. of Col.	Dis. of Col.	1812
Samuel F. Du Pont,	New Jersey.	Delaware.	1815
Andrew H. Foote,	Connecticut.	Connecticut.	1822

This is the first time the United States government, under the constitution, has commissioned officers for its Navy of higher grade than Captain. During the revolution, Dec. 22, 1775, Esek Hopkins was appointed by Congress "Commander-in-Chief of the fleet."³ He is sometimes styled Admiral and sometimes Commodore, though, we presume, these titles were given him by courtesy, as the latter has since been given to Captains in our navy, when they were in command of fleets. It is probable that the Continental Congress intended to create higher grades of officers in the navy, as Nov. 15, 1776, a resolution was passed, "That the rank of naval officers be to the rank of officers in the land service as follows: Admiral as a General; Vice-Admiral as a Lieutenant-General; Rear Admiral as a Major General; Commodore as a Brigadier General; Captain of a ship of 40 guns and upwards as a Colonel; Captain of a ship of 20 to 40 guns as a Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain of a ship of 10 to 20 guns as a Major; Lieutenant in the navy as a Captain."⁴ There were, however, no officers of the higher grades commissioned at that time; nor have there been any since, as we have said, till last year.

¹ Rear Admiral George Campbell Read died at Philadelphia Aug. 22, 1862. He was at that time Governor of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

² Rear Adm. Lavallette died at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1862, aged 73.

³ *Journal of Congress*, vol. 1, page 281.

⁴ *Journal of Congress*, vol. 11, page 430, and *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution* (1st ed.), vol. 11, page 844.

MEMORIAL TO THE TOWN OF BOSTON, 1746.

The following document contains the names of many of the prominent citizens of Boston at its date. Atkinson street is now a portion of Congress street.

To the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston,
in Town meeting Regularly assembled the March A: D:
1746.

The Memorial of Sundry of the Proprietors of Houses & Lands,
& Others the Inhabitants of said Town of Boston, Living in &
some of 'em frequenting the Street commonly known by the name
of Atkinson Street, bounded Northerly on Milk Street & Southerly
on Cow Lane—

Sheweth—

That there has been for some years past much pains as well as money expended in planking, graveling & draining said Street, in order to make it more commodious, but to so little purpose hitherto, that it is notorious to every Passenger in the Spring, Summer & Fall of the year, that it is scarce passable with Carts, Trucks or any heavy carriage, insomuch that the urgent necessity of it's being paved has excited the Memorialists, severall of em to Contribute to their utmost, & as they humbly conceive, generously towards it; and now they all pray the Town to order & direct that said Street be accepted & register'd as one of the Common Streets of the Town, & paved as soon as may be, and that what the Cost thereof shall amount to more than the Subscriptions already obtained, being about Eleven hundred pounds old tenor, & what other Subscriptions may be still got, be paid out of the Town Treasury.

Jonathan Loring

James Goold

Jer Green

Onesiphorus Tileston

Edw^d Gray

Joseph Webb

Joshua Blanchard

Isaac Gridley

Jabez Hatch

Joseph Russell

Benj^a Barnard

Benj^a Andrews

J^o Wheelwright

Stephen Clap

Benj^a Pemberton

Tho^s March

John Salmon

Nat Wheelwright

John Osborne

John Jeffries

El^m Hutchinson

And Oliver

Joshua Winslow

S Waldo

Benj Faneuil

Henry Caswall

Edm Quincy

Jos^a Quincy

Jer^b Belknap

Jon^a Williams

J: Gruchy

Jam Forbes

Harrison Gray

John Scollay

Tim^o Green

Jn^o Hancock

Chas Paxton

Nath Perkins

Jos Lee

Nich^s Boylston

Nath Martyn

William Fenwick

Joseph Gerrish

John Dennie Jr

Tho^s Lechmere

John Wendell

R. A. Aphthorp

Thomas Harding

John Traill

Benj^a Pollard

Thomas Oxnard

Edw^d Tyng

Tho: Gunter

Step^a Greenleaf

Joseph Dowse

Rob^t Anchmuty

Rich^d Gridley

Fran^s Wells

Ja^s Atkinson

Thomas Hunt

Henry Johnson

Richard Clarke

Tho^s Clarke

W ^m Lambert	Tho ^s Hill	George Holmes
Ch ^r Tilden	John Hill	Increase Blake
Timothy Prout	Sam ^l Hood	Jacob Royall
Hugh Vans	Richard Hood	Ed Winslow
Jonathan Simpson	Alex: Parkman	Joseph Bradford
Sam ^l Gerrish	Henry Stanbridge	And ^w Belcher
Jacob Wendell	John Gooch	Jer ^a Allen
Jer Gridley	Jon ^a Tilden	William Rand
I Overring	Ja ^s Boutineau	Jos Calef
Sam ^l Holbrook	Nath ^l Bethune	Tho ^s Foster Jun ^r
Geo Bethune	Thomas Palmer	Paul Binney
Thom ^s Cushing	Tho ^s Jackson j ^r	John Marshall
Tho ^s Hubbard	Gillam Phillips	Philip Audebert
Sam Hewes	Will Sheaffe	Tho. Goldthwait
Jn ^o Wendell j ^r	Eben ^r Swan	W ^m Coffin
W ^m Wheeler	Samuel Tyley	Middlecott Cooke
	Jos ^h Jackson	

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY MEMBERS OF THE HOAR FAMILY AT MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASS.

[Communicated by Col. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE, member of the Old Colony Historical, the Pilgrim and the New England Historio-Genealogical Societies.]

1. SAMUEL¹ HOAR m. Rebecca Peirce, dau. of Isaac Peirce, sen., of Middleborough. Their children were: (2) *Samuel*,² b. Aug. 12, 1716. (3) *Robert*,² + b. May 23, 1719; m. 1st, Sarah Hoskins of Taunton, Jan. 31, 1745; m. 2d, Judith Tinkham, Oct. 4, 1753; m. 3d, Rachel Haskins, Nov. 26, 1761. (4) *William*,² b. Dec. 30, 1721. (5) *Jacob*,² b. July 7, 1724.

3. ROBERT² HOAR, by wife Sarah Hoskins, had children: (6) *Rebecca*,³ b. Oct. 12, 1746. (7) *Mary*,³ b. Dec. 28, 1747. By 2d wife, Judith Tinkham, he had: (8) *Peter*,³ + b. July 25, 1754; m. Mercy Peirce of Middleborough, Oct. 11, 1782; d. March, 1815; she d. May 20, 1847. (9) *Sarah*,³ b. 1757, d. Nov. 22, 1775; was betrothed to Ebenezer Peirce, Jr., of Middleboro', a soldier of the American army, whose life was sacrificed in the cause of his country in the war of the American Revolution. This Ebenezer Peirce was one of a family of five sons, four of whom were in the Revolutionary army, and three held the commission of captain at the same date. He was an uncle of my father who had been christened John, but at the uncle's death his name was changed to Ebenezer.

8. PETER³ HOAR was a soldier of the Revolution; was commissioned a lieutenant in 1781, captain, 1793, major, 1797. His wife Mercy was the eldest daughter of Capt. Job Peirce of Middleboro', and Elizabeth Rounseville, his wife, and was b. April 24, 1762. Major Peter Hoar was a justice of the peace and was several times representative in the general court.

Note.—Rebecca the wife of Samuel¹ Hoar was a daughter of Isaac Peirce who was the youngest son of Abraham Peirce, sen. of Duxbury. Isaac Peirce with his sons Isaac and Thomas, and daughters Mary, Lydia, Mercy, Sarah and Rebecca removed to Middleboro' about 1710.

RECORDS OF FALMOUTH (NOW PORTLAND), ME.

Continued from page 33.

*Intentions of Marriage, from the Records of the Town of Falmouth
Alphabetically arranged.*

Strout Christopher with Eliz. Smalley of Provincetown, Nov. 15, 1739. Sawyer Daniel with Sarah Woodbury, Dec. 15, 1739. Simmons Moses with Anna Coomes, Dec. 15, 1739. Skillings Benj. with Mary Pride, March 16, 1740. Stevens Benj. with Sarah Pride, May 29, 1741. Sargent Samuel with Mercy Sargent, Jan. 3, 1742. Strout Joshua with Sarah Sawyer, Jan. 10, 1742. Sawyer Abrm. with Eliz. Graffam of Scarboro, Nov. 7, 1742. Standford Robert with Abigail Yelton, Sept. 11, 1743. Small Isaac with Susanna Mayo, Oct. 10, 1743. Sawyer Josiah with Phebe Strout, Dec. 8, 1743. Smith Rev. James with Mrs. Olive Jordan of Biddeford, Jan. 31, 1744. Smith John with Mary Hopkins, March 19, 1744. Slemmons Wm. with Catharine Porterfield, Sept. 10, 1744. Starling Jos. of Little Compton with Mary Wooster, April 6, 1746. Stone Archelaus of Scarboro with Sarah Weston of Fal., Jan. 3, 1746. Scammon John of Biddeford with Hannah Robinson of Fal., March 22, 1746. Strout Wm. with Anna Dyer, July 30, 1748. Sandford Josiah with Sarah Woodbury, July 30, 1748. Starbird Nathaniel with Eliz. Dyer, Aug. 28, 1748. Stubbs Richard of N. Yarmo with Rhodan Russell, Sept. 34, 1748. Smith David with Sarah Knight, Dec. 25, 1784. Sanford Joseph with Priscilla Strout, April 30, 1749. Sweetsir John of N. Yarmo with Hannah Purmery of Fal., May 14, 1749. Springer Jeremiah with Mary Clark, Oct. 29, 1749. Simmons Moses with Priscilla Strout, Feb. 3, 1750. Strout Elisha with Bathsheba Smalley, April 13, 1750. Sawyer Jeremiah with Eliz. Horton, Aug. 11, 1750. Sawyer Samuel with Mary Wallis, Nov. 16, 1750. Smalley John with Sarah Hopkins, Feb. 9, 1751. Shouldis Peter with Christiana Eliz. Strawgerin, Aug. 24, 1751. Sanders Thomas Jr. of Gloucester with Mrs. Lucy Smith of Fal., Oct. 21, 1751. Skillins Isaac with Mary Bracket (married Dec. 18), June 26, 1752. Springer David with Judith Tibbets, July 17, 1752. Sawyer Solomon with Ruth Bangs, Sept. 16, 1752. Small John of Scarboro with Mary McKenney of Fal., Oct. 12, 1752. Staple Samuel Jr. with Sybil Winslow, Dec. 22, 1752. Stuart Wentworth with Susannah Lombard of Gorham, Jan. 19, 1753. Strout Joseph with Sarah Mayo, April 20, 1753. Strout David with Sarah Parker, Oct. 6, 1753. Sawyer Job with Mary Mayo, Oct. 20, 1753. Smith Elijah with Eliz. Knowles, Feb. 15, 1754. Sawyer Zachariah with Sarah Knight, March 8, 1754. Sweetser Benj. with Sarah Weeks, March 13, 1754. Seward Thomas with Hannah Tucker, March 21, 1754. Sweetsir Wm. with Eliz. —, May 31, 1754. Stubs Jonathan with Huldah Dunbar of Hingham, June 10, 1754. Small John with Bethia Merrill, Sept. 13, 1754. Sawyer Abrm. with Prudence Tarr, Oct. 25, 1754. Starbird Nathan with Eliz. Vickery, Dec. 21, 1754. Stevens Thomas with Eliz. Knowles, Dec. 27, 1754. Simonton Andrew Jr. with Sarah Armstrong, Dec. 27, 1754. Strout Daniel with Mary Delano, Feb. 14,

1755. Sweetser William with Jane Wyman, May 13, 1755. Stevens Benj. with Eliz. Bayley, Aug. 2, 1755. Skillins Josiah with Susannah Winter, Sept. 13, 1755. Sheehan Bryant with Lydia Lynch, Oct. 28, 1755. Sawyer Anthony with Susannah Martlin, Nov. 7, 1755. Shouldis John with Chaney House, Nov. 6, 1756. Sawyer Ebenezer with Susannah Yeaton (widow, married by Mr. Clark, Feb. 25), Nov. 12, 1756. Small Daniel with Sarah Nason, Jan. 21, 1757. Small Micah with Hannah Higgins, March 24, 1757. Stevens Thos. of Pearsontown with Anna Briant of Fal., April 20, 1757. Swan John with Alice Strout, May 28, 1757. Small Job with Hannah Gray, June 17, 1757. Small Jonathan with Jane Smudy, Aug. 29, 1757. Smally John Jr. with Priscilla Strout, Oct. 28, 1757. Small James with Hannah Delano, March 3, 1758. Simonton James with Anne Lane, May 22, 1758. Scott Gilbert with Margaret Henderson, June 17, 1758. Smith Thomas Jr. with Lucy Jones, June 20, 1758. Stickney Jacob with Mary Cobham, June 2, 1759. Snow Elisha of Brunswick with Eliz. Jordan of Fal., Sept. 6, 1759. Small Daniel with Mary Dyer, Sept. 29, 1759. Simonton Thomas with Mary Jordan, Dec. 7, 1759. Sweetair Wigglesworth with Susannah Hartford (married Jan. 17), Dec. 29, 1759. Staples Stephen with Judith Merrill (married April 17), March 22, 1760. Strout Levi with Lydia Strout, May 10, 1760. Spawl James of Pemmaquid with Hannah Peniman of Fal., May 25, 1760. Sawyer Jere with Hannah Yelton, Aug. 22, 1760. Snow John with Abigail Wheeler (married Oct. 21), Sept. 18, 1760. Skillins Samuel Jr. with Mary Mitchell, Dec. 18, 1760. Small Daniel Jr. with Thankful Strout, Jan. 23, 1761. Snow Joseph of Brunswick with Hannah Bayley of Fal., Jan. 30, 1761. Strout John Jr. with Jerusha Witham, both of Pearsontown, Jan. 31, 1761. Sawyer Stephen with Deliverance Barton (married July 16), July 1, 1761. Sawyer Jacob with Mary Butler, Sept. 25, 1761. Small Elisha with Abigail Dyer, Nov. 7, 1761. Small Edward Jr. with Abigail Jordan, Dec. 26, 1761. Snow Ebenezer with Sarah Hicks (married June 15), May 8, 1761. Small Thomas with Mary Roberts, May 15, 1761. Sawyer Benj. of N. Yarmo with Rebecca Blackstone of Fal., Aug. 7, 1761. Strout George, 3d with Rebecca Freeman, Oct. 1, 1761. Strout Jeremiah with Mary Small, Nov. 6, 1762. Sampson Micah with Abigail Gookin (married Dec. 23), Nov. 27, 1762. Small Daniel, 8d with Joanna Cobb, Dec. 18, 1762. Sawyer Wm. with Mary Mayo, Feb. 3, 1759. Stinchfield Wm. with Molly Bodge (married by Mr. S.), June 24, 1761. Stover Jos. with Joanna Graves (married by Mr. S.), March 15, 1764. Stover Wanton with Thankful Mayo (married by Mr. S.), May 15, 1764. Staple Stephen with Sussanah Hobbs (married by Mr. S.), Sept. 20, 1764. Staple Daniel with Lucy Staple, Nov. 8, 1764. Shepherd John with Sarah Worster, Nov. 21, 1765. Swett Joseph with Mehitable Gooding, Jan. 8, 1767. Stevens Joshua with Susannah Sawyer, Feb. 5, 1767. Starling Richard with Rebecca Graffam, Oct. 25, 1767. Shaw Nathaniel with Polly Thomes, Sept. 19, 1784. Stone Jonathan with Damaris Elder, Nov. 21, 1782. Sweetser Wm. with Eliz. Morse, Sept. 9, 1783. Scott Capt. Andrew with Polly Barbour, Sept. 17, 1794. Thomas Michael with Mary Folsome, May 30, 1737. Torry David with Eliz. Winslow, Oct. 15, 1738. Thrasher Benj. with Jerusha

White, Nov. 17, 1740. Thomes Thomas with Mary Banfield, May 29, 1741. Tophus James with Kate Reynolds, June 11, 1741. Turk Andrew with Sarah Mitchell of N. Yarmo, Sept. 27, 1741. Tracy Jonathan with Abigail Riggs, 1743. Trundy John with Eliz. Maher, Sept. 4, 1748. Tolman Henry of Andover with Eliz. Gustin, Sept. 24, 1748. Tucker John with Abigail Sweetsair, Feb. 19, 1749. Temple Richard with Eliz. Gustin (widow, married April), Oct. 22, 1749. Tolman Henry with Hannah Ingersoll, Jan. 7, 1750. True Joseph with Joanna Robards, widow, March 2, 1750. Tuttle James Jr. with Mary Burrell, April 28, 1750. Thomes John Jr. with Hannah Woodsum, April 27, 1751. Thompson Nicholas with Hannah Conant, Sept. 6, 1751. Towell Thomas with Lydia Hanscom, Jan. 9, 1752. Thomes Thomas Jr. with Abigail Cobb, July 25, 1752. Titcomb Edmund Jr. with Martha Swett, Oct. 28, 1752. Tucker Josiah with Molley Thrasher, Nov. 25, 1752. Thompson Paul Jr. of Scarboro with Eleanor Winslow of Fal. (married July 5), April 1, 1753. Titcomb Benj. with Ann Pearson, May 25, 1753. Torey David with Abiah Merrill, Nov. 17, 1753. Thompson Nathaniel with Susannah Adams, Aug. 17, 1754. Tobie Matthew with Deliverance Trott, April 5, 1755. Titcomb Nathan with Deborah Bucknam, Oct. 18, 1755. Todd Alex. with Martha Milk, Jan. 1, 1757. Trundy George with Olive Jordan, Nov. 30, 1757. Thorndike Robert with Deborah Wallis, Feb. 11, 1758. Tuckey Zebulon with Rebecca Skillins, May 18, 1758. Tinney George with Bethiah Elwell, May 9, 1759. Thomas Joseph with Sarah Riker, June 22, 1759. Trott Thomas with Sarah Knapp, July 28, 1759. Thomas Moses with Hannah Poland, Feb. 23, 1760. True John of N. Yarmo with Polly Adams of Fal., June 4, 1760. Trott Benjamin with Thankful Brackett (married Aug. 20), March 7, 1761. Thorndike Paul with Bathsheba Emery, June 13, 1761. Thurlo John with Rebecca Waite (married June 30), June 13, 1761. Thompson Jas. Jr. with Sarah Crockell (married Jan. 9), Dec. 10, 1761. Thompson Phineas of Gorham with Martha Willard of York, April 23, 1762. Thorn Bartholomew of Pearsontown with Lydia Couch, Jan. 7, 1762. Tenney Samuel with Eliz. Atwood, Aug. 22, 1762. Titcomb Nathaniel of N. Yarmo with Olive Phips of Fal., Jan. 22, 1763. Thomas Michael with Martha Smith, Sept. 23, 1730. Thomes Wm. with Sarah Colton (married by Mr. S.), July 19, 1763. Thomes Benj. with Sarah Marston (married by Mr. S.), Oct. 27, 1763. Toby Wm. with Tabitha Brackett (married by Mr. S.), Sept. 1, 1773. Tucker Daniel with Dorcas Barton (married by Mr. Brown), Feb. 24, 1782. Titcomb Andrew with Polly Dole, Dec. 5, 1782.

Underwood Jonathan with Hannah Greeley, April 16, 1749. Upham Mr. Caleb of Truro with Mrs. Priscilla Allen of Fal., April 21, 1755. Underwood Gift with Esther Due, Feb. 19, 1774.

Varrill Thomas Jr. with Phebe Hopkins, March 2, 1753. Vickery David with Lydia Athwood (married by Mr. S., March 6, 1760), Sept. 7, 1759. Veasy Jeremiah with Eliz. Knight (married by Mr. S., Oct. 29), July 25, 1761.

Winslow Nathan with Charity Hall, April 4, 1734. White Wm. with Christian Simonton, Jan. 19, 1736. Wheeler Henry Esq. with Mary East, July 14, 1736. Winslow Job with Margaret Barber,

July 16, 1736. Watt Wm. with Margaret McLellan, Oct. 23, 1737. Woodbury Joshua with Mary Cobb, Dec. 23, 1737. Winslow Benj. with Hope Cobb, Aug. 11, 1738. Wilson Gower Jr. with Martha Sargent, Oct. 21, 1739. Wattson Eleazer with Eliz. Cogee, Nov. 8, 1739. Wooster James with Patience Low, March 9, 1740. Wattson Eliphalet with Eliz. Phinney of Gorham, April 29, 1740. Watts Samuel with Mary Bartlett, April 29, 1744. Weston Joseph with Hannah Vickery, May 18, 1746. Wellman John of Attleboro with Martha Phinney of Gorham, —, 1746. Whimble James of Boston with Betty Strout of Fal., Sept. 7, 1746. Wellman John with Martha Phinney, May 15, 1748. Wise Joseph with Eliz. Binney (widow of Joseph, dau. of Mr. Pearson), Jan. 8, 1749. Woodman David with Mary Adams, Jan. 22, 1749. Webster John with Catharine Yelton, March 10, 1749. Weeks Wm. with Rebecca Tuttle, April 8, 1749. Wildridge Joseph with Mary Swan, May 28, 1749. Webb David with Dorothy Peapody, Oct. 28, 1749. Wagg James with Mary Crockett, Nov. 11, 1749. Weston Thomas with Patience Phinney of Gorham, Feb. 3, 1750. Williams Hart with Martha Phinney of Gorham, Feb. 18, 1750. Weeks Samuel with Peggy Gooding, April 21, 1750. Walker Micah of New Marblehead with Beulah Wooster of Fal., July 14, 1750. Wilson Joseph with Mary Swett, Sept. 13, 1750. Winslow James with Ruth Gatchell of Brunswick, Nov. 12, 1750. Walker John with Mary Riggs, Oct. 5, 1751. Weston Mr. Thomas with Mrs. Abigail Robertson, Nov. 16, 1751. Warrick Benj. with Hannah Mosher, both of Gorham T., Feb. 28, 1752. Woodbury Peter with Hannah White, Sept. 22, 1752. Woodman Stephen with Esther Weeks, Sept. 20, 1752. Watts Samuel with Margaret Elder, Sept. 20, 1752. William Thomas with Ruth Ray, Oct. 21, 1752. Wyman James Jr. with Lydia Sturdford of N. Yarmo, Feb. 5, 1753. Winslow James Jr. with Ann Huston (married July 5), May 14, 1753. Webb John with Eliz. Larrabee (died 1827), June 23, 1753. Whitney David with Hannah Brown, both of Gorham, Feb. 1, 1754. Woodward Peter of Brunswick with Sarah Mariner of Fal., April 6, 1754. Walker George with Eliz. Snow, July 20, 1754. Weston Joseph with Catharine Mosher, Sept. 3, 1755. Warren John with Jane Johnson, Oct. 17, 1755. Wyman Francis with Sarah Blethen of Georgetown, Nov. 24, 1755. Wallis Josiah with Abigail White (widow, married by Rev. Mr. Clark, July 22), Jan. 21, 1756. Wood Daniel with Sarah Brackett, March 13, 1756. Webster James with Patience Webster (widow, married by Mr. Clark, Sept. 22), Sept. 4, 1756. Westcott Wm. with Margaret Merserve of Pearsonstown, Sept. 22, 1756. Wildridge James with Isabella Steel, Feb. 5, 1757. Wilkins John with Rebecca Peck, March 7, 1757. Welch Wm. of Brunswick with Florence Orr of Fal., April 1, 1757. Wesson Edmond with Mary Vickery, June 25, 1757. Whitney Nathaniel Jr. of Gorham with Susannah Whitney of Brunswick, Sept. 27, 1757. Waite Stephen with Abigail Weeks, March 20, 1758. Wallis Joseph with Lucy Thorndike (married by E. Clark), Oct. 5, 1758. Waite John Jr. with Hannah Jones, Nov. 16, 1758. Whitney Abel with Thankful Morton of Gorhamtown, Dec. 16, 1758. Winship Gershom with Ann Mayberry, both of Marblehead, June 29, 1759. Walker Micah of N. Marblehead with Eliz. Stinsfield of N. Gloucester, Aug. 11, 1759. Winship Ephraim with

Eliz. Mathus of New Marblehead, Oct. 13, 1759. Webb Seth with Hannah Winship, both of New Marblehead, Nov. 12, 1759. Wear Jos. of N. Yarmo with Mary Noyes of Fal., Feb. 23, 1760. Watson Isaac with Sarah Cushing, March 29, 1760. Webb Eli with Sarah Cloutman (married July 10), both of New Marblehead), June 13, 1760. Westcott Richard with Eliz. Bayley (married by Mr. S., Oct. 23), June 28, 1760. Waldo Samuel, Esq. with Mrs. Olin Grizell of Boston, July 5, 1760. Whitney David of Gorham with Abigail Knight of Fal., Oct. 11, 1760. Westcoat Josiah with Mary Hoit of Scarborough, Nov. 15, 1760. Whitney Moses with Susannah Crocket, both of Gorham, Dec. 27, 1760. Ward Elijah of N. Yar. with Susannah Bangs (married May 14), April 18, 1761. Wallis Benj. with Hannah Peniman, July 4, 1761. Whitney Moses Jr. of Gorham T. with Lois Cradiford of Fal., Aug. 28, 1761. Webster Wm. with Anna Strout, Oct. 28, 1761. Wiswall Rev. Mr. John with Mrs. Meroy Minot of Brunswick, Nov. 21, 1761. Waldo Samuel Esq. with Miss Sarah Erving of Boston (married March 9, 1762), Dec. 4, 1761. Whitney David of Gorham T. with Rebecca Edgecom of Fal., Nov. 26, 1761. Webb John Jr. with Catharine Randall, March 12, 1762. Wilson Nathaniel with Anna Huston (married May 27), April 3, 1762. Wass Wilmot with Lucy Strout, May 8, 1762. Webber Jeremiah with Mary Crow, May 26, 1762. Weeks Benjamin with Jane Osborn, Sept. 25, 1762. Weeks John with Catharine Jordan, Oct. 25, 1762. Williams Richard with Eliz. Prout of Scarborough, Oct. 29, 1762. Webb Jonathan with Lucy Preble (dau. of Brig. Preble, married Jan. 26), Dec. 18, 1762. Wheeler Henry with Mary Gooding (by Mr. Longfellow), Jan. 3, 1764. Waite John with Emma Kingsberry (by Mr. S.), April 12, 1763. Winslow Isathar with Anna Thompson (by Mr. S.) May 31, 1764. Wilson Gowin with Mary Gibbs (by Mr. S.), Nov. 26, 1764. West Desper with Mary Green (by Mr. S.), Nov. 26, 1767.

York John with Deborah Sawyer, Oct. 27, 1734. Young Henry of Pemaquid with Ann Miller of Fal., Sept. 9, 1736. York Samuel with Joanna Skillings, Oct. 10, 1736. York Abrm. with Eliz. Howard, Feb. 5, 1749. York Abrm. with Lydia Jordan, April 3, 1749. Young Thomas of Biddeford with Eunice Robinson of Fal., Oct. 15, 1749. Yeaton Samuel Jr. with Mary Sawyer, April 6, 1751. Young James a resident in Fal. with Sarah Webber, Aug. 24, 1751. York Benj. with Eliz. Washburn of N. Yarmo, Jan. 25, 1752. York Benj. 3d with Mary Cummins, May 14, 1757. Yelton Joseph with Jane Little, May 14, 1757. Yelton Stephen with Mary Sawyer (married Aug. 20), Aug. 1, 1761. York John Jr. with Mary Staple (married by Mr. S.), Nov. 8, 1764.

JOE MILLER'S JESTS.—Mr. Hotten, bookseller, London, has lately issued a fac-simile of the original edition of *Joe Miller's Jestes, or the Wit's Vade Mecum*. The book is literally a fac-simile; the exact form of the old type, and all the peculiarities of the original have been reproduced on old Dutch paper. The first edition of Joe Miller was published in 1739, as a shilling pamphlet, and copies of it are extremely scarce.

ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS FROM THE RECORDS
AND FILES AT EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS., IN THE COUNTY
OF MIDDLESEX.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Esq., of Dorchester.]

Continued from vol. XVI, page 76.

ROBERT BEST.—I, *Robert Best*, being sicke in body and yet in perfect memory, do make this my last will and Testament. My land and house at Sudbury, with all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, as comons, meadows, wood, &c. I give to my two Nephews, *Samuel & Nehemiah Hunt*, to be equally divided between them, only if eyther *Samuel* or *Nehemiah* dy with out issue, then I will that the portion so belonging to the party deceased shalbe divided amongst the rest of the Children of *William Hunt*, of Concord. The rest of my Goodes, whether money, or cattle, or graine, now growing vpon the grownd, or lying in the barne now to be threshed, with bedding, pewter, brasse, or w'ever elce, I give them to the five Children of my Couson, *William Hunt*, only I will that my Red heiffer, and little calfe, shall p'sently, vpon my death, belong to *Isacke Hunt*, the profit of them to returne to him, only then he shall have so much the lesse of the other goodes, as these two (the Heiffer & y^e Calfe) are now worth. And whereas, I have 3 guns, I giue them to the three sons of *William Hunt* aforesaid; & my bible I give to my Couson, *Samuel Hunt*. I give two silver spoones to *Elizabeth & Hannah Hunt*, to each of them one. I give also to *M^r Buckley*, of Concord, & *M^r Browne*, of Sudbury, to each of them a pottle of wine, and to good wife *Meaner*, of Sudbury, two shillings 6^d. & to her sonne, *Jⁿ*, 18^d, and to her dau. 12^d. I Appoynt my Couson, *Samuel Hunt*, my only Executo^r. 21th of June 1654.

his
ROBERT X BEST
mark & a scale.

Witnesses hereof

Peter Bulkely, Tho: Bateman, Nehemiah Hunt.

Be it knowne that before the Subscribing & Sealing hereof it is appoynted by me, *Robert Best*, that if any of the 5 Children above mentioned shall dy before their legacies be payd vnto them, that then the portion of those so deceasing shalbe not to Executo^r alone, but to the rest of the Children Surviveing.

Tho: Bateman and *Nehemiah Hunt* deposed before the Govern^r & Magistrates, at Boston 21: 1: 1654.

THO: DANFORTH Recorder.

An Inventory of the goodes and cattle of *Robert Best*, late of Sudbury, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, prized the 13th of July 1655, by these men, *Timothy Wheeler, Tho: Battman, Edmund Goodenow, Richard Rice, Hugh Griffine*. In all threescore and nine pounds, 10^s 06^d. Mentions house & land in Sudbury, £30.

ROGER PORTER.—An Inventory of the Goodes & Chattels of *Roger Porter*, deceased, taken by *Tho : Hastings, Richard Beers*, 14 : 2^d, 1654.

THOMAS BLANCHARD.—I, *Thomas Blanchard*, of Charlestowne, being weake in body, but through mercy in Sound memory, do make this my last will & testament. Vnto my wife, *Mary Blanchard*, and my sonne, *Nathaniell*, the Vse of the new End of my dwelling house, and the dairy house dureing the life of my wife; also, vnto my wife, eight Cowes, whereof three or fower are called and knowne by the name of her Cowes, also I give vnto my wife, free Sumer feed and winter Stower or food for the said eight Cowes, or so many other Cowes to be kept and p^rvided for, by my Executo^rs in all Respects in matter of food among their owne Cowes. I give vnto my wife, fifty bushels of Corne a yeare, dureing her life, to be payd by my Executo^rs yearly, at or before the first of the 2^d mo. in wheate, Rie, peaso, barley and Indian, in Equall p^rportions; also, I give my wife one of the beds I now ly on, with all things app^rteyning there vnto, as also one third part of all other my household stufte (excepting the bedding) to be sett out, or apportioned by my overseers. I give my wife, my old mare, the aforesaid Cowes, household stufte & mare to her and her heyres for ever. I do dispose and betrust *Beniaman Tompson*, vnto and with my wife to p^rvide for, and bring vp in learning (at her owne pleasure) so as to fit him for the vniversity, in case his parents please to leave him with her, & shee live to that time. I give vnto my Sonne, *Samuel*, besides all former giftes now in his hands, the Sume of four score poundes, whereof thirty poundes to be payd in cattle, vpon valluac^on of my overseers, at or before the first of the 9th month next after my decease, and ten poundes in Corne, at or before the first of the second month following, and ten poundes a yeare, in cattle or Corne, at or before the first of the 10th month, for the space of fower yeares following. I give vnto my Sonnes, *George & Nathaniell*, all my farme, houseing and appurtenances after my decease, vnto them & their heyres forever, excepting as before expressed, to the Vse of my wife. I give vnto my Grand Child, *Joseph Blanchard*, my two teate heiffer, to be kept for his vse by my Son, *George*, his father. I give vnto my Reverend & welbeloved Friend, *Mr Mathews*, one Cow, and to the Church of Mauldon one Cow, and to *Jⁿ Barrit*, 40^s. I give vnto my sonne, *Nathaniell*, my Colt to Run with the dame vntill the first of the 10th mo. next; also, I give vnto *Nathaniell*, my six workeing oxen, but Bucke & Sparke to be none of the six, & to *George*, my horse. All other my estate of what kind soever not before disposed of, I give vnto my Sonnes, *George* and *Nathaniell* (my debts and Fun^rall Charges first discounted) who I do make Joint executors vnto this my last will & testament. I appoynt my welbeloved Friends, *Mr Edward Collines*, & *Mr Joseph Hills* my overseers, to whom as a Remembrance of my love, I give 10^s a peece, beside what my Executo^rs shall allow for their paines on their occasions: who also I do appoynt & impower to appropotion the land and estate hereby disposed of as need shalbe, and to Settle all other things that may be of doubtful vnderstanding, as to them shall seem Just, and equal.

for the establishment and p'servacōn of peace, love and vnitie among all my relacōns.

the marke of
THO: X BLANCHARD
& a seale.

In the p'sence of

Willm. Seargeant, the mark of Jn^o Barrett, Joseph Hills.

Mem^r. that wee, *Edward Collines & Joseph Hills*, who tooke in breife notes from *Thomas Blanchards* mouth the p'tic^{rs} expressed in this Will, did vnderstand the reservacōn of his wives dwelling in the house, and p'vision for eight Cowes to be dureing the time of her Widowhood & not otherwise: witness o^r hands this 22 3^d mo. 1654.

JOSEPH HILLS
EDWARD COLLINES.

At a County Court held at Charlestowne, the 20th 4th mo. 1654, *M^r Joseph Hills, M^r William Sergeant and Jn^o Barrett*, attested vpon oath, that the above named *Tho: Blanchard*, deceased, being of sound Judgement & good memory to their best knowledge, made this his last Will & Testament.

THO: DANFORTH Recorder.

A true Inventory of all the goodes, lands and estate of *Tho: Blanchard*, of Charlestowne, deceased the 21. 3^d mo. 1654. Amt. £562.09.08. Taken the 25th of the 3^d mo. 1654, by *Joseph Hills, Edward Collines.*

Debts owing by y^e testato^r to *M^r Shrimpton, M^r Ozban, Rich: Wallis, old Burton, Will: Holloway, Tho: Wibourne, Leivt: Cooke, M^r Stoddard, Edmund Jacson, Will. Davis, Tho: Clarke, Joseph Roche, M^r Jn^o Clarke, Tho: Eames, to Parker, M^r Edward Collines, Joseph Hills, Tho: Danforth.*

Charlestowne—20th 4th mo. 1654. *George Blanchard* deposed to the estate of his father, *Thomas Blanchard.*

THOMAS BRIGHAM.—I, *Thomas Brigham*, of Cambridge, being at this p^rnt writinge weake in body, make this my last Will. My just debts being first Satisfyed, my will is, that my wife shall have to her owne Use one third part of my estate according to the Law of the Country, & to my Eldest Sonne, *Tho: I* give one third p^rt of the remainder of my estate, & the rest of my estate to be equally between my other 4 Children, *Jn^o, Mary, Hannah & Samuel.* My will is, that my wife shall have the vse of my whole estate dureing her widow hood, for the Educacōn and bringing vp of my Children, and in case the Lord shall p'vide for my wife by marriage it shall then be at the Will & discrecōn of the overseers of this my last Will & testament, whether my children with their portions shall continue with her or not, and as they see meet to dispose of them and their portions for their Educacion & bringing vp. I Appoynt my wife executrix, and desire my Loveing Brethren, *Tho: Danforth, Jn^o Cooper, Tho: Fox, Jn^o Hastings & William Towne* to be Overseers of this my last will & testament 7th 10th mo. 1654. 1653. [*Sic.*]

THO: BRIGHAM.
his marke & a seale.

Read & signed in the p'sence of

Jn^o. Cooper, Jn^o. Hastings, Tho: Danforth.

At a County Court held at Cambridge the 3 (8)^{mo} 1654. *Tho : Danforth, Jn^o. Cooper, Tho : Fox & Jn^o Hastings* deposed

The 10th of the 12th mo. 1653. An Inventory of the goodes & Chattels of *Thomas Brigham*, lately deceased, taken by *Edw. Goffe, Jn^o. Bridge, Edw : Michelson*. Mentions land in Watertowne, a small farme at Charlestowne line, &c. "*Daniell Mikenna*, a scotchman, £15;" "*Anne Ketch* 6 yeares to serve, £8."

At a County Court held at Cambridge, 3: 8: 1654, *Mercy Brigham* Executrix of the wthin named *Thomas Brigham*, deceased, deposed. [See *Genealogy of Brigham Family*, by Rev. Abner Morse, 8vo., Boston, 1859.]

THOMAS BARTLETT.—1653, the 22th of Aprill. I give unto my foure daughters, *Mehittabell, Hannah, Betshuah, & Abiah*, to Eyther of them £7. 10^s. apeice, to be payd vnto them at the age of 18 years respecti-vely attained, or at y^e severall dayes of Marriage w^{ch} come first. And if eyther of my said daughters shall depart this life before the prefixed time, then my will is, the portion of such, so deceasing, shalbe divided betwene those of my daughters that shall survive. My will is, that the rest of my estate of houseing, lands, goodes, Chattels & debts shall Remaine Vnto my wife, *Hannah Bartlett*, during her life, and after her decease two thirds of my houseing and lands to be & Remaine to my four daughters before named, or those of them that out live my wife to be equally devided. If any of my said daughters decease before my said wife, and leave any Children (of their bodyes lawfully begotten) then my will is, y^e such Children shall Injoy the portion or part of the two thirds of the land given to their mother, the other third of my lands & houseing to be at my wifes disposing at her decease, together wth other goodes & Chattels, not hereby disposed off or before as shee shall have need; my meaneing is, that such houseing, lands, goodes Chattells & debts disposed of by this my will should be & Remaine to those Vnto whom it is hereby given & their heyres to their propper Vae. My will is, that my wife, *Hannah Bartlett*, be sole Executrix to this my will.

The marke of
THOM^o. BARTLETT.
& a scale.

In the presence of

Jn^o Shearman, the mark of Edward Dix.

An Inventory of the houseing, lands, moveable goodes and chattels of *Tho : Bartlet*, Ensigne of Watertowne, deceased, taken by *Edward Dix, Jn^o. Shearman, Jn^o. Coolidge*. Amt. £181.16. Mentions land by *Jn^o. Flemings*, meadow at Beaver brooke, &c.

MEMORANDUM FROM AN INTERLEAVED ALMANAC OF 1808.—*Spring*—Cold, abundance of rain. *Summer*—Uncommonly wet, great crop of hay. *Autumn*—Pleasant till November, fruit scarce; cider four and five dollars per barrel; for liquor only. *Winter*—Moderate and but little snow.

GENEALOGY OF THE WINSLOW FAMILY.

[Prepared by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A. M., of Boston.]

I, 1. EDWARD AND MAGDALEN WINSLOW of Droitwich, Worcestershire, Eng.,¹ had five sons and three daughters. The sons all came to this country.

II. The children were: (2) *Edward*, + b. Oct. 19, 1594 (some say 1595—see Dr. Savage's *Gen. Dict.*, vol. iv, p. 598); m. May 16, 1618, Elizabeth Barker, who d. at Plymouth, March 24, 1621, and he m. again May 12, Susanna, widow of William White, the first bride in the colony: *Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem*; he was Governor 1633; he d. May 8, 1655, a. 59; she d. October 1, 1680. (3) *John*; + b. April, 1597; came out in the *Fortune*, November, 1621; m. Mary, dau. of James Chilton; removed to Boston as a merchant 1655, and d. there 1674, a. 78. (4) *Eleanor*, b. April, 1598. (5) *Kenelm*, + b. 1599; m. Ellen, widow of John Adams, 1634; d. at Salem, 1672; Ellen d. 1681, a. 88. (6) *Gilbert*, b. October, 1600; came out with Edward in the *Mayflower*, went back to England, and d. in Portsmouth, before 1660. (7) *Elizabeth*, b. 8 March, 1601. (8) *Magdalen*, b. Dec. 26, 1604. (9) *Josiah*, b. 11 Feb. 1605-6; came out with Kenelm; m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Bourn; settled in Marshfield on north bank of Green river; was representative to General Court at Plymouth in 1648; town clerk more than 30 years; d. 1674; his widow d. 1683.

III, 2. CHILDREN OF GOV. EDW. WINSLOW: (10) *Edward*, and (11) *John*; both d. early. (12) *Josiah*, + b. in 1629; m. Penelope, dau. of Herbert Pelham, Esq., 1657; governor from 1673 to 1680, when he d. at his seat at Careswell, Marshfield; his widow d. 7 Dec., 1703. (13) *Elizabeth*; m. 1st John (or Gilbert) Brooke; 2d in 1669, Capt. George Curwin of Salem.

III, 3. CHILDREN OF JOHN: (14) *John*, who m. Elizabeth, and then Judith; d. 1683. (15) *Susannah*, who m. Rob. Latham about 1649; d. before 1683. (16) *Mary*, b. 1630; m. Edward Gray 1650-1; d. 1663. (17) *Sarah*, m. 1st, Miles Standish, jr., 1660; 2d, Tobias Paine, 1665; 3d, Richard Middlecott, and d. 1726. (18) *Edward*, + b. 1634; m. Sarah Hilton, and 2d, Elizabeth Hutchinson, gr. dau. of celebrated Anne Hutchinson; d. 1682. (19) *Joseph*; m. Sarah; d. 1679. (20) *Samuel*, b. 1641; m. Hannah, dau. of Walter Briggs; d. 1680. (21) *Isaac*, b. 1644; m. Mary Nowell 1666; d. 1670; and (22)

¹ Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston, who is a descendant of the first John Winslow in this country, of the seventh generation, informs me that during his recent visit to England, he saw at the Registry of Probate of Worcester in September last, the will of "Kenelme Winslowe," of the pariah of St. Andrews, Worcester, dated April 14, 1607, proved Nov. 9, 1607. He was evidently old, as his name is written in a weak and trembling hand. He appoints his wife Katherine sole executrix, and speaks of his children and grand children. He was a yeoman. Droitwich from which the New England Winslows emigrated is about 8 miles from Worcester, and it is probable that the above Kenelm Winalow was a relative, and possibly the grandfather of Gov. Edward Winslow and his brothers.

Benjamin, b. 1653; d. 1673-1676; probably never m. (*Mercy* who m. Arthur Harris, and *Ann* who m. Le Blond of Boston, are mentioned also among 11 children in Moore's *Memoirs of American Governors*, p. 133.)

III, 5. CHILDREN OF KENELM: (23) *Kenelm*, b. 1635; removed to Harwich, Cape Cod. (24) *Ellen*, b. 1637; m. Samuel Baker, 1656. (25) *Nathaniel* †, b. 1639; m. Faith, dau. of Rev. John Miller, 3 August, 1664; lived in Marshfield; commanded sloop *Mayflower* in 1667; been representative to general court, 1689; d. as in epitaph, on Burying Hill, Marshfield, 1 December, 1719, in his 81st year; Faith, his widow, d. Nov. 9, 1729, in her 85th year. (26) *Job*, b. 1641; removed to Swansea.

IV, 12. CHILDREN OF GOV. JOSIAH WINSLOW: (27) *Elizabeth*, b. April 8, 1664; m. Stephen Burton. (28) *Edward*, b. May 14, 1667; d. young. (29) *Isaac*, † b. 1670; m. Sarah dau. of John Hensley July 11, 1700, a descendant of Gov. Thomas Prence; he was a distinguished military character, several years chief justice of court common pleas, for 20 years was president of his majesty's council for Massachusetts Bay, and was judge of probate; in his person tall and of noble aspect; in his deportment greatly beloved. He d. Dec. 6, 1738, in his 68th year; and his widow d. Dec. 16, 1753, a. 80.

IV, 18. CHILDREN OF EDWARD: (30) *Edward*, b. 1669; m. Hannah dau. of Rev. Joshua Moody of 1st church, Boston, who fought against the witch Maria, for which he lost his place; Edward was a goldsmith, colonel of a regiment, and sheriff of Suffolk, he had 9 sons and 2 dau., the eldest Joshua and youngest Isaac were principal merchants in Boston, 1730 to 1768; 2, William and Samuel, d. at seige of Louisburgh in 1745; his youngest dau. Elizabeth m. Richard Clark, merchant, Boston, whose dau. m. the celebrated painter, John S. Copley, father of Lord Lyndhurst and of the widow of Gardiner Greene, late of Boston, merchant; and Joshua, grandson of Edward m. Elizabeth Savage, and his brother Isaac m. Lucy, dau. of Brig. Gen. Waldo, and Edward, great grandson of Edward, was rector of Quincy church, 1764 to 1777, moved to N. York and there d. Oct. 31, 1780, a. 59.

IV, 25. CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL: (31) *Faith*, b. June 19, 1665; (32) *Nathaniel*, b. 1667; m. Lydia Snow. (32 a) *James*, b. 16 August, 1669. (33) *Gilbert*, b. 11 July, 1673; m. Mercy Snow, sister of Lydia. (34) KENELM, † b. Sept. 22, 1675; m. Abigail Waterman, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Waterman (Joseph Waterman was son of Robert Waterman and Elizabeth Bourne, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne, early settlers in Marshfield; Sarah, wife of Joseph, was it is believed from circumstances, dau. of Anthony Snow and Abigail Warren, who came out in the *Mayflower*.) He d. June 1, 1757, a. 82, and his wife Aug. 18, 1729, a. 47. (35) *Eleanor*, b. 1677, m. July 2, 1699, John Jones. (36) *Josiah*, b. May 21, 1681; d. May, 1682. (37) *Josiah*, b. Jan. 13, 1683, was captain of the militia and a representative, at the time Gov. Andros was deposed in 1689; d. Dec. 1, 1709, in 71st year.

V, 29. CHILDREN OF ISAAC WINSLOW: (38) *Josiah*, b. July 27, 1701, grad. H. U., 1721, killed by French and Indians at St. George's river,

Maine, May, 1, 1724. Capt. Winslow fell intrepidly in an ambush, surrounded by 30 canoes of the savages. (39) *John*, + b. May 27, 1702, m. Mary Little, Feb. 16, 1726, succeeded to the Careswell estate; was colonel in the expedition to Nova Scotia, 1755, commander-in-chief at Fort William Henry on Lake Erie, 1756. Gen. Winslow has been blamed for the cruel removal of the Acadians in 1755, the foundation of Evangeline by our great American poet; 7000 were victims of this barbarity. He probably acted under orders emanating from "Reasons of State," for Gen. Winslow was eminently a kind-hearted, generous man. He m. a 2d time, viz: the widow Johnson; d. at Hingham, April 17, 1774, a. 72. (40) *Penelope*, b. Dec. 21, 1704; m. James Warren, Jan. 30, 1724. (41) *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 13, 1707; m. Benjamin Marston of Salem, Nov. 20, 1729; their dau. Patience m. Elkanah Watson, whose son Marston m. Lucy Lee and was father of Rev. John Lee Watson, D. D., of Boston, chaplain at the Navy Yard, Charlestown. (42) *Anna*, b. Jan. 29, 1709; d. at Boston, 1723. (43) *Edward*, b. June 7, 1714; grad. at H. U. 1786; m. Mrs. Hannah Dyer; in the Revolution fled as a loyalist to Halifax, where he d. 1784, a. 70; for several years he had been Register of Probate.

V, 34. CHILDREN OF KENELM AND ABIGAIL WINSLOW: (44) *Sarah*, b. Dec. 3, 1704; who probably m. Tobias Paine of Boston, Oct. 14, 1728. (45) *Nathaniel*, b. April, 1709; drowned in North river, May 24, 1734, a. 25. (46) *Abigail*, + b. June 25, 1712; m. Rev. ISAIAH LEWIS of Hingham (see p. 7, *Register* for Jan. 1863), June 25, 1730; d. April 13, 1776, a. 64. (47) *Faith*, b. Feb. 2, 1716. (48) *Kenelm*, b. Nov. 5, 1717; m. Abigail Bourne of Barnstable; d. Aug. 13, 1780, a. 63; and his wife d. June 21, 1761, a. 32 (his son Kenelm was the last resident on the family estate and is said to have removed to Kennebec, Maine, and died there). (49) *Eleanor*, b. June 17, 1718; d. April 12, 1719. (50) *Joseph*, b. Oct. 1724; removed to Boston as a merchant, failed and involved his brother Kenelm, so that the ancestral estate was lost.

VI, 39. CHILDREN OF JOHN WINSLOW: (51) *Pelham*, b. June 8, 1737; grad. at Harv. Univ., 1753, attorney at law; m. Joanna White; was a loyalist in the Revolution, and a major in the British army at Long Island in 1776, where he d. His widow returned to Plymouth and d. there 1829, a. 84. (52) *Isaac*, + b. April 7, 1739; m. 1st, Elizabeth Stockbridge; 2d, Fanny Gay.

VII, 52. CHILDREN OF DR. ISAAC WINSLOW: (53) *Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 14, 1769; m. Kilburn Whitman, June 5, 1788. (54) *Ruth Stockbridge*, b. Dec. 17, 1771; m. 1st, Josiah Shaw, March 28, 1793; m. 2d, Thomas Dingley, March 12, 1801. (55) *John*, + b. at Marshfield, July, 17, 1774; m. Susan Ball of Northboro, 1800; was an eminent lawyer; and d. at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 24, 1822. (56) *Sarah*, b. Aug. 14, 1775; m. Ebenezer Clapp, who was b. 1779, grad. at H. U. 1799, and settled in Bath, Maine; representative in General Court of Mass., 1813, and for several years judge of Court of Sessions; and d. Jan. 28, 1857. (57) *Isaac*, b. April 12, 1777; and d. 1778.

VIII, 55. CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SUSAN WINSLOW: (58) *John*, b. at Northborough, June 28, 1801; d. at St. Peters, W. I., August, 1825. (59) *Elizabeth Stockbridge*, b. at Bath, Maine, Feb. 27, 1803; m. Rev. Seneca White in 1826; who grad. at Dartmouth College 1818, and

was settled in the ministry at Bath 1823, and at Wiscasset in 1831. (60) *Frances Gay*, b. at Duxbury, March 13, 1805. (61) *Penelope Pelham*, b. at Duxbury, April 9, 1807; m. George W. Nichols, Esq., now of Boston, and formerly clerk of the courts, Wiscasset, Maine, Oct. 15, 1838. (62) *Pelham*, b. at Duxbury, Feb. 9, 1809; d. at Boston, Aug. 19, 1832. (63) *Isaac*, + b, at Hanover, Feb. 22, 1818; merchant of Boston; m. Abby Frothingham Gay, March 2, 1848, and with his son Edward Gay, b. Jan. 6, 1849, are now the only lineal male descendants of Gov. Edward Winslow. (64) *Edward*, b. at Hanover, Dec., 1815; d. June 22, 1816. (65) *Edward Josiah*, b. at Marshfield, Oct. 17, 1822; d. there March 17, 1824.

GENEALOGY OF THE LEWIS FAMILY.

[Prepared by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A. M., of Boston.]

I. GEORGE LEWIS came out here before 1633 from East Greenwich in Kent, Eng.; m. Sarah Jenkins of that country, sister of Edward Jenkins, clothier; who afterwards emigrated to Plymouth. Mr. Lewis was dismissed from the Plymouth Church in 1634, and joined the church in Scituate, as appears by the church records, Sept. 20, 1635, where he had lands; he was enrolled in the list of freemen at New Plymouth, March 7, 1636, and removed to Scituate, where with certain freemen in 1637 he petitioned the court for more land, his allotment being insufficient for his support, and the petition was granted. From thence he removed to Barnstable in 1640, where he resided till his death, which in Farmer's *Genealogical Register*, p. 178, is stated to have been March 26, 1676, when "he was killed by the Indians at Blackstone farm;" but this is an error, as the date applies to his son; for he died in 1663, as his will was presented for probate at Barnstable, March 3, 1662-3. See *N. E. His. and Gen. Register*, vol. vi, p. 185; also Savage's *Geneal. Dictionary*.

II, 1. CHILDREN OF GEORGE LEWIS: (2) *Mary*, b. about 1628, m. John Bryant of Scituate, Nov. 14, 1643, d. 1656. They had seven children. (3) *Thomas*, + b. in England; m. Mary Davis, June 15, 1653; was one of the first settlers of Swansey, and selectman there; twice m. (4) *George*, + b. in England; m. Mary, dau. of Barnard Lombard of Scituate, December, 1654; d. March 20, 1710. (5) JAMES, + b. 1631 in Scituate; m. Sarah Lane Oct. 31, 1655, dau. of George Lane of Hingham; was admitted freeman in 1658; was selectman of Barnstable, 1660, 1679 and 1681 (*Plymouth Col. Records*); and from his military rank was called in the records, Lieut. Lewis. There was a "Select Court" in each town, and he was appointed one of the three justices for Barnstable; d. Oct. 4, 1713, a. 82. (6) *John*, b. at Scituate Oct. 29, 1637; m. Margaret ——. In the year 1676; the time of that bloody and destructive war with the Indians under King Philip, he was in the battle called "Pierce's fight," which took place in Rehoboth near Mount Hope, the residence of that celebrated Sachem. Capt. Michael Pierce of Scituate commanded the brave band, consisting of

68 English and 20 Cape Cod Indians. They were decoyed by the wily foe into an ambush, surrounded by 500 Indians, and after fighting heroically were nearly all slain, save only 8 English and 10 Indian allies, who escaped. John Lewis was slain in this battle, which took place on the sabbath day, March 26, 1670, in his 39th year; he had only one son, b. July, 1638. (7) *Ephraim*, b. at Barnstable, July 23, 1641, and bap. 25th. In Dr. Stiles' copy of *Records of Churches of Scituate and Barnstable* is the following: "28 Goodman Lewis, Sr., joined September 20, 1635," and again, "Ephraim son of George Lewis, July 25, 1644." (See *N. E. His. and Gen. Register*, vol. ix, p. 282. P. S. This is named because Ephraim and Edward were supposed by Mr. Drake to be the same person. The will of George Lewis, exhibited Mar. 3, 1668, at Barnstable, speaks of both. *Reg.*, vol. vi, p. 185.) (8) *Sarah*, b. Feb. 2, 1643; m. Dec. 26, 1663, 1st James Cobb and 2d Jonathan Sparrow, Nov. 23, 1698. (9) *Nathaniel*, + b. 1645; m. —; removed to Swansea, where he had a son Nathaniel, 1673; he d. Oct. 15, 1683. (10) *Joseph*, + b. 1647; m. Mary Jones; removed to Swansea, and was killed by the Indians in the war, June, 1675 (*Deane's Hist. of Scituate*, p. 303); he left two children. (11) *Edward*, m. Hannah Cobb, May 9th, 1661.

III, 3. CHILDREN OF THOMAS: (12) *James*, b. Mar. 31, 1654. (13) *Thomas*, b. July 15, 1656. (14) *Mary*, b. Nov. 2, 1659. (15) *Samuel*, b. May 14, 1662, who d. early. And by second wife: (16) *Samuel*, b. April 23, 1673. (17) *Hepzibah*, b. Nov. 15, 1674.

III, 4. CHILDREN OF GEORGE: (18) *George*, b. Sep., 1655. (19) *Mary*, b. May 9, 1657. (20) *Sarah*, b. Jan. 12, 1660. (21) *Hannah*, b. July, 1662; d. 5 y. old. (22) *Melataiah*, b. 1664. (23) *Bathsheba*, b. Oct. 1667. (24) *Jabez*, b. June 10, 1670. (25) *Benjamin*, b. Nov. 22 1671. (26) *Jonathan*, b. July 25, 1674. (27) *John*, b. Dec. 1, 1676. (28) *Nathan*, July 26, 1678.

III, 5. CHILDREN OF JAMES: (29) *JOHN*, + b. Oct. 29, 1656, bap. by Mr. Hobart; he settled in Hingham; m. Hannah dau. of Daniel Lincoln, Nov. 17, 1682. In the *Register*, vol. v, p. 263, there is a certificate signed by 60 or 70 of the first citizens of Hingham, and the Rev. Nathan Hall and wife, Feb. 7, 1708-9, testifying to the good character of the widow Mahitable Warren of Plymouth, "a woman of great affliction by reason of many distempers of body," unjustly accused of witchcraft. John and Hannah were among these signers. John d. Oct. 30, 1715; Hannah d. Nov. 5, 1715. (30) *Samuel*, b. April 10, 1659. (31) *Sarah*, b. Mar. 4 1661; m. 1st, Thomas Lincoln, Jan. 6 1685; m. 2d Robert Waterman. (32) *James*, b. June 3, 1664. (33) *Susannah*. (34) *Ebenezer* (Farmer's *Register* says, p. 178, there were 10 children), d. Oct. 4, 1713, in 82d year.

III, 9. CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL: (35) *Nathaniel*, b. 1673; d. Oct. 13, 1673.

III, 10. CHILDREN OF JOSEPH: (36) *Joseph*, + b. Jan. 6, 1672; m. Sarah Marsh, dau. of Thomas Marsh of Hingham, Feb. 3, 1702-3, and resided at Hingham. (37) *Sybill*, b. 1674. The Hon. James Lewis of Pepperell, Mass., came from this family.

IV, 29. CHILDREN OF JOHN LEWIS: (38) *John*, b. Oct. 16, 1683. (39) *Daniel*, b. Sep. 29, 1685; grad. at H. U., 1707, taught grammar school

in Hingham, until 1712, then settled in the ministry at Pembroke. Rev. Daniel Lewis d. June 29, 1753. (Since the above was written the following has been obtained: Rev. *Daniel Lewis*⁴ m. Elizabeth Hawkes of Hingham; their only son *Daniel*⁵ m. Sarah dau. of Elisha Bisee of Hingham, commonly called the "honest lawyer;" their second son William⁶ m. Christiana White⁶ of Marshfield, Feb. 14, 1778, lineal descendant of William and Susannah White, who came out in the May Flower; their son William⁷ m. Welthea Sampson, Nov. 4, 1801; and their son Benjamin⁸ m. Nancy Frost March 2, 1834, and now resides in South Boston; they have children.) (40) *Hannah*, b. Jan. 10, 1687-8. (41) *Sarah*, b. July 12, 1690. (42) *Susanna*, b. Jan. 5, 1692-3; d. Feb. 26, 1692-3. (43) *Rachel*, b. June 19, 1694. (44) *Susanna*, b. Dec. 9, 1697. (45) *Mary*, b. June 2, 1700. (46) Rev. ISAAH LEWIS, + b. June 10, 1703, grad. H. U.; m. ABIGAIL, dau. of Kenelm and Abigail Winslow, June 25, 1730, and d. Oct. 3, 1786, a. 83. See *ante* Jan. No. p. 7.

IV, 36. CHILDREN OF JOSEPH: (47) *Joseph*, b. Dec. 1, 1705; grad. at H. U. 1725; was a merchant in Boston; removed to Hingham where he was a teacher for several years; d. Jan. 14, 1786. (48) *Thomas*, b. Sept. 30, 1707; grad. at H. U. 1728; studied divinity; m. Mary Lawson, 1736; preached occasionally; d. April 4, 1787. (There was also James Lewis, son of Joseph, b. Sept. 9, 1702; grad. at H. U. 1731, and taught school in Marshfield, where he died; but there is much uncertainty whether he is a brother of this Joseph, and I do not number him. See Lincoln's *History of Hingham*, p. 120.)

V, 46. CHILDREN OF REV. ISAAH LEWIS: (49) *Hannah*, b. Sept. 1731, at Wellfleet; m. Rev. Joseph Green, whose son Isaiah Lewis Green, grad. at H. U. 1781, was member of Congress in 1805 to 1809, and again 1811 to 1813, afterwards collector of port of Barnstable. (50) *Winslow Lewis*, + b. at Wellfleet, July 3, 1738, sea captain, m. Mary dau. of Willard Knowles, Sept. 12, 1765; he resided at Eastham, was one of the selectmen of Wellfleet in 1777, d. July, 1801, a. 63. His wife d. Jan. 31, 1807, and was buried in Copp's Hill cemetery, Boston.

VI, 50. CHILDREN OF WINSLOW LEWIS: (51) *Abigail*, b. June 22, 1766; d. June, 30, 1767. (52) *Abigail*, + b. Oct. 25, 1768, m. Samuel Austin of Charlestown, clerk in the Secretary of State's office many years, d. June 26, 1812, a. 43, buried at Copp's hill. (53) WINSLOW LEWIS, + born May 11, 1770, m. 1st. Elizabeth Greenough, Nov. 7, 1798, who d. Jan. 11, 1842; 2d, m. Martha S. Hurlburt; he d. May 20, 1850, a. 80. See Jan. No. p. 8. (54) *Mary*, + b. Sept. 8, 1772; m. Daniel Woods of Marlborough, Mass.; d. Dec. 24, 1834, a. 62. (55) *Hannah*, + b. June 17, 1774, m. John W. Brigham of Marlborough; d. May 7, 1801, a. 26. (56) *Isaiah* + b. June 14, 1776, m. Harriet Cox, 1 Dec. 1805, she d. 9 Feb. 1861, a. 77; he d. at sea April 20, 1822, a. 45. (57) *Nancy*, b. May 7, 1778; m. John S. H. Cox of Reading; d. Dec. 10, 1803, a. 25. (58) *Joseph Warren*, + b. Sept. 20, 1784; m. Nancy Lane; d. May 11, 1844, a. 59. (59) *Asa Packard*, + b. July 27, 1786; m. Catharine Cannel Nov. 8, 1807; he was lost in English channel 1812; and she d. July 13, 1856. (60) *Sally Greenough*, b. May 17, 1789; d. July 7, 1845, a. 56. (61) *Henry*, + b. July 22, 1792; m. Sophia, dau. Simeon Draper of Brookfield, where he d. Sept. 9, 1860, a. 68.

VII, 52. CHILDREN OF ABIGAIL AND SAMUEL AUSTIN. (62) *Samuel*, b. Nov. 26, 1791; d. Sept. 15, 1858, a. 66. (63) *William*, b. Aug. 29, 1793, bap. by Rev. J. Lathrop; d. May 13, 1797. (64) *John*, b. June 7, 1795, bap. by Rev. Jed. Morse; d. March 7, 1850. (65) *Abigail Lewis* b. Oct. 2, 1797; d. Sept. 19, 1800. (66) *William*, b. Nov. 27, 1799; m. Ellen A. Chase, Cape of Good Hope. (67) *Abigail*, b. at Portsmouth July 16, 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1801. (68) *Edward*, b. at Portsmouth, Jan. 17, 1803; bap. by Rev. Joseph Buckminster. (69) *Lewis*, b. at Portsmouth March 30, 1805; bap. by Mr. Buckminster; d. at sea. (70) *Charles*, b. at Boston, May 28, 1806; bap. by Rev. Charles Lowell; d. at sea. (71) *Emmeline*, b. at Boston, Nov. 27, 1808; bap. by Dr. Lowell; m. by same, to William Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., since deceased.

VII, 53. CHILDREN OF WINSLOW LEWIS, grandson of Rev. Isaiah Lewis: (72) *Winslow Lewis*, M. D., +b. July 8, 1799, at Boston; m. Emmeline dau. of Benjamin Richards, Esq., of New London, Conn., Feb. 22, 1828, by Rev. Bethel Judd. (73) *Frederic*, b. July 31, 1801, at Boston; d. May 4, 1827, a. 25, bur. in South Cemetery, Boston. (74) *Gustavus*, b. at Boston Nov. 17, 1803; d. Dec. 16, 1822, a. 19, bur. South Cemetery. (75) *Ann Elizabeth*, b. Aug. 1, 1805; d. Oct. 27, 1805. (76) *Betsy Greenough*, b. Aug. 19, 1806, at Boston; d. Oct. 17, 1807. (77) *Julia Ann*, b. May 29, 1808; d. Oct. 6, 1809.

VII, 54. CHILDREN OF MARY AND DANIEL WOODS: (78) *Mary Caroline*, b. June 21, 1805, at Boston. (79) *Daniel Waldo*, b. May 19, 1807; d. March 15, 1857; murd. a. 49. (80) *Helen Louisa*, b. Aug. 18, 1809; m. Wm. Montgomery, May 18, 1834. (81) *Abigail Austin*, b. June 8, 1811. (82) *Alpheus Winslow*, b. April 16, 1814. One more son who d. immediately after birth.

VII, 55. CHILDREN OF HANNAH AND JOHN W. BRIGHAM: (83) *Mary Ann*. (84) *Hannah*. (85) *John Winslow*, and (85 a) *Helen*.

VII, 56. CHILDREN OF ISALAH LEWIS: (86) *Susanna Hickling*, b. Aug. 24, 1806; m. Joseph Willard, Esq., son of the late Pres. Joseph Willard of Harv. Univ., Feb. 24, 1830; Mr. Willard grad. at Harv. Univ. 1816, studied law in office of Hon. Charles H. Atherton of Amherst, N. H., and at the Cambridge Law School, practised law ten years at Lancaster, Mass., was clerk of C. C. P. 1840, and is now clerk of the Superior Court. (87) *Isaiah Wm. Penn*, b. June 15, 1808; m. Ellen Doane of Boston, Oct. 1840; d. Oct. 18, 1855, a. 47; bur. at Mt. Auburn. Mr. Lewis was a topographical engineer, and it was he—not his uncle Winslow Lewis (see Memoir of Dr. W. Lewis, p. 9)—who introduced “the present mode of illumination in our American light houses.” Isaiah W. P. Lewis went to France on this account, spent two years there, became intimate with Fresnel the originator of this great improvement, and after much newspaper discussion, opposition in high places, and frequent discouragement, succeeded in introducing it in this country about 1844; since which it has become not only popular, but very general.

VII, 58. CHILDREN OF JOSEPH WARREN LEWIS: (88) *Joseph Henry*, b. at Boston, Feb. 7, 1809; d. Dec. 10, 1813, a. 5 years. (89) *Julia Ann*, b. March 20, 1811; m. Ch. Fred. Herreshoff of Providence, May 20, 1833, by Rev. J. Motte. (90) *Caroline Louisa*, b. Feb. 18, 1813.

(91) *Elizabeth Greenough*, b. Nov. 25, 1814. (92) *Mary Winslow*, b. March 25, 1817.

VII, 59. CHILDREN OF ASA PACKARD LEWIS: (93) *Winslow*, b. April 23, 1809 at Boston; d. Sept. 26, 1814, at Medford.

VII, 61. CHILDREN OF HENRY LEWIS: (94) *Henry Augustus*, b. June 28, 1818; d. Nov. 1819. (95) *Sophia Augusta*, b. June 27, 1821; d. Sept. 1822. (96) *Joseph Warren*, b. June 7, 1828; m. Ann Kidder of Boston, Nov. 9, 1848. (97) *Henry*, b. Dec. 21, 1824; m. Fanny H. Wilson, Sept. 4, 1849. (98) *Mary Draper*, b. Feb. 28, 1826; m. Charles Brewster, Dec. 27, 1854. (99) *Walter Herron*, b. Nov. 5, 1828; m. Arabella Dash of New York. (100) *Sophia*, b. July, 1830, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. at Boston, Aug., 1822. (101) *Sarah Ann*, b. Sept. 10, 1834, at Brooklyn, N. Y. (102) *William Draper*, b. Brooklyn, April 6, 1839.

VIII, 72. CHILDREN OF WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.: (103) *Winslow Lewis*, b. Jan. 4, 1829; d. June 8, 1831, of Scarlatina. (104) *Elizabeth Greenough*, +b. Dec. 1, 1831; m. George H. Gay, M. D., Nov. 21, 1855. (105) *Maria Richards*, b. April 20, 1834; m. Warren Fisher, Jr., merchant, Boston, Nov. 3, 1855; d. Jan. 9, 1859, a. 24 y. 8 m. 20 d. (106) *Frederic Winslow*, b. Jan. 25, 1836; d. of Scarlatina, June 4, 1839. (107) *James* (name by Legislature altered to *Winslow* 3d), b. Feb. 25, 1839; d. of Scarlatina, May, 25, 1849; a. 10 years. (108) *Emeline*, b. April 18, 1841; m. Arthur Cheney, merchant of Boston, Oct. 29, 1860, in Trinity Church by Rev. Dr. Nicholson.

VIII, 86. CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND SUSANNA H. WILLARD: (109) Maj. *Sidney Willard*, b. Feb. 3, 1831; grad. at H. U., 1852; d. gloriously in the attack on Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862; his remains were brought home to Boston, and after public obsequies at the West church, largely attended, they were conveyed to Mount Auburn. (110) *Theodora*, b. Jan. 1, 1833. (111) *Joseph*, b. Dec. 6, 1834. (112) *Robert*, b. Dec. 8, 1838. (113) *Susanna*, b. Aug. 6, 1843; d. Aug. 14, 1845. (114) *Susannah*, b. March 14, 1845. (115) *Richard Kenelm*, b. May 14, 1852; d. Feb. 1, 1855. (Major Willard was killed while acting as Colonel of the 35th Massachusetts Regiment, in leading his troops over the river Rappahannock; much lamented, respected and beloved by all who knew him, of unblemished character, celebrated as a gymnast, pedestrian and oarsman, a man of fine taste and genius and of thorough and extensive culture. His gem of A Night in a Wherry, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Oct., 1861, reminds us of De Foe's peculiar power of narrative. Such a loss is one of the calamities of this execrable, internecine war into which we have been driven. Could the spirit of that scholar, who once presided over the Academic Halls of Cambridge, look down from his happy seat, as Anchises did in the Elysian plains, would he not exclaim, if his grandson could but have lived?

"Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilla plenis;
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis."—*Æn.*, book vi.)

IX, 104. CHILDREN OF DR. GEORGE H. GAY: (116) *Frederic Lewis*, b. Oct. 28, 1857; christened by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., at St. Paul's Church on Fast Day, 1857. (117) *George Henry*, b. March 20, 1861; christened Jan., 1862, by Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee.

GENEALOGY OF THE GREENOUGH FAMILY.

[Prepared by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A. M., of Boston.]

I, WILLIAM GREENOUGH, + born in England, 1639, sea captain; m. Ruth, dau. of Thomas Swift of Dorchester, Mass., the 10th day of Oct., 1660, by whom he had 6 children; and m. 2d, Elizabeth Rainsford, by whom he had 5; he d. Aug. 6, 1693, a. 53 years, and was buried at Copp's Hill cemetery; the gravestones are still traceable near the centre of the ground.

II, 1. CHILDREN OF WILLIAM GREENOUGH: (2) *Mary*, b. Nov. 28, 1662; m. — Stone. (3) *Anna*, b. May 23, 1665. (4) *Luke*, b. Feb. 10, 1667; m. Abigail —. (5) *William*, b. Feb. 20, 1670; m. Elizabeth Mather. (6) JOHN, + b. Feb. 17, 1672; m. Elizabeth —. (7) *Samuel*, b. Aug. 31, 1676. (8) *Consider*, b. March 7, 1677. (9) *Newman*, b. April 2, 1681. (10) *Edward*, b. July 8, 1684; m. Rebecca Haggett, Sept. 10, 1703. (11) *Elizabeth*, b. June 8, 1686. (12) *Anne*, b. May 6, 1688.

III, 6. CHILDREN OF JOHN GREENOUGH: (13) *Mary*, b. Aug. 15, 1696; m. — Bridge. (14) *John*, b. July 17, 1699; m. Sarah. (15) *William*, b. July 5, 1701. (16) *Elizabeth*, b. July 7, 1703. (17) *Abigail*, b. Aug. 8, 1705. (18) *Newman*, b. May 6, 1708; m. Elizabeth Moutfort, Sept. 6, 1730. (19) Dea. THOMAS, + b. May 6, 1710; m. 1st, Martha Clark, dau. of William Clark, an eminent merchant of Boston; 2d, m. on the 24th May, 1750, Sarah Stoddard; he d. Aug. 16, 1785, a. 75; buried at Copp's Hill; she d. March, 1778. (20) *Jerusha*, b. Dec. 28, 1711; m. John Baker, Nov. 21, 1728. (21) *Samuel*, b. June 26, 1714.

IV, 19. CHILDREN OF Dea. THOMAS GREENOUGH: (22) *Sarah*, b. at Boston, Aug. 26, 1735; m. Alexander Edwards. (23) *Martha*, b. Dec. 12, 1736; m. Capt. Stone of old York. (24) THOMAS, jr. + of Boston, b. May 8, 1738, mathematical instrument maker; m. Ann Hobby, Jan. 20, 1761; d. at Westford, Aug. 11, 1775. (25) *William*, b. May 9, 1740; d. young. (26) JOHN, + b. April 4, 1742; grad. Y. C. 1759; m. Mehitable Dillingham of Harwich, Oct. 16, 1766; lived at Wellfleet; d. July, 1781; she d. Aug. 25, 1798, a. 51. (27) *William*, b. Dec. 19, 1743; d. young. (28) *Elizabeth*, m. Eleazer Brooks, May 27, 1777. (29) *Mary*, m. John Savage. (30) *Jerusha*, m. Lepear Crafts. (31) DAVID STODDARD, + b. July 31, 1752; m. widow Ann Doane, May 11, 1784, whose maiden name was Ann Hough; he d. Aug. 26, 1826; she d. July 9, 1849. (32) WILLIAM, + b. June 29, 1756; grad. Y. C. 1774; settled as minister at Newton; m. 1st, Abigail Badger, June 1, 1785; 2d, m. Lydia Haskins, May 22, 1798; d. Nov. 7, 1831 at Newton, a. 75. (33) *Chauncy*, b. March 25, 1760.

V, 24. CHILDREN OF THOMAS GREENOUGH, JR.: (34) *Rachel*, + b. in Boston, 1763; m. Jonas Brooks, son of Joshua Brooks, a farmer of Lincoln, Mass., March 6, 1786; lived at Pepperrell, Mass.; at Augusta, Me., in 1804; and removed to Wiscasset, 1809-10, where he d. Sept. 28, 1850, nearly 90; she d. Sept. 15, 1852, a. 89. (35) *Ann*, + b. Aug. 24, 1765, at Boston; m. 1st, Elisha Bangs of Harwich, Nov. 2, 1786; 2d, John Bright; 3d, John Paine, July 6, 1836; she d. Jan. 23, 1855, a. 89. (36) *Sally*, + b. in Boston, m. William Cordwell, Nov. 26,

1786; d. in Boston, a. 19; buried on Copp's Hill. (37) *Elizabeth*, + b. in Boston, Aug. 17, 1771; m. Capt. WINSLOW LEWIS, Nov. 7, 1793; and d. Jan. 11, 1842, a. 70; buried in South cemetery, Boston.

V, 26. CHILDREN OF JOHN: (38) a daughter, b. at Wellfleet, Oct. 4, 1767; d. same day. (39) *Sarah*, b. Sept. 3, 1768; drowned Nov. 30, 1788. (40) *John*, b. July 18, 1770; d. April 11, 1789. (41) *William*, + b. Jan. 6, 1772; m. 1st, Mary Moore of Boston April 24, 1794; she d. Jan. 10, 1809, a. 32; m. 2d, Mary Harrod of Haverhill, April 15, 1811. (42) *David*, + b. June 24, 1774; lived in Boston; m. Betsey Bender of Marlboro', Oct. 4, 1799; d. July, 1836. (43) *Abigail*, b. Dec. 28, 1776. (44) *Mehitable*, b. April 18, 1779; d. at Boston, May 23, 1781. (45) *Mehitable*, b. at Boston, May 3, 1781; d. at Boston, Aug. 23, 1798.

V, 31. DAVID STODDARD AND ANN GREENOUGH had only one child, viz: (46) *David Stoddard*, + b. March 27, 1787; grad. H. U., 1805; was lieut. col. of the Boston Cadets, counsellor at law; m. Maria Foster Doane, dau. of Elisha Doane of Cohasset, June 14, 1813; he d. Aug. 6, 1830; his widow m. Gen. Wm. H. Sumner (his 2d wife.), Dec. 18, 1836; she d. Nov. 14, 1843.

V, 32. CHILDREN OF REV. WILLIAM GREENOUGH, by his first wife: (47) *Sarah C.* b. at Newton, Aug. 24, 1787; m. Josiah Fuller, Jr., April 27, 1789; d. Dec. 20, 1815. (48) *Abigail*, b. April 24, 1790; m. Robert H. Thayer, June 11, 1816. (49) *William*, + b. Sept. 14, 1792; m. Sarah Gardner, Aug. 23, 1817. (50) *Ann*, b. Sept. 23, 1794; d. March 1, 1816. By his 2d wife Lydia, viz: (51) *Hannah*, b. April 6, 1799. (52) *Martha Stevens*, b. Aug. 22, 1801; m. Joseph H. Thayer Dec. 7, 1819. (53) *Thomas*, b. June 11, 1803; m. Mary J. Caruthers, Sept. 11, 1826, and had seven children. (54) *Fanny*, b. Dec. 17, 1805; d. at Amherst, Dec. 15, 1837. (55) *Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 13, 1807; m. Isaac R. Barbour, Feb. 7, 1838.

VI, 34. CHILDREN OF RACHEL AND JONAS BROOKS: *Jonas G.*, who d. an infant. (56) *Jonas G.*, b. at Pepperell, Aug. 20, 1789; lived in Wiscasset; m. Betsey, dau. of Col. Ezekiel Cutter of that place, Sept. 21, 1817; d. Feb. 18, 1828, in his 39th year. (57) *Ann Homer*, b. at Pepperell, July, 1791; m. Capt. Elisha J. Taylor, Jan. 27, 1853. (58) *Rachel*, b. March 16, 1795, at Pepperell; m. Capt. William Carleton of Wiscasset, Dec. 24, 1818. (59) *John* (formerly merchant of Wiscasset), b. June 27, 1795; m. Charlotte Webster of Bangor, Sept. 25, 1825. (60) *Eliza Lewis*, b. May 18, 1797; m. 1st, Capt. George Wood, and 2d, Dr. Philip E. Theobald of Wiscasset; d. Dec. 20, 1830, a. 33. (61) *Andrew Homer*, followed the sea; d. at Cronstadt. (62) *Mary Allen*, b. Dec. 14, 1802; d. Dec. 22, 1826, in her 26th year. (63) *Emeline H.*, b. at Augusta, April 1, 1804; m. Charles Wilkins, recently of Boston, merchant, Nov. 21, 1823.

VI, 35. CHILDREN OF ELISHA AND ANN BANGS: (64) *Mary*, b. in Boston; m. Daniel Tuttle; d., a. 30; bur. Copp's Hill. (65) *Thomas*, b. in Pepperell; m. 1st, Eleanor Groves; 2d, Elizabeth H. Tucker; d. a. 34; bur. Copp's Hill. (66) *George*, b. in Boston; d. at Savannah, Ga., a. 21.

VI, 36. CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND SALLY CALDWELL: (67) *Sally*, b. in Boston; m. Thomas Weld; d. ——. (68) *Nancy* b. in Boston; d. ——.

VI, 37. CHILDREN OF WINSLOW AND ELIZABETH LEWIS. See Lewis family, No. VII, 53.

VI, 41. CHILDREN OF WILLIAM, son of John: (69) *Thomas Moore*, b. at Boston, March 24, 1795; d. Sept. 10, 1820. (70) *Sarah*, b. July 12, 1796; d. Sept. 8, 1798. (71) *John*, b. Jan., 1798; d. Feb., 1798. (72) *William Charles*, b. July 19, 1799; d. Feb. 3, 1827. (73) *Albert Augustus*, b. March 30, 1802. (74) A daughter, May, 1804; d. same day. (75) *Benjamin Franklin*, b. March 22, 1806; m. Sophia F. Webb, July 7, 1831; no issue. (76) *Edward-Montgomery*, b. Dec. 7, 1808. By 2d wife: (77) *John James*, b. Jan. 19, 1812; m. Mary F. Cushing, Dec. 16, 1835. (78) *Joseph Harrod*, b. Sept. 4, 1814; d. April 2, 1816.

VI, 42. CHILDREN OF DAVID, son of John: (79) *Mehitable*, b. July 21, 1800; d. at Boston, Oct. 7, 1801. (80) *John*, b. Nov. 19, 1801; grad. at H. U., 1824; m. Maria Underwood of London, Eng., Feb. 20, 1832; d. at Paris, France, Nov. 16, 1852; without issue. (81) *Laura Ann*, b. Nov. 6, 1803; d. March 14, 1816. (82) *Horatio*, b. Sept. 6, 1805; grad. at H. U., 1825; m. Louisa Gore; d. at Somerville, Dec. 18, 1852; he was an eminent artist, "a pioneer of American Sculpture," lived most of his life in Italy. (83) *Henry*, b. Oct. 5, 1807; m. Frances Boott, March 18, 1837. (84) *Alfred* and (85) *Louisa*, twins, b. Aug. 22, 1809; he m. Susan P. Parker, April 25, 1839; d. at Boston, June 10, 1861. (86) *Laura* [christened *Amelia*], b. Nov. 16, 1811; m. T. B. Curtis, June 14, 1838. (87) *Ellen*, b. March 28, 1814; m. Charles P. Huntington, June 2, 1847. (88) *Charlotte*, b. Sept. 4, 1818; m. Charles H. Parker of Boston, June 3, 1852. (89) *Richard Saltonstall*, b. April 27, 1819; m. Sarah D. Loring, Oct. 20, 1846.

VI, 46. CHILDREN OF DAVID STODDARD GREENOUGH: (90) *David Stoddard*, b. July 10, 1814; grad. at H. U., 1833; also commanded the Boston Cadets; m. Anna A. Parkman, Oct. 10, 1843. (91) *John*, b. Oct. 19, 1815; d. March 8, 1842. (92) *Anna*, b. Oct. 13, 1817; m. Henry K. Burgwyn, Nov. 29, 1838; had 8 children. (93) *Maria*, b. Jan. 11, 1820; d. Aug. 22, 1820. (94) *James*, b. Oct. 8, 1821; grad. at H. U., 1842. (95) *George*, b. July 17, 1824; d. in infancy. (96) *Maria*, b. Sept. 29, 1828; d. Aug. 13, 1830. (97) *Jane Doane*, b. Dec. 26, 1830; d. March 29, 1847.

VI, 49. CHILDREN OF WILLIAM: (98) *William Whitwell*, +b. June 25, 1818; grad. at H. U., 1837; m. Catharine Scollay, dau. of Charles Curtis, Esq., June 15, 1841, Agent and Treasurer of Boston Gas Co.

VII, 63. CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND EMELINE WILKINS: (99) *Charles B.*, b. 1829; merchant; m. dau. of Shepherd Norris, merchant, Boston, d. Nov. 23, 1856. (100) *Mary*. (101) *Emeline*. (102) *Charlotte*. (103) *Joseph*. (104) *Henry*. (105) *George*.

VII, 90. CHILDREN OF DAVID STODDARD GREENOUGH: (106) *David Stoddard*, b. July 16, 1844. (107) *John*, b. March 25, 1846. (108) *George Russell*, b. June 28, 1849.

VII, 98. CHILDREN OF WILLIAM WHITWELL GREENOUGH: (109) *William C.*, b. at Cambridge, June 29, 1843. (110) *Charles Pelham*, b. at Cambridge, July 29, 1844. (111) *Ann Scollay*, b. in Boston, May 14, 1847; d. at Cambridge, Aug. 21, 1847. (112) *Malcolm Scollay*, b. at Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1848. (113) *Catharine Margaret*, b. in Boston, Jan. 12, 1852. (114) *Edith*, b. at Swampscott, Aug. 2, 1859.

SUDBURY RECORDS.

[Communicated by ANDREW H. WARD, A. M., of West Newton, Mass.]

The town of Sudbury, Mass., was incorporated in 1639. The following records of births, marriages and deaths are from a copy of Middlesex County Records of births, marriages and deaths in that town:

Births

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Joseph & } sons of Solomon Johnson,..... .. born	{ 3,	12,	1639
Nathaniel }	{ 3,	12,	1639
Hannah, daughter of Edmund Goodenow,..... "	25,	6,	1640
Mary, daughter of Thomas Goodenow,..... "	25,	6,	1640
Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Belcher & Elizabeth his wife,..... "	17,	6,	1640
William Ward, son of William & Elizabeth,..... "	22,	11,	1640
Abigail, daughter of Hugh Griffin,..... "	16,	9,	1640
John, son of John How,..... "	24,	6,	1640
Benjamin, son of Edmund Rice,..... "	31,	3,	1640
Hannah, daughter of John & Anne Stone,..... "	6,	4,	1640
Jonathan, son of Nathaniel Treadaway,..... "	11,	9,	1640
John, son of Richard Newton & Anne his wife,.. "	20,	8,	1641
John, son of John & Katherine Toll,..... "	20,	9,	1641
Sarah, daughter of John & Mary Blandford,.... "	27,	11,	1642
Ephraim, son of Henry & Mary Curtis,..... "	31,	1,	1642
Mary, daughter of Robert & Ester Darvill,..... "	10,	3,	1642
Abigail, daughter of Thomas & Jane Goodenow, .. "	11,	1,	1642
Sarah, daughter of Edmund & Anne Goodenow,.. "	17,	1,	1642
Sarah, daughter, of Hugh & Elizabeth Griffin,.... "	20,	9,	1642
Samuel, son of John & Mary How,..... "	20,	8,	1642
Thomas, son of Thomas & Anne King,..... "	4,	10,	1642
Joseph, son of John Parmenter, Jun., & Anne his wife,..... "	12,	1,	1642
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Elizabeth Rutter,.. "	6,	8,	1642
Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Treadaway & (Suffrane) his wife,..... "	1,	6,	1642
John, son of John Woods,..... "	8,	3,	1641
Mary, dau. of William & Mary Brown,..... "	18,	3,	1643
Sarah, dau. of Thomas & Jane Goodenow,..... "	20,	11,	1643
Mary, dau. of Solomon Johnson,..... "	23,	11,	1643
Lydia, dau. of John & Elizabeth Moore,..... "	24,	4,	1643
Mary, dau. of John & Katherine Toll,..... "	8,	10,	1643
Elizabeth, dau. of William & Elizabeth Ward,.... "	14,	2,	1643
Mary, dau. of Thomas & Mary Axdell (Axtell),... "	1,	4,	1644
Martha, dau. of Andrew & Elizabeth Belcher,.... "	26,	5,	1644
Hannah, dau. of John & Dorothie Blanford,..... "	7,	1,	1644
Shemuel, son of Hugh & Elizabeth Griffin,..... "	9,	11,	1644
Elizabeth, dau. of John & Dorothie Haine,..... "	19,	9,	1644
Joseph, son of John & Elizabeth freeman,..... "	29,	1,	1645

Deaths.

Thomas Haine,.....	died	28,	5,	1640
Edward Vines, servaut of Robert Carrill,.....	bur.	1,	1,	1640
Mary, wife of John Blandford,.....	died	4,	10,	1641
Thomas Cakebread,.....	"	4,	11,	1642
Anne, wife of Thomas King,.....	"	24,	10,	1642
Thomas, son of Thomas & Anne King,.....	"	3,	11,	1642
John, son of John & Katherine Toll,.....	"	31,	11,	1642

Births.

Mary, dau. of Richard & Anne Newton,.....	born	22,	4,	1644
Mary, dau. of John & Amy Parmenter,.....	"	10,	4,	1644
John, son of John & Anne Redyate (Rediat),.....	"	19,	2,	1644
Daniel, son of John & Anne Stone,.....	"	31,	6,	1644
Increase, son of William & Elizabeth Ward,.....	"	22,	11,	1644
Thomas, son of William & Mary Brown,.....	"	22,	3,	1645
Joseph, son of Edmund & Anne Goodenow,.....	"	19,	5,	1645
Samuel, son of Thomas & Jane Goodenow,.....	"	28,	12,	1645
Caleb, son of Solomon & Eleoner Johnson,.....	"	1,	12,	1645
Jacob, son of John & Elizabeth Moore,.....	"	28,	2,	1645
John, son of John & Elizabeth Rutter,.....	"	7,	5,	1645
Frances, dau. of John & Mary Wood,.....	"	10,	3,	1645
John, son of John & Dorothe Blandford,.....	"	6,	1,	1646
Sarah, dau. of Robert & Bridget Davies,.....	"	10,	2,	1646
Moses, son of Richard & Anne Newton,.....	"	26,	1,	1646
Elizabeth, dau. of John & Mary Maynard,.....	"	26	May,	1649
John, son of John & Dorathie Haines,.....	"	4	May,	1649
Joseph, son of Joseph & Sarah Grout,.....	"	24	July,	1649
Steven, son of John & Dorothe Blandford,.....	"	3	Dec.	1649
James, son of Daniel & Ester Cheever,.....	"	7	Dec.	1649
Lydia, dau. of Edward & Anne Rice,.....	"	10	Dec.	1649
Elisabeth, dau. of John & Elizabeth Moore,.....	"	10	Jan.	

Deaths.

Thomas Axdell (Axtell),.....	bur.	8,	1,	1646
Margaret, wife of Thomas White,.....	died	17	Nov.	1649

Marriages.

Philemon Whale & Sarah Cakebread,.....	7	Nov.	1649
Josiah Haine & Elizabeth freeman,.....	13	Nov.	1646

Mid. Records do not contain births, marriages or deaths from Sudbury in the years 1650, '51, '52, nor in '53 prior to the 8th of August.

Births.

John, son of John & Elizabeth White,.....	born	8,	6,	1653
Mary, dau. of John and Mary Loker,.....	"	28,	7,	1653
Abigail, dau. Thomas & Abigail Plimpton,.....	"	30,	7,	1653
Hannah, dau. of John & Mary Maynard,.....	"	30,	7,	1653
Peter, son of Peter & Elizabeth Bent,.....	"	15,	8,	1653
Samuel, son of John Redyate (Rediat) and Anne his wife,.....	"	22,	8,	1653
Edmund, son of William Brown & Mary his wife,.....	"	27,	9,	1653
Edmund, son of Edward & Anne Rice,.....	"	9,	10,	1653
Mary, dau. of John & Mary Howe,.....	"	18,	11,	1653

Deaths.

Ursula Goodenow,.....	died	23,	2,	1653
John Loker,	"			1653
Samuel, son of John Rediat,	"	9,	9,	1653
Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Goodenow,.....	"	28,	10,	1653
Grace, dau. of Thomas Rice,.....	"	3,	10,	1653

1. 2. 1654 Hugh Griffin, Clerk.

Marriages.

Matthew Rice & Martha Lamson,.....		7	July,	1654
Henry Kerley & Elizabeth White,.....		2	Nov.	1654
John Moore & Ann Smith,.....		16	Nov.	1654
Peter Noyes & Elizabeth Darvill,.....		30	Nov.	1654

Births.

Samuel, son of Solomon & Hannah Johnson,....	born	6	Mar.	1654
Peter, son of John & Dorothe Haynes,.....	"	7	Aprl.	1654
Robert, son of John & Sarah Smith,.....	"	11	May,	1654
Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Rice,.....	"	30	Jan.	1654
Jonathan, son of Henry & Elizabeth Rice,.....	"	3	July,	1654

Deaths.

John Goodenow, Senr.,.....	died	28	Mar.	1654
Sarah, dau. of Thomas & Jane Goodenow,.....	"	7	April,	1654
Hannah, dau. of Richard & Anne Newton,.....	"	13	April,	1654
Tamazine, wife of Edmund Rice,.....	"	13	June,	1654
Mary, wife of John Woodward,.....	"	8	July,	1654

By me Hugh Griffin.

Births.

Josiah, son of Josiah & Elizabeth Haine,.....	born	27	Aprl.	1655
Tabitha, dau. of John & Anne Stone,.....	"	20	May,	1655
Isaac, son of John & Mary Woodes,.....	"	14	July,	1655
Jane, dau. of Thomas & Abigail Plympton,.....	"	18	Aug.	1655
Elizabeth, dau. of Peter & Elizabeth Noyes,....	"	26	Aug.	1665.
Thomas, son of John & Elizabeth White,.....	"	9	Sept.	1655
Sarah, dau. of Matthew & Martha Rice,.....	"	9	Sept.	1655
Abigail, dau. of John & Sarah Grout,.....	"	14	Oct.	1655
Lydia, dau. of John & Amy Parmenter,.....	"	16	Oct.	1655
Daniel, son of Edward & Anne Rice,.....	"	8	Nov.	1655
Daniel, son of Richard & Anne Newton,.....	"	21	Dec.	1655

Marriages.

Edmund Rice & Mercy Brigham,.....		1	Mar.	1655
Samuel Rice & Elizabeth King,.....		8	Nov.	1655
Thomas King & Bridget Davis,.....		26	Dec.	1655

Deaths.

Elizabeth, wife of John Peirce,.....	died	12	June,	1655
Robert Davis,.....	"	19	July,	1655
Mary, wife of James Pendleton.....	"	7	Nov.	1655

Hugh Griffin, Clerk.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BRADISH=LESLIE.—Jan. 30, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Roxbury, John J. Bradish, Esq., of Boston, to Miss Hattie L. Leslie of East Boston.

CABOT=WHITNEY.—At Jamaica Plain, in the Unitarian Church, on the evening of the 18th November, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, assisted by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, Mr. William Furness Cabot of Brookline, to Miss Caroline Baker, dau. of the late Rev. George Whitney of Jamaica Plain.

FELT=MEACHAM.—At Salem, Nov. 11, by Rev. Charles Smith of Andover, Rev. Joseph Barlow Felt, LL. D., formerly president of the Historic-Genealogical Society, to Mrs. Catharine (Bartlett) Meacham of Salem, widow of Hon. John Meacham and dau. of the late Hon. Bailey Bartlett.

GARDINER=PARMELEE.—At Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 19th, 1862, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Isaac Clark, Major Curtiss Orade Gardiner of Angelica, N. Y., late of 27th Reg't N. Y. V., to Miss Mary Parmelee, eldest dau. of Hon. Ariel S. Thurston of the former place.

KINGSBURY=HAVER.—At Putnam, O., Sept. 11, 1862, by Rev. A. Kingsbury, D. D., Mr. Harlan Page Kingsbury of Cairo, Ill., eldest son of the officiating clergyman to Miss Mary, eldest dau. of S. C. Haver, Esq., of the former place.

MAGOUN=WIGGIN.—At East Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee of Roxbury, Herbert Magoun, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Sarah F., dau. of Noah Wiggin, Esq., of E. B.

SABIN=DANA.—At Brighton, Dec. 31, 1862, by Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, Charles William Sabin (firm of Sabin, Page & Co., of Boston), native of Woodstock, Vt., to Miss Martha Adaline,¹ dau. of the late Charles Dana of Brighton.

¹ Miss Dana is of the seventh generation in lineal descent from Richard Dana, the ancestor of the Dana family in America, who came to this country about 1640, and had his large estate in what is now the centre of the town of Brighton, then and until 1807, a part of the town of Cambridge, and who died here by a fall in his barn, April 2, 1690. His youngest son Daniel had Caleb, who had Caleb, who had Henry (long the Town Clerk of Brighton), who had Charles, father of the bride.

Mr. Sabin, son of Elisha L. Sabin of Woodstock, Vt. (who died at Grand Detour, Ill., August, 1850), is likewise of the seventh generation from Richard Dana. His mother, Elizabeth Swan (Dana), is dau. of Charles Dana of Woodstock, who was son of George Dana and Elizabeth (Park) of Ashburnham. George was son of Caleb, Caleb was son of Daniel, youngest son of the ancestor.

Four families in Brighton, in lineal descent from the ancestor perpetuate his name in the place to which he came more than two hundred years ago.

Mr. Sabin states that his father and grandfather wrote their name as he does, without the *e* final.

WHITMORE—JACKMAN.—At Newburyport, Feb. 1, George H. Whitmore, to Miss Abby L. Jackman.

DEATHS.

BLACKFORD.—Hon. Isaac, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1859, a. 73. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Staats) Blackford, and was b. at Bound Brook, Somerset county, N. J., Nov. 6, 1786. The father, who is supposed to have emigrated from England, was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the two elder died childless. The mother, the eldest daughter of Peter Staats of Bound Brook, was born July 19, 1767, and d. Aug. 18, 1827.

Hon. Isaac Blackford graduated at Princeton College, in 1806, and immediately began the study of the law under George McDonald of Somerville, N. J., but completed his legal course under Gabriel Ford of Morristown, N. J. He emigrated to the Indiana territory in 1812, and settled in Brookville, Franklin county, where he began the practice of the law, but removed after a short time to Vincennes, Knox county. In 1813 he was chosen clerk of the Territorial legislature. On the 14th of September, 1814, he was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit of Indiana territory, but resigned this office in the fall of 1815. After the formation of the state government in 1816, he was elected representative to the legislature from Knox county, and was chosen speaker. Soon after, upon the death of Judge Johnson, he was made judge of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held 35 years. In March, 1855, upon the organization of the U. S. court of claims at Washington city, he was appointed by President Pierce one of the judges, which position he filled at the time of his death. Judge Blackford was thin and erect and of the ordinary height. His complexion was rubicund, his nose large, and his chin prominent. Among his friends he was quite social, enjoying himself with childlike gleefulness; but at times he was very recluse, shutting himself in from society for months. While at Indianapolis, he was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, but never became a church member. As a lawyer, legislator and judge, he was studious, accurate and conscientious. His integrity was of the most marked character. While in most things he was economical almost to parsimoniousness, in the purchase of law books he was extravagant. His reports gave great credit to the state abroad. Chancellor Kent, in his *Commentaries*, characterizes them as "replete with extensive and accurate law learning." "The notes of the learned reporter annexed to the cases," he adds, "are very valuable. Vol. II, p. 176, note.

Judge Blackford married soon after his settlement at Vincennes, but his wife lived only a few years. He never married again. His only child, a son, died about the time he reached his majority; and a half-sister and two nephews, sole surviving relatives, inherit the large fortune which labor, caution and economy enabled him to accumulate. His remains have been removed from Washington where he died to Indianapolis, in the cemetery of which place they rest, without a monument, though an inscription was prepared for one about three years ago.—*Abridged from a Memoir prepared for the Historico-Genealogical Society, by E. Y. Fletcher, Esq.*

CAMPBELL.—William Merritt, M. D., son of Thomas Henderson Campbell, and Martha (Maynard) Campbell, b. at Cambridge, Vt., April 1, 1823; d. at Sumpter, S. C., October 11, 1862. He fitted for college at St. Albans, Vt., with the late Prof. James Meacham, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1843. After his graduation, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Newton H. Ballou, and pursued his studies at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, Vt., and received his diploma from the University of N. Y. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., about two years, and upon the failure of his health he returned to St. Albans. In September, 1848, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. James Walker in mercantile business at Charleston, S. C., which was dissolved in 1856, and he continued business on his own account until the rebellion broke out. He was remarkably successful in his business, and had at the time of his death accumulated a handsome competence. He married in 1850, Mary, only dau. of the Hon. Norman Williams of Woodstock, Vt., who, with five children, survives him. G. F. H.

CHANDLER.—Cyril, d. of pneumonia at the residence of his son John Gardner Chandler at (East) Boston, Nov. 9, 1862, in his 87th yr.; and was buried by the remains of his wife and five children in Strafford, Vt. He was b. in Woodstock, Conn., July 16th, 1776. Son of Capt. Seth Chandler by his wife Eunice Durkee. He was, by trade, a tanner and currier; and settled in Strafford, Vt. He married Abigail Carpenter of Hanover, N. H. After his wife's death in 1849 he resided with his sons in Boston. He was a descendant of William and Annis Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1637, through Deacon John² and Elizabeth (Douglas) Chandler, pioneer settlers in Woodstock, Conn., 1686; Capt. Joseph³ and Susanna (Perrin) Chandler of Pomfret, Conn., and Joseph⁴ and Elizabeth (Sumner) Chandler of Pomfret, who were the parents of Capt. Seth⁵ aforesaid of Woodstock.

Cyril Chandler was an industrious man and a good citizen. In person he was a large, bony, broad shouldered man, of light complexion, light colored hair and eyes, which features are characteristic of the descendants of his grand-mother, Elizabeth Sumner, a descendant of George Sumner of Bush Hill, Milton, Mass.

FULLER.—Rev. Arthur B., killed in the streets of Fredericksburg, Va., serving as a volunteer, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862, a. 40. A memoir of this talented and patriotic clergyman to the middle of the year 1859, will be found in the *Register*, vol. XIII, p. 358. He continued preaching at Watertown until 1861, when he left for the seat of war, as chaplain of the 16th Reg't Mass. Vol. He shared their hardships during the peninsular campaign, "aiding and administering consolation to the wounded and dying, in more than one hard fought battle. He returned to his home last summer with health prostrated by hardship and exposure, but remained only for a brief period. His heart was in the work which he had undertaken, and ere he had recovered his strength he set out to rejoin his regiment. But he was taken sick on the route, and although he kept on to Washington, he was reluctantly compelled to relinquish the idea of active service with

his regiment, and to resign his commission, but not to leave the work entirely. He expected an appointment as chaplain of the convalescent camp at Alexandria, where he could still labor for the soldiers with less exposure to his health."

When on Thursday night, Dec. 11, the army found some trouble in clearing the city of Fredericksburg, he became fired with zeal for his country and seizing a musket entered the ranks of Co. D, 19th Reg't, but fell before the fire of a concealed foe. His funeral ceremonies were held at the First Church (Chauncy st.), Boston, at noon, Wednesday, Dec. 24, when Revs. R. H. Neale, D. D. (Baptist), E. O. Haven, D. D. (Methodist), E. H. Sears and J. Freeman Clarke (Unitarian), paid brief but eloquent tributes to his memory. He was buried at Mount Auburn.

During his absence with the regiment, he was a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*. His last letter to that paper was dated Dec. 9, and was published Saturday afternoon, Dec. 13, 1862.

"Rev. Mr. Fuller," says the *Boston Transcript*, "was a gentleman of ardent temperament, earnest as a preacher, and energetic and untiring in pursuing the paths he marked out for himself, and in supporting any cause to which he gave his heart. He has closed by an act of devoted heroism a life of incessant activity, and numerous friends will be ready, with sad hearts, to pay the tribute due to his virtues as a man and a christian."

HAVEN.—Samuel Foster, Jr., M. D., killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, a. 31. He was the only child of Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, and was b. in Dedham, May 20, 1831. He graduated at H. C., 1852, and after studying medicine at home and in Europe, commenced its practice in Boston in 1857, but removed the next year to Worcester. He volunteered as assistant surgeon of the first regiment of three years volunteers, that left Worcester county (the 15th) and remained with it without furlough or leave of absence till his death. He had then been promoted to surgeon. While in the discharge of his duties and actually engaged in the performance of an operation, he was struck by a shell and killed. "In him the army will mourn the loss of a surgeon of unwonted skill and fidelity, his profession a member certain to attain distinction, and his intimate acquaintances, a pure minded, simple hearted, devoted friend."

He was descended from Richard¹ Haven of Lynn, b. about 1616, and his wife Susannah, dau. of Thomas Newball, through Moses², Moses³, Rev. Jason⁴ (*ante* xrv, 204), Hon. Samuel⁵ and Samuel Foster⁶, above, his father.

JANES.—Horace Partridge, d. at San Francisco, Cal., suddenly Oct. 5, 1862, "falling dead in the streets" as the telegram says, "from a supposed disease of the heart." He was the senior partner in a well known law firm in San Francisco, was b. at St. Albans, Vt., May 16th, 1824, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844, admitted to practice in New York city where he remained a few years, and twelve years since removed to San Francisco, Cal., and at the time of his death had gained a large and lucrative practice.

He was the son of Horace and Eunice Lyman (Partridge) Janes of St. Albans, the father dying suddenly at St. Albans, March 15th, 1834, and the mother still surviving at San Francisco. He was grandson of the Hon. Jonathan Janes, a native of Brimfield, Mass., and Martha (Plympton) Janes of Sturbridge, now Southbridge, Worcester county, Mass., both of whom are deceased and are buried at St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Janes had a wide circle of relatives who will be pained to hear of his death. He leaves a wife and two children. He was a kind hearted and noble minded gentleman and a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. In the prime of manhood and height of his usefulness, he has been suddenly and mysteriously cut down.
G. F. H.

MANSER.—George Barney, D. D., b. at New Haven, Conn., 8th Aug. 1803, d. at Bennington, Vt., Nov. 17, 1862. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1825, received honorary degree of A. M. from Middlebury College in 1835 and D. D. from University of Norwich in 1853. He studied law with the late George B. Shaw at Danville, Vt., was married in 1831 to a dau. of the late Hon. Augustine Clark and removed to Williston, Vt., for the practice of law, was register or probate in the Chittenden district for two years and removed to Montpelier in 1834. From 1833 to 1835 inclusive he was secretary to the governor and council and from 1836 to 1840 secretary of civil and military affairs. He subsequently studied theology, was influential in the establishment of Christ Church, Montpelier, of which he was appointed rector, Dec. 29, 1842 and so continued until 1849. For the last 12 years he has been rector of St. Peter's Church, Bennington, and for the last 15 years secretary of the diocesan convention of Vermont. Since 1847, he has been a clerical delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of the board of missions. At the time of his death, he was chaplain of the grand lodge of Vermont, a trustee of Norwich University and also of the Vermont Episcopal Institute. By his death the Episcopal Church loses a faithful pastor, his family an affectionate husband and father, and community a diligent and public spirited benefactor.
G. F. H.

OLIVER.—Mrs. Francis B., d. at Boston, Jan. 27, a. 67. She was the widow of the late Benjamin Lynde Oliver, Esq.

PHILLIPS.—Samuel Dunn, at St. Helena Island, S. C., Friday, Dec. 5, a. 24. He was a son of the late Thomas W. Phillips, Esq., whose obituary and ancestry are given in the *Register*, xiv, 88. He was b. Dec. 13, 1838, and graduated at H. C., 1861. At the time of his death, he was Superintendent of Plantations at St. Helena. Gen. Saxton, the military governor of that district, in an order soon after his death characterizes him as "a brave, true-hearted man and devoted to the work in which he was engaged." "The people under his charge," he adds, "had in him a true friend, and we a valued companion, who did honor to our cause. His was the offering of a noble life upon the altar of freedom."

He was a descendant of the 8th generation, from the poetess, Anne Bradstreet. See *Register*, viii, 315.

RAYMOND.—Asa, d. at Shutesbury, Mass., Jan. 5th, a. 97. He was the son of William, of Holden, Mass. (b. 1744, d. 1781), and Mercy (Davis) Raymond; and was born in Holden, m. Huldah Rice, April 17, 1787, and removed to Shutesbury in 1800, where he resided until his death. For an account of the celebration of the "diamond wedding" of himself and wife (April 17, 1862), see *Register*, xvi, p. 298. He leaves sons Edward A., b. Jan. 6th, 1792, Zebina L., 1804, and Emmons, Sept. 1806.

SAYLES.—Lt. Col. Welcome B., of the 7th Reg't R. I. Volunteers, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He first became prominent as a politician in 1842, having been chosen, May 3, of that year, speaker of the House of Representatives under the so-called People's Constitution of Rhode Island. He was appointed by President Polk, postmaster of Providence, and held that office eight years. For several years he was chief editor of the *Providence Post*, of which paper, he was one of the founders, and displayed much ability in conducting it. He was a man of more than usual energy and executive ability, and has long been a conspicuous leader of the democratic party of his state.

TEBBETS.—Rev. Theodore, at New York city, Thursday morning, Jan. 29, a. 31. He was the eldest child of Hon. Noah Tebbets, and was b. at Parsonsfield, Me., April 1, 1831, being descended from Henry¹ Tebbets, an early settler of Dover, N. H., as follows: Jeremy,² Henry,³ Edward,⁴ Henry,⁵ James,⁶ Hon. Noah,⁷ Rev. Theodore⁸ (*ante*, viii, 131). Hon. Noah Tebbets, his father, a man of talents and probity, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1822, practiced law at Parsonsfield, Me., and afterwards at Rochester, N. H.; was appointed judge of Court Common Pleas, 1843, and d. at Rochester, Sept. 9, 1844, a. 42. (See *N. H. Reg.* for 1845, p. 142). Rev. Theodore Tebbets prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., entered Harvard College in 1848, in the sophomore class, and graduated 1851. After graduating, he became a teacher at Exeter Academy, then studied theology at the Cambridge *Divinity School*, graduating in 1855; was ordained at Lowell, Sept. 19 of that year, but owing to ill health, resigned May, 1856. Having recovered in a measure his health, he was installed over the First Church in Medford, April 15, 1857, but returning ill health obliged him to resign his pastoral office Aug. 1, 1860. During a great part of both pastorates, he was prevented by sickness from preaching. His last sermon was preached in July, 1859. He m. Ellen, dau. of John Sever, Esq., of Kingston, Mass., who survives with one child. He was buried at Medford, Jan. 31, and on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, Rev. Mr. Towne, his successor, preached to the church over which he had been settled, an eloquent sermon upon his life, in which his character was ably portrayed. Charles F. Dunbar, Esq., a classmate at Harvard, thus closes an obituary notice in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*: "His vigorous powers of mind and the resolute character which sustained him amid so many difficulties, were recognized early by his associates. His reading was extensive, his memory unailing, his mind active and acute, and his determination to conquer every

difficulty by industry and energy was unfailling. In his relation as a pastor, and in his walk in life he displayed qualities which endeared him to those who surrounded him, and he left behind him many close friends, who will long cherish his memory and remember his example of Christian fortitude and cheerfulness as he saw his plans for life defeated and a career of rich promise cut off by the gradual but inevitable progress of disease."

THOMPSON.—Andrew, b. in Salem, N. Y., October 22d, 1786, and d. Nov. 10, 1862, in Keeseville, N. Y., a. 77 years. In early life he studied and practiced law in Salem, N. Y., and in February, 1821, was also admitted to practice in Burlington, Vt. His first experience in banking was as a teller in the bank at Waterford, N. Y., afterwards in Albany and in Troy, from which place he removed to Burlington, and was for several years cashier of the Bank of Burlington. He was cashier of the Bank of Keeseville, N. Y., from 1832 to 1860, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Samuel Ames, Esq. He was noted for a vigorous intellect and an extensive acquaintance with geology and general literature, and was justly regarded as a Christian gentleman, and a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Ames, Esq., and Catharine, wife of Dr. Talmadge, all of Keeseville, N. Y.

G. F. H.

THORBURN.—Grant, at New Haven, Ct., Jan. 22, a. 90. His birth, ancestry, and some of the incidents of his life will be found in a note by Rev. Elias Nason, appended to a letter from Thorburn, dated February, 1862, published in the *Register* for April, 1862, p. 173.

WHITMORE.—James C., at Bath, Me., Jan. 7. A brief pedigree will be found in the *Register*, vol. x, p. 295, where we recorded the death of his son.

WHITTEMORE.—Gershom, at Winter Hill, North Somerville, Jan. 27, a. 67.

WILLARD.—Maj. Sidney, killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862, a. 31. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831, and was a son of Joseph Willard, of whom and himself some account is given in this number, pp. 165 and 166. He was a descendant of Maj. Simon¹ Willard of Groton, through Rev. Samuel,² vice-president of Harvard Colloge, John,³ Rev. Samuel,⁴ Rev. Joseph,⁵ president of H. C., and Joseph,⁶ his father. He graduated at H. C., 1852, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. "He was respected and beloved for an unblemished character, strengthened by manly and daring virtues." He was buried at Mt. Auburn, Saturday, Dec. 20, the funeral ceremonies being performed at the West Church, Boston. A sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, which has since been published. He m. Aug. 21, 1862, Sarah Ripley, dau. of Augustus Henry Fiske, Esq., of Boston, and left with his regiment (the 35th Mass.), the next day for the seat of war.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.¹

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Historiographer.]

BRECK.—Hon. Samuel, Philadelphia, Sept. 1, a. 91. He was a descendant in the 5th generation from Edward Breck, of Dorchester, Mass., who came, as it is supposed, from Ashton, Eng., probably with Rev. Richard Mather in 1635. Edward Breck was for several years a selectman in Dorchester. He built a grist mill on Smelt Brook in that town, which stood within a few feet of the tide mill, now known as "Tileston's mill." He died in Nov. 1662, leaving children, one of whom was Capt. John² Breck, b. in 1651, a tanner by trade, and often a selectman of the town, who had wife Susannah, and 9 children, among them, Rev. Robert³ Breck, minister of Marlborough, Mass., who d. Jan. 6, 1782, and John,³ b. Dec. 22, 1680, who m. Ann Pattenhall, Nov. 11, 1703, and settled in Boston. The latter, was a cooper, and merchant—lived near the Old North Church in Boston—d. in 1713, leaving a son John,⁴ who was an extensive merchant. John⁴ had his warehouse near Clarke's wharf, at the north end of Boston, and his residence in Ship street. He d. in 1761, leaving an estate valued at £2767: 6: 8; a wealthy man for that day. By his wife Margaret he had children, one of whom, Samuel,⁵—the father of the subject of this notice—was b. April 11, 1747. He m. Hannah, only daughter of Benjamin Andrews of Boston. Samuel⁵ was an eminent merchant in B., also, maritime agent of Louis XVI, king of France. He represented the town in the state legislature for 7 consecutive years—when only seven members were sent—namely from 1782 to 1788, both inclusive, and was deputed in 1787, by the legislature, as a delegate from Massachusetts to the national convention of Annapolis but which was superseded by the convention of that year at Philadelphia. Samuel,⁶ the subject of this notice, was b. in Boston, July 17, 1771. Probably through the influence of his father with the King of France, the son was received into the royal and military college of Loreze, in the province of Languedoc, where he spent more than 4 years. Leaving the college in 1787, he arrived at Paris. Thomas Jefferson, the plenipotentiary at the court, being at the time on a tour in Italy, his secretary, Mr. Short, a Virginian, received Mr. Breck in the minister's name, and made him acquainted with Hector St. John, author of *Letters from an American Farmer*. The latter gentleman introduced the young man into the highest circles of Paris, and to the literati there. (See Mr. Breck's account of his visit, in Dr. Darlington's *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall*, page 44.)

The family removed to Philadelphia in 1792, when Samuel was

¹ These notices are abstracts only of the memoirs read by the historiographer at the meetings of the society.

about 21 yrs. of age, and here a great portion of his lengthened life was spent. He was elected for many years to the state legislature of Pennsylvania, the city municipal government of Philadelphia, and was a representative to congress from 1823 to 1825 inclusive. He was a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind; an earnest, active member of the Hist. Society of Pennsylvania, one of their councillors and vice-presidents; was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1850 and an honorary vice-president of the same society, for Pennsylvania, in January 1856, which office he held to his death.

Of his published contributions the following have fallen under our observation. "An historical anecdote of Mr. John Harris, Sen., who was the first person of European origin that settled on the spot where now stands the town [now city] of Harrisburg, the seat of government of Pennsylvania." This is contained in the *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. II, part I, p. 205.

In 1843, he published an *Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money*, pp. 40. In this brief history, he endeavored to trace the origin, rapid increase, and downfall of this money, incidentally showing its powerful, if not, indispensable agency in gaining our independence.

On the 21st of Dec. 1844, he delivered a discourse before the society of the Sons of New England of the city and county of Philadelphia, on the history of the early settlements of their country, 8vo. pp. 44.

Nov. 1, 1845, he gave an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Philadelphia Athenæum building, which was also published.

In Feb. 1850, he delivered a lecture before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the Rev. George Whitefield, which was published in the collections of the society, p. 392.

Mr. Breck retained to the end an interest in public affairs, and among the latest of his acts, even when on his death bed, was to send and purchase a file of newspapers, to inform himself in regard to the progress of events. During the whole of his protracted life he maintained a character unimpaired, and was universally respected and esteemed.

DUNNING.—Capt. John Frederic, of Boston, was killed at the battle of Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, in the 30th yr. of his age. His ancestor, Andrew Dunning, came from Ashburnham, in Devonshire, Eng., to Brunswick, Me., in the year 1717, and resided there till his death in 1735. Soon after his decease, his house was burned and his widow perished in the flames. He left 5 children, viz: David², James², William², Andrew² and Robert². The two elder sons settled in Brunswick, James² occupying the homestead. The third son, William², removed to York. In 1742, as Andrew² and Robert² were crossing the river between Brunswick and Topsham, they were shot by the Indians. One of them fell into the river, and the other received a ball in the arm, which entirely disabled it. The wounded man succeeded in rowing the boat to the shore and escaped from the Indians, but d. the next morning in consequence of his wound. The two brothers were buried in the grave yard at Fort George, Brunswick. David² Dunning, in the time of Gov. Shirley,

received the command of a company of soldiers, and scoured the wilderness up and down the Androscoggin, in pursuit of the Indians. He d. at the age of 94 yrs., leaving 6 children, 2 sons and 4 daus. The oldest son, Andrew³ Dunning, m. a dau. of Rev. Robert Dunlap, the first settled minister in Brunswick. He d. in the year 1800, a. 64 yrs. John³ Dunning, the second son of David², and brother of Andrew³, was b. Sept. 19, 1738; m. Lois Hinkley, and d. in Feb. 1831, a. 93. His wife d. Oct. 21, 1811, a. 58 yrs. John Andrew⁴ Dunning, son of John³, and Lois (Hinkley) Dunning, and the father of the subject of this notice, was b. May 19, 1790; m. Hannah Stanwood Owen, dau. of Philip Owen. She d. Oct. 2, 1841. He commanded the Brunswick Light Infantry, and was present with his company at the reception of Gen. La Fayette in Portland, in 1824. He was afterward promoted to the office of colonel in the second regiment. Col. Dunning had 5 children, viz: Rachel Coburn⁵, Charles Lincoln⁵, Francis Edward⁵, John Frederic⁵, Philip Owen⁵.

John Frederic⁵, was b. in Brunswick, Me., Aug. 1, 1832. His family removed to Williamsburg, Piscataquis co., Me., which place he left May 3d, 1853, and directed his steps to Boston. We soon find him engaged here as a master carpenter on Harrison avenue, and afterward in Tremont street. He m. Maria Merrill (a native of Barnard, Me.), dau. of Adams H. and Persis H. Merrill of Williamsburg, Jan. 1, 1861. He left Boston, April 17, 1861, for the seat of war, being a lieutenant in Co. K. of the 6th Mass. Regiment. He served out his time, and returned to Boston, Aug. 1st. Commenced immediately to recruit his company called the Everett Guards, Co. D, 22d Reg't Mass. Volunteers, of which company he was chosen captain. He started again for the seat of war, Oct. 8, 1861, and fell in battle, June 27, at Gaines's Mills, pierced with two balls, one through the head, and the other through the breast. He was a kind and affectionate young man, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a resident member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society, having joined the society in 1858, and was the first of its members, so far as we have learned, who has fallen in battle, in the patriotic attempt to put down the southern rebellion.

GLOVER.—Lloyd, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, a. 36. He was a descendant of Henry Glover, of New Haven, Conn., who "came probably," says Mr. Savage, "in the Elizabeth, from Ipswich, 1634, a. 24;" "was a proprietor in 1685, d. in 1689. His grandson John³, by his wife, Bethiah (Bickley) had an only child, Benjamin⁴, father of Christopher⁵. The latter was b. in Newton, Dec. 9, 1750, and lived in Danbury, Conn. He was twice m. and his wives were sisters, Sarah and Jedidah Benedict, daus. of Wm. Benedict, of Danbury. He moved to New York state, thence to Williamstown, Mass., where he d. May 18, 1815, a. 64. He had 17 children, one of whom was Daniel⁶, b. in Danbury, in 1790, who resides in Homer, N. Y.; the father of Lloyd⁷. Lloyd⁷ Glover was b. in De Ruyter, Madison co., July 26, 1826; son of Daniel and Rhoda (Gage) Glover. He received his education at the academy in Homer, N. Y., his father having removed to the town of Homer the year following the birth of Lloyd. Daniel

Glover for several years pursued the occupation of an amateur agriculturist; his sons devoting their time to study. Lloyd, the youngest, was christened De Lloyd Gage Glover, but after he became an engraver, the similarity of the initials with those of an elder brother, De Lloy, who was also an engraver, induced him to obtain, while yet a minor, his father's consent to change his name to Lloyd. About two years ago, De Lloy finished a steel engraving of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, 24 inches by 32 in size, on which he had labored for three years. Lloyd Glover, Francis B. Carpenter, a portrait painter, and Elliot Reed, an engraver, were kindred spirits, and the intimacy that existed between the trio was remarkable. The academic course of Lloyd extended through several years, and he left the institution at Homer, with the highest written encomiums of Prof. Woolworth, who has ever delighted to mention his pupil with honor. Like his father, Lloyd possessed remarkable physical strength and courage, which was often manifested in youthful sports and pranks oft times of a hazardous character, such as scaling acclivities, exploring ravines, swimming streams, &c. He exhibited at an early age much natural taste for engraving, and at 18, came to Boston for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in that art. He attained great skill in his vocation, and was eventually considered one of the best and most rapid engravers in his department in the country. Mr. Glover's love of nature, and especially of his native valley, was unbounded. He was never weary of talking, of the charms of hill and wood, stream and meadow, that abound there. He was a poet of considerable ability, and repeatedly delivered poems before different societies in Boston, Maine and in New York state. In his 20th year, while an apprentice at Boston, Lloyd was brought prominently into notice in the vicinity of Homer, on the occasion of the Academical Jubilee in that place, July 8th, 1846, for which occasion he wrote a poem, which was produced in a single night, the fact of the failure of the expected poet being made known to Lloyd only the evening previous to the celebration. The poem is thus eulogized by another: "For elevation of style, nervous energy, strong imagination without the too common fault of excessive and far fetched metaphor, together with an easy, natural and unlabored pathos, it may challenge comparison with any effort of a similar character." This poem, with a brief biography of Mr. Glover, has been given to the world in Goodwin's *Pioneer History of Cortland County*, pp. 419-428, to which work we would refer the reader. At his after residence at Lynn Beach, by the "ocean and its sounding shore"—the beauties of which he so well described—his poetical taste greatly developed, and there his best pieces were composed. Mr. Glover had quite a taste for heraldry. He became a resident member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1853. He m. Vaillette Imogen Hitchcock, dau. of Benjamin Hitchcock, of Strong, Me., in Aug. 1849. She d. in Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1859, leaving two children, Frank and Florence.

Mr. G. pursued his profession of engraver in Boston until about 1858, when he removed to Philadelphia on account of his wife's health. In the spring of 1860, he removed to New York city and

became a director in and traveling agent for the National Bank Note Company of New York, then just established. He was instantly killed at the Summit at Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, Aug. 2, while hunting with a friend, W. N. Brainard, commission merchant of Chicago, by the accidental discharge of his gun. At the time of the accident, he was about getting into a boat. Before doing so he reached his gun over into the boat, with the muzzle towards him. The lock caught upon the gunwale, discharging the piece, and sending the contents into his heart. He expired with a smile upon his face. He was a gentleman of the finest sensibilities, who by the warmth of his affection, his honesty of purpose and christian bearing, won the affection and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

NEWTON.—Hon. Edward Augustus, Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 18, a. 77. He was a descendant of Thomas Newton, who came to this country, it is supposed, about the year 1688, as Judge Sewall, in his journal, under date of June 8, of that year says: "In comes Mr. West, and hath one Mr. Newton a new comer sworn an Attorney." He was subsequently Attorney General. The following obituary notice of him is from the *Boston News Letter*: "Boston.—On Thursday the 21st June 1721, was interred here, *Thomas Newton Esq.*, His Majesty's Attorney General for this Province, and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs. He had been Judge of the Admiralty, Justice of the Peace, and for many years one of the chief Lawyers of the place. He was a gentleman, born in England, 10th June, 1660, being Whitsunday, and died on the Lord's Day the 18th passed, being also Whitsunday, in the 61st year of his age. He was educated there, and entirely beloved both there and here by all that knew him. One who carried himself very handsomely to all, and just, in every station and Post which he sustained, being affable and courteous, of a circumspect walk and deportment and inoffensive conversation, of strict devotion towards God. Exemplary for family government as well as humanity towards all his fellow creatures, a lover of all good men, therefore the more lamented at his death. The funeral was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, with other principal gentlemen, merchants and others." He was one of the original founders of King's Chapel, Boston; was a member of its vestry in 1698-9, and warden in 1704 and afterwards. A mural monument was erected to his memory, in that church, by his great-grand son, Edward Augustus, the subject of this notice. The library of Thomas Newton was advertised for sale soon after his death and is said to have been the greatest and best collection of law books which had ever been offered for sale in the country. (*Washburn's Judicial History of Massachusetts*, page 206.) He was employed on the part of the government at the time of the prosecution or investigation of persons charged with witchcraft.

Hibbert Newton, son of Thomas, was appointed collector of the customs in Nova Scotia, in 1711, and held his office at Annapolis in the Bay of Fundy, where he d. The wife of Hibbert Newton was a dau. of John Adams, at one time lieutenant governor of that province, but who subsequently returned to Boston, where he d. Hon.

John Adams, was a brother of the celebrated Matthew Adams, the friend and patron of Dr. Franklin. In those days there was little or no traffic in the winter season by sea, with Nova Scotia, owing to obstructions from ice in the Bay of Fundy. That season was always spent by Hibbert Newton in Boston, his native place, and there his son, Henry, the father of Edward Augustus, was born in 1782. At the death of Hibbert Newton in 1751, his son Henry succeeded to his appointment as collector of the customs in Nova Scotia, and as at that time Halifax had become the capital of the province, he resided there until his decease, in 1802. Thus, the father and son held possession of the same office, successively, for 90 years.

Edward Augustus, the subject of this notice, was b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 1, 1785. The maiden name of his mother, was Ann Stuart, dau. of Gilbert Stuart, a Scotchman, who came to this country in 1746, and settled first at Narrangansett, afterwards at Newport, R. I., where he m. At or about the conclusion of the war of the revolution they removed to Nova Scotia. Gilbert Stuart was father of the celebrated Gilbert Stuart, the painter. The mother of Edward Augustus, in 1803, the next year after the death of her husband, opened a school for young ladies at Medford, Mass., and afterwards in Boston. She d. in 1822. Edward Augustus came to Boston late in the year 1803, and obtained a situation in the mercantile house of Stephen Higginson and Company, on Foster's wharf. Early in 1805, he was sent by the company to India to transact business for them. He continued to be engaged, exclusively, in the India trade till 1826, when, having acquired a competency, he retired from business and resided permanently in Pittsfield. In 1815, he m. Miss Sarah Tileston Williams, dau. of John Chandler Williams, of Pittsfield. She d. at Rouen, in France, in Oct. 1836. In 1838, he m. Miss Susan Cleveland Tyng, dau. of Dudley Atkins Tyng, at Newburyport. In 1842 and 1844, Mr. N. was a member of the governor's council in Massachusetts, with Gov'rs Davis and Briggs. He was for a long time president of the Agricultural Bank in Pittsfield, and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church. His funeral was largely attended at the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Aug. 22. Rev. Dr. Todd pronounced a fitting eulogy of the deceased, and Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Baptist Church offered a prayer. The burial services in the cemetery were conducted by Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Lanesborough.

PORTER.—Hon. James Madison, Easton, Pa., Nov. 11, 1862, a. 69. He was b. Jan. 6, 1793, at his father's residence named Selma, near Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa. He was the youngest child of Gen. Andrew Porter, who was colonel of the Fourth or Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery at the close of the Revolutionary war, having served throughout the whole of that struggle. Gen. Porter was b. in Worcester township, then Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Sept. 24, 1743, and d. at Harrisburg, Nov. 16, 1813, being then surveyor general of the state.

The mother of James Madison Porter was Elizabeth Parker, before her intermarriage, and was b. in Upper Providence township,

then Philadelphia, now Montgomery county. She d. in Norriton Township, at the family mansion, May 18, 1821. Robert, eldest brother of James M. Porter, b. Jan. 10, 1768, was president judge of the 3d judicial district of Pennsylvania from 1809 to 1831, and d. June 28, 1842. David Rittenhouse Porter, fifth son of Gen. Andrew Porter, b. in 1788, was elected governor of Pennsylvania, in 1838, and was re-elected in 1841. George Bryan Porter, the sixth son, b. Feb. 9, 1791, studied law and practised his profession at Lancaster, Pa., until 1830, when he was appointed marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently, in Feb. 1832, appointed by Gen. Jackson, governor of Michigan, succeeding Gen. Cass, which office he held until the time of his decease which took place in July, 1834.

James Madison Porter, was the seventh son. He has filled the offices of president judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania; was secretary of war under President Tyler, and president judge of the 22d judicial district of Pennsylvania. He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1859. The family were originally from Lincolnshire, England. A part of the family emigrated to the north of Ireland in the reign of James I, and settled near the Isle of Burt, in the county of Donegal.

Robert Porter, the father of Andrew, was b. in the yr. 1698, at the Isle of Burt. He came to this country and landed at Londonderry, N. H., about the year 1719. He, however, proceeded to Pennsylvania, and settled where his son Andrew was born, and lived there until the time of his death, on the 14th of July 1770. His name will be found as the first elder, signed to the protest against the doings of the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia in 1741, in relation to Messrs. Tennent and Whitefield.

PRATT.—Rev. Stillman, Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 1, a. 58; a descendant in the sixth generation from John¹ Pratt of Dorchester, through John² of Medfield, John³ of South Reading, Samuel⁴ of Reading, Lieut. Ephraim⁵ of North Reading, Dea. Benjamin⁶ of Reading. His grandfather, Ephraim⁵, d. in the war of the Revolution, and was buried on the shore of Lake George. His father, b. in 1758, served also in the war of the Revolution, and d. June 17, 1842, a. 84. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Smith, b. in Rowley in 1765, d. Dec. 4, 1853, a. 88. He was b. in Reading, April 24, 1804; pursued his studies preparatory for college under John Adams, Esq., at Phillips Academy, Andover; grad. at Amherst College in 1831, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1834; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Orleans, Cape Cod, April 22, 1835, where he remained four years; organized a church in South Adams, Mass., and remained with them nine years; organized the Congregational Church at Melrose, where he continued three years. In 1851, he was installed over the Congregational Church in Carver, Mass., and was their pastor three years. He became a resident member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in April 1862. He was publisher of the *Mother's Assistant and Young Ladies Friend*, two years, and of the *Middleboro' Gazette*, seven years. While

publishing the *Gazette*, he generally supplied pulpits in the vicinity on the sabbath.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Society have published of his productions; *The Two Samuels*, *The Glory and Downfall of Edom*, *The Traitor*, *The Wrecked Sailor Boy*, and two editions of *Bible Questions*, for young children. He has also written and published, *Life of Fremont*, a *Biographical Catalogue of the Class graduating at Amherst College, in 1831* (his own class), and a thin pamphlet, entitled *The Pratt Memorial*.

Mr. Pratt m. 1st, Eleanor M. Dickinson of Amherst, May 7, 1835; 2d, Mary Richardson of Stoneham, March 22, 1841, who d. Aug. 6, 1848; 3d, Hannah Brigham of Grafton, Aug. 21, 1849. By his 3 wives he had 13 children. His oldest son, Stillman Baxter Pratt (b. in 1836), established the first newspaper in the town of Marlboro', Mass. His second son, Ransom Dickinson Pratt, b. in 1838, member of the junior class of Amherst College, served in the medical staff of Dr. Otis, surgeon of the 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Burnside expedition, and was in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern.

WARE.—Ephraim Groves, Boston, Nov. 8, 1862, a. 71. He was a descendant of Robert Ware, who settled in that part of Dedham, Mass., now called Wrentham—was one of the original proprietors of lands in Dedham—d. in 1699. See *Reg.*, vol. vi, p. 145.

Robert and Elizabeth Ware, of a later generation, were the great-grandparents of Ephraim Groves Ware. They had a son, Timothy, b. Dec. 23, 1716, who m. in 1742, Mary Healy, (b. Nov. 30, 1721), dau. of Paul and Hannah Healy. Their son, Elias, m. Deborah Groves, dau. of Ephraim Groves, Jan. 25, 1781. Their son, Ephraim Groves Ware, was b. in Wrentham, Aug. 25, 1791. He came to Boston about the year 1806, was clerk with Mr. Couant, afterward engaged in business under the firm of Gulliver & Ware, continued about a twelve month, then formed a connection with his brother James, under the firm of J. & E. G. Ware. Their business transactions were carried on during the war of 1812. Meeting with reverses, as did thousands of their fellow citizens at that trying period, he relinquished business. On the 13th of May 1816, he m. Sarah Coverly, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Winslow) Coverly. They had children: Samuel Coverly, Ephraim Groves, John Winslow, and Sarah Jane, who with their mother survive.

In Oct. 1825, he went to New York city, and engaged in the shoe business, left in June 1829, and in the latter part of the same year went to New Orleans, expecting to go into business with his brother Milton Ware. On reaching New Orleans, he learned, to his great disappointment, that his brother had been dead about a month. He remained in that neighborhood about six months, and then returned home—went to New Orleans again in the latter part of the year 1830, returned in the month of June following, and in Dec. 1831, removed to West Wrentham, where he remained till the year 1845, when he came again to Boston. In 1850, he took up his abode in Wrentham Centre, tarried one year and a half, and then returned to Boston, where he resided till his decease.

Mr. Ware was a member of the Common Council, in Boston, in 1825, and of the board of School Committee in 1855. He was an energetic member of the Boston Hussars, a famous corps that has been extinct about a third of a century.

He took a deep interest in the welfare of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society, of which society he became a member in 1855, and was a very constant and punctual attendant at the monthly meetings. We miss his tall and venerable form—his pleasant countenance and his words of cheer. He has gone to join the numerous company of those who, having labored in faith, in hope, in love on earth, have now entered into their rest.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

President.—WINSLOW LEWIS, A. M., M. D., of Boston.¹

Vice-Presidents.—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. John Appleton of Bangor; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark of Poultney; Rhode Island, John Barstow of Providence; Connecticut, Rev. F. W. Chapman, A. M., of Ellington.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., of Newark; Pennsylvania, Hon. William Darlington, M. D., LL. D., of West Chester; Maryland, S. F. Streeter, A. M., of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnelsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago; Wisconsin, Cyrus Woodman, A. M., of Mineral Point; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A. M., of Roxbury.¹

Recording Secretary.—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A. M., of Boston.¹

Treasurer.—William B. Towne of Brookline.¹

Historiographer.—William B. Trask of Dorchester.¹

Librarian.—John H. Sheppard, A. M., of Boston.¹

Directors.—Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston; John Ward Dean of Boston; Hon. George W. Messenger of Boston; John Barstow of Providence, R. I.

Publishing Committee.—William B. Trask of Dorchester;¹ Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M., of Lexington; Rev. Elias Nason, A. M., of Exeter, N. H.; John Ward Dean of Boston (Editor); William H. Whitmore of Boston.

Committee on Lectures and Essays.—William Reed Deane of Brookline;¹ Rev. W. F. Holland, A. M., of Cambridge; Rev. Washington Gilbert, A. M., of West Newton; Thomas Cushing, A. M., of Boston; J. Gardner White, A. M., of Boston.

¹ These with the past presidents, Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D. of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A. M., of Roxbury, Samuel G. Drake, A. M., of Boston, and Col. A. D. Hodges of Roxbury, are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. The treasurer is *ex-officio* a member of the Finance, and the librarian of the Library Committee.

Committee on Finance.—Frederic Kidder of Boston;¹ Hon. George W. Messinger of Boston; J. Tisdale Bradlee of Boston; John M. Bradbury of Boston.

Committee on the Library.—Jeremiah Colburn of Boston;¹ Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston; Richard Briggs of Brookline; William S. Appleton, A. B., of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond Fund.—Col. Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder of Boston; Thomas Waterman of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund.—William B. Towne of Brookline; Col. Almon D. Hodges of Roxbury; J. Tisdale Bradlee of Boston.

MONTHLY MEETINGS, 1863.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The annual meeting was held at the society's rooms, 13 Bromfield street, this afternoon, the president, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

The librarian reported that the whole number of donations during the past year are as follows: Bound books, 380; number of pamphlets, to wit, sermons, periodicals, speeches, catalogues, &c., 1098; number of newspapers containing valuable matter, 20; number of original MSS., 36.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that since the December meeting he had received letters from the following gentlemen accepting membership: Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Mass.; Charles Sumner Fellows, Esq., of Bangor, Me.; James Parker, Esq., of Springfield, Mass., as resident members. From Henry Maine, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., as corresponding member, and as honorary member, in place of Hon. John Tyler, deceased, from Sir Bernard Burke, LL. D., of Dublin, Ireland, Ulster King of Arms.

Wm. B. Trask, Esq., the historiographer read a memoir, carefully prepared, of Pishey Thompson, Esq., late of Stoke Newington, England, author of the history of Boston, Eng., and at one time a resident of Washington, D. C., a corresponding member of the society. Also a memoir of Ephraim G. Ware, Esq., of this city, lately deceased, a resident member.

Wm. B. Towne, Esq., treasurer, reported the society entirely free from debt and a small balance remaining on hand, both of the current receipts of the society and of the income of the Barstow Fund, which last is devoted to the binding of books. The treasurer also reported that a life member makes the offer of a donation of \$1,000, provided a similar sum be raised during the coming year from life memberships, or by the donation of any one or more members of the society.²

¹ These with the past presidents, Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A. M., of Roxbury, Samuel G. Drake, A. M., of Boston, and Col. A. D. Hodges of Roxbury, are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors.

² 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.

Col. Almon D. Hodges, chairman of the trustees of the Bond Fund¹ made the annual report. A letter was read from John W. Dean, resigning his position as one of the trustees of that fund.

W. R. Deane, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Essays and Papers, reported that nineteen papers and addresses had been read before the society during the past year, and that eight of them had been printed, either separately or in periodicals.²

The nominating committee reported a list of officers for the ensuing year, which was elected by ballot. This list is the same as that published above, with the exception of the Publishing Committee chosen by the directors in October, and the trustees who hold for life. Thomas Waterman, Esq., was chosen trustee of the Bond Fund in the place of Mr. Dean resigned.

The president delivered the annual address, which was listened to with attention. Among other suggestions was the procuring of busts of persons of note, and enlarging the biographical department of the library. A portion of his address was also given to a consideration of providing a building especially for the use of the society. He thought the labors of the society entitled it to the gift of such a building. A vote of thanks was passed to the president for his excellent address.

¹ 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 (ante, xiii, 274; xiv, 1-3; and cover Oct. 1859.) The money received from 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, Bigelow, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Bright, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge (Wigglesworth), Cutler, Cutting, Dix, Easterbrook, Eddy, Kyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goddard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hoar, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixter, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbot, Jewett, Spooner, Tillinghast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns (Stone, Talbot, Bellows, Johnson, Redington, 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 \$4, which is probably less than its cost to the author. It can be obtained of the trustees (see list above), the librarian and S. G. Drake, Boston; and of Joel Munsell, Albany.

² The following is a list of those printed: JAN. 1, 1862, Annual Address by Winslow Lewis, M. D., printed in the *Register* for April, 1862, and also separately in a pamphlet. FEB. 1, Memoir of Bartholomew Brown, by Ebenezer Alden, M. D., in a pamphlet. APRIL 2, Roanoke Island, by Frederic Kidder, Esq., in the *Continental Monthly* for May. MAY 7, History of the Society, by John H. Sheppard, A. M., in the *Register* for July and a separate pamphlet. JULY 2, Shakspeare's Caricature of Richard III, by Rev. Frederick W. Holland, A. M., in the *Continental Monthly* for September. AUG. 6, State Rights, by Hon. Timothy Farrar, A. M., in the *New Englander* for October, and in a pamphlet. David McLane by John G. Shea, LL. D., in the *Register* for October. SEPT. 3, Rev. John Cotton, by Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D. D., in the *Church Monthly* for Dec. 1862 and Jan. 1863.

The following committee were chosen to take measures suggested by the president in regard to a building for the society, and to solicit life memberships: Wm. B. Towne, Esq.; Dr. Winslow Lewis; Wm. E. Baker, Esq.; Hon. Charles B. Hall; Hon. George W. Messinger.

February 4.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the president, Dr. Lewis, in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary reported that since the January meeting letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen: Rev. Increase N. Tarbox of West Newton, Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Roxbury, Theophilus R. Marvin, Esq., Charles Augustus Billings Shepard, Esq., and Rev. J. A. Vinton of this city, as resident members; Hon. Napoleon B. Mountfort of New York, and Dr. George Smith of Upper Darby, Pa., as corresponding members.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., the librarian reported that during the last month the following donations had been received: Number of books bound in part or wholly, 16; number of pamphlets, to wit, sermons, periodicals, &c., 179; manuscript, 1; annual files of newspapers, 9. Also 400 copies in sheets of genealogical sketches of the Vinton and other families, and 10 copies of the *Vinton Memorial*. The attention of the society was especially called to the donation of three volumes on the *Vicissitudes of Families*, from Sir Bernard Burke, LL. D., of Dublin Castle, Ulster King of Arms, which with previous donations from the same gentleman are of great value; also to the donation of Rev. John A. Vinton, of which appropriate notice had been taken by the board of directors.

A paper was read by Rev. Increase N. Tarbox on the Popular fallacies respecting the race of Ham and the black race. The object of the paper was to show in the first place that we have, by a kind of common consent, fallen into a wrong interpretation of the curse pronounced upon Canaan and his descendants, and have regarded the curse as uttered against the whole race of Ham, while in fact, as the curse stands in the Scriptures, it is most carefully guarded, so as to cut off this loose and general application. In the next place it was shown, as a simple matter of historical fact, that for two thousand years after the flood, the race of Ham occupied the most commanding position in the earth. The great conquering nations of the early world were almost wholly of this stock. The first outgrowth of civilization, Assyrian, Egyptian, Phœnician, Carthaginian, which was the marked and noticeable civilization until the rise of the Grecian and Roman empires, belonged to the Hamatic branch of the human family. The common notion that the black race of Ham had always been kept in an inferior, abject, servile condition, in the light of history was shown to be utterly false. It was next shown that the race from which we derive our slaves, if they belong to the family of Ham at all, which is not proved, certainly do not belong to the stock of Canaan, and never came under the curse pronounced upon Canaan. Moreover this black race has not, as is generally supposed, been drawn upon to any extent for slaves, except for the last three hundred and fifty years. In the great sum of

human slavery through all the ages of history, the slavery of this black race forms only an infinitesimal part.

Some very interesting love letters written in 1647, by John Capen of Dorchester, were read by Wm. B. Trask, Esq.

BOOK NOTICES.

The History of King Philip's War. By the Rev. INCREASE MATHER, D. D. *Also a History of the same War.* By the Rev. COTTON MATHER, D. D. *To which are added an Introduction and Notes.* By SAMUEL G. DRAKE, late President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Boston: Printed for the Editor, and sold by him at No. 13 Bromfield street; also by J. Munsell, 78 State street, Albany. 1862. 4to. Pp. 282.

We have here an elegant reprint of a very scarce work, from a copy printed at London, "for Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church Yard, according to the Original Copy Printed in New England, 1676." The period of the history is embraced "from June 24, 1675, when the first *Englishman* was murdered by the Indians, to August 12, 1676, when Philip, alias *Metacombet*, the principal Author and Beginner of the War was slain." Mr. Drake has also given us in connection with the above, Cotton Mather's history of the same war, which was originally published in the *Magnalia*. The two accounts are in different type, and are sufficiently separated on their respective pages, so that the reader may readily follow out each narrative, one being distinct from, and oft times explanatory of the other. The introductory matter and notes by the editor, manifest the patient and judicious research which ever characterise his productions. We hope he may be encouraged to carry out to as successful a completion the contemplated reprint of Mather's *Relation of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, previous to Philip's War*, a book more rare, even, than the original of the one just issued. The work before us is illustrated with portraits, and contains an extended tabular pedigree of the Mathers. It is beautifully printed by Mr. Munsell, in the style of his historical series, which have deservedly received the encomiums of the press. The editor has appropriately dedicated the volume to the present worthy and esteemed President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

Genealogy of a portion of the Pope family, together with biographical notices of Col. William Pope of Boston, and some of his descendants Boston. 1862. 8vo. Pp. 68.

Col. Pope has done service to his friends and family in publishing these genealogical and biographical sketches of a portion of his race. He has designed it as a memorial of his direct ancestors and of his immediate family and descendants, and the design is properly executed. Should any of his kin contemplate a more elaborate genealogy and history of the Pope family, they have here something more than a corner stone laid toward the superstructure. We hope the efforts of the compiler may be appreciated.

In Memoriam. Lieut. William Greenough White, killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862. Printed for private circulation. 1863. pp. 15.

This brief record, prepared by a member of our society, is one of those sad chapters in the annals of the war, which will be its distinctive feature. Greenough White, the descendant of Edward White of Cranbrooke, Eng., and Dorchester, was

a young man of great capability for business, and, as we can testify, deeply imbued with a taste for historical study. At the call of duty he did not hesitate to relinquish his prospects of mercantile success, and the enjoyments of home, to take his portion of the inevitable dangers of the field. A favorite with his superiors and followers, he promptly became an efficient officer, and perished nobly in that battle which may well be called the turning-point of the war.

Fraternal affection has wisely decided to preserve this memorial of his life and work; and his name will be inscribed on that mournful roll, which commencing with a Winthrop, seems doomed to bear every name dear to our memories as of the old New England stock.

Address delivered before the Inhabitants of the Town of Milton, on the 200th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town, June 11, 1862. By JAMES M. ROBBINS. Boston: David Clapp, Printer. 1862. 8vo. pp. 76.

Two Sermons preached in the First Congregational Church in Milton, on the 15th and 22d of June, 1862, and suggested by the Centennial Celebration on the 11th of June, 1862. By JOHN H. MORISON, D. D. Boston: Joseph G. Torrey, Printer. 1862. 8vo. pp. 55.

Milton has been the residence of many men who have filled important places in the history of the colony, province, and state of Massachusetts. Mr. Robbins devotes a large portion of his excellent address to their biography. Among those of whom sketches are given are, Jonathan Belcher and Thomas Hutchinson, both governors of Massachusetts Bay, and the latter its historian; Oxenbridge Thatcher, Jr., an eloquent opponent of the Writs of Assistance, and Hon. Edward H. Robbins, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts under Gov. Strong. The orator of the day is a son of Lieut. Gov. Robbins.

Rev. Dr. Morison speaks in his first sermon of the church at Milton, its preachers and doctrines, and in the second of the domestic relations of the people of that town. By this means he gives us a picture of New England life, that in some respect will do for other localities. The last twenty-five pages of his pamphlet are devoted to a closely printed appendix of historical and genealogical matter. Memoirs of Peter Thacher, John Taylor, Nathaniel Robbins, and Joseph McKeen, all pastors of his church; and genealogical sketches of the Vose, Ruggles, Wadsworth, and Pierce families, are given. Much information is also furnished in relation to the ancient houses and estates, aged persons, and representative women in Milton.

Before its incorporation in 1662, Milton was a part of Dorchester. We find in these pamphlets nothing relative to the origin of the name. Some have supposed it to have been given in honor of the great Puritan poet; but it is more likely that the name was taken from some of the many Miltons in England, and perhaps from one in Dorset, not far from Dorchester, Eng.

Social and Political Aspects of England and the Continent. In a Series of Letters. By DEAN DUDLEY, author of "History of the First Council of Nice," "Officers of our Union Army and Navy," etc., etc. Boston: Printed for the Author. 1862. 12mo. pp. 144.

Mr. Dudley is no stranger to the readers of the *Register*. He has contributed several valuable articles to our pages, and his previous works have been noticed here as they appeared. The present work will be found interesting and useful. The *Boston Post* of Nov. 5, gives a long and critical notice of the work, from which we quote the following: "The book occupies a vacant place in the literature of English travel. We have here just such an account as a returned traveler would give in conversation, of his travels, to a friend. The value of such a record is obvious." Its "merit consists not in a polished style or great display of learning, but in a candid, acute and wise observation of men and things in Europe, and on the continent, at a time when great changes in their government and institutions were setting in."

A lithographic view of the Church at Faxton, Northamptonshire, is given as a frontispiece.

The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames, with a Vocabulary of Christian Names. By CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, etc. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, 78 State street. 1862. 8vo. pp. 125.

Mr. Sims has not confined himself to purely Scotch surnames, but has included those that are common to Scotland and England, such as Brown, Oliver and Walker. Of the first name, he tells us that a family "originally Broun and le Brun—dark complexioned... have been free Barons of Colstoun in Haddingtonshire, since 1116." The common fault of introducing irrelevant matter for the purpose of making a parade of learning has been avoided, and only what really illustrates the author's subject—the origin and signification of Scottish surnames—has been selected. The plan of the book is similar to Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, that is, Mr. Sims proposes to do for Scotland, what Mr. Lower does for the United Kingdom; but the present work has names that Mr. Lower has omitted, and new and interesting matter will be found here of some which he gives.

We will add that Mr. Sims has performed his labor with judgment and ability; that the compilation has been made from various and authentic sources; and, that Mr. Munsell has given the work a dress worthy of its merits. It is dedicated by the author to his friend, R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L., of Philadelphia.

An Historical Research respecting the opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, August 14, 1862. By GEORGE LIVERMORE. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son. 1862. 8vo. pp. 215.

Mr. Livermore, in the bulky pamphlet before us, issued last October, has collected the opinions of the leaders of the revolution and the founders of the republic, as he finds them expressed in their writings or in reports of their speeches, upon the subject of Negroes—as citizens, as slaves, and as soldiers. The compilation is a valuable one at this day, when the questions of emancipation and of employing negroes as soldiers engross the public mind.

By a judicious arrangement under various heads, the compiler has made it convenient to ascertain the opinions of the founders of our government upon any given point of interest connected with his subject. He has shown, among other facts, that free negroes were regarded as citizens under the Articles of Confederation, and that most of the patriots of the revolutionary era, South as well as North, were the opponents of Slavery, or at least of its extension. He has also produced abundant evidence relative to negroes being used as soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and to their efficiency as such. "That large numbers of negroes were enrolled in the army, and served faithfully as soldiers during the whole period of the War of the Revolution," he tells us, "may be regarded as a well-established historical fact; and it should be borne in mind," he adds, "that the enlistment was not confined, by any means, to those who had before enjoyed the privileges of free citizens."

The work has been very favorably noticed, and we understand that a new edition will soon be put to press.

The Medical Register of the City of New York for the Year 1862. By GEORGE H. TUCKER, M. D., Corresponding Member of the New England Historic-Gen. Society. New York: George Russell, Printer. 1862. 18mo. pp. 176.

This is the first of a proposed series, and promises to be a very useful work. It is well printed and clearly arranged with a good index. The names of the officers, and in many cases of the members of the various medical and sanitary associations are given; besides a variety of medical statistics, a medical necrology for the years 1860 and 1861, and a medical chronology from 1691 to 1860.

The Chapin Genealogy, containing a very large proportion of the Descendants of Dea. Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1642. Collected and Compiled by ORANGE CHAPIN. To which is added a Centennial Discourse, delivered before the First Congregational Society in Chicopee, September 26, 1852, by E. B. CLARK, Pastor of the Church, which was organized Sept. 27, 1752." Also, an Address, delivered at the opening of the Town Hall in Springfield, March 24, 1828, containing Sketches of the Early History of that Town, and those in that vicinity, with an Appendix by GEORGE BLISS. Northampton: Printed by Metcalf & Co. 1862. 8vo. pp. 368.

It will be seen by the title that the Chapins are to be reckoned among the early settlers of New England, and the record shows that the progenitor, Samuel Chapin, probably brought some of his children with him. The first portion of this record contains the families of those born Chapins, i. e., in many cases it includes the record of the marriages and families of the daughters. This part occupies 171 pages and comprises 2490 names, all arranged in a very neat and clear plan. Part 2d, pp. 175-221, contains such records of allied families as were easily attainable; part 3d, pp. 225-233, is devoted to the descendants of Josiah Chapin of Braintree and Mendon, son of the first Samuel; part 4th, pp. 237-256, contains Mr. Clark's Centennial; and part 5th, pp. 259-328, Mr. Bliss' Address and the Appendix. The last forty pages contain extensive indices.

The reader will notice at once that this is a thoroughly good family record. Its aim is clearly set forth on the title page, and is well followed out. Not so ambitious in its scope as some larger genealogies, it is excelled by very few of the same size, and by them only in a few minor points of convenience. We like very much the plan of keeping the female branches by themselves, since their interest genealogically speaking, lies more with the families of the husbands. The historical discourses which accompany the family record, do away with the necessity of notes in, for the family has particularly belonged to Western Massachusetts.

We believe Mr. Drake has a few copies for sale, and our collectors will be prompt to avail of our intimation.

W. H. W.

History of Barnstable. By AMOS OTIS.

Mr. Otis of Yarmouth Port, whose communications to our pages have made him familiar to the readers of the *Register*, has commenced publishing in the *Barnstable Patriot*, a newspaper printed at Barnstable, Mass., a series of articles under the above title. The first number was printed in the *Patriot* for Nov. 19, 1861, and No. 63 appeared Feb. 3, 1863. Mr. Otis informs us that the title of the articles is the printer's, not his; and that it should be *History or Sketches of Barnstable Families*. We approve of his taking up the genealogy first, but hope that, when he has finished that, he will give us the history also. These sixty-three numbers contain genealogies of the families of Allyn, Allen, Annable, Bacon, Bachiler, Basset, Bearse, Baker, Barker, Borden, Bodfish, Blossom, Bourman, Bumpas, Betts, Bonham, Blush, Blachford, Bourne, Bursley, Berry, Casely or Carsely, Chipman, Cobb, Claghorn, Child, Coggin, Cooper, Coleman, Crocker. Seventeen numbers are devoted to Crocker, and the genealogy is not completed.

We are glad that the author has commenced preserving in print a portion of the minute and thorough knowledge he has gathered relative to the history and genealogy of the cape. From Barnstable and the neighboring towns, there have been large emigrations; and descendants of the first settlers are scattered over all parts of the country. The price of the *Patriot* is \$2 a year.

Vermont Quarterly Register, No. V.

This, in its own department, is the marked event of the time, and Miss Hemenway, its projector and editor, is doing the most difficult and effective service. It is a summary of local history so comprehensive, that no district is lost sight of, and yet so thorough, that if any should disappear, its portrait will fairly recall it. The labor indeed is distributed upon many, and is made light comparatively by local familiarity and attachments; but the responsibility is one, and is lightened

only by the sympathy of those, so few, who see the greatness of a work as well in its progress as at its completion. It would seem that this instance of woman's work, lingering as it must be to be perfected, might be better fated. *Macte virtute*, said the Latin. Courage, brave one.

Experiments in Spiritual Life and Health, and their Preservatives. In which the weakest Child of God may get Assurance of his Spirituall Life and Blessednesse. And the Strongest may find proportionable Discourses of his Christian Growth, and the means of it. By ROGER WILLIAMS of Providence in New England. London: Printed in the Second Month, 1652. Small 4to. pp. 59.

This is a reprint of a very rare work by Roger Williams, so rare that the late Prof. Knowles in his life of the author, after giving its title, adds that no copy has come to his knowledge. The reprint, which contains a judicious historical Introduction by Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., formerly president of Brown University, was issued in January last. Dr. Wayland gives this history of it: "Stephen Randall, Esq., a descendant of Roger Williams, a gentleman who cherishes a proper respect for the memory of his great ancestor, has been at much pains to procure the use of the only two known copies of this work, and at his instance it is now republished. It is nearly a facsimile of the original copy."

Roger Williams is chiefly known by his controversial writings, but this tract shows him in a more agreeable light. In the words of Dr. Wayland: "There can not be found in it a word of sectarian bitterness; on the contrary, it everywhere breathes the spirit of catholic, christian charity." Mr. Randall could not have paid a better tribute to the memory of his ancestor, than he has done by this republication.

How a Free People conduct a long War; a Chapter from English History. By CHARLES J. STILLE. Philadelphia: Collins, Printer. 1862. 8vo. pp. 39.

Must the War go on? An Inquiry whether the Union can be restored by any other means than War, and whether Peace upon any other basis would be safe or durable. By HENRY FLANDERS. Philadelphia: William S. & Alfred Martien. 1863. 8vo. pp. 23.

Northern Interests and Southern Independence; a Plea for United Action. By CHARLES J. STILLE. Philadelphia: William S. & Alfred Martien. 1863. 8vo. pp. 50.

These timely pamphlets were issued last winter, when many of our people were beginning to be disheartened. The first shows that perseverance has conquered difficulties fully as great as ours; the second, that a continuation of the war will be more likely to solve our difficulties, than an armistice or a convention; and the third, that most disastrous results would follow the acknowledgment of southern independence.

ERRATA.

Page 8, line 20 from top, *Cownell* should be *Cannell*; and 21 from bottom, *Josiah Lewis* should be *Isaiah*.

Page 11, line 15 from top, *Losenzo* should be *Lorenzo*; and line 18, *Leo X* should have been *Clement XIV*. This sentence would be more correct by substituting after *and* in this line, Cardinal Ganganelli, afterwards Pope Clement XIV, in one of his letters which have so much holy unction, says of that beautiful place "There you will admire a city, which according to the remark of a Portuguese *should only be shown on Sundays*." Also line 12 from bottom, *Dec. 1* should be *Nov. 21*; and line 6, *Jan. 9* should be *Nov. 3*.



Sam. G. Drake

1847

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John G. ...

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL GARDNER DRAKE, A. M.

[By JOHN H. SHEPPARD, Esq., of Boston.]

"Bayle's dictionary is a very useful work for those who love the biographical part of literature, which is what I love most."—*Boswell's Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, vol. 1, p. 375, *Malone's edition*.

Such was the opinion of that great and good man, whose life, by Boswell, is one of those inimitable biographies which will be read while our language endures; for it is a fixture in the mind of every lover of the English classics.

There are some who call in question the wisdom and propriety of writing memoirs of the living, as though it were a sacred duty we owe to truth and good taste to defer the history of a meritorious character until the grave has closed over him forever. But, is not a judgment of this kind too stringent and fastidious? For if a man, in "passing through nature to eternity," has done his country some good, whether in peace or war — if by his inventions or discoveries he has opened a new path of usefulness or enjoyment to our race — if he has exalted either of the learned professions by his talents and erudition — if, by his morning toil or midnight lucubrations, he has added, like Irving or Longfellow, a fresh charm to the elegancies of literature — or indeed, if one of our own citizens, like those honored antiquaries, Camden and Stowe, has rescued from the ruins of time, striking reminiscences and important facts in the early history of his country, why wait till he is dead to take a photograph of his life and pursuits? Then it may be too late to do justice to his memory, for it should be recollected that the most interesting events of private life are often buried with the dead. It is from such delay that the biography of departed worth is often so meagre and dull, dealing in generalities, full of abstractions, and though written according to the strictest rules of rhetoric, yet, from lack of ideas, failing to charm or edify the reader. Boswell wrote nearly all Dr. Johnson's *Life*, while the sage was living, though he published it after his death. So true it is that biography draws its best pictures from the living.

Influenced by a regard to merit, the writer of this memoir has endeavored to trace a few outlines in the life of one who has written several valuable books, and is deservedly esteemed one of the first, if not the first ANTIQUARY in this country—a man who, with only a common school education, by his talents and untiring industry, and commencing his labors without the patronage of the rich, or the smile of encouragement from the great, has done more than almost any writer to perpetuate facts on which the early history and genealogy of New England depend.

Samuel Gardner Drake was born in Pittsfield, N. H., on the 11th of October, 1798. His father, Simeon Drake, lived there on land which he had cleared up and cultivated as a farm; it lay on the bank of the Suncook, a river which runs through the town, and supplies a fine water power to several mills erected in the midst of this

flourishing village. Pittsfield is in the northeast corner of Merrimack county, fifteen miles from Concord. Mineral ores have been found there, and on its highest elevation lies Catamount Mountain, so called from a catamount having been killed there; on the summit of which is a deep pond, some half a mile long, where in spring and autumn abundance of game rest from their migratory flights. The father of Samuel had four brothers, all farmers, three of whom settled in Pittsfield; they belonged to that granite class of New Hampshire's sons, noted for great energy, and self-relying industry.

His first paternal ancestor in New England was Robert Drake, who emigrated from England about the year 1642, settled in Exeter, N. H., where, having brought out with him a quantity of goods, chiefly woolen, he opened a store. His family was two sons and a daughter, one of whom, Nathaniel, was his clerk; and there is a strong probability that this young man, having afterwards left this part of the country and gone south, became the founder of the New Jersey family of Drakes, of which was the late Benjamin Drake, Esq., editor of a literary newspaper, and Daniel Drake, M. D., his elder brother, a distinguished physician, and professor in the medical college, who published several elaborate works. These brothers belonged to Cincinnati. It appears from a correspondence which the subject of this memoir had with Dr. Drake, in his lifetime, that it was his opinion that Robert Drake, of Exeter, was very probably their ancestor. The other son of Robert, Abraham, lived on the paternal estate, and from him the New Hampshire race descended.

It may be stated with some assurance, for the evidence, on examination, has great weight, that Robert Drake came from Merstham, county of Surrey, England, a considerable village, three and a half miles north-easterly of Reigate, and that he was the fourth son of Henry Drake of Reigate, by Mary, daughter of Richard Lea, Esq., of Maidstone, county of Kent. Henry was a descendant of the Devoushire family, whose seat was at Ashe. His ancestry may be traced to a remote period by the *Heralds' Visitations*. A monument to his memory is still to be seen in the church at Reigate, on which his death is recorded, as of December 31, 1609.

Robert Drake of Exeter, died in 1668, aged 88, according to the church records of Hampton, N. H., his last residence; of course he must have been born in 1580. About 1650 he purchased an estate in Hampton, of Francis Peabody, and removed there. Judging from his will and inventory, he must have left a valuable property for those times. His oldest son, Abraham, was the devisee of the place since known as **DRAKE SIDE**, in Hampton; he was a prominent citizen, Marshal of the county then called Norfolk, and did military service in Philip's war. The homestead has descended in the name of Abraham Drake, for nearly two hundred years, and is, to this day, in the family.

Abraham, the son of Robert had several children, one of whom Abraham, who inherited the estate of **DRAKE SIDE**, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Maurice Hobbs, among other offspring had a son Abraham, who married Theodate, daughter of Samuel Roby, Esq. This son was the father of Simon, and great grandfather of our Mr. Drake; Theodate (Roby) Drake, his great grandmother, was grand-

daughter of Christopher Hussey, by Theodate daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and thus the name of Theodate came into this lineage of the Drake family, and is retained to this day.

Simon Drake, his grandfather, settled in Epping, N. H., when that place was the remote boundary of civilization in that state. This border town was exposed to constant attacks from the Indians who lurked in the neighboring woods, and who had already killed and captured several inhabitants within three miles of his house. His farm was beautifully situated on the old road leading to the centre of Nottingham Square; and now is the property of a grandson of Simon by the name of Plummer. On this spot, June 15th, 1764, Simeon the father of Mr. Drake was born, who died in Concord, N. H., January 1, 1834, in his 70th year, and there lies buried in the North cemetery by the side of his wife whose death transpired Aug. 9th, 1837, aged 69.

The mother of Mr. Drake was also of a Hampton family. Her paternal ancestor was Robert Tucke, who emigrated to New England from Gorleston near Yarmouth, county of Suffolk, and was one of the first settlers of Watertown, Mass., which he left about 1638 and took up his abode in Hampton. Among her emigrant ancestors were the Adamases of Braintree, Baxters, Blisses, Checkleys, Doles of Newbury, Fords, Gerrishes, Gibbons, Hutchinsees, Hutchinsons, Jones, Kirklands, Paddys, Parsonses, Philbrooks, Rolfes, Sherburnes, Strongs, Tompsons and Wheelwrights; so strangely do the divers threads of consanguinity often become interwoven after two hundred years in the great network of genealogy. The Rev. John Tucke of Epsom, N. H., was the father of Love Muchmore, the mother of Mr. Drake. Mr. Tucke was a graduate of Harvard University, 1758, as was also his father the Rev. John Tucke, who took his degree in 1723, settled at Gosport, and died in 1773. In Allen's *Biog. Dict.*, he is described as a faithful and learned minister. The son, served as a chaplain in the revolutionary army, and died at the early age of 37, leaving a young family with slender means for support. The subject of this memoir, derived his name Samuel Gardner from Samuel J. Tucke his mother's eldest brother, and his wife, whose maiden name was Gardner.

In 1805, his father, who had not a robust constitution and found the labor of farming too severe, sold his homestead in Pittsfield and purchased a trading stand in the adjacent town of Northwood at a place called the Narrows, where he opened a store. This town was noted for the beauty and variety of numerous sheets of water, making not less than ten ponds, abounding with fine fish. On their banks and in the woods adjoining, Samuel was fond of wandering; and being of a slender and delicate habit of body, he was much indulged by his parents; and in truth he was more fond of play than of books. He says "he was ten years old before he could believe, that schools were instituted for any other purpose than to punish children." This idea, perhaps, was confirmed by seeing the sticks laid up like rods in pickle, behind the master's chair; a poor encouragement to draw the inoffensive little ones toward the Elysian Fields of literature. A great improvement has since been made and in this particular the generation now passing is wiser than the past.

There was a time in days gone by, when harshness of look and severity of discipline were deemed among the virtues in governing the infant race. The KINDERGARTEN institution had not then appeared and the schoolhouse must have seemed like that gloomy place, where

“*Continuo audita voces, vagitus et ingens
Infantumque animæ fletus in limine primo :—*—VIRGIL.

Cimmerian regions, where Rhadamanthus *castigatque auditque*, first castigates the offender and then hears his offence. But those days of darkness, we trust, with all the horrible doctrines of “Infant Damnation” have gone forever. Samuel, however, escaped the rod, but long, long remembered the terrible frown which threatened it. This description is not too highly colored, when we call to mind the rigid discipline of some of the public schools of other days, in which the austere pedagogue seemed to think it was his bounden duty to whip the sin of Adam out of every child under his care.

We must acknowledge, that it is the glory of New England, that, next to her religious institutions, the early Fathers cherished the means of education. They laid the foundation deep and durable in our primary schools; a system almost unknown in Europe, by which the children of all classes of society are taught the elements of knowledge. It was a subject of legislative care and provision in the colonial days and has been so ever since. Indeed there is hardly a village so small and poor, among our hills and valleys, where the church spire and the schoolhouse rise not to view in the landscape; the one teaching usefulness on earth, the other pointing to immortality. It should, however, be observed, that in sparse settlements sixty years ago, the pupil had but three months of public schooling a year, and it has often been so since. Yet it is a fact well known, that those lads, taken from the plough and the axe, who wished to learn, made great progress in their studies in that short time; for they came to their books with a vigorous intellect, and studied with all their might, reminding us of the celebrated Divine, John Wesley, and his brothers and sisters, each of whom was taught the alphabet in one day; a feat achieved by their accomplished mother.

His aversion to school, when a little urchin, was peculiarly strong. In speaking of his boyhood at that time, Mr. Drake remarked to me, “I well remember the hour when I first saw the school-house, entered its solemn apartment where the boys and girls were sitting at their forms and the master at his desk. He used to attend personally to each class, from the little A B C's to the large ones in geography or grammar. My first impressions of that school were anything but pleasant. Being naturally very timid, I was sadly frightened at the stern look of the master. To learn my lessons seemed a desperate undertaking, and it was a long time before I could believe and feel I was not in danger of being annihilated.”

His older brother, John Tucke, of an athletic and hardy frame took to his books and made great progress in his studies; he was an excellent scholar and eventually Samuel profited by following his example. The school he attended was inferior to the one in Pittsfield, and these brothers often waded two miles through the deep half trodden snow to another district, for the benefit of better in-

struction. Thus passed some years in which they were employed on the farm in summer and went to school in winter. John was four years older, and being on a visit to his uncle Samuel J. Tucke of Boston, an importer of paints and oils, he was engaged by him as clerk in his store, and in the autumn of 1816, young Samuel joined his brother as under-clerk. Soon after his uncle removed to Baltimore, and these lads accompanied him. But, the prospects before long were discouraging; he closed up his business; and Samuel, at the end of six months, returned to New England. John remained there somewhat longer, and afterwards settled in Cincinnati, became a man of extensive business, and was highly respected. He died of consumption in New Orleans in 1830, where he had gone for his health.

Samuel became acquainted in Baltimore with a French family and availed himself of the opportunity in gaining a considerable knowledge of the French language. He had become anxious for improvement, and devoted all his leisure moments to study. Being fond of mathematics, he acquired a pretty general knowledge of surveying, and by the aid of Dr. Hutton's *Course of Mathematics* he made no small proficiency; afterwards when a school teacher, he was often seen with some of his pupils, busy in the field teaching them the use of the chain and theodolite.

Samuel returned to his father from Baltimore. At this time John Kelly, Esq., who rose to some distinction afterwards, was an attorney at law at Northwood; he had received a collegiate education at Dartmouth, 1804, and with him Samuel pursued his studies in various branches, for several months, as it seemed a pleasure to this fine young man to review his old exercises and impart instruction to another. The Hon. John Kelly died much lamented at Exeter, where he lived, in November, 1860, aged 74.

In 1818, being now 19 years of age, Samuel was offered the charge of a school in Loudon, N. H., at \$8 per month; but it was of a short duration, because, the funds were exhausted. Young as he was, however, he was told that he gave general satisfaction, and in the opinion of many, was booked for a schoolmaster. Though in some respects this occupation was not congenial to his taste and ambition, yet he resolved to follow it, until something better should offer, because it secured him for the time an honorable support, and an opportunity for improvement.

He was engaged in this employment five years in different parts of the country. In 1819 and 1820, he taught school in New Jersey, and the last year had the care of the academy in Columbia, about four miles from Morristown, where he resided chiefly in the family of Mr. Ward, whose son, Stephen D. Ward, a recent graduate of Princeton, was a good classical scholar, and under his tuition he renewed his study of Latin. The mother of this young man was a sister of the late Rev. Stephen Dodd of East Haven. And let me here remark, that this fondness for the company of intelligent and learned men, and great desire to get knowledge wherever it could be obtained, marked the boyhood of Mr. Drake, predominated in his riper years and has always distinguished his path of life.

Ill health, however, compelled him to leave New Jersey, and return home, where, in 1820-21, he studied medicine with the late Dr.

Thomas Shannon of Pittsfield, N. H., and in the meantime took charge of a few scholars whom he instructed in the common branches of learning. He was again urged to become a teacher, and was engaged as such in some of the public schools, until the spring of 1824, when tired of the business, he determined to relinquish it. For some time his attention had been drawn to the bookselling line, though practically he had no experience in that kind of trade. He was somewhat induced to seek this employment from his love of antiquarian researches, and, from an acquaintance with John Farmer and Jacob B. Moore, eminent antiquaries; one the author of *Farmer's Gen. Register*, when secretary of the N. H. Hist. Society, and both editors of the *N. H. Hist. Collections*. Their conversation fostered such a taste, and their friendship was dear to him during their lives.

But to commence as a bookseller, without acquaintance with that kind of business, and without capital, for he had not been able to lay up much of his earnings, was an arduous and desperate undertaking; at least it would have been so to most persons, but to a young man, who, when he had made up his mind to do a thing, was resolved that it must be done, so far as it was in his power, the prospect was different. Mr. Drake knew what it was for a man to rely upon himself, husband his resources and persevere to the end; lessons learnt by youth among the Green Mountains of Vermont and Granite Hills of New Hampshire.

In the summer of 1824, he travelled through that part of Massachusetts called the Old Colony, Rhode Island, Connecticut and a section of New York. In his tour he was enabled to gratify his antiquarian taste; having found on his way a copy of Church's *Entertaining History of King Philip's War*, a scarce book which he had never before seen. It was of the edition of 1772, the latest then printed. From the pleasure it gave him, he was convinced it would bear a new edition, issued proposals and by the help of a younger brother succeeded in obtaining near a thousand subscribers, chiefly residing in the Old Colony, who had heard of and wished to read the exploits of Capt. Church. In three months the work was published and sold, yielding a net profit between \$400 and \$500. This accompanied with his own preface and appendix was his first offering as an editor.

In the meantime his father, whose health had long since begun to fail, became incapable of hard labor, and was reduced in his circumstances; and Mr. Drake, though his own resources were small and his prospects uncertain, with that filial affection which is the duty of every son, but not always cherished by children estranged from a parents' home, purchased a small farm for him in the northern part of Northwood and provided for his comfort.

He published in 1827 an improved edition of Church's *History* which was elaborately edited and stereotyped, being one of the first fruits of the stereotype press in Boston. The sale was slow, and it was less profitable than the other. The following year he embarked in the book auction business, which continued to 1830, when it proved a failure, in some measure from his want of experience, but more from the faithlessness of one who unfortunately was in the concern.

At last incited by love of hunting after literary game among old

books and neglected MSS. he determined to open an Antiquarian Book store, as an experiment, and hired a place, No. 63, in Cornhill. He began July 10, 1830. It was the first store of the kind in the United States, which was devoted almost exclusively to Antiquarian literature, and bore that title. Any one who looks back 80 years ago to Cornhill, formerly Market street, for the name was changed in 1828, may think that our antiquary made a poor choice for a book stand in this lonely forsaken street; for there were but two or three occupied stores from Court street to Franklin avenue on one side; and on the other, though the handsome circular stores on the curving sidewalk might attract the eye, yet their rents had diminished from \$700 to \$200 a year. At one time Cornhill, though a wide and pretty street, having Hogarth's curve of beauty, seemed deserted as though out of the way of business. Such is the caprice, fashion, or "Boston notion," about localities for trade—changeable as the Chameleon or Aspen leaf.

This locality was selected for the novel experiment, on account of the cheapness of the rent, his faith in its eventual success, and an opinion that heavy expenditures were not necessary. It turned out well. The Antiquarian Bookstore was an institution. It was frequented by many visitors from the city and neighboring towns, searching for choice books "out of print;" it attracted people from remote places, men fond of research in the pigeon holes of antiquity, and who liked to look into the learned writings of by-gone ages. Few establishments of the kind have been more extensively known and patronized. In about a year he removed to the opposite side of Cornhill, where the rent was still less and the store larger. In this place he continued in the same pursuit twenty-two years, until the old stores, of which his was one, were taken down, and the lofty Sears' Block erected on the site. During this long period, by his industry and economy he maintained a large family, but he laid up no wealth; nor did that seem an object to one so fond of ancient books and reading. He had his trials and his misfortunes, and bore up under them like a philosopher and a christian; but as they concern not the public, and every man's house is his castle, let the door be closed, where as Lord Chatham once said in Parliament, even "the king can not, the king dare not enter;" much more, curiosity, the born sister of mischief, has no right there.

Mr. Drake was early impressed with the value that a series of the school books which had been used in this country from its settlement would possess in illustrating the history of American education, and began a collection which his subsequent business furnished excellent opportunities for enlarging, and which twenty years ago amounted to about 400 volumes, including all or nearly all that had been published here. About 1843, an agent of the British Museum, seeing the value of the collection, bought up the whole of it to take to England. It had previously been offered at a much lower rate to a learned institution at home, but such matters not being appreciated then as they are now, it was refused.

In 1832 he published a 12mo. volume, 348 pp., entitled *Indian Biography*, "containing the lives of more than two hundred Indian chiefs." It met with a fair sale, and the edition of 1000 copies was soon exhausted. Written in some haste in the midst of business,

the book may have disappointed that class of readers who look more to the outward drapery of the style, than to the important and well authenticated facts contained in the work. This biography of Indian life is valuable for the matter it embraces. By permission of his kind friend, the Rev. William Jenks, D. D., one of our greatest antiquaries, linguists and classic scholars, Mr. Drake dedicated it to him. He continued his labors in the same Aboriginal field, and the following year issued the work in 8vo. form, and enlarged it with three times the amount of matter, and called it *The Book of the Indians*. The title was fortunate; in the hands of a skillful publisher, or influential member of the "trade," it would have secured a small fortune to the author. It was stereotyped—a lucky circumstance, as several editions were called for, even to the eleventh, in 1851. Since then, it has been "farmed out," and his interest therein has ceased.

The Book of the Indians, although Mr. Drake thinks it falls short in many particulars of what he intended to make it, is yet an extensive collection of the lives, customs and events, which the peculiar character of the Aborigines of this country exhibited, and is everywhere referred to as a standard authority. The materials were gathered with very great labor and research. The high estimation in which it was held by some of our learned men, may be judged of by the following letter from Bishop Potter, received after the eighth edition was published:

" Union College, July 28, 1843.

" Samuel G. Drake, Esq.:

" Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Trustees of Union College, in consideration of your laborious researches into the Aboriginal history of the country, resolved at the late Commencement of the Institution to confer on you the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts.

ALONZO POTTER."

The diploma soon followed; and seldom has this degree been given to a more deserving man.

In 1836 he issued the *Old Indian Chronicle*. This was a collection of tracts, published in the time of King Philip's war, and written chiefly in Boston to parties in England. He added a preface and notes, and appended a pretty extended chronology of events in Indian history, in form, 18mo.; as only a small edition was published, copies have since become scarce. Three years later he published the *Indian Captivities*, a 12mo. of 360 pages. It was made up of narratives of persons who had been captured by the Indians. Many of these are among the rarest tracts in American history. The work was edited by Mr. Drake, and had an extensive sale.

In 1840 he received an invitation from Copenhagen to become a member of the Society of Northern Antiquaries: he accepted it and a diploma of membership was sent him. Previously he had been made a member of several historical societies, an honor he never sought, but always highly appreciated.

In the formation of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1845—an account of which may be found in the *Register*, vols. ix and xvi—he took an active and prominent part, as one of the

five originators. He was the first corresponding secretary, and held that office by annual election twelve years. In 1858 he was chosen president, and in January 20 of same year made an interesting address to the members. This, with that of Rev. William Jenks, D. D., William Whiting, Esq., in 1853, and Dr. Winslow Lewis, our president, in 1862, have all been published. These will give the reader much information touching the object, progress and success of this institution.

Connected with the society and almost coeval with its establishment, was the issuing of a periodical—the *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*. It was commenced January, 1847, a quarterly, and has now reached sixteen complete volumes, and is still patronized, but in a much less degree than a work of so much labor and cost deserves. The prospectus for the *Register* was issued in 1845, and in December of that year, Mr. Drake “made a pilgrimage to Plymouth,” in hope to procure patrons at the celebration of the Landing, but he met with small success. Yet he persevered, and by the encouragement of Charles Ewer, the first president of the society, he was induced the next year to make a trial, took all the risk, and paid a heavy salary to an editor. This he thought a serious “mistake,” as the friends, who evinced a warm interest in the success of the periodical, were too few to prevent a loss. The year after he assumed the charge alone, as editor and publisher, and since that time has principally conducted this quarterly, to the end of volume xv; since which it has been published by Mr. Munsell of Albany, and, excepting three numbers, has been edited by Mr. Dean. It has never been a “paying work.” In retiring from the charge of the *Register*, Mr. Drake, in his preface to vol. xv, remarks: “For the greater part of fifteen years, in which the work has been in progress, I have been editor and publisher, and I should, in duty to myself, state, that the patronage it received, has never allowed me to bestow that labor upon its editorial department which I should have bestowed under a more prosperous state of its finances. During my residence in Europe, it was under the editorial charge of Mr. John Ward Dean, and Mr. William B. Trask, and though never more ably conducted, yet there was a wane in its circulation, which has continued to the present time.”

The writer of this article has already spoken of the *Register*, “as a reservoir of facts * * * * a copious fountain from which some works on pedigree have drawn a rich supply of materials;” see vol. xvi, p. 209; he can only add, that it deserves the generous support of every member of our society, instead of struggling with difficulties. This ought not so to be.

Since his first embarkation in the sale of books, Mr. Drake remarks “he was careful to preserve for future use, a copy of all pamphlets, and ephemeral productions of past times, and relating to Boston.” Although he had then made no proposal to publish a history of this city, yet the subject for a long time had engaged his attention, and might occupy his pen hereafter, as in 1852 he had collected pamphlets, which, neatly arranged in covers and labeled, exceeded a hundred volumes. In the midst of business and the conduct of the before named periodical, he then commenced putting together his materials

for a *History of Boston*, which he completed as far down as 1770; it was published in numbers, making a handsome royal 8vo. volume of 840 pages. An account of the progress and completion may be seen in the preface to it. It was upwards of three years in passing through the press; the first number issued Sept. 1, 1852, the last April 2, 1856.

In speaking of this elaborate work, Lucius M. Sargent, Esq., a fine classic scholar, and eminently known as a powerful writer, remarks of Mr. Drake, under the signature of Sigma: "He has gathered together, and embodied in this volume a prodigious amount of curious and interesting matter, bearing more or less directly upon the history and antiquities of Boston, and upon the discovery and settlement of New England." See Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*, pp. 208,9. Mr. Sargent has often expressed a great anxiety that Mr. Drake would complete this history, by bringing it down to a much later period, in another volume; emphatically adding that "no person can do it so well." The Rev. Dr. Jenks and other learned friends of the author, have spoken in a similar manner of the *History of Boston*, and wished that it might be continued nearer to our own time. The writings of Mr. Drake are handsomely noticed in Sears's *National Quarterly Review*, Dec. 1862, and also in the *North American Review*, vol. 63 p. 551.

Mr. Drake had contemplated writing a history of New England previous to his beginning that of Boston, having made large collections of documents for that purpose, probably more extensive and ancient than can be found in any private library in the country. To promote this object and enlarge his materials for a work of such importance he visited Europe; and having completed his arrangements for absence from home, he left Boston in the early part of November, 1858, in the British steamer *Europa*. The voyage lasted 15 days, and was exceedingly tempestuous. Arriving at Liverpool he made but a short stay there, and pushed on to London, which he reached on the 19th of November; for his chief aim was not to visit spots and places of grandeur and celebrity, but to obtain materials for his history. He therefore avoided every temptation and allurements which might draw him away from his leading object, and consume time, to him so precious. On this account he avoided making acquaintances as much as he could, and sought no letters of introduction to celebrities abroad. Like one travelling up a steep mountain in search of a golden mine, who fixes his eye on a distant mark, and pauses not even to look back on the enchanting scenes he has passed, he hastened at once to the British Museum, and Her Majesty's State Paper Office; and between them his time was chiefly spent. Other depositories of ancient manuscripts and books were also examined.

To facilitate this important object and be near those institutions, he selected Morley's Hotel, Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, for his residence, in the immediate vicinity of Nelson's monument, between the jets of two splendid fountains, the equestrian statue of Charles I, the colossal images of the Napiers, &c., and not far from the Parliament House, the Horseguards and State Paper Office. Cold weather had already set in, and November 24, 1858, ice of considerable thick-

ness was formed in St. James' Park. On the 25th he was present at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, where he was introduced to Mr. Akerman, the secretary, and other distinguished members, by his friends, Mr. Henry Stevens and Mr. Geo. Corner. This society then had 8 royal patrons, 60 honorary members, 245 compounders, and 322 annual subscribers, making 635 members, according to the secretary's list, April 23, 1858. About 40 or 50 members and a few visitors were attending the evening Mr. Drake was there. Observations were made on some inscriptions, and interesting remarks followed; from several speakers, touching some relics, such as swords, rings, bracelets, &c., which were exhibited in glass cases. These relics were found in exhuming 50 Saxon graves near London. The society held meetings in their hall in Somerset House, a magnificent pile of stone on the site where once stood Lord Protector Cromwell's palace; only necessary furniture was used, and there was a variety of portraits on the walls. It was lighted, not by gas, but by two bright brass chandeliers, over a long table, near the head and foot of which were two smaller tables, placed at right angles, lighted by four brilliant astral lamps. Books and donations recently given, lay on the long table, that their worth might be inspected. The president sat in a decorated chair, on a kind of dais above the small table; and on the other small one was spread out a lunch — the English never lose sight of this important matter. The lunch was cakes and crackers, tea and coffee, taken *in transitu*, without ceremony, as the Jews ate the passover. Large cards, placards of dues against members in arrears, were posted on the walls — a strong kind of hint to similar societies. They vote as we do. One of the patrons of the society was Prince Albert, a warm friend of our suffering country, whose character and death Tennyson has depicted in his touching and beautiful Threnody. He speaks of him as

“ Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.”

And of his death,

“ The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world.”

Could the great heart of our Union, now struggling with the anguish of a rebellion, only be seen in England as it really is, what sympathy they would discover, for the unutterable sorrows of his illustrious surviving consort, the mourning Queen Victoria.

Among many other places, he visited Dover, so celebrated for its castle which is a great object of attraction. The fortress is very strong; vast sums had been expended in the fortifications. A garrison of 1500 soldiers was there. The town of Dover contains 25,000 inhabitants; it is very neat and remarkably quiet. The place is inexpugnable by sea. Dover was anciently a Roman station named Dubris, and being nearer to France than any other on the English coast, was called the key of the kingdom. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old Preceptory of the Knights Templars. Shakspeare's Cliff, so called—beneath which there is now a rail road tunnel a mile long—is 400 feet above the level of the sea, and from the summit the coast of France may be seen in a clear atmosphere. On the brink of the

cliff Mr. Drake stood and looked towards France—perhaps on the very spot, so wonderfully pictured in King Lear, and undoubtedly familiar to him. For the dramatic works of this great poet of nature are hardly more known and admired in England than in America, where Shakspeare is so much read in all classes of society, that we claim him as our own ancestral poet.

The journies which he took to other renowned localities would form a narrative of great interest, but would occupy too much room in a brief memoir; such as a visit to Oxford, Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth and other places, interesting to the eye of the antiquary. He also visited France.

In August, 1859, he was in Paris, and was present at the splendid spectacle when the return of the army from Italy was celebrated. It was a magnificent sight. Paris was full of troops. All the government officers in their brilliant military dresses, all the gens d'armes with sword and cocked hats. He was much charmed with France, so different from what he expected, and he thought Paris greatly surpassed London. He visited the Royal Academy, the Mazarine, Louvre, Tuilleries, Versailles, Luxembourg, St. Cloud, and also Péré la Chase, a cemetery of over 200 acres, full of costly tombs and superb monuments. He saw the graves of only two or three Englishmen, one was a Jekyl, connected with those of that name who were once of Boston, Massachusetts. He made a journey also to Rouen and many other places, but our limits will not admit even of their enumeration.

He returned to England in the autumn and resumed his researches in the British Archives until the spring of 1860, when early in May, having been absent one year and a half, he thought of returning. He improved one day in making an excursion to the Tower of London. There he gazed on the solid walls—blocks on which many heads had been cut off—strange armor and implements of death—singular costume of the warders—and cells for the prisoners; he crowded into the cell where Sir Walter Raleigh was immured for 15 years, until taken out to be beheaded, October 28, 1618, most unjustly. He saw the lonely apartment where this illustrious prisoner wrote his *History of the World*. He looked into those loopholes of the prison from which the beautiful Jane Grey saw her husband in the yard below expire under the axe, and afterwards fell a victim by the same fate.

When he left home he fixed on no definite time of absence. He had now completed the task he prescribed for himself, and made his visits, including a trip to Ireland. But it was among books of olden time that his soul revelled. At Her Majesty's State Paper office he found the gentlemen in charge extremely obliging. Those with whom he had the greatest intercourse were Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Lemon and Mr. Sainsbury. Mr. Lemon had been connected with the office above thirty years. Mr. Sainsbury had the charge of all the colonial papers in the State Paper office, and he performed the vast labor of separating all those from the other papers, arranging them chronologically, and making a calendar of them. One can not but contemplate the immense amount of British State Papers with

mingled surprise and admiration that they have been preserved for so many ages.

The Rolls office is in Chancery lane. This is of great extent. "I was admitted there," he writes, "by Sir Francis Palgrave, deputy keeper. Sir John Romily is the Master. Mr. Joseph Hunter, well known for his Pilgrim researches, I became acquainted with, but his age and infirmities prevented his officiating in his office of deputy keeper of the Rolls. He has since deceased. There no student nor reader (as we are called) is allowed to use ink in making his copies. Consequently we were compelled to do all our work twice over." This rule, I believe, has since been rescinded.

Soon after his arrival, he attended a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in Burlington House, Piccadilly, an institution of great popularity, over which Sir Roderic Impey Murchison presided. There were present at least 500 members, among whom he noticed Earl Stanhope, so well known in America by his writings. But time and space forbid the detail of visits of this kind in a brief memoir.

In one of his letters, Mr. Drake mentions a singular custom for memorials of the dead, which he first observed in Westminster Abbey. Gravestones are laid flat on the surface of the ground, many of which were studded with brass, iron or copper pegs, half an inch high, to keep the feet of visitors from defacing the inscriptions.

Of the British Museum—he remarks in one of his letters to John W. Dean, Esq., to whom I would here acknowledge my obligation for many important facts—"The British Museum is, I will not say one of the wonders, but the wonder of the world. To have any adequate idea of it, one must visit it; volumes have been written upon it, and many more will be; yet nothing can give one a clear idea of that remarkable, well arranged establishment but a personal and patient examination of the contents." Mr. Drake devoted much time to the MS. department; over which Sir Frederic Madden presides with great ability. His urbanity to strangers was gratefully experienced by our antiquary; who also received the kindest attention from other officers and gentlemen connected with this noble institution. The facilities afforded him and all the students there deserved their warmest thanks: and he dwelt particularly on the names of Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton, and Mr. Sims, also in the MS. department, and Mr. Watts in the printed book department, a prodigy of knowledge. Oh, that the sweet influences of this noble Institution could allay and forever terminate those murderous feelings of hostility between our two countries, which the bitter, unholy English *Times* is incessantly trying to excite against us, more especially in this day of calamity from a civil war!

In May 1860, he took the Cunard steamer *Arabia* at Liverpool and had a remarkable and delightful voyage home, in a trip of only ten days. He had improved every hour of his absence and made it tell. If we value life by the variety and rapid succession of ideas in the mind, and what would the age of Methuselah be with only one idea vegetating within us, he must have lived a length of years in his absence. While abroad he had a golden opportunity of obtaining valuable books for his library, and secured many very rare, and not

to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic. Though in London there are fifteen hundred book establishments, yet he found American books, save a few of our popular and leading authors, almost unknown. His previous studies and predilection for Archæology peculiarly fitted him for the business he undertook; few buyers and sellers of books had such advantages. He brought home with him many works touching old English history and antiquities to supply his library.

On his return from England, he renewed his former business as bookseller, having purchased, while abroad, many choice and rare works; and with the sale of books he resumed the labor of his pen. For we are all the creatures of habit; and he, who has acquired a taste for reading, and has drunk deeply at the Pierian spring of knowledge cannot be idle. A new world, has opened within him, and he looks forward to a perennial progress in other worlds belonging to a higher and nobler state of being.

Mr. Drake published in 1860, the *Result of some Researches among the British Archives*; in 1862, a *Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh*, and the same year an edition of the *History of King Philip's War*, by the Rev. Increase Mather, D. D., dedicated to Dr. Winslow Lewis our president; all beautiful editions. His library now contains a very large collection of antique and selected works and literary relics, where numerous visitors, some from distant parts of the country, often call either to consult him or make a purchase.

In concluding this sketch, it may be observed that Mr. Drake has been twice married. He is fond of domestic life and enjoys one of the pleasantest of homes, where his evenings are invariably spent and he finds his chief leisure for reading and study. He appears to be of a very cheerful temperament, contented with his lot, and happy in his own thoughts. Of his brothers and sisters, only two survive; Mrs. Maria Parsons Smith, a widow, residing in Illinois, and his younger brother Mr. Josiah Drake of Cincinnati, O., merchant. He has had six children, two daughters who died in childhood and four sons: 1, Francis Samuel, born 22d Feb., 1828, who inherits his father's love of literature, and is preparing an extensive *American Biographical Dictionary*, for the press, a member of this society; 2, John Robert of Buffalo, N. Y., born 18th Feb., 1830, connected with the press of that city; 3, Samuel Adams, bookseller and stationer, of Leavenworth, Kansas, born 19th Dec., 1833, who has served as captain in the present war; and 4, George Bernard, born April 14, 1838, who joined the Union army as second lieutenant, Co. D, 12th regiment, and marched to the field under the late Col. Fletcher Webster, but was soon detailed on the staff of Gen. Abercrombie, with rank of captain, and when Gen. Hartsuff relieved Abercrombie, he retained Capt. Drake on his staff. He was with him in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where his former superior officer, Capt. N. B. Shurtleff, was killed; he was in the severe battle of South Mountain, and in the battle of Antietam, in which he was near Gen. Hartsuff, when he was wounded. Since the promotion of that brave and excellent officer to a major general, he has been appointed by him major and chief of his staff. Capt. John S. Drake, brother-in-law of Mr. Drake, fell bravely in the last named fight. It must be a source of grati

tude and consolation to the father of this affectionate younger son to see him thus spared and advancing in honors, when so many brave Bostonians, the flower of the city, and of our finest families have gone to the battle, but return no more. "*Pulchrum est pro patria mori.*"

Reader, have you ever been in the antiquary's library and seen him at his work? If not, you will thank me for these dashes of a pencil.

You first ascend a semi-vertical flight of forty stairs, like climbing up the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle—and you find yourself in a large, six-windowed oblong—the hive of genealogy—crowded with shelves and cabinets—overflowing with antique books, pamphlets, periodicals, maps and MSS.—waiting, like learned ghosts for some patron of the arts to lead them to a more commodious and secure asylum—then turning away from the Round Table—you see a kind of sesame door, few would suspect where it leads—and then mounting up another steeper flight to another higher story—you reach the threshold of a long attic chamber lighted at either end and bearing a similitude to the cloister of some erudite monk.

For, there you will behold a solitary man—arrayed in black—small in stature—but well proportioned—of an elastic step—quick in motion—his hair touched by the cold finger of time—his face kindly, but featured by deep thought—(see his portrait)—sitting by a desk near a window—pen in hand—in winter an open stove of live coals at his right—and before, behind and around him, lie books in piles, books on shelves—MSS.—ancient documents and pamphlets from floor to ceiling all arranged in rows or neatly labeled in cases;—and there he sits—in his cushioned arm chair—philosopher like—ready to lay down pen and receive the caller one or a dozen—and with a smile of kindness and a voice which does you good—answer his questions about the past—or sell him a long sought gem of antiquity—or tell him *ubi terrarum*, he can fish for it in the vast bibliothecal sea of authors. And thus this great collector of the waifs and shipwrecks of ages—this unwearied preserver of Aboriginal facts spends the years of his life, picking up the odds and ends of time—never wasting one moment—seeking neither popularity nor applause—and never allured from his task by public show, spectacle nor novelty. Like another Prospero, not in the cell of a magic island, but in an attic chamber of the city of Boston, not with staff, but with his pen, he makes his library his kingdom, and calls up the spirits of the Puritan Fathers from the regions of the past—and they come back in a living reality and move again in the history of New England.

Reader, do you think these dashes are mere pictures of fancy? Come to our genealogical rooms and we will show you *The Book of the Indians—Indian Captivities—The History of Boston—The Result of Researches among the British Archives—The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*—and fifteen volumes of the *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, a work destined to be of increasing value a hundred years hence, much of which bears the impress of his pen—and you will say the half is not told you.

ANNOTATIONS ON SAVAGE.

[By Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, A. M., of Chicago.]

MARTYN.—Savage gives Richard Martyn of Portsmouth, N. H., three wives. He had four, viz: 1st, by Mr. William Hibbins he was married to Sarah, daughter of John Tuttle of Boston, 1st December, 1653. His children were all by first wife. He married 2d, Martha, widow of John Dennison (son of John and Patience, of Ipswich, Mass.), and daughter of Samuel Symonds. He married 3d, Elizabeth, widow of Tobias Lear. She married Lear, 11th April, 1667, who died 1681. She was the widow of Tobias Landon whom she married 10th June, 1656, and was the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Gibbons) Sherburne. The fourth wife of Martyn, whom Savage gives as the third, was Mary Benning, born at Tatmour High Cross in England, and widow of Samuel² Wentworth and mother of Lieut.-Gov. John². Martyn died 1693, and his last wife died 20th January, 1724-5, aged 77 years; and Mark Hunking Wentworth of Portsmouth, N. H., has a printed copy of the sermon preached at her funeral from Luke x, 42, by Rev. Jabez Fitch.

HUNKING.—Savage makes Mark Hunking who was appointed counsellor of New Hampshire in 1710, and who was judge from 1712 to 1727, and the when and where of whose death has not been ascertained, the father of Sarah Hunking, the wife of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth. Now Dr. Farmer and also the *New Hampshire Repository* makes him the son of John and Agnes Hunking. If so, he was born 17th May, 1670. Now Sarah Hunking, wife of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth, died 1741, in her 68th year. This would make her born about 1673. So Dr. Farmer is wrong as to the origin of the counsellor or she could not have been his daughter. On the 5th April, 1740, Mrs. Wentworth conveys land as the only child and heir of her father. The descendants of Lieut.-Gov. John in England call his wife "daughter of Mark Hunking in Devonshire in England." Many trace her to a Mark Hunking whose widow Mary married Rev. John Newmarch, 5th December, 1699, as recorded in Kittery, Me. By this marriage the widow of Mark Hunking had several children. Among these were John Newmarch born 3d October, 1700, and Hon. Joseph born 29th October, 1707. The same record says Rev. John Newmarch died 15th January, 1754. He was preaching at Kittery from the time of his marriage (and perhaps before) to his death. He was published 9th September, 1727 to Mary Cotton of Hampton, N. H. But there is nothing to prove that this Mark Hunking, whose wife was the above Mary, had any children at all.

BLOTT AND TOZER.—Robert Blott of Boston in 1662 wills property to his daughter Tozer, and also to his daughter Tozer's children. She was of course alive when he made his will. Savage supposes her to have been a former wife of Richard Tozer. Now Richard Tozer married Judith Smith in 1656, and she survived him. Now if Blott's daughter married Richard Tozer at all, she must have been the widow

of some man named Smith when he married her. But the work of Savage furnishes no Smith, who died prior to 1656 leaving a wife Judith. If Blott's daughter did not marry Richard Tozer, what other Tozer was there for her to marry?

WENTWORTH.—Savage makes John,² son of William Wentworth, the emigrant settler, marry Martha Miller. It was John,³ son of Ezekiel,² who was married by Rev. John Pike, 24th December, 1703, to Martha, daughter of Richard and Grace Miller of Kittery, Me. The wife of John,² was Martha —, and that is all that has been ascertained. Ezekiel² had no son William³ as some early writers have stated, mistaking Benjamin's² son William³ for Ezekiel's.²

THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FEBRUARY 26, 1690-1.

The body of the document printed below is in the handwriting of the "father of New England antiquaries," Samuel Sewall—of whom a portrait and memoir are given in our first volume, page 106,—and was probably drawn by him. At that time he was one of the Assistants of the colony. The brief but feeling manner in which he refers to the people's causes for gratitude, is worthy of imitation.

At a General Court for their Maties Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Held at Boston February, 3. 1690.

This Court being deeply sensible of the Divine Goodness and Mercy appearing in the Preservation of the Royal Person of our Sovereign King WILLIAM, and the signal Victory bestowed by Heaven upon His Arms in *Ireland*; And the Remarkable *Disappointments* at the same time given to the Great Enemies of the Protestant Interest: Being also sensible of the Divine Bounty expressed in the *Prevention* of many Calamities & Destructions which have been impending over us; In any measure of *Help* wherewith God has assisted us against our Enemies; In the *Recovery* of so many sick People among those which have been arrested with the Epidemical Distempers newly raging in the midst of us; In the plentiful *Harvest* which was last vouchsafed us; And the happy *Arrival* of so many Vessels from *England*, in the depth of this hard winter, which have brought unto us Necessary & Seasonable Sup'lies.

Do therefore Appoint *Thursday* the Twenty first of this Infant *February* to be celebrated throughout this Colony, as a Day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING unto the Almighty God for these, and the like His Undeserved Favours; Forbidding all Servile Labour on the Day, and exhorting the several Ministers and Assemblies every where to endeavour that such Praises may be offered, as God may be glorified with; and that Conversations may therewithall be ordered so, as to give us further Hopes of *seeing the Salvation of God*.

Voted in the affirmative by the Govern^r and Assistants.

JSA ADDINGTON Sec^y.

Consented to by y^e Deputies

DUDLEY BRADSTREET  or^dr.

MASON FAMILY.

Some of the Descendants of Major John Mason, the Conqueror of the Pequots.

[Com. by HON. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, LL. D., of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.]

Continued from page 42.

V Gen. 208. ANNA MASON, m. 27 Sept., 1759, William Whiting, b. 8 April, 1730, at Norwich, Conn., fourth son of Col. William Whiting of Norwich, by his first wife Anna Raymond, and grandson of Rev. Samuel Whiting, Minister of Windham, and Elizabeth Adams (a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower); he was a physician and they settled at Hartford, and in 1766, removed to Great Barrington, Mass., where he was a magistrate, and was a member of the Gen. court at Salem, which formed itself into a provincial congress to resist British aggressions; and he afterwards took a very active part, personally as well as by his pen, in quelling Shays's rebellion. He d. 8 Dec. 1792, at Great Barrington, and she d. 13 Nov. 1821, at New Milford. Their children were: (274) *Samuel*, b. 14 Aug. 1762, at H., m. 1808, Sarah Betts, dau. of Stephen Betts, Esq., of Reading, Conn., and d. 29 Jan. 1832. They had three children: 1, *William*, who m. 1833, Aurelia Sherman of Newtown, Conn., lived at New Haven, and had four children: Stephen Betts; Sarah Maria; William Samuel, and Edward Sherman. 2, *Stephen*, b. May, 1806, grad. at Medical College, New Haven, 1830, and was a physician, and was killed 14 Oct. 1833, by the bursting of the boiler of the steamboat New England, near Essex, Conn.; and 3, *Maria*, who m. 1840 Rev. Thomas Dutton of Mendon, Ill., and had three children: Anna Dorcas, Aaron Samuel and Thomas. (275) *William*, b. 7 Nov. 1764, at H.; m. Ann Ransom of Great Barrington, where she d. about 1st Dec. 1840, s. p., and he was living at New Milford in 1849. (276) *Mary Ann*, b. 19 Oct. 1767, at H.; m. 25 Sept. 1792, Hon. Elijah Boardman, b. 7 March, 1760, at New Milford, Conn., third son of Sherman Boardman and Sarah Bostwick, and gr. s. of Rev. Daniel Boardman, the first minister of New Milford and his second wife, Jerusha (Sherman) Seelye. He was a merchant and they settled at New Milford, where he was a member of the legislature and one of the assistants of the state; state senator; United States senator. (While the writer of this article was a member of the 17th congress he had the pleasure to become acquainted with the excellent Elijah Boardman, then in the U. S. senate, and became much attached to him, and had the honor of being frequently addressed with him with the appellation of "my young friend," and parted with him to meet no more on earth, on the 3d of March, 1823.) He d. 18 Aug. 1824, at Boardman, O., where he had gone with his wife on business; and his remains were brought to New Milford for interment, and where she d. 24 June, 1848. They had six children: 1, *William Whiting*, b. 10 Oct. 1794, at New Milford, grad. at Yale, 1812, and was a lawyer. He settled at New Haven, where he was judge of probate, member and speaker of the house of representatives, and of the senate of the state, and member of con-

gress. He was living at New Haven in 1859. 2, *Henry Mason*, b. 4 Jan. 1797, at New Milford; m. 13 Dec. 1818, Sarah Hall Benham, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Benham, pastor of St. John's Parish, New Milford. They settled at Boardman, O., where he d. 17 Dec. 1846, by the dislocation of his neck on being thrown from his buggy. He had four children: Frederick Alexander, b. 1 Sept. 1820, who m. Mary Ann Williams of New Milford; Elijah George, b. 30 July, 1829; William Jarvis, b. 15 April, 1832; and Henry Whiting, b. 7 Feb. 1837. 3, *George Sherman*, b. 17 Oct. 1799; grad. at Union College, 1818; and d. 18 Jan. 1825, unm. 4, *Caroline Maria*, m. 22 May, 1825. Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D., grad. at College of New Jersey, 1819, and was an Episcopal clergyman. They settled at New York where he was assistant minister of Trinity church and Rector of the church of the Crucifixion, and had eight children: Caroline Maria, b. 11 June, 1826; d. 25 June, 1826; John Frederick, b. 1827; George Boardman, b. 20 May, 1829; d. 22 May, 1829; Mary Ann Boardman, b. 2 October, 1830; d. 26 March, 1841; Cornelia Elizabeth; Eliza Margaretta; William Henry, b. 1840; d. 1841; and Henry Hermann. 5, *Mary Anna*, b. 19 Nov. 1805; d. 7 April, 1822, unm.; and 6, *Cornelia Elizabeth*. (277) *Abraham*, b. 1 Sept. 1769, at Great Barrington; m. 1793, Carrence Wheeler and was a physician. He settled at Great Barrington, and had six children: 1, *Harriet*; 2, *Emma*; 3, *Theodore*; m. 15 March, 1820, Amelia Ann Robbins, and had two children: Harriet Amelia, who m. W. S. Brown of Rochester, and Frederick Theodore. 4, *Truman*, who m. and d. in Illinois. 5, *Huldah*, who m. Edward Hills and settled in Ohio; and 6, *Gideon* m. 27 Nov. 1833, Louisa Rood, and settled at Great Barrington, and had five children: Cornelia E. Boardman; Martha Cordelia; Mary Louisa; Geo. Boardman and Ruth Emma. (278) *Elizabeth*, b. 15 Jan. 1772, at Great Barrington; lived at New Milford at the age of 30 years and d unm. (279) *Mason*, b. 8 May, 1774, at Great Barrington; m. 26 April, 1800, Mary Edwards, b. 11 Oct. 1770 at Stockbridge, sixth dau. of Judge Timothy Edwards and Rhoda Ogden of Stockbridge, and gr. d. of Rev. Jonathan Edwards President of the College of New Jersey, and Sarah Pierpont. He was a lawyer, and they removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he was a member of the legislature, and district attorney, and where he d. 11 Jan. 1849. They had eight children: 1, *Mary Elizabeth*, m. John T. Doubleday, and had two children: John Mason and William Edwards. 2, *William Edwards*, m. Ann Lyell Post. 3, *Caroline*, m. Richard Mather, b. 31 Oct. 1798, at Lyme, second son of Sylvester Mather and Elizabeth Waite, and settled at Binghamton, and had seven children: Elizabeth Waite; Rhoda Ann Lester; Frances; Nancy Louisa; Caroline; Mary Whiting; and Mason Whiting. 4, *Rhoda Ann*, m. Ralph Lester, and had one child: Caroline Mather. 5, *Frances*, m. Henry Mather, b. 9 July, 1803, at Lyme, fourth son of Sylvester Mather and Elizabeth Waite, and settled at Binghamton, and had two children: Richard Henry and Elizabeth Radcliffe. 6, *Mason*, m. Eliza Vandewater, and had five children: Eliza Vandewater; Amelia; William Mason; Henry Vandewater, and Jonathan Edwards. 7, *Catherine Spencer*, m. U. M. Stowers of Binghamton, and had three children: Mary Whiting; Catharine, and Morris. 8, *Amelia Ogden*, m. William S. Tyler of Amherst; had three children: Mary Whiting; William;

and Henry Mather. (280) *Fanny*, b. 1 Dec. 1778, at Great Barrington was educated at the Moravian school, at Bethlehem, Pa.; m. Frederick Abbot, and removed to Medina, O., and had five children: Cornelia; Caroline; Frances; Mary Ann, and Mason.

V. Gen. 240. ROBERT MASON, m. 1774 Chloe Case, b. 19 July, 1756, at Simsbury, second dau. of Charles Case and Phebe his wife; they settled at Simsbury, where she died 17 May, 1815, and he d. 5 Feb. 1835, aged 76 years. Their children were: (281) *Chloe*, b. 22 July, 1775, at Simsbury; m. 23 Nov. 1793, Levi Whitlock of Castle-ton, Vt., and had 9 children: 1, *James*, b. 26 Jan. 1795. 2, *Sarah*, b. 10 April, 1798; d. 23 June, 1799. 3, *Sarah*,^{2d} b. 9 April, 1800. 4, *Samuel S.*, b. 25 May, 1802. 5, *Chloe Mason*, b. 17 Jan. 1805. 6, *Phebe*, b. 26 Aug. 1806; d. 23 March, 1810. 7, *Daniel Mason*, b. 28 Nov. 1809; d. 23 March, 1810. 8, *Levi*, b. 28 Feb. 1811; d. 15 April, 1813; and 9 *Simcon L.*, b. 23 August, 1813; d. 8 March, 1814. (282) *Margaret*, b. 31 May, 1777, at Simsbury; she d. 21 April 1781. (283) *Peter*, b. 6 July, 1779, at Simsbury; m. Nov. 1802, Mercy Case, b. 13 July, 1785, at Simsbury, eldest dau. of Amasa Case and Mercy Hillyer. They removed to New Hartford Centre, Conn., in 1816, where he d. 11 Oct. 1841. They had seven children: 1, *Hilpa*, b. 28 July, 1803; m. 22 Dec. 1831, Milo Watson of New Hartford, and had three children: Albert, b. Nov. 1835; Stephen, b. Sept. 1838, and Stanley, b. June, 1844. 2, *Chloe*, b. 31 Jan. 1805; m. 29 Nov. 1827, Roman M. Butler, and had children: Charles R., b. May, 1834; m. 1858, Cynthia Bunnell of Burlington; Henry, b. 6 March, 1836; m. 1857, Jane Hulbert of New Hartford. 3, *Aurora*, b. 18 July, 1808. 4, *Stephen*, b. 9 May, 1814; m. 2 Oct. 1842, Amanda Attleman of Granby and had five children: Stephen Henry, b. 29 July, 1843; Marian Amanda, b. 21 Nov. 1846; Isabel, b. 10 April, 1848; Loretta Jane, b. 13 April, 1854, and Walter Dwight, b. 13 June, 1857. 5, *Luke*, b. 9 Oct. 1818; d. 19 Jan. 1839, unm. 6, *John C.*, b. 2 Nov. 1820; m. 22 Oct. 1843, Adelia Alderman of Granby, and had four children: Charles John, b. 27 Nov. 1844; Fayette Stephen, b. 17 Aug. 1846; Luke Henry, b. Dec. 1848; and Frank, b. June, 1853; and 7, *La Fayette N.*, b. 9 Nov. 1831; d. 19 Dec. 1838. (284) *Robert*, b. 31 March, 1781, living at Clarksburgh, Va., in 1859. (285) *Shubael*, b. 23 Dec. 1783, at Simsbury; m. 21 Nov. 1811, Elizabeth Roberts, and d. 1 June, 1831, at Braceville, O., and had ten children: 1, *Mindwell B.*, b. 7 Sept. 1812; m. 3 Dec. 1841, ——. *Robert L.*, b. 22 Aug. 1814; m. 22 Dec. 1841, ———, and had three children: Andrew W., b. 21 Oct. 1844; Wesley F., b. 25 Sept. 1852; Charles A., b. 6 Sept. 1859. 3, *Margaret*, b. 4 Sept. 1816; d. Sept., 1816. 4, *Mary Anne*, b. 23 June, 1818; d. 1 Jan. 1845, unm. 5, *Madison S.*, 2 Feb. 1820; d. same month. 6, *Washington S.*, b. 6 Aug. 1822; m. 15 Nov. 1846, and d. 18 Aug. 1853, and had 3 children; Mary Paulina, b. 6 Dec. 1847; Isaiah, b. 5 July, 1850, and George W., b. 6 Dec. 1852. 7, *Isaiah P.*, b. 4 Aug. 1824; m. 1 Feb. 1853. 8, *John W.*, b. 21 Nov. 1826. 9, *Benjamin*, b. 28 June, 1829; d. 5 Sept. 1852, unm. 10, *William*, b. 7 Nov. 1831; m. 30 Oct. 1855. (286) *Margaret*,^{2d} b. 3 Jan. 1787; m. Zophar Brown, and d. 17 May, 1816, at Granby, leaving one child, William, b. 1812, and d. 7 March, 1842. (287) *Mary*, b. 3 Aug. 1789, at Simsbury; m. 1, Eleazer Case; 2, Thomas Vining, and d. 19 Nov. 1857, at Simsbury, s. p. (288)

Charles, b. 30 March, 1792, at Simsbury; m. 25 March, 1817, *Sophia Burdick*, b. 21 June, 1799, and removed to Leonardsville, N. Y., where she d. 19 March, 1852, and he was living in 1859. They had three children: 1, *Cynthia Maria*, b. 26 Feb. 1819; m. 25 Feb. 1839, at Plainville, N. Y., *Clark Saunders*, b. 16 July, 1815, and had five children: *Gilbert Clark*, b. 19 May, 1840; *Cartha Jane Victoria*, b. 11 Sept. 1841; *Charles Albertus*, b. 20 April, 1843; *Seraphema Parthenia*, b. 14 Feb. 1845; and *Orson Oswald*, b. 25 Nov. 1847. 2, *Charles Lewis*, b. 14 Sept. 1824; m. 18 Dec. 1845, at Plainville, N. Y., *Desire E. Bass*, b. 27 June, 1826, and had six children: *Mary Imogene*, b. 27 Feb. 1847; *Gertrude Eliza*, b. 22 Feb. 1849; *Edwy*, b. 4 Feb. 1851; *Emerette*, b. 10 Aug. 1853; *Ella*, b. 17 Dec. 1856; and *Edgar Lewis*, b. 10 April, 1857. 3, *Elizabeth Anne*, b. 8 May, 1827; m. 20 Dec. 1847, at Plainville, N. Y., *Samuel Noyes Stillman*, and had four children: *Eliza Cathalina*, b. 18 March, 1839; *Helen Emma*, b. 29 Dec. 1850; *Otto Oscioli*, b. 12 April, 1854; and *Noyes*, b. 12 Nov. 1855. (289) *Daniel*, b. 1 Nov. 1794, at Simsbury; killed 1 Jan. 1810, by the falling of a tree. (290) *Anne*, b. 20 March, 1797, at Simsbury; m. 1 Nov. 1822, *Jeffrey Wilcox*, and they were living at Simsbury in 1859 and had four children: 1, *Chloe*, b. 7 Aug. 1823. 2, *Lucy*, b. 12 Aug. 1826. 3, *Mariette*, b. 1 Sept. 1830; and 4, *Jane*, b. 2 Oct. 1836. (291) *Luke*, b. 19 May, 1800, at Simsbury; m. 12 March, 1831, *Diana Higley*, d. 21 March, 1840 at Simsbury, and had four children: 1, *Daniel*, b. 21 Oct. 1833; m. 15 March, 1855, *Clementina Pelton*, and was living at Simsbury in 1860, and had one child: *Frank*. 2, *Jane A.*, b. 22 Jan. 1835; m. 11 Feb. 1856, *Edwin Hamilton*, and living at Unionville, Conn., 1859. 3, *Robert*, b. 16 April, 1837; m. 5 July, 1859, *Emma Lowell*; and 4 *Carlos*, b. 1 May, 1839.

V. Gen. 241. *PETER MASON*, m. 24 March, 1774, *Elisheba Farnam*, b. 26 May, 1754. They settled at Salisbury, Conn., where he d. 28 Dec. 1831, and she d. 4 May, 1833. Their children were: (292) *Sylvester*, b. 13 Oct. 1774, at Salisbury; d. 12 Sept. 1776. (293) *Darius*, b. 7 Jan. 1777, at S.; m. *Sarah Post*. (294) *Stephen*, b. 5 March, 1779, at S.; m. *Anna Ely*, b. 10 Oct. 1782. He d. 21 Dec. 1841; and she d. 24 June, 1843. They had ten children: 1, *Merrick E.*, b. 16 Nov. 1800; d. 22 July, 1840. 2, *Harriet*, b. 12 Aug. 1806; d. same day. 3, *Orville L.*, b. 29 July, 1807. 4, *Peter L.*, b. 14 Feb. 1809; d. 8 Sept. 1845. 5, *Edgar S.*, b. 16 June, 1811. 6, *Mary Ann*, b. 27 May, 1813. 7, *Stephen A.*, b. 1 March, 1817. 8, *Anna A.*, b. 1 March, 1817 (twin). 9, *Louisa E.*, b. 10 Nov. 1819; and 10, *Charles Ely*, b. 4 March, 1822. (295) *Levi*, b. 1 July, 1782, at S.; m. Mrs. — *Suydam*. (296) *Elishaba*, b. 9 Nov. 1784, at S.; m. — *Bennet*. (297) *Peter*, b. 16 Oct. 1786, at S.; m. 24 Dec. 1810, *Sebra Day*, b. 1 July, 1794. They had seventeen children: 1, *Oscar Day*, b. 10 Oct. 1811; m. 15 June, 1836, *M. H. Vinal*. 2, *Emily E.*, b. 24 Feb. 1813; m. 16 June, 1836, *George Hartzell*. 3, *Levi*, b. 25 Sept. 1814. 4, *Cyrus A.*, b. 10 Sept. 1816; m. 27 June, 1839, *M. A. Craig*. 5, *Miriam C.*, b. 27 May, 1818; m. 15 Oct. 1840, *Samuel Diver*. 6, *Mary E.* (twin), b. 27 May, 1818. 7, *Seth F.*, b. 24 April, 1820. 8, *Sarah M.*, b. 15 May, 1822; m. 25 April, 1844, *W. Craig*. 9, *Sebra H.*, b. 7 Feb. 1824; d. 30 Sept. 1828. 10, *Lewis L.*, b. 10 March, 1826; d. 7 Sept. 1827. 11, *Lewis P.*, b. 23 Feb. 1828; m. *M. M. Lewis*. 12, *Cecilia A.*, b. 23 June, 1830. 23, *Au-*

gustus B., b. 12 June, 1832. 14, *Henry M.*, b. 17 Nov. 1833. 15, *Franklin M.*, b. 23 Sept. 1835. 16, *Malvina A.*, b. 15 Sept. 1837. 17, *John V.*, b. 10 July, 1839. (298) *Sylvester*, 2d, b. 27 April, 1789, at S.; d. 15 May, 1826. (299) *Cyrus*, b. 24 May, 1791, at S.; d. 15 Oct. 1829. (300) ———, b. 23 Aug. 1793, at S.; d. 2 Aug. 1806. (301) *Miriam*, b. 8 July, 1795, at S.; m. 30 March, 1818, Israel Bartlett, b. 12 June, 1793, and had nine children: 1, *Peter Mason*, b. 6 Feb. 1820; m. 24 July, 1845, E. M. Higgins who d. 15 April, 1849; and he then m. Julia W. Smedley, who d. 1 Aug. 1860. 2, *Jerusha*, b. 20 Feb. 1822; m. July, 1840, Silas A. Jackson, and had in 1860 six children. 3, *Lucius*, b. 12 Feb. 1824; m. 28 April, 1850, Sarah A. Leroy. 4, *Alexander*, b. 5 Feb. 1826; m. 25 Aug. 1853, Laura S. Merrill, and in 1860 had three children. 5, *Mary E.*, b. 2 Feb. 1828; m. 31 Dec. 1854, Henry Leroy. 6, *Harriet L.*, b. 9 July, 1830; d. 19 Oct. 1838. 7, *Emily*, b. 9 Sept. 1832. 8, *Robert A.*, b. 9 Aug. 1836; and 9, *Sidney S.*, b. 3 June, 1841.

V. Gen. 242. JOHN MASON, m. 24 June, 1786, at Castleton, Vt., Sarah Woodward, b. 28 May, 1768, at Canterbury, Conn., dau. of Joseph Woodward and Mary Bradford, and gr. d. of James Bradford and Edith his wife, which James Bradford was the second son of Thomas Bradford and Anne Smith his wife of Norwich, and gr. son of Major Wm. Bradford of Plymouth, and his first wife Alice Richards, and g. gr. son of Gov. Wm. Bradford of the Mayflower. John Mason (242) and wife, settled at Castleton, where he was a magistrate, member of the state legislature, member of the governor's council, and a presidential elector. She d. 22 Feb. 1826, and he then m. 15 Nov. 1830, Wid. Sarah Noble, and d. 29 July, 1846, at Canterbury, without issue by her, and she d. April, 1851. His children by Sarah Woodward, his first wife, were: (302) *Milo*, b. 24 May, 1787, at Canterbury, grad. at West Point Military Academy, and was a major in the U. S. army, m. 7 Sept. 1815, Maria Louis of Providence, and d. 4 Feb. 1839, at Washington, D. C.; they had seven children, one of whom Col. James L. Mason of the U. S. engineer corps, distinguished himself in the war with Mexico, and particularly in the battle at Molino del Rey. (303) *John Anson*, b. 30 May, 1790, at Canterbury; d. 17 Dec. 1812, unm. (304) *Sarah Malvina*, b. 22 Dec. 1791, at Canterbury; m. 24 July, 1814, Gideon Miner Davison, b. 12 Nov. 1791, at Middletown, Vt., son of Thomas Davison and Abigail Miner. They settled at Rutland, Vt., and removed to Saratoga Springs, where he was a printer and publisher and clerk of the Court of Chancery, and president of the Saratoga and Washington Rail Road Company, and where they were living in 1860. They had 5 children: 1, *John Mason*, b. 9 March, 1816, at Rutland; m. 31 Aug. 1838, Sarah Simonds Walworth, b. 2 Feb. 1815, at Plattsburgh, second dau. of Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth of Saratoga Springs, by his first wife Maria Ketchum Averill. He was by trade a printer and settled at Saratoga Springs, removed to Albany in 1839, where he was register of the Court of Chancery until that court was abolished in 1848, when they returned to Saratoga Springs, where they were living in 1860, and he was then president and general superintendent of the Saratoga and Whitehall Rail Road Company. She had 5 children: John Mason, b. 18 Dec. 1840, under grad. in Williams College, in 1860; Mansfield Walworth,

b. 13 Jan. 1844; Frances Walworth, b. 14 June, 1845; Sarah Walworth, b. 15 Aug. 1850; and Charles Mason, b. 27 July, 1853. 2, *Clement Miner*, b. 9 Dec. 1817, at Rutland, grad. at Union College, 1838, and was a Presbyterian clergyman; m. 1, Martha Elizabeth Bacon, and 2, Mary Fuller Pomeroy, and was living at Detroit in 1860, and was cashier of a bank, and had two children; 3, *Charles Augustus*, b. 21 May, 1824, at Saratoga Springs, grad. at Williams College, and was a lawyer; m. Mary Anthony Vermilyea and was living at New York in 1860, and had two children; 4, *Sarah Mason*, b. 17 Feb. 1827 at Saratoga Springs, where she was living in 1860, unm.; and 5, *Elizabeth Newman*, b. 7 June, 1829, at Saratoga Springs; d. 14 Oct. 1830. (305) *Altha Stevens*, b. 24 Aug. 1794, at Canterbury; m. 1 May, 1817, Aaron Dana, and had one child who d. young. (306) *Laura*, b. 22 Oct. 1796, at Canterbury; m. 8 July, 1819, Selah H. Merrill, and d. 9 July, 1820, and had one dau. Laura, who m. Noah T. Clark of Canandaigua, N. Y. (307) *Mary*, b. 22 Oct. 1796 (twin), d. 24 Jan. 1797. (308) *Clara*, b. 24 June, 1798, at Canterbury; m. 15 May, 1824, Lieut. Thomas Ingalls of U. S. army, and d. 9 July, 1830, s. p. (309) *George W.*, b. 18 March, 1801, at Canterbury; m. 3 May, 1823, Ruby Brand dau. of his first cousin, Col. Darius Brand of Canterbury (see No. 238); she d. 3 Dec. 1826, and he had by her one child: 1, *Mary Bradford*. He then m. 16 June, 1830, Adaline Eaton, b. 7 Feb. 1806, who d. 15 Sept. 1838, and had by her six children. He then m. 2 May, 1841, Lucinda Stevens, b. 16 June, 1819, who d. 4 Feb. 1858, and had by her five children. He then m. 20 Jan. 1859, Mrs. Caroline (Taft) Orr, and was living at Castleton in 1860. (310) *Samuel*, b. 1803, at Canterbury, d. 19 Feb. 1803. (311) *Margaret Fanning*, b. 7 Feb. 1704, at Canterbury; m. 16 April, 1829, Henry Howe of Canandaigua, N. Y., where she d. 16 Aug. 1844, s. p. (312) *Mary Bradford*, b. 25 July, 1806, at Canterbury; d. 15 Jan. 1823, unm. (313) *Lorenzo*, b. 27 May, 1808, at Canterbury; m. 10 Nov. 1838, Charlotte Luce of Pittsfield, Mass. He was a lawyer, and they settled at Port Huron, and removed from there to Detroit. He was a state senator, and they were living at Detroit in 1860, and had four children. (314) *Elmada Eliza*, b. 23 May, 1810, at Canterbury, where she was living in 1860, unm.

ERRATA.

P. 39, l. 7, for Mercy Durkee read Mercy Bill.

P. 40, l. 23, for Thomas Read of Colchester read David Read late of Colchester, now of Burlington.

P. 41, l. 4, for Crain read Crane.

P. 42, l. 9 from bottom, for first wife read second wife.

ALLEN.—I wish to obtain accurate information respecting George Allen, Sen., of Sandwich, and his sons, the early Quakers. George Allen's house, built in 1646, is still standing, and so is his son William's, in which the Quaker meetings were held, 1657-8, and which remains in very nearly the same condition that it was in two centuries ago.

ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, JAN. 7, 1863.

[By WINELOW LEWIS, M. D., President of the Society.]

Gentlemen, Members and Friends of our Society:

You will, I am sure, readily agree with me, that our first duty, at this, the first meeting in a New Year, is to express our grateful thanks to *Him*, in whose hand, rest all the things both of Time and of Eternity, for his mercy and goodness in permitting so many of us—even of those who have traveled a long way on Life's Journey—to enter in health and peace and happiness upon another annual stage of our earthly pilgrimage.

You are all well aware, that I hold in hearty veneration and esteem these anniversaries, these great and sacred landmarks along the vast plain of time; and that I would gladly—however old-fashioned it may seem to some—witness an increased warmth and enthusiasm, in the celebration of such annual festivals as *Christmas* and the *New Year*, the one, the New Year's Day of salvation to the sinning, suffering soul of man; the other, the New Year's Day of lengthened life to his body, and of renewed energy, fertility and joy to the whole world of animate and inanimate nature, by which he is surrounded. Let us then rejoice and be thankful that

“The King of Light, Father of aged Time,
Hath brought about that day, which is the prime
To the slow gliding months; when every eye
Wears symptoms of a sober jollity,
And every hand is ready to present
Some service in a compliment.”

—Poole.

and, as we each and all have already doubtless displayed, in gifts and kindness to our families and friends in private life, the warm and genial feelings, awakened by the birth of the New Year; so let us resolve to day, not to allow this society in which we all have so near and dear an interest, to be without some New Year's gift from each of us.

It was amiably and well expressed by Bourne: “If I send a New Year's gift to my friend, it shall be a token of my friendship: if to my benefactor, a token of my gratitude: if to the poor, which at this season must never be forgot, it shall be to make their hearts sing for joy: and give praise and adoration to the Giver of all good gifts.” And another more recent writer observes: “On New Year's Day, the man of business opens new account-books; ‘a good beginning makes a good ending.’” Let every man open an account with himself, and so begin the *New Year*, that he may expect to say at its termination, it has been a *good* year. In the hilarity of the season, let him not forget that, to the needy it is a season of discomfort.

“There is a satisfaction,
In doing a good action.”

and he who devises liberal things, will find his liberality return to him in a full tide of happiness.”

Now, in these remarks, so beautifully applicable to the general duties of the season, may also be found some special lessons for us. As we enter this place of meeting, our separate and individual feelings and interests become merged for the time, in the common concensus of our association. We must now think and feel as members of the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England. And no one here, I imagine, will be inclined to deny, that this society has the strongest claims upon our friendship and our gratitude. As the mental and the spiritual transcend, in beauty and in majesty, the material and mortal; so to every refined and cultivated mind, the dearest and most cherished friends must ever be those studies and pursuits, which tend, at once to enlighten and exalt the *intellect*, and to humanize and sanctify the *heart*. To this class belong preëminently, if purely and properly pursued, the studies, to whose cultivation our society is devoted; and of which I may fairly observe in the words of Cicero: "*Hæc quidem studia doctrinæ, quæ quidem prudentibus et bene institutis pariter cum atate crescunt, ut honestum illud Solonis sit, quod ait versiculo quodam, senescere se multa in dies addiscentem: qua voluptate animi nulla certe potest esse major,*" "and these indeed are the pursuits of learning, which with the discreet and well educated, keep pace with the progress of age, so that *that* is a fine observation of Solon's, when he declares in one of his verses, that 'every day which adds to his age, adds to his learning,' an intellectual pleasure, than which none can be more intense." Such studies, and especially those of biography and history, have been also well denominated by the same great author: "*Solatio et oblectamenta vita,*" a title, the acknowledged correctness of which, is sufficient to establish their claim, and the claim of the society, whose object is their promotion upon our warm and lasting gratitude. This society moreover stands thus simultaneously towards each one of us, in the position of a friend and benefactor, conferring great and important benefits; and also of a child, still asserting its claim upon our tender affection and watchful care. Let us then, in regard to it "so begin the New Year, that, in the words of Hone, "we may expect to say at its termination, it has been a *good year*" and let us practically bear in mind the proverb "a good beginning makes a good ending."

Impressed and depressed as the minds of most of you probably are, by the present political aspect of our country, it may at first appear to be an inappropriate and unfavorable time for proposing any measure calculated to involve expense or risk; yet *this* is exactly what I am about to propose, as your New Year's gift and service to this society; and I hope to show you that, not only is the time appropriate for such a proposal, but that those very *circumstances* of the time, which you and I so deeply lament and deplore, are precisely *the* circumstances which call for such renewed and increased efforts on our part, as may indeed render this New Year, at its termination, a *good year* to the prosperity and usefulness of our society. Let me first, however, briefly review the progress we have made during the past year, and our present position. We shall then the more correctly understand the point of departure from which we are now about to start.

During the past year there have been added to the library 380

bound volumes, 1898 pamphlets, 36 original MSS., and 20 volumes of newspapers.

There are 30 honorary members, 14 life members, 355 resident members, and a large number of corresponding members. Of these 21 resident, 5 corresponding and 3 honorary members were admitted during the last year. 4 honorary, 7 resident and 3 corresponding members have deceased the past year. And 16 biographical and genealogical notices of great interest have been prepared and read by our very accurate and able officer, Mr. Trask.

Even from this brief summary, you will have learned some cheering and gratifying facts. It is very gratifying and very cheering to know that, while so many public societies and private individuals have fallen into debt and difficulty during the past year, our society stands free and unincumbered; and *that not one bill, properly audited, has ever had to be presented a second time for payment.*

For this healthy and creditable state of affairs, we are, I am bound to say, greatly indebted to the ability and care of our excellent treasurer, Mr. Towne. And from him I am authorized to announce to you that, providing a sufficient number of life memberships can be secured, by which the sum of \$1000 will accrue to the society, there will be donated to it a like amount from one of its members. That this munificent offer will be fully carried out, you can have no better assurance than that of our treasurer, who, I am much inclined to suppose, is very strongly identified with the generous donor. It is also a source of satisfaction to learn that so large an increase of members has taken place during the last year, and that the total number of resident members reaches so respectable a number as 355 — a number much larger than that of many learned societies of much older standing — consisting of persons of education, refinement and character. Many of the names upon the list are those of men well known to fame. The number and the nature of the papers read during the last 12 months have both been such as to reflect much credit on the labor and zeal of the gentlemen who prepared them. The value of the biographical notices especially cannot be too highly estimated, nor too gratefully acknowledged. The preparation of such papers is one of the most patent and proper duties of our society, nor can I too earnestly recommend for the imitation of all our brethren, the admirable example set them both by our former and present historiographers. I may have to allude to this subject again, and therefore will only pause at present to remark that such biographies, carefully and conscientiously prepared, deposited in the archives of the institution, and at the close of each year bound in volumes, systematically arranged and furnished with indexes, will form a body of literature of incalculable value to the present and future generation, and, as a consequence, will reflect the greatest credit on this our society.

It is in no invidious spirit towards other societies of a partially similar character to our own that I refer, as *I do most emphatically*, to a feature in our constitution, which seems to me to be especially worthy of commendation, and to give the society a strong claim upon the encouragement and support of our fellow-citizens, I was about to say "of the educated classes" of our community; but, thanks to our

liberal political institutions, and to the wise and noble men who framed them, we have *no uneducated* classes. I allude to the broad and liberal principle, which throws upon the door of our society to every man of cultivated mind and upright character; in this respect following the example of our sister institution of New York. We all know that, both in this country and in Europe, a narrow and exclusive, wrongly called "conservative" spirit, guides the action of many learned societies, and renders it a matter of great difficulty for any "*novi homines*" to gain admission within their jealously guarded precincts.

I have examined with some care the lists of the members of some of these exclusive societies, and I have failed to discover that, as a body, they are superior, in point of learning, virtue, or any other mental or moral endowment, to hundreds of those so jealously excluded from their ranks. Our society utterly ignores and rejects all such exclusiveness. Our object is, distinctly and avowedly, to promote, in the most thorough and practical way, the studies of History and Genealogy. We believe that in a well educated community like that of Massachusetts, there are very few indeed, who are not qualified to assist, more or less, in this useful and patriotic work; and still fewer, who, if they feel a present deficiency, do not desire to supply it, by seeking to gain the knowledge of which they stand in need; and therefore, putting aside all presumptuous claims and narrow distinctions, we invite all men of intelligence and good character, who appreciate the value and importance of these our special pursuits, to come and join us, and thus to assist in diffusing the beneficial results of our labors more widely and generally throughout our country.

These are all cheering and gratifying points in the review of our progress thus far; and now I repeat that renewed exertions and an enlarged machinery are needed by our society, and that the present critical and trying time is *precisely that which*, so far from being inauspicious and unfavorable to such a proposal, imperatively calls for it, in the strong united tones of duty and of patriotism. Turn back with me the glance of memory over even the last twelve months—the retrospect indeed is a sad one, and yet, with all the sadness, there mingles the feeling of a just and lofty pride. How many a noble son of America and Massachusetts after having endured sufferings and sacrifices, and performed deeds of valor, unsurpassed by the best *men* and bravest *heroes* of any land or age, has that brief period seen borne to his bloody grave. To a certain extent, indeed, it is all too true that

"We've fallen on gloomy days.
 Star after star decays;
 Many a bright name, that shed
 Light o'er our land is fled!
 Dark falls the tear of him that mourneth
 Lost joy or hope that ne'er returneth:
 But brightly flows the tear
 Wept on a soldier's bier!

* * * * *
 But peace to each manly soul that sleepeth,
 Rest to each faithful eye that weepeth!

Long may the fair and brave
Sigh o'er each hero's grave!"

Yes! here lies our consolation, and the comfort and consolation of the many mourning hearts throughout our land. Few indeed are there amongst us, who have not been called to bewail the loss of some one near and dear amongst the hero-dead, that have been offered, voluntary victims, on the sacred altar of their country's liberty and safety; but amidst all our mourning, we derive some consolation from the thought, that

"Brightly flows the tear
Wept o'er a hero's bier."

To each and all of these, our honored hero-dead, the words of the great Grecian orator, uttered above the funeral-pyre of his countrymen, slain in a like defence of a noble republic against a tyrannical and helot-holding oligarchy, are peculiarly applicable. I give you their purport in Dr. Arnold's summary and paraphrase: "They have died for their country and *her* praise is *theirs*. My task is then mostly completed; yet it may be added, that their glorious and beautiful lives have been crowned by a most glorious death. Enjoying and enjoyed as had been their life, it never tempted them to seek by unworthy fear to prolong it. To repel their country's enemies was dearer to them than the fairest prospect which added years could offer them; and having gained this, they were content to die; and their last field witnessed their brightest glory, undimmed by a single thought of weakness. Let us follow, then, their example, contemplating our country's greatness, till our minds and hearts are fully inspired with a sense and a love of it! This is but the natural fruit of virtues such as theirs, whom we are now lamenting. They, when they could give her nothing else, gave her their own lives, and their return is *an enduring monument in every heart, in every land, forever!* Let us do likewise, remembering that to us to live conquered and degraded, after so much dominion and glory, would be far more bitter than the momentary pang of triumphant death! There is also one brief passage in this speech so gloriously eloquent, that I cannot refrain from giving you the literal translation of the Greek—It is this: "For the whole world is the grave of illustrious heroes, nor is it merely the inscription upon monuments in their *native* land, that preserves their memory: but even in the land of *foreigners*, there is cherished in regard to them, an *unwritten memorial of the heart*, rather than of a material monument."

Those noble words of Pericles, or rather of Thucydides, so strikingly appropriate to the glorious deeds and glorious deaths of our warrior-slain, ought to endear the study of Grecian history to every American heart. It is most gratifying to know that the spirited and patriotic diligence of some of our members, has secured for our archives, memoirs of several of those noble lives given by the old Bay State to the cause of our country. But of very many, we have, as yet, no record. This deficiency I would urge you earnestly to lose no time in supplying. Let it not be said that this New England Society, professedly devoted to the studies of Biography and History, has failed to secure and register an authentic memorial of even one of that host of

New England heroes, who, since the commencement of this unhappy war, have attested by their life-blood, their love of country, of constitution and of liberty! This duty, then, I would in the first place, respectfully, but energetically, commend to the prompt and earnest attention of all my brethren of this society. As yet, the means and materials for its fulfillment are easily accessible; but every month, nay, every week, and every day, will make its effective performance more difficult and laborious. Let not the anniversary of this, our first meeting of the new year, return, without seeing our library supplied with a complete list of these records of the patriotic heroism by which this dark and trying time of our republic has been so gracefully adorned, and so brightly illustrated. Nor would I have records merely in the form of MSS., but as they so well deserve, in the more permanent and more useful form of volumes printed and published by our society. We should then have, even in that collection alone, a library of inestimable value, full of the most soul-inspiring life-lessons for the instruction and elevation of the hearts and minds of our children's children; lessons that will, with God's blessing, prove the strongest and most enduring bulwark through all time, of American prosperity, power and independence! And before I leave this subject, let me observe, as a matter of no slight significance and importance, more particularly to such a society as ours, that the majority of those, our departed heroes of whom I have been speaking, were as distinguished for their love of literature and of history, as for their valor on the battle-field. Almost all of them might, could he come once more among us, fairly appropriate to himself and his career, the words of Cicero, in his well-known defence of Archias, "*Nisi multorum preceptis multisque literis mihi ab adolescentia suavissem, nihil esse in vilâ magnopere expetendum, nisi laudem et honestatem: in eâ autem persequendâ omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsiliis, parvi esse ducenda; nunquam me, pro salute vestrâ, in tot ac tantas dimicationes, atque in hos profigitorum hominum quotidianos impetus obfecissem,*" which I may freely translate, as addressed by them to America in general, and to their native state in particular: "Had I not thoroughly convinced myself, from my youth upwards, by the example and instruction of many, and by much reading, that nothing in life was worthy of eager pursuit, except glory and honor: but that in seeking to attain these, all sufferings of the body, all dangers of death and exile, ought to be esteemed of little account, I would never have exposed myself in defence of your safety, to so many and so deadly struggles, and to those constant attacks of reckless rebels."

And again, my friends, I would not be content, nor have you to be content, even with these documentary memorials of our illustrious dead, all valuable and desirable as these may be. I would have the very form and features of each of this glorious band of patriot martyrs kept in familiar presence before the eyes of the members and friends of our society in the sculptured marble, and on the painted canvas. It was a wise and admirable custom of the ancient Greeks and Romans, to consecrate the cognate arts of sculpture and of painting, to the preservation of the memory of their departed great ones. Nor was it merely their temples, council halls, and other public buildings, that were thus adorned with the forms and the faces of illu-

trious statesmen, warriors, patriots, but even each private citizen of moderate means and rank, was greeted, as he entered the hall of his home, with the sight of busts and portraits, whose expressive features, illumined by the light of noble deeds, warned him to avoid all that was mean, and cowardly, and base, and to aim at and seek after "*pro virile parte*," with all the power at his command, the virtuous, the patriotic and the noble!

Even these two suggestions which I have thus, under the strong impulse of duty, ventured to offer for your consideration — the one of an extended library of contemporaneous biography, the other of an auxiliary collection of busts and portraits, must either presuppose or involve as a necessary consequence, another very serious and important step — a step from which, at a time of pecuniary public embarrassment like the present, the society may, at first sight, somewhat shrink, but which I believe to be of absolute and essential consequence to its continued and increased vigor and usefulness. I allude, of course, to the procuring of a building capable of accommodating such collections with convenience, as well as of affording for our meetings a hall better adapted by situation, size and architecture, to the enlarged numbers, and now acknowledged dignity of our society. I recently had the pleasure of inspecting the rooms and equipments of a kindred society, and that society not a very old one, in the city of New York — the New York Historical Society, and I confess that something of chagrin, though not, I trust, of ungenerous envy, mingled with the admiration, which that inspection excited within me. In addition to many other things of vast utility in promoting the special aims of the society, I saw there a large, valuable and admirably arranged library, in which the historical student can scarcely fail to find each and every book required for the effective prosecution of his studies and researches. But in addition to this, I was at once surprised and gratified to find embodied among the treasures of the society, and located in its library, a vast and various collection of Egyptian antiquities, comprising upwards of eleven hundred specimens, many of them very rare and valuable, of ancient Egyptian art.

This splendid collection has become the property of the society through the munificence of the citizens of New York, and as I gazed upon it, and reflected upon a fact so creditable to the generosity and public spirit of a community which, with perhaps a somewhat exaggerated sense of literary superiority, we of Boston are apt to identify chiefly with the successful pursuit of trade and commerce, I could not altogether suppress a hope that so noble an example might act as a wholesome stimulus upon the public spirit of our city, in impelling it to encourage and help in some similar way, or by the gift of a suitable site for our new offices, an institution which has now given ample proof, as well of its great usefulness to the community, as of the liberal character of its constitution and arrangements. But this was by no means all that attracted my attention in the rooms of the New York Historical Society, the visitor to which may gratify his curiosity and love of the antique, by an inspection of the Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculptures, a collection which, when increased, as it shortly will be, by the American collections now awaiting the

space and means of arrangement, will, I am informed, bear to be compared with the far-famed Nineveh Remains of the Sloane Museum of London. Besides these relics of ancient art, which are the property of the society, its general attractiveness and means of usefulness have been largely increased, by its becoming the custodian and exhibitor of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, a collection with which must ever be honorably associated the name of LUMAN REED, to whose cultivated taste, sound judgment and expansive generosity, that Gallery of Art owes its foundation. Other interesting collections of paintings are there deposited also for exhibition, and the generosity both of artists and of the friends of history and art, has been displayed in presenting many valuable portraits as gifts to the society. Here again I would say, not to our members alone, but to the friends of history and biography in learned and literary Boston, "Go ye and do likewise."

Many of you will agree with me, as well in my admiration of this New York institution, and of the munificence of the community in affording it such liberal and valuable support, as in regard to the desirability of securing for ourselves a more eligible and commodious building, adorned with suitable apparatus, in the form I have suggested of library, busts and paintings; and yet may consider it little better than an Utopian dream, to propose the attainment of such an object at the present time. Pardon me, if I dissent from this doubt. Through a life of some length, I have maintained a firm and unwavering faith in the promptitude and willingness of the citizens of Boston, to encourage and support any cause, that should exhibit substantial proof of its intrinsic worth and its public utility. Such proof has now been afforded by the unobtrusive, but steady and persevering labors of this society, during a period more than long enough to test the soundness and merit of any undertaking; and I cannot bring myself to believe that the public of Boston will show less liberality towards a society, whose labors appeal more directly, through the channels of biography and genealogy, to the sympathy and support of each individual member of the community, than that of commercial New York has exhibited towards one, whose wider and less personal field of history, unassociated with these kindred departments, causes its column of interest to rest solely and entirely on the broad basis of love of literature.

Do not imagine, I pray you, that I would seek this public support "*in forma pauperis*," or as begging any favor. I should be very sorry to make even a remote allusion to such a topic, did I not believe that we *deserved* it, as a *matter of justice and of right*. New England at large, and Massachusetts more particularly, and Boston *most* of all, already owe a deep debt to the labors of this society, collective and individual, for a very large number of most interesting and valuable memoirs of citizens, prepared by our members not alone for the journals of our institution, but for the public press of Boston; and should the community come forward to-morrow and present us with the free gift of a commodious and handsome building, it would only be discharging a just debt of gratitude. But though I confidently look for this eventual recognition of our claims and services, I would not wait for, or depend upon it *alone just now*. It

was a true and pithy saying of one, whose memory is dear to every son of Boston, that "God helps those who help themselves," and I believe that, even now, how dark soever the political and pecuniary atmosphere all around may be, sufficient public spirit and sense of individual duty will be found, even in our own body, to supply the means for building, or otherwise securing, both a more convenient and eligible building than this, and also for forming the nucleus, at least, of that collection of sculpture and painting, which I hold to be of such vital consequence to the successful prosecution of our labors, in the promotion of biographical and historical studies. Nor do I, for a moment doubt, that even now, as soon as proof is afforded of this our willingness to "help ourselves" that, so far at all events as the site for a building is concerned, the city will be ready and willing to extend to us a helping hand. In this, as in many another cause, success depends upon a just and well-founded courage and confidence. I, for one, believe we deserve it. I feel sure that the circumstances of the time are precisely such as demand a vigorous and self-sacrificing effort on our part, and no less confident am I, that if we put forth that effort, pulling with a "long pull and a strong pull, and a pull all together" we shall succeed, and thus render the year that is now *new*, when it becomes old and draws towards its end, emphatically a *good* year for our society and for our own consciences. At all events, I would say, let us simply endeavor in this as in all else, to discover the path of duty, and, having so discovered, to pursue it manfully and fearlessly, taking as our motto, the noble words of Addison,

" 'Tis not in mortals to *command* success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll *deserve* it."¹

And now, my friends, before I offer for your consideration another suggestion, to my mind of very weighty importance, permit me to deprecate the idea of assuming to myself any greater knowledge or wisdom than is possessed by those around me. I am very conscious that many, that most of my brethren of this society are far more competent than I, to afford you wise and wholesome counsel; but you will, I am sure, give me credit for being sincerely desirous of promoting the lasting usefulness and well-being of a society in which, from the first, I have taken so deep and lively an interest; nor do I think that its younger members will be unwilling to listen to such suggestions, as a life neither of short duration, nor limited or little experience and familiarity with such studies and pursuits, as form more especially the subjects of our labors and lucubrations, may in some degree qualify me to present to them. Perhaps, towards them, at least, I may, without immodesty or presumption, adopt the words of the great orator, "Rome's best mortal mind," from whom I have already made more than one quotation: "*Nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere: quanquam est id quidam simile, atatique nostra conceditur.*" We are living and acting a history, which it will be the task and duty — a most solemn and momentous one — of our

¹ A member of the society has already offered to be one of thirty to contribute \$1000 each, making a total of \$30,000, to furnish the society with a suitable building.—Ed.

successors to record truly and impartially: at present, passion and prejudice and party feeling, are all too strongly and keenly excited to render it possible for the most conscientious and upright man amongst us to give a strictly truthful and impartial account, even of those occurrences which are daily taking place within his own immediate sphere of observation. We have only to glance at and compare the accounts of such occurrences in the more respectable journals of opposite sides of politics, to be thoroughly convinced of the truth of this assertion. Fair and impartial history cannot be written till the eyes of the historian are cleared, by the lapse of time, and the subsidence of excitement, from all the obscuring films of prejudice and passion, by which the vision of the most conscientious and upright is almost as liable to be darkened and perverted for a time, as that of the avowed political partizan, visionary enthusiast or bigoted fanatic. It is not uncommon to hear among those who foolishly strive to depreciate the study of history and biography, such an inference as this, drawn from the diverse and contradictory colorings given by different narrators to events which happen in our own time and almost within our own personal cognizance: "If (they say) it is so difficult to ascertain the exact truth of such events as these, transpiring in our own immediate neighborhood and time, how can we place any confident reliance on the records of ancient history, on the works of those who lived so long ago as Herodotus and Thucydides and Livy, or even of the comparatively modern authors of European history?" The objection appears, at first sight, very fair and specious, but *only at first sight*. A little reflection will show that it rests on no better or more solid foundation than many another smart saying and sneering criticism, that from time to time have been launched against all that is venerable and holy in knowledge and religion. For my own part I can sit down and peruse Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* with far more security and confidence than I feel while reading many a record of events that occurred in the last generation. More or less of the dross of the original jealousies and prejudices of country, sect or party, still adheres to, and alloys the pure metal of fact and truth, in these more recent narratives. But the long lapse of time and the persevering labors of a stern, searching and antagonistic criticism, have long since cleared away from those ancient records, all this obscurity and corrupting dross, while moreover our own eyes, undimmed by any shade of party or personal or national prejudice, are, in this case, qualified more readily and perfectly to discern the golden vein of truth.

"What bearing has all this" you may ask, "on the present duty of this our society?" I answer, a most important one. It is not, as I have said, in our power at present to write a correct and impartial history of the mighty and momentous struggle, through which our beloved country, and as represented by her, the high and holy cause of the progress, civilization and freedom of humanity at large, are now passing; but it is in our power to secure and provide for our successors the means necessary to the fair and full accomplishment of that most onerous and most responsible duty. I think it was first some remarks of Lord Macaulay, an observation of the sources from

which he drew so large an amount of graphic and life-like pictures of English history; and secondly, some suggestions of my esteemed friend, the Librarian of Harvard University, that originally impressed upon my mind, the great importance of preserving for the after use of the historian, the various journals, pamphlets and periodicals, that emanate from the press, more especially in a period of great event, and consequently of great excitement like the present.

Publications, that may seem to us even of a very trivial or worthless kind, may prove of immense, almost incalculable value to him, who amid the calm of a more peaceful future, shall undertake this mighty task of giving a true and life-like picture of the stirring and startling events, in the midst of which we are moving, living, acting, and of the more secret, as well as more powerful motive powers that have propelled and sustained the machinery of those events in its rapid and resistless action.

An apt illustration of this value to the historian, of documents that might to a superficial eye, appear utterly useless for historic purposes, and indeed in their nature, quite unsuited to the dignity of history, just occurs to me in connection with Macaulay's celebrated work; in the early part of which, when examining the condition of artisans and laborers in the reign of Charles II, he draws valuable information from so low and insignificant a source as a *ballad of the time*, preserved in the British Museum. You will not deem it irrelevant in me to quote his words: "The common people of that day were not in the habit of meeting for public discussion, or of haranguing, or of petitioning Parliament. No newspaper pleaded their cause. It was in rude rhyme that their love and hatred, their exultation and distress, found utterance. A great part of their history is to be learned only from their ballads. One of the most remarkable of the lays chanted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the II, may still be read in the original 'broad-side.' I will quote a few lines, premising that it is a master clothier, who is supposed to be speaking:

' We will make them work hard for sixpence a day,
 Though a shilling they deserve, if they had their full pay
 If at all they murmur, and say it is too small,
 We bid them choose whether they'll work at all.
 Then hey! for the clothing trade! It goes on brave,
 We scorn for to toyl and moyl, nor yet to slave;
 Our *workmen* do work hard, but we live at ease,
 We go when we will, and come when we please.' "

Now who, I ask you, even of the most intelligent and far-seeing persons that may have heard that rude doggerel sung in the streets of Leeds or Norwich *would* or *could* have anticipated that, two hundred years afterwards, one of the most accomplished of modern historians and scholars, would derive from it, strong corroborative evidence of the condition of the English artisan in their own time? *Yet such has been the case!*

Is not this then a strong and striking warning to us, to preserve in the archives of our society, copies of the journals, periodicals, political pamphlets, yes, and even satirical squibs and caricatures, of this eventful time, as likely to be of equal or greater benefit to the

future historian of the great American civil war? I feel myself warranted in commending this suggestion to your thoughtful consideration, believing, as I do, that every member, may, in this way, at very little cost or trouble to himself, confer a valuable service, not alone upon our institution now, but upon the cause of truth, and the interests of our posterity hereafter. And, as our librarian is already more than sufficiently tasked by the present labors of his office, I would add the further suggestion, that those, who may think this hint worthy of adoption, should so arrange their respective collections of such fugitive literature in volumes similar to those already on our shelves, that they will entail no further trouble on the librarian, than that of labeling and entering them on the catalogue.

There are not a few kindred topics on which I would willingly dwell, but I feel, gentlemen, that I have already trespassed on your kind patience too long. I feel very deeply impressed with the importance of the measures, which I have ventured to commend to your attention. I believe those measures would be fraught with great and enduring benefit to our society, and I also believe them to be not only *possible*, but *practicable*. If, however, your mature consideration and collective wisdom should be in an opposite conclusion, then I would only ask you to believe, that they have originated in the promptings of a heart sincerely and ardently desirous of seeing this society raised to that elevated rank and extended sphere of usefulness, the attainment of which would at once, in my opinion, be a most just reward of its own labors and pursuits, and a most solid and enduring benefit to the people of New England.

However this may be, I conclude, as I began, with an earnest prayer, that you all, and this, our society in particular, may, at its termination, have reason to acknowledge with gratitude to the Giver of all Good, that this *New Year* shall have proved a *Good Year!*

SEAL OF THE HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—On the 7th of October, 1845, a committee consisting of Charles Ewer, Lemuel Shattuck, J. Wingate Thornton, and Horatio G. Somerby, were directed "to procure a corporate seal, bearing a suitable device, for the use of the society." The seal then procured was cut by Francis N. Mitchell of Boston, seal engraver, and is still in use. The device—which we are told is chiefly the work of Mr. Somerby—is as follows: On a shield, a landscape with a pine tree, representing New England, proper, surrounded by a belt bearing

the motto, *In Memoriam Majorum* ; on either side of which is the date of incorporation, surmounted with a dexter hand, issuing from clouds, preserving in its grasp a volume of ancient records, all proper; the whole encircled by the name of the society. A woodcut of this seal is annexed.



MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT TAUNTON, MASS.

[Copied from the Proprietors' Records, by E. H. RAPP, Esq. of Taunton.]

Concluded from page 37.

The names of the children of Richard Burt: Abil, borne 5 Dec., 1657. Ester Gollup, dr. of John Gollup, borne 21 July, 1653. Mary Burt, dr. of Richard, borne about 15 May, 1661. Richard, son, borne about 21 June, 1663. Joseph, borne about 15 May, 1666. Ebenezer, borne about 15 May, 1669. John, borne about 21 Aug., 1671. Ephraim, borne 27 Feb., 1674. Abigail, borne 28 Jan., 1676.

The names of the children of Eleazer Gilbert: Elizabeth, borne 9 March, 1683. Mercy, borne 13 Oct., 1684.

Uriah, son of James Leonard, Sen., borne 10 July, 1662.

Uriah Leonard, married to Elizabeth Caswell, 1 June, 1685. Uriah, son of Uriah, borne 10 April, 1686.

Nathaniell Williams, married to Elizabeth Rogger of Ducksbery, 17 Nov., 1668. John, son of Nathaniell, borne 27 Aug., 1675. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniell, borne 9 April, 1679. Elizabeth, dr. of Nathaniell, 18 April, 1686.

Benjamin Williams, married to Rebekah Macey, 12 March, 1689 or 90. Rebekah, dr. of Benjamin, borne 27 Nov., 1690. Josiah, son of Benjamin, borne 7 Nov., 1692. Benjamin, son of Benjamin, borne 31 July, 1695. John, son of Benjamin, borne 27 March, 1699.

Samuell Hall, son of Samuell Hall, Sen., married to Elizabeth Boorn, 7 April, 1686. Elizabeth, dr. of Samuell, borne 20 March, 1687. Remember, dr. of Samuell, borne 15 Feb., 1689. Nicholas, son of Samuell, borne 23 Jan., 1690. Mary, dr. of Samuell, borne last day of Oct., 1692. Nathaniel, son of Samuell, borne 18 May, 1695. Mahitabel, dr. of Samuell, borne 1 Dec., 1697. Enoch, son of Samuell, borne 13 April, 1699.

Abraham Hathaway, married to Rebekah Wilbore, 28 Aug., 1684. Abraham, son of Abraham, borne 11 Sept., 1685. Thomas, son of Abraham, borne 26 Jan., 1686. Ebenezer, son of Abraham, borne 25 May, 1689.

Joseph White, children's names and age: Lidia, borne 17 Aug., 1682. Joseph, borne 13 Feb., 1683. Edward, borne 27 March, 1686. Mary, borne 19 July, 1688. Susana, borne 8 Aug., 1690. William, borne 28 Oct., 1692. Nathaniel, borne 25 April, 1695. Ebenezer, borne 13 Sept., 1697.

Samuel Bagley, married to Mary Thayer of Brantrey, 17 May 1686.

Mary Godfree, dr. of Robert Godfree, borne 5 April, 1686.

Mr. Giles Gilbert, married to Mary Rockett (widow) of Rehoboth, 28 Oct., 1686. John, son of Giles, borne 24 Aug., 1687. John, son of Giles, dyed sometime in March, 1688. Joseph, son of Giles, borne 22 March, 1689.

James Philips, married to Abigail Hathaway, 9 Dec., 1685. James, son of James, borne 15 Sept., 1686. Sarah, dr. of James, borne 24 Feb., 1687.

The names of the children of James Philips by his wife Eliza-

beth: Elizabeth, borne 8 March, 1692-3. Mary, borne 7 Nov., 1694. Samuell, borne 10 Feb., 1697. Rebekah, borne last day of Aug., 1700. Experience, borne 8 April, 1702. Nathaniell, borne 11 Feb., 1704. Kezia, borne 18 Nov., 1706. Daniell, borne 23 Oct., 1708.

John Crane, married to Hannah Leonard, 13 Dec., 1686. Ziporah, dr. of John, borne 13 March, 1688-9. Gershom, son of John, borne 3 Sept., 1692.

William Briggs, son of Richard Briggs, married to Constant Lincoln, 13 July, 1687.

Thomas Braman, married to Hannah Fisher, 20 Jan., 1685. Thomas, son of Thomas, borne 2 Dec., 1686. Danill, son of Thomas, borne 13 Oct., 1688.

Joseph Woode, married to Easter Walker, 1 Jan., 1679. Joseph, son of Joseph, borne 4 Aug., 1681. John, son of Joseph, borne 28 Feb., 1683.

Richard Burt, married to Eunice Leonard, 18 Feb., 1685-6. Jemima, dr. of Richard, borne 12 April, 1687.

Thomas Harvey, Sen., married to Elizabeth Willis of Bridgwater, 10 Dec., 1679. William, son of Thomas, borne 2 Jan., 1680. Thomas, son of Thomas, borne 17 Sept., 1682. John, son of Thomas, borne 4 Feb., 1683. Jonathan, son of Thomas, borne 30 April, 1685. Joseph, son of Thomas, borne 14 Jan., 1687.

Samuell Thrasher, married to Bethia Brooks of Rehoboth, 5 Dec., 1683. Samuel, son of Samuell, borne 2 Oct., 1686. Brooks, son of Samuell, borne 11 Sept., 1688. Bezaleel, son of Samuell, borne 23 Oct., 1689. Elnathan, son of Samuel, borne 1 Aug., 1691.

Samuell Wilbore, married to Sarah Philips, 19 Dec., 1688. Mary, dr. of Samuell, borne 9 Sept., 1689. Sarah, dr. of Samuell, borne 21 March, 1690. Sarah, dr. of Samuell, dyed 31 May, 1690. Anna, dr. of Samuell, borne 16 July, 1692. Samuell, son of Samuell, borne 26 March, 1695. Samuell Wilbore, Sen., dyed 16 Dec., 1695.

Jonathan Pratt, married to the widow Elizabeth Hall, 3 March, 1689-90.

The names of Thomas Eliot, his children: Joseph, borne 2 March, 1684. Elizabeth, borne 1 Jan., 1686. Benjamin, borne 23 June, 1689. Jane Eliot, wife of Thomas, dyed 9 Nov., 1689.

John Thrasher, borne 8 Dec., 1653; married to Mercy Crossman, 26 Jan., 1687. Christopher, son of John, borne 9 June, 1689. Mercy, dr. of John, borne 3 April, 1691. John, son of John, borne 2 March, 1693. Damaris, dr. of John, borne 17 April, 1695. Sarah, dr. of John, borne 20 March, 1697. Hannah, dr. of John, borne 14 July, 1701. Israel, son of John, borne 24 Dec., 1703. Catharine, dr. of John, borne 20 Dec., 1707.

John Crossman, married to Joanna Thayer, 7 Jan., 1689. Abigail, dr. of John, borne 7 Oct., 1690. Sarah, dr. of John, borne 27 Aug., 1692. Joanna, dr. of John, borne 29 March, 1695. Mercy, dr. of John, borne 6 Oct., 1697. Deborah, dr. of John, borne 11 Feb., 1700. John, son of John, borne 27 May, 1702. Jonathan, son of John, borne 27 Jan., 1705. Benjamin, son of John, borne 8 Jan., 1708. Henry, son of John, borne 6 July, 1712.

John Caswell, son of John Caswell, borne 17 July, 1690. Elizabeth, dr. of John, borne 16 Nov., 1691. Samuel, son of John, borne

6 Oct. 1695. Josiah, son of John, borne 1 Jan., 1696. Jedediah, son of John, borne 7 Nov., 1700. Bethiah, son of John, borne 14 June, 1705.

Samuel Hackit's children's birth.

Nathaniel Thayer, Jun, married to Rebekah Brigs, 11 Feb., 1690. Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, borne 11 Oct., 1693.

Samuell Smith, married Rebekah Hoar, 20 Feb., 1690. Samuell, son of Samuell, borne 8 Feb., 1691. Sarah, dr. of Samuell, borne 2 Dec., 1693. Rebekah, wife of Samuell Smith, dyed 30 April, 1694.

Mr. Samnell Danforth, married —: Elizabeth, dr. of Samuell, borne 29 July, 1689. Samuell Danforth's twins: the dr. caled Mary, the son lived not to be baptized; both dyed—they were born the first day of June, 1691. James, son of Samuell, borne 11 Nov., 1692.

William Brigs, son of William Brigs, married to Elizabeth Lincoln, 13 Oct., 1693. Sarah, dr. of William, borne 5 July, 1694.

Samuell Crossman's children by his wife Elizabeth: Elizabeth, borne 31 Oct., 1691. Thomas, borne 13 Aug., 1694.

The register of the names of the children of Samuell Crossman by his wife Mary: Joseph and Samuell, borne 22 Aug., 1697. Robert, borne 29 April, 1699. Barnabas, borne 12 March, 1701. Gabriel, borne 6 Nov., 1702. Sarah, borne 15 May, 1704. Phinehas, borne 31 July, 1707. Theophilus, borne 18 March, 1709.

John Hall, son of Samuell Hall (deceased), children's names: Sarah, borne 17 Jan., 1694-5. Susanna, borne 1 Nov., 1696. Seth, borne 7 Sept., 1698. Hezekiah, borne 20 Oct., 1700. Josiah, borne 21 Aug., 1702. Charity, borne 21 July, 1704. Zeporah, borne 4 Aug., 1706. Elizabeth, borne 2 April, 1708.

Elkannah Bobit, married to Elizabeth Brigs, 25 June, 1699. Elkannah, son of Elkannah, borne 22 April, 1690. Damaris, dr. of Elkannah, borne 18 June, 1691. Dorkas, dr. of Elkannah, borne 12 Aug., 1693. Hopestill, dr. of Elkannah, borne 11 Sept., 1695. Elizabeth, dr. of Elkannah, borne 6 March, 1698. Mercie, dr. of Elkannah, borne 30 Dec., 1699.

Ebenezer Cambel, married to Hannah Pratt, 29 March, 1694. Othniell, son of Ebenezer, borne 8 Feb., 1695-6. Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer, borne 30 Nov., 1697. Caleb, son of Ebenezer, borne 11 Nov., 1699. Joshua, son of Ebenezer, borne 17 Jan., 1701. Onesimus, son of Ebenezer, borne 10 March, 1704. Nehemiah, son of Ebenezer, borne 15 Feb., 1706. Shuball, son of Ebenezer, borne 28 Sept., 1709. Hannah, dr. of Ebenezer, borne 1 May, 1712.

Thomas Briggs, y^c son of William Briggs, married to Abigail Thayer, 24 Oct., 1689. Thomas, son of Thomas, borne 9 Oct., 1690. Sarah, dr. of Thomas, borne 10 Dec., 1693. Nathaniel, son of Thomas, borne 18 June, 1695.

Joseph Tucker, married to Hannah Wilkinson, 6 Dec., 1695.

Deborah, dr. of Geo. and Lydia Godfrey, borne Oct. 30, 1740; Geo. Godfrey and Bethiah Hodges, married in Norton, May 9, 1744, by John Godfrey, Justice Peace. Lydia, dr. of Geo. and Bethiah, borne May 21, 1745. Joanna, dr. of Geo. and Bethiah, borne Nov. 5, 1747. Bethia, dr. of Geo. and Bethiah, borne Sept. 22, 1749. Mary, dr. of Geo. and Bethiah, borne Nov. 8, 1751. Welthea, dr. of Geo. and

Bethia, borne May 21, 1756. George 2d, son of Geo. and Bethia, borne Sept. 17, 1758. Rufus, son of Geo. and Bethia, borne July 8, 1761. Linday, son of Geo. and Bethia, borne March 1, 1766. All y^e afores^d children baptized by y^e Rev. Mr. Fisher of Dighton. Departed this life, Bethia Godfrey, wife of said Geo. Godfrey, Esq., Jan 27, 1786. Geo. Godfrey, Esq., and Mrs. Abigail Dean, 2d., was married together at Taunton, Sept. 5, 1786, by the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Judson; her maiden name was Abigail Shaw of Middleboro.

Thos. Caswell, Jun., his children's age: Benjamin, borne 16 Nov., 1675. Thomas, borne 2 Jan., 1677. Mary, borne 16 March, 1679. James, borne 17 May, 1681. John, borne 27 Jan., 1683.

Charles Williams, married to Mary Glading, 13 Feb., 1695. Chas., son of Charles, borne 27 Oct., 1696.

John Hodges, married to Elizabeth Macey, 15 May, 1672. John, son of John, borne 5 April, 1673. Nathaniel, son of John, borne 2 April, 1675. Samuell, son of John, borne 20 May, 1678. William, son of John, borne 6 June, 1682. George, son of John, borne 27 Nov., 1685. Ebenezer, son of John, borne 13 March, 1687. Nathan, son of John, borne 23 Oct., 1690.

John, son of Richard and Mary Godfrey, borne Oct. 31, 1691. Joanna Gooding, dr. of Geo. and Deborah Gooding, borne March 13, 1687, being Sabbath day. John Godfrey and Joanna Gooding, married in Dighton, by Henry Hodges, Esq., Feb. 2, 1716. Child of John and Joanna, dead borne, May 19, 1719. Geo. son of John, borne March 19, 1720-1. John, son of John, borne Dec. 24, 1723. John, son of John, dyed Oct 29, 1725. John, son of John, borne Nov. 25, 1728. John, son of John, dyed Nov. 26, 1749. Richard Godfrey, 1st named aforesaid, dyed Aug. 14, 1725. Mary, wife of said Richard, dyed Nov. 5, 1732. John Godfrey, Esq., father of said George, dyed Nov. 4, 1758. Joanna, mother of said George, dyed March 9, 1765.

Ephraim Emerson, married to Elizabeth Walker, 7 Jan., 1695-6. Theadotia, alias Ephraim, son of Ephraim, borne 24 Dec., 1696.

Geo. Godfrey, 2d, son of Geo. Godfrey, Esq., and Abigail King, dr. of Capt. John King of Raynham, married 26 Dec., 1782. James, son of Geo., borne April 30, 1784. Samuel Leonard, son of Geo., borne April 7, 1786. Abigail, dr. of Geo., borne April 20, 1788.

John Godfrey, son of Geo. Godfrey, Esq., married to Jerusha Hodges, dr. of Abijah Hodges, June 3, 1779. John, 2d son of John and Jerusha, borne May 27, 1781. William, son of John, borne May 9, 1783. Charles, son of John, borne March 16, 1785. Geo. 3d, son of John, borne May 13, 1787. Samuel, son of John, borne Oct. 15, 1790.

Samuel Leonard, married to Katherine Deane, 17 April, 1701. Samuel, son of Samuel, borne 17 May, 1702. Nathan, son of Samuel, borne 5 May, 1704.

Israell Deane, Jun., of Taunton, married to Catherine Bird of Dorchester, 20 March, 1704-5. The record of the children of Israell Deane, Jun., by Catherine, his wife: Stephen, borne 17 Feb., 1705-6. Stephen, dyed 3 March, 1705-6. Catherine, borne Feb. 10, 1706-7. Silence, borne July 7, 1709. Mehitabell, borne April 10, 1711. Israell, borne Jan. 28, 1712-13. Joshua, borne March 3, 1714-15.

Rufus Godfrey, son of Geo. Godfrey, Esq., and Welthea Crossman, dr. of the wife of Benj. Shores, named Jemima, married March 9, 1785. Wealthea 2d, dr. of Rufus and Welthea, borne Aug. 17, 1785. Bethiah, dr. of Rufus, borne March 11, 1788. Abigail, dr. of Rufus, borne Sept. 5, 1790.

—, married to Elizabeth Parker of Bridgwater, 14 Nov., 1665. Thomas Lincon, Sen., married to Elizabeth Street, viddow, 10 Dec., 1665. Aggnes Smith, wife of Francis Smith, dyed 6 Jan., 1665. William Briges, married to Sarah Maycomber of Mashfele, 6 Nov., 1666. Samuell Holloway, married to Jan Braman, 26 March, 1666. Jarad Talbut, married to Sarah Androwes, 1 April 1664. John Edy, married to Susana Padack of Dartmouth, the last Nov., 1665. Richard Briges, married to Rebecka Hoskins of Lackingam, 15 Aug., 1662. John Dean, married Sarah Edson of Bridgwater, 7 Nov., 1663. Joseph Gray, married Rebecka Hill, 25 Feb., 1667. Constant Astin, wife of Jonas, Sen., dyed 22 April, 1667. Jonah Asten, Sen., married Frances Hill of Onckife, 14 Dec., 1667. Timothy, son of Mr. William Poole, dyed 15 Dec., 1667; he was drowned in a little pond at Wesquabinansit, where it was thought he did swim in after a goose which he had shoote. John Parker, dyed 14 Feb., 1667. Ana, wife of James Burt, dyed 7 Aug., 1665. Elizabeth, w. of Joseph Wilbore, dyed 9 Nov., 1670. John, son of John Deane, dyed 6 Aug., 1670. Thomas Armsbee, married Mary Fitch of Rehoboth, 11 May, 1667. John Tisdill, Jun., married Hana Roggers of Ducksbery, 28 Nov., 1664. Goarg Shove, married Hopestill Numan of Rehoboth, 19 July, 1664. Lidia, wife of John Smith, Sen., dyed 21 July, 1672. Mr. John Pool, married to Mrs. Elizabeth Brenton, 28 March, 1672. Thomas Dean, married to Katrin Stephens, 5 Jan., 1669. Stephen Caswell, married Hana Thrasher, 24 Dec., 1672. John Smith, Sen., married Jael Parker of Bridgwater, 15 Nov., 1672. Andrew Smith, married Mary Bundy, 5 Jan., 1673. John Pollard, married Mary Linnard of Bridgwater, 24 Dec., 1673. Mary, dr. of Shadrach Wilbore, dyed 19 June, 1674. Nicklos Stotun, married Elizabeth Knap, 17 Feb., 1678. Martha, widow of John Bundy, dyed 1 May, 1674. Elias Irish, married Dorothy Witherell, 26 Aug., 1674. Hannah, dr. of Shadrach Wilbore, dyed 30 Dec., 1675. John Bundy, married Ruth Gurney of Mendum, 9 Jan. 1676. Jonah Asten 2d, dyed 10 May, 1676. Richard Marshall, married Easter Bell, 11 Feb., 1676. John Tisdill, Sen., kiled by the Indians, 27 June, 1675. Sarah Tisdill, wife of John Tisdill, Sen., dyed Dec., 1676. John Cobb, married Jane Woodward, 13 June, 1676. Mrs. Els Pain, dyed 5 Dec., 1682. Jonah Astin, Sen., dyed 30 July, 1683. Mary Wilbore, wife of Shadrach Wilbore, dyed 27 March, 1691. Shadrach Wilbore, married Hannah Paine of Brantry, 13 Sept., 1692.

ANCESTRY.—Of all the affections of man, those which connect him with ancestry are among the most natural and generous. They enlarge the sphere of his interests, multiply his motives to virtue, and give intensity to his sense of duty to generations to come, by the perception of obligation to those which are past.—*Hon. Josiah Quincy.*

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Continued from vol. xvi, p. 166.

PATTESHALL, RICHARD, B. A., was the son of Robert Patteshall by his wife Jane Greenleaf, whom he married Sept. 16, 1808. This Robert was the son of Richard P. of Boston, by his wife Martha, who died April 21, 1713, aged about 61; and if so was born March 26, 1685, according to Savage. Robert and Jane P. had Martha, born Sept. 7, 1712; RICHARD, July 15, 1714; Martha, March 20, 1715-6; Mary, Dec. 24, 1720; Robert, Nov. 8, 1722; Samuel, Oct. 13, 1724; Elizabeth, March 24, 1725-6; Frances, July 22, 1727. Jane the mother of these, died Aug. 21, 1727, aged 40.

Of RICHARD, I learn from the *Boston News Letter*, for Thursday, Sept. 1, 1768, that, "Thursday last (*i. e.* Aug. 24), died here Mr. Richard Patershall, in the 58d year of his age. He was educated at Harvard College, commenced Bachelor of Arts in the year 1735, and M. A. in 1738. After which he preached occasionally, but chiefly employed himself in the Instruction of Youth. His Death was very sudden, having dined with a Gentleman in Town, on his return home about three o'clock he was seized with a Fit, spoke a few Words, and died in a Minute. His Remains were very decently interred the Day following."

His widow Ann administered on his estate, which was valued at £259. The inventory, which terms him a schoolmaster, mentions a part of the mansion house of the late Robert P., no doubt his father.

A Robert Patteshall was published with Margaret Giddings, Dec. 24, 1780.

W. H. W.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, Esq. He was of Boston, and the father of Samuel Adams, usually denominated "The Patriot;" governor of Massachusetts, signer of the Declaration of Independence, &c. He was a son of Capt. John Adams of Boston, by Hannah, daughter of Anthony Checkley, Esq., born May 6, 1689; married Mary, only daughter of Richard Fyfield of Boston. As the pedigree of Adams has been before published in the *Register*, it will be necessary here only to refer to those volumes, and to an extensive tabular pedigree contained in the folio *History and Antiquities* of Boston, for all that can be desired on that head. See *Reg.* VII (1853), p. 39-45; also, II, 350-1.

S. G. D.

BRINLEY, FRANCIS, Esq. As a very good account of the Brinleys is to be found in Bridgman's *Memorials of the Dead in Boston*, I will only copy so much as refers to the subscribers.

FRANCIS, the subscriber, was the only son of Thomas Brinley of Newport, who lived to be married, and was born in London, in 1690. His grand parents were Francis and Hannah (Carr) Brinley of Newport, and his gr. grand-father was Thomas Brinley, Esq., of Datchet, co. Bucks. He lived in Roxbury, and married Deborah, daughter of

Edward and Catherine (Byfield) Lyde. His issue is recorded in Bridgman's book. His aunt Griselda Brinley married Nathaniel Sylvester, and probably a sister or cousin, not recorded by Savage, married Edward Lyde (his father-in-law), as third wife. His uncle William was a witness. W. H. W.

LOYD, HENRY, merchant. The founder of this family was James Lloyd of Newport, who is said by Bridgman (*Kings Chapel Epitaphs*, p. 275), to have been of a Somersetshire family, and at p. 286 he gives an engraving of the family arms.

This James Lloyd married 1st Griselda, daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester, and 2d, 3 Nov. 1691, Rebecca, daughter of Gov. John Leverett.

His widow was appointed, 23 Jan., 1699, guardian of their daughter Rebecca, then aged about 6. He had two sons, Henry and Joseph, as 15 Dec., 1705, Henry Lloyd, then aged about 20, appointed his friend Edward Lyde his guardian, and four days later Joseph appointed his friend Walter Newberry, guardian. But by his will of 10 April, 1684, he mentioned his wife Grizzel; brother, *Joseph Lloyd*, son James, daughter Grizzele, and "whatever other child or children it shall please God to give me." The executors were "uncle Francis Brinley and Mr. John Nelson. Witnesses, William Brinley, Rachel Balston and Elizabeth Prudden. He had land on Long Island, near the town of Oyster Bay, called Horse Neck, and a meadow on the south side of L. I., called Fort Neck.

LOYD, HENRY, the subscriber, was of Queens co., Long Island, married 23 Nov., 1708, Rebecca, daughter of John and Catherine (Tailer) Nelson, and had two children, as recorded in my account of the Temple and Bowdoin families (Boston, 1856).

There seems to be some ground for presuming a connection between these Lloyds and the family I mention next—the Lydes.

Edward Lyde, Jr., was a merchant in Boston, was attorney 2 Jan. 1695-6, for Abraham De Peyster of New York, and as we have seen, was guardian of Henry Lloyd, in 1705. Again Francis Brinley, own cousin of James Lloyd, married a daughter of this Edward Lyde, and Lyde married a Brinley also. As James had a brother Joseph, as well as a son Joseph, not recorded by Savage, it is evident that they may have had a common origin in England.

There were other Lloyds in this part of the state. Savage records EDWARD of Charlestown who had son Edward and three daughters.

He was no doubt the mariner, whose will of 1 Oct., 1703, makes daughters Hannah and Elizabeth, executors, revoking a previous will appointing his wife, Mary, executor. She was probably Mary Smith, whom he married 25 April, 1702.

Edward Lyde, or Loyd, perhaps his son by wife Elizabeth, had Catherine, born 1 April, 1717; Anna, born 22 July, 1719; Edward, born 29 Dec., 1725, died 27 Feb., 1727. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, Sr., aged about 15, chose her uncle Samuel Griffin of Charlestown, guardian, 13 March, 1703-4.

A Benjamin Loyd married Mary Dinsdell, 17 Jan., 1699, and Tho's.

and Anne Loyd had Anne, born 17 Oct., 1713. A Thomas Loyd married Isabell Ayres, 16 Aug., 1724. W. H. W.

LYDE, BYFIELD, Esq. (*for two*). Edward Lyde (or Loyd, as the name was often spelt), married 4 Dec., 1660, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright, and died before 1663.

His widow married Oct., 1667, Theodore Atkinson. He seems to have had but one son, as Savage records, viz:

EDWARD, who married 1st, 29 Nov., 1694, Susanna Curwen, who died probably *s. p.*, and he was appointed executor, 9 Sept., 1699; 2d, Deborah, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Byfield, 22 Oct., 1696, and had: 1, Deborah, born 14 Sept. 1698; married Francis Brinley, 13 April, 1718; 2, Mary, born 31 July, 1701; married George Cradock; 3, Byfield, born 27 March, 1704; 4, Sarah, born 15 Feb., 1705. He married 3d, 6 Jan., 1709, Catherine Brinley, who survived him, and is mentioned in his will of Jan. 12, 1722, with his son and two sons-in-law. His house and land in Wing's Lane was valued at £1,200.

LYDE, BYFIELD, the subscriber, was of H. C., 1723, married Sarah Belcher, 17 Aug., 1727, and had: 1, Sarah, born 3 May, 1728; 2, Deborah, born 9 Feb., 1730; married David Jeffries (see *Reg.* xv, p. 16); 3, Sarah, born 23 May, 1732; 4, Elizabeth, born 6 May, 1734; 5, Nathaniel, born 16 May, 1735. He was a Loyalist, went to Halifax, and died there, 1776. W. H. W.

BOURN, HON. MELATIAH, Esq., of Sandwich. He was son of Shearjashub Bourn (by his wife Bathsheba, probably daughter of James Skiff, as Savage says), who died 7 March, 1719, aged 75, son of Richard of Lynn and Sandwich.

The family was from the first generation interested in the Indian settlement at Marshpee, and I would refer for details to Freeman's *History of Cape Cod*, and in Savage's *Dictionary* for particulars which need not be repeated here. Descendants are numerous and comprise many persons of note and influence.

BOURN, Rev. Mr. SHEARJASHUB of Scituate. He was son of the preceding Melatiah Bourn of Sandwich, by his first wife, Desire Chipman, and was born 21 Dec., 1699. Of his descent from Richard Bourn, and the names of his relatives, see Freeman. He was of H. C., 1720, and ordained at Scituate, 3 Dec., 1724. He married 1st, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Roland Cotton, in 1725, who died in 1732; 2d, 12 Feb., 1736, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Brooks of Medford, who died in 1742; 3d, in 1750, Deborah, daughter of Samuel Barker; and 4th, in 1757, Joanna Stevens of Roxbury, as Deane records (*Hist. Scituate*, 186-7). He died in Roxbury, 14 Aug., 1768, and his character is thus described on his tomb-stone:

"Cautious himself, he others ne'er deceived,
Lived as he taught, and taught as he beleived."

BOURN, Rev. Mr. JOSEPH of Sandwich, was cousin of the preceding, being the son of Hon. Ezra Bourn, Ch. J., C. C. P., by his wife Martha, daughter of Samuel Prince, and half-sister of the Annalist. He

was born 10 May, 1701, H. C. 1722, and died 1787, leaving a widow but no issue, says Freeman.

His sister Martha married 4 June, 1731, Benjamin L'hommedieu.

W. H. W.

RICE, Mr. PHINEAS, was born 24 Aug., 1682, and was son of Joseph Rice, and died Sept. 4, 1768, at Grafton. His pedigree and a brief biography will be found at p. 40 of the *Rice Genealogy*, Boston, 1858.

RICE, Mr. JOHN of *Sudbury*, was probably the one recorded at p. 49 of the same book, and was son of John and Tabitha Stone, who died in 1719. Mr. Ward calls the father, the subscriber, which is clearly an error. John, Sen., was son of Edward Rice and grand son of Edmund; whilst Phineas was son of Joseph, the son of Edmund. The record is so full in Mr Ward's excellent genealogy, that we content ourselves with this reference.

W. H. W.

REED, SOLOMON, student at Harvard College, was born 22 Oct., 1719, and graduated in 1739. He was son of William and Alice (Nash) Reed of Abington, and grand son of William and Esther (Thompson) Reed, who was son of William Reade of Weymouth. A very good account of the family is to be found in the *Reed Genealogy*, Boston, 1861, p. 358, &c.

W. H. W.

FLYNT, HENRY, Esq., Fellow of Harvard College. I have only to refer to Savage who shows him to have been born c. 1675, son of Josiah and Esther (Willett) Flynt of Dorchester, and grandson of Rev. Henry F. of Braintree, who was born at Matlock, co. Derby. He died unmarried, 13 Feb., 1760.

SOUTHWORTH PEDIGREE.—A correspondent has sent us a communication in which an attempt is made to prove that Constant Southworth, the stepson of Gov. Bradford, was related to Richard Sears, through the family of Knyvett; but, as the Southworth pedigree in Winsor's *History of Duxbury*, on which our correspondent relies, is erroneous in an essential point, his whole argument falls to the ground. The following note from H. G. Somerby, Esq., shows that the New England Southworths are not descended from the family that intermarried with the Knyvetts:

“Sir—In reply to your inquiry respecting the authenticity of the pedigree of Southworth, as given in the *History of Duxbury*, I beg to state that it is a correct copy from the *Herald's Visitation* down to Henry and Thomas Southworth, who were living in 1623. This was furnished by me to a member of the family who, without any authority, appended the name of Constant Southworth and others of New England. I have since then traced the American branch of the Southworths to a remote period in England. No connection whatever is found with the family in the pedigree above mentioned.”

Another error in the pedigree in the *History of Duxbury* should be noticed. The father of Constant Southworth is there called Constant; his name was Edward.

GLEANINGS.—No. 7.

By W. H. W.

Continued from vol. xv, page 332.

34.

Thomas Lincoln married Aug. 3, 1689, at Boston, Mehitable Frost. This item is interesting as it will enable me to correct a mistake originating in the Frost genealogy published in the *Register*, III, 249, and perpetuated by Mr. Savage.

John Frost son of the first Nicholas Frost, is therein said to have settled at York, and to have died in 1718. On the contrary, he was of Boston, was called captain; married two wives, Mehitable and Mary, and left an only son, Charles, with three daughters. The proofs are the probate records at Boston, wherein is the appraisal of his estate, April, 1687, which mentions his house and lands in Blot's lane worth £200, land in Kittery owned in partnership with Charles Frost and Joseph Hammond, and also mentions "his brother Major Charles Frost." Thomas Lincoln, husband of Mehitable, Elizabeth and Mary Frost and widow Mary sign inventory 1687, and the final division in April 1697, mentions also only son Charles.

I find that John and Mehitable Frost had John born Jan. 9, 1669, Mehitable, July 15, 1671; Elizabeth, July 12, 1677; John and Mary, his second wife, had John born May 16, 1681; Charles, Dec. 26, 1688; Mary, July 23, 1684; and the father probably died early in 1687.

Having shown this much, will not our Kittery friends try to trace his marriages, and find out also who John of Star Island may be?

35.

Of THOMAS LINCOLN who married Mehitable Frost, I find that he was a tailor of Boston, and in 1683 George Ripley sold him lands. In 1686, he and his wife Mary mortgaged these lands to Mr. John Richards. He married, as we have seen, Mehitable Frost, Aug. 3, 1689, and had Mehitable born Jan. 25, 1691; Mary, March 16, 1693; Martha, July 18, 1695; Thomas, Nov. 12, 1697.

In 1698, he again mortgaged his land to Mr. Joseph Rogers, and the expression used, "Mehitable his now wife," is the strongest confirmation, if any were needed, that he had a previous wife Mary. His son Charles Lincoln, tailor, administered on the estate April 15, 1728, but mentions no property except the house and land.

As to the relationship with other Lincolns it is hard to decide. There were four Thomas Lincolns at Hingham, respectively known as 1st, the weaver; 2d, the miller; 3d, the cooper; 4th, the husbandman. The first left no sons; the second had a son Thomas² of Taunton, who married 1651 and had Thomas,³ 1656, but this last married Susanna Smith in 1689. The third had a Thomas² who married 1663 Mary Chubbuck, and his wife died 1690 without issue. The fourth had son Thomas,³ born 1652, who married 1685 Sarah Lewis. There is

no chance for our Thomas Lincoln there. No other Lincoln had a son Thomas whose age would come within the limits, unless it be Samuel of Hingham, who had Mordecai, 1657, and Thomas, 1664. It seems improbable that this can be our Thomas who was buying land in 1683, when he would be only 19 years old; yet I must acknowledge that this Mordecai Lincoln signed as witness to a deed of our Thomas in 1698. Here we must leave it for the present, only noticing that Mordecai was of Hull, a blacksmith in 1685.

 36.

MARTHA LINCOLN of Boston, and JOSEPH HUDSON of Hingham, were published July 5, 1717, and married the 30th of the same month by Samuel Lynde, Esq. This was unquestionably the daughter of Thomas L., and affords a new link in the connection with the Hingham families. Their children were Martha, born Oct. 14, 1718; Joseph who died Dec. 19, 1719; Thomas born January, 1721; John born Nov. 22, 1722.

 37.

WILLIAM ARDELL.—Savage says only that he was of Boston, 1687, and removed to Portsmouth. In that year he seems to have bought land of Wm. Gilbert of Boston, and the deed recorded, *Suffolk Deeds*, xv, 153, mentions wife Mary. She is no doubt the Mrs. Mary Ardell living "at her house in the Town Dock, over against Mr. Thomas Clark," mentioned in Job Lane's letter of June 19, 1695. (*Register*, xi, 234.) If so, her sister was Mrs. Frances Thompson. On inspection of *Suffolk Deeds*, xii, 337; xiii, 99; xiv, 26, 119, we learn that William Ardell married Mary, widow of Joseph Sanderson (or Saunderson as Savage spells it), who was son of Robert S., Sr., and who had two children Mary and Abiah Sanderson. The first trust deed is dated Dec. 21, 1681, when Ardell was about to marry the widow, and made an arrangement of the property for the children by the first marriage. Feb. 19, 1683, Robert Saunderson and wife Elizabeth gave land to the Ardells, and this deed gives the genealogical information. The terms of the trust were altered by a deed of the same date, recorded in 1687, and a deed of William Gilbert to Ardell is recorded 1691. The Sanderson property was near the Town Dock, and consisted of three houses, one occupied by Ardell and another by Thaddeus Mackarty, to whom, by the way, Ardell sold Aug. 18, 1686, his ketch, the "Rose" of 45 tons, Capt. Nicholas Baker, then on a voyage to Barbados, and one half his pink the "Blossom" of 70 tons, Capt. John Beck, then on a voyage to Holland.

 38.

DIXY, JOHN of Swansea, Plymouth co., N. E., a mariner, had left a daughter Sarah, who was in Dec., 1691, the wife of Thomas Gwinn of Boston, mariner. The estate was settled by James Lloyd as attorney for James Brown. This Gwinn, I presume, was son of Thomas G., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Benj. Gillam, and

James Brown was probably the Rev. J. B. of Swansea. Lloyd was remotely connected by marriage, as his brother-in-law, Giles Sylvester, married the widow of Benj. Gillam, jr.

 39.

The recently published *Genealogy of the Wetmore Family* needs a slight correction of one or two points. As to the origin of the name and of the English families, Mr. Wetmore (p. 9), differs from my opinion, as expressed in an article in the *Register*, x.

The Shropshire family takes its name from a manor of Whyttemere in Bobbington, just on the boundaries of Staffordshire and Shropshire. The village of Whitmore, co., Stafford, where the Mainwaring family hall is, most certainly is a distinct place, and the estate came to them by marriage with the heiress of the Boghey family. My article above cited shows, that while the Whitmores of Apley are traceable to a certain William de Whyttemere living at Bobbington, 1255, and the Cheshire Whitmores, to a Robert de Whitmore of Chester, 1304, the Whitmore village belonged to different families, as the Verdons and Gresleys, and probably gave a name to a distinct family, as mentioned by Erdeswicke. I agree with Mr. Wetmore that his ancestor, Thomas Whitmore, was probably but distantly related, if at all, to Francis Whitmore of Cambridge. The name occurs in sixteen counties in England, at or about the date of the settlement of this country.

 40.

As I have some reason to think my mention in my *Handbook* of some errors in Cothren's *History of Ancient Woodbury* has been misunderstood, I feel bound to explain my meaning. I took objection to the English ancestry assigned to several families, and these I will specify: The Cochrane pedigree, p. 521, makes the assertion that "from the first Earl of Dundonald are descended all of the name in this country." Leaving out the Cothren episode, as too nearly connected with the author for criticism, I would leave the above sweeping assertion to await farther evidence. The Curtis, Drakely, Hollister and Linsley families have each prefixed to them an engraved coat-of-arms of the English family of the name, and no word of evidence to show any connection with those English families. As to Lambert genealogy, I may quote Savage's published opinion: "Much idle tradition and wild genealogy accompanies the introduction of this name in Cothren, 607." The Lambards, Lamberts and Lombards are distinct families, even in England, though we read in the history, in italics, "from him (Hugh, son of Rodolph de Lambert), are descended all of the name in England and North America."

The Martin, Stiles, Sherman, Thompson and Trowbridge genealogies are accompanied by coats-of-arms and no authorities.

I did not intend in my notice to detract from the praise due to Mr. Cothren for the valuable results of his own researches as to the

American portion of his genealogies. I have not examined them, because I presume them to be correct; but I did intend to take exception to the plan of introducing quotations from English books and engravings of coats-of-arms, in such a manner as to be apt to mislead all but genealogists. Mr. Cothren is far from being alone in this course, which seems to me more productive of evil than good: many of our town histories and even the pages of the *Register* are witnesses that he is only one of many. I have cited his work only to justify my criticism and to express my belief of the correctness of the portion of the book for which he is solely responsible.

41.

I am indebted to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., for the following particulars concerning the probable ancestry of one of the most noted of our early settlers, Thomas Willett. He came from Leyden about 1629 with Allerton, "as his fellow (in some sorte) and not merely as a servante," says Bradford; was a freeman in Plymouth, 1633; m. 6 July, 1636, Mary, dau. of John Brown, and had a large family, as recorded by Savage. He was mayor of New York, but returned to Swansea; m. for second w. Joanna (Boys), widow of Rev. Peter Prudden, and d. 4 Aug., 1674, "in ye 64th year of his age," as appears by his gravestone at Bullock's Cove in Seekonk, as copied in Bliss's *Attleboro'*, p. 272.

This inscription represents him as born in 1611, but considering the great error made in the inscription on his wife's tombstone, we need not accept this as certain.

Mr. Thornton wrote some time since to the Rev. Mr. Gordon, rector of Barley, near Royston, co. Leicester (a place of which Rev. Andrew Willett was rector in 1589), and received from him copies of the entries concerning the name on the records of that parish. This Andrew was son of Thomas Willett, canon of Ely, rector of Thurcaston, co. Leicester, and vicar of Barley, and was born at Ely in 1562. He held several livings, was chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, and published several treatises. From the preface of his *Synopsis Papismi*, published by his son-in-law, Dr. Peter Smith, it seems he had "eleven sons and seven daughters, whereof nine sons and four daughters remaine to this day" (1634). At f. 19 it is also said that one who was a "Separatist" of "affinitie with Dr. Willett, and who was more than once at Amsterdam," was a frequent and familiar inmate of Dr. Willett's family. It seems also that Dr. W. was for some time in custody for his opposition to the Spanish Match. If his sympathies were with the Separatists, we should not be surprised to find one of his sons joining the new colony at Plymouth; the only discrepancy being that Thomas, son of Andrew was four years older than the above inscription would make our settler; a fact which leaves this affiliation still extremely probable.

The extracts from the parish register are as follows:

301. June—The 14 of this month was baptized Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Andrew Willett & Jacomina his wife.

"1602. The 15th day of August was baptized Thomas Willett the sonne of Andrew Willett and Jacobina his wife.

"1605. Thomas Willett, filius Andrea Willett, Rectoris, August 29, 1605.

"1609. Robert Willett, y^e sonne of Andrew Willett and Jacobine his wife.

"1610. Matthew Wyllett, the sonne of Mr. Andrew Wylett, doctor, was christened the thirty of September.

"1612. Rebecca Willett, filia Andrea Willett et Jacobinæ, January 29.

"1614. Jacobus Willett, filius Andrea Willett, May 5.

"1615. Christianus Willett sonne of Mr. Andrew Willett and Jacobine his wife, August 23.

Sepulti.

"1604. Thomas Willett, filius Andreæ Willett februaryii 29.

"1608. Rebekah, the daughter of maister Andrew Willett buried March 8.

"1621. Dr. Andrew Willett, Doctor of Divinity and Prebend of Ely and Rector of this Parish church by the space of 23 years, died at Hodsden and was buried in the parish church December 8.

"1624. Elizabeth Wylett the daughter of Doctor Willett deceased was buried 4 July.

"1637. Mrs. Jacobine Willett, widow, sometime wife to Doctor Willett deceased, was buried July 11.

"1666. Robert Willett was buried 17 January."

Messrs. A. & H. Cooper, who are preparing an *Athena Cantabrigiænsis*, intend to notice these Willetts more fully; they note that of the children, Andrew was vicar of Reed, and Paul was M. A. 1621, and in 1631 had license to publish a work by his father.

Our readers will certainly join in our pleasure in recording Mr. Gordon's kindness in forwarding these interesting notes on this subject.

CRANE PEDIGREE.—On page 50 of the January No. is quoted from Candler a pedigree of Crane, which contains a serious mistake. Sir Robert Crane of Chilton, in Suffolk (No. 4), died in 1643, leaving only daughters, when his baronetcy became extinct. Robert Crane of Coxhall, in Essex, if any relation at all of Sir Robert, was certainly a very distant one. The dates also render it impossible that he could be a son. Such a blunder as this, if made by Candler, ought to diminish confidence in him, as an accurate and trustworthy genealogist. It may, however, be wholly an error of the copyist.

Boston, January, 1863.

W. S. A.

[The pedigree as given on page 50, is evidently incorrect, but perhaps the errors arise from misunderstanding Candler's jottings. The numerals 1, 2, &c., to indicate generations, it will be seen, are added by Mr. Chester.—Ed.]

FENELON, ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY AND HIS BROTHER THE MISSIONARY IN AMERICA.

[Communicated by JOHN GILMART SHEA, LL. D., of New York.]

Some years since Mr. Greenhow read a paper before the New York Historical Society to show that Fénelon, the great Archbishop of Cambray, had been a missionary in Canada, and not unlikely in New York. That a Fénelon labored in Canada was certain, and the Holland Hennepins asserted him to be the Archbishop of Cambray. The point was one of interest, and all were pleased with the idea that a man so universally revered had ever labored in our country. As the matter has been revived in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* (xvi, 344), Mr. Bradlee will, I think, thank me for a few data which will give students certainty in the matter, and which are needed the more, as the New York Historical Society, no longer publishing their proceedings, have no way of counteracting their error.

The authority of the Dutch Hennepins is extremely little. They have all the appearance of works doctored up by some literary quack; and I trust, proof will yet exonerate Hennepin from all responsibility for them. Mr. Sparks ably exposed the fraudulent insertion of a voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi; and the accusations it contains against Hennepin's superiors, against Membré, and his other associates, against La Salle, Joliet and others, make it very suspicious. Had we no authority but this, the case would be very doubtful, but as we have material in abundance it is worth while to examine it. Yet this unreliable work is the only authority for the identity between the Missionary and the Archbishop, and the abundant material accessible shows this to be only another instance of its reckless assertion. The fact really is that the author of *Télémaque* and the Missionary in Canada were two different persons, having, strangely enough, the same name, and yet half brothers. The only difference apparent is in the signature, as we shall notice hereafter.

They were both sons of Pons de Salignac, Marquis de la Mothe Fénelon, the family taking their name from the estate Salagnac, two leagues from Sarlat in Perigord, and the family seem to have used the two forms Salignac and Salagnac indifferently in their signatures at different times, as will be seen in the genealogical details of the family given in Cardinal Bausset's *Histoire de Fénelon*.

The Marquis de la Mothe Fénelon married Feb. 20, 1629, Isabella d'Esparbes de Lussan, daughter of the Maréchal d'Aubeterre, and after her death, married Oct. 1, 1647, Louise de la Cropte de St. Abre, daughter of the Marquis de St. Abre.

François de Salagnac de Fénelon, the Missionary in Canada, wrote his name Salagnac, as may be seen by the fac-simile of his signature in Shea's *History of the Catholic Missions*, New York, 1854. He was one of eleven children of the Marquis by his first wife, and was

born in 1641. Having received minor orders he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris in October, 1665, and wishing to devote himself to the missions was sent to Canada by M. de Bretonvilliers in 1667. He arrived at Quebec, June 27, 1667 (*Journal of the Jesuit Superior*), was ordained subdeacon by Bishop Laval in the Cathedral of Quebec, Aug. 7, 1667, deacon June 10, and priest June 11, 1668 (*Régistre de l'Evêché de Québec*). On the 15th September in the same year he was ordered to proceed to Quinté or Kenté Bay on Lake Ontario, to found with Claude Trouvé a mission among some Cayugas who had crossed the lake and settled there. Mother Mary of the Incarnation in one of her letters remarks the humility of Fénelon, who was thus placed under one his junior in years (*Lettres*, p. 652). He set out Oct. 2 with the chief of the Iroquois of Kenté, and reached his destination on the 28th (*Relation des Jésuites*, 1668, ch. v.). In 1670, he returned to France (*Vie de Marguerite Bourgeoys*, i, 212), but was soon again in Canada, as we find him again at Fort Frontenac in 1673 (*N. Y. Colonial Documents*, ix, 112). He was then in favor with Frontenac, and having formed an establishment for the education of Indian children in Montreal Island, above Lachine, at a spot then called *Gentilly* and later *La Presentation*, Frontenac granted him on the 9th of January, 1673, three little islands called *de Courcelle*, near Gentilly, on one of which M. de Fénelon expended a considerable amount in improvements.

The next year difficulties occurred between the governor of Montreal and Frontenac, and La Salle having reported to the latter that M. de Fénelon had in his Easter sermon in the parish church of Montreal used expressions insulting to Frontenac, the latter cited M. de Fénelon before the Council of Quebec. The Missionary refused, however, to acknowledge its jurisdiction and was for a time imprisoned (Garneau, *Histoire du Canada*, i, 216-8). He was released and sent back to France in the latter part of the same year, and according to the genealogy of the family died in 1679.

Francis de Salignac de Fénelon, son of Pons by his second wife, and the second of her three children, was born August 6, 1651, and when his brother went to Canada and was ordained at Quebec, was consequently not seventeen years of age, and could not have been the Fénelon older than Trouvé; and though Cardinal Bausset in the first edition of his *Histoire de Fénelon* spoke of his desire to go to Canada in 1667, he cited only the Register of the Sulpicians which that year mentions the departure of his brother, and was evidently misled by the identity of name, as later editions omit the statement. The younger brother was never a Sulpitian; was ordained in France in 1675, at the age of 24, and became subsequently Archbishop of Cambray. A comparison of the autographs of the two would be a slight additional evidence, and one easily made.

For the information as to the Missionary I am indebted to the published works and to a most interesting letter of Mr. Faillon of Saint Sulpice, whose historical labors have thrown so much light on the history of the city of Montreal and on the religious institutions which have grown up there under the shadow of St. Sulpice.

WASHINGTON

John Washington, = Ann, sister of gentleman, came Thomas Pope; to Virginia, and to Virginia about living in Vir- 1657; settled in ginia 1676. Westmoreland Co., as were also on the plan- tation—as were also on the Potomac, afterwards called Washington Pa- ris; his will is dated 27 Sept., 1676, and proved at Westmoreland Co. House, 6 Jan., 1677, where it still doubtless remains; he leaves estates in Virginia and England to his wife and surviving children, and appoints her and his brother Lawrence as executors; he was a Colonel, and was appointed with others in 1678, by the Assembly, to settle the boundaries between Lancaster and Northumberland Co.s; in 1676 he was on service against the Indians in Maryland.

a daughter, men- tioned in John's will, as having come, or about to come, to Virginia.

probably died in England. Lawrence Washington, = born probably not ear- lier than 1680; came to Virginia about 1657, and settled with brother Mary, living, 1676. wards moved into Rap- pahannock Co., Little- burne Parish, on the Rappahannock river (probably on the north side, what is now Westmoreland). This Rappahannock Co. embraced, 1652-92, all lands on each side of the river, up to the falls above Fredericksburg. His will is dated 26 Feb., 1676, and proved 10 Jan., 1677; it is now at Tap- pannock, the county seat of Essex Co.; he leaves his estate in England to dau. Mary, by former wife, in that country; when of age, &c.; other lands to be divided between wife and children; ap- points wife as executrix, and brother John as guardian.

prob. of Capt. Alex. Fleming; living, 1676, in Virginia. Anne, living, 1676, not of age.

John Lawrence Washington = Mildred, dau. of Anne, living = Major Fran- cis Wright. Co., on the Pianketank river. There is an old gravevard at this seat of the Washingtons. He died about 1697, prob. some 25 years of age; the grandfather of our *pater patrie*.

John, living, 1676, not of age. Anne, living, 1676, not of age.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

[Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Jr., Esq., of New York.]

The preceding diagram, drawn up from information contained in the work of Bishop Meade, on the *Old Churches and Old Families of Virginia*, suggests the following queries:

1. Does it not appear from the diagram that John and Lawrence Washington, the emigrants to Virginia, were born at too late a period to be sons of Lawrence and Margaret (Butler) Washington of Brington, co. Northampton, Eng.; a statement which, set down by Baker, in his pedigree of the family, has been usually adhered to? Said Lawrence of Brington died in 1616, upwards of 80 years of age.

2. Is it probable that Lawrence, the emigrant, was a student at Oxford in 1622, as is commonly stated?

3. Were John and Lawrence, the emigrants, brothers of Sir Wm, Washington, knt. of Packington, co. Linc., who married Ann Villiers about 1610, and who was knighted at *Theobald's*, 19 Jan. 1621-2? Sir William was son of Lawrence and Margaret of Brington.

4. Were not John and Lawrence Washington, the emigrants, rather descendants of the above Sir William Washington, knt. of Packington, who had children as follows: 1, Sir Henry Washington, knt.,¹ born in 1610—a colonel under Charles I, and governor, in 1646, of Worcester; 2, George; 3, Elizabeth, married Col. William Legge, who died 13th Oct., 1672, aged 83; 4, Susanna, married Reginald Grahame, brother of Sir Richard Grahame, the first bart. of Netherly. Reginald Grahame was of Nunningham or Nunburnham, near South Cave, co. York, where the emigrants are usually stated to have come from. Mrs. Susanna Grahame died a widow, in 1698. Moreover we find a Henry Washington, gent. (of South Cave?), marrying, Oct. 7, 1689, to Elianor Harrison, and their daughters, Susanna, baptized March 24, 1694-5, and Elizabeth, baptized Jan. 13, 1696-7; both names had occurred in Sir William's family.

5. Would it not be well, when occasion presents, to examine the wills of John and Lawrence Washington, recorded in Virginia in 1677, and determine, if possible, the location of their English estates, with the view of more clearly determining their ancestry?

I might add another query: To whom belonged the small bronze mortar, now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with the initials "C. W." and the date "1664"? Lossing, in his *Mount Vernon*, page 16, says "Cimon Washington;" if so, who was he?

On reading over the recent fictional work, written by the Rev. Mr. Simpkinson, entitled *The Washingtons*, my attention was arrested by the fact of his making one of the emigrants to have been Sir John Washington, knt., a person born probably as early as 1595, and knighted in 1623, and whose first wife had *not been buried on a plantation in Virginia*, but at Islip Church, co. North., in the year 1624-5. Thinking the reverend gentleman unacquainted with the facts con-

¹ Henry Washington, gent., of Worcester, compounded for his estate during the civil war.

tained in Bishop Meade's work, I sent him a short synopsis of the same, together with some conjectures of my own, receiving thereto the following courteous reply:

"Brington Rectory, Northampton, }
July 30, 1862. }

"Dear Sir: Your kind letter of May 9 ought not to have lain unacknowledged for so long, nor would it have been left till now unanswered, but from my absence from home, and many occupations which have taken up my time since my return.

"The facts which you are kind enough to bring before me from Bishop Meade's book, are quite new to me, and materially alter the aspect of the question respecting the emigrant Washington. I have been too ready to take it for granted that Sir Isaac Heard, Washington himself, his American biographers, and our Northampton county historian, Baker, had between them identified the emigrant. And though my own deductions about him could not but raise some suspicion as to his identity, I did not presume and certainly was not disposed to question what seemed to rest on such high authority. Your statements, however, have convinced me that the conclusions hitherto accepted are extremely questionable. There is an end, of course, to my conjecture, that it was John, *son* of the emigrant, that married Ann Pope; and though the facts cited in the will do not absolutely contradict our received theory about the emigrant, and still make it possible that he may have been that John Washington, son of Lawrence, whose first wife lies buried at Islip, yet I confess that the improbabilities appear very great. It is very unlikely that two brothers emigrating in advanced middle age, should have both married a second time in America; both have delayed making their wills till so late in life, and both have contemplated the likelihood of the other surviving, and acting as executor.

"I am surprised that these wills should not have been forthcoming when Sir Isaac Heard was investigating Washington's pedigree, and writing to him for such documents as could be found; and still more surprised that Mr. Jared Sparks, who takes so much interest in the subject, should not have known of Bishop Meade's work, and the light which it throws upon the matter.

"It would be profitless at present to make a fresh conjecture about the emigrant. The presumption is still strongly in favor of some member of the Sulgrave line, amongst whom the name of Lawrence was hereditary, and who were brought into prominence and importance by the House of Stuart. But as the last Washington of Sulgrave, who lies buried in this church, had eight sons, few of whom can be traced at all, a wide field for conjecture is left open. Probably, and surely I may almost say *certainly*, the wills you cite would supply more information than is given by Bishop Meade. And if when tranquility is happily restored to your country, you have leisure and inclination to obtain this information, it will give me great pleasure to cooperate with you on this side of the Atlantic, in endeavoring to identify the emigrant.

"About Sir William Washington of Packington, we can find but little or nothing. The marriage of his two daughters, Susanna and

Elizabeth, respectively to Reginald Graham of Nunningham and George Ld. Dartmouth (or William his father?), I also have noticed in my book, page 324. You have evidently got some other authority for these marriages, which I observed accidentally in the MS. pedigree of the Grahams of Ilk, which I happened to get hold of.

"I hope this letter will reach you safely, but you give me no other address than New York. Believe me, dear sir, with thanks,

"Your obliged and faithful servant,
 "Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., Jr., J. M. SIMPKINSON.
 "&c., &c., &c."

At the close of the foregoing letter, Dr. Simpkinson appears to doubt whether it was Lord Dartmouth or his father who married Elizabeth Washington. I might enter into a lengthy explanation how that Lord Dartmouth purchased, about 1684, from his uncle, Reginald Grahame, the manor, rectory, &c., of Lewisham, co. Kent; suffice it to say that George, Ld. Dartmouth, born 1648, was the eldest son of Col. William Legge, an eminent loyalist, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Washington.

New York, Jan. 12, 1863.

AMERICANS ADMITTED TO THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

[Communicated by HORATIO G. SOMERBY, Esq.]

The following admissions are extracted from the records of the Middle Temple, London, England:

1760, Decr. 20, Philip Alexander, Virginia, 2d son of Gerard Alexander of Virginia, Esq.

1765, March 22, Ludovicus Burwell of Virginia, son & heir apparent of Lewis Burwell.

1788, Decr. 8, Carter Braxton, 3d son of Carter Braxton, Virginia, Esq.

"Let Carter Braxton, 3d son of Carter Braxton of the Province of Virginia in America, Esquire, be generally admitted of this Society, first paying into your hands the sum of Three Pounds, six shillings and eight pence for the same. But you are not to admit into Commons before he enters into Bond with good and sufficient Security for the discharge of his Duties to the House. Given under my hand this Third day of December in the year of our Lord 1783.

" [Signed] W. BARON. [Treasurer.] "

1777, Jany. 23, Francis Corbin, 5th son of Hon. Richard Corbin of Virginia, Esq.

1783, 5 Nov., Francis Rush Clark, s. & h. of Francis Rush Clark of America, Esq.

1781, July 4, George French, 2d son of William French of the Island of Montserrat in America, Esq.

1776, July 1, William Houston, youngest son of Patrick Houston, of the Province of Georgia, Baronet, deceased.

1772, Dec. 2, John W. Irwin, eldest son of Andrew Irwin of Grenada in America, Esquire.

1762, June 24, Edmund Key, son of Philip Key, of St. Mary, Maryland, Esq.

1783, 27 June, John Kelsall, son of Roger Kelsall of Florida, Esq., deceased.

1777, June 5, Daniel Leonard, only son of Ephraim Leonard of Mansfield in America, Esq.

1772, Nov. 27, Kean Osborne, s. of Thos. Osborn of Montserrat, Esq.

1762, Jany. 14, William Paca, son & heir apparent of John Paca of Baltimore.

1768, July 20, James Lloyd Rogers, s. & h. of Nicholas Rogers, late of Baltimore, Esq., deceased.

1783, Decr. 24, Burwell Starke, eldest son of Richard Starke of Williamsburg, Esq.

SHERBURNE—SLOPER—BREWSTER—KNIGHT—LANGDON—
LEAR.

[Communicated by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, A. M., of Chicago, Ill.]

The following document is the family registry of Mrs. Rachel Sloper, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Gibbons) Sherburne.

In a few respects, it conflicts with Savage, and also with articles in the *Register*.

She says her brother, Samuel Sherburne, married Love Lucretia Brewster, 15th Dec., 1688, and had William Brewster Sherburne,* born 3d Oct., 1669. She died in 1674.

Now, there was a Samuel Sherburne married *the same day* to Love, daughter of John Hutchins of Haverhill, Mass. He was a captain, and according to Belknap, killed by the Indians at Maquoit, 4th Aug., 1691. His widow Love, died at Kingston, N. H., 1739, aged 94.

Now, were there two Samuel Sherburnes who were married on the same day to ladies each named Love —? How can this be explained? Were the two cousins? Has the first John a son Samuel?

Again: Mrs. Sloper says her sister, Elizabeth Langdon, had a son, Omer Langdon, born 30th April, 1664. This corresponds with the following on the Kittery, Me., records:

"Omer Langdon died Nov. 21, 1737, in 75th year."

This has been construed to be a mistake, for Mrs. Omer Leighton, formerly Langdon; for John Leighton, the old sheriff of York co., Me., married 13th June, 1686, Omer Langdon of Portsmouth, N. H.

Undoubtedly some of the correspondents of the *Register* will clear this matter up in due time, and with them I leave it.

Endorsement. "Copy taken off a parchment that belonged to Mary Brewster, 1718, wife of John Brewster in Portsmouth, N. H."

"An account of the births, marriages and deaths of my father and my mother and other relations, my husband's birth and mine, the time we were married, and birth of our children:

* These double christian names lead us to doubt the authenticity of the record, - at least the correctness of the copy. We do not remember to have before met h one in New England, at so early a date, though such names were not uncommon among the Dutch.—Ed.

John Brewster was born June (or Jany.) 20th, 1631; he died aged 61 years. Love Lucretia Brewster was born May 3d, 1636; she died in childhood in 1674.

My father, Henry Sherburne, and my mother, Rebekah (only daughter of Ambrose Gibbins), were married 13th Nov., 1637; my father, Henry Sherburne, died in 1680; of the time of his death we were not sensible, it was so sudden. My mother, Rebekah Sherburne, died June 3d, 1667, at about noon, and was buried near by four of her children. My brother, Samuel Sherburne, was born August 4th, 1638; he and Elizabeth was twin children. John Sherburne was born April 3d, 1647, and was baptized in Newbury, Oct. 4th, 1657. My sister, Sarah Sherburne, was born Jany. 10th, 1651, and baptized at Hampton by Mr. Cotton. Rebekah Sherburne was born April 21st, 1654, but was not baptized; died June 29th, 1696, aged 43. Rachel Sherburne was born April 4th, 1656; was not baptized; she died 28 Decr. 1656.

My husband, Richard Sloper, was born Nov., 1630; we were married Octr. 21st, 1658.

Sister Martha Sherburne was born Decr. 4th, 1657; she died Nov. 11th, 1658.

Grandmother Elizabeth Gibbons died May 14th, 1655. My grandfather, Ambrose Gibbons, died July 11th, 1656.

My sister, Elizabeth and Tobias Langdon were married June 10th, 1656. Their son, Owner Langdon, was born April 30th, 1664. Tobias Langdon died July 27th, 1664, and was buried near by his children. My sister, Elizabeth Langdon and Tobias Lear, were married April 11th, 1667. Their daughter Elizabeth was born Feb. 11th, 1669.

Ambrose Sherburne was born Aug. 3d, 1649, and was baptized at Newbury. Elizabeth Sherburne was born Aug. 4th, 1638, and was baptized by Mr. Gibson. Mary Sherburne was born Nov. 20th, 1640, and was baptized by Mr. Gibson. Henry Sherburne was born Jan. 11th, 1649; he went to sea in 1658, with Solomon Clark, coming home July 10th, 1659, died at sea and was buried in the sea. Ruth Sherburne was born Sunday, June 5th, 1660, and married Aaron Moses, June 1st, 1676. Samuel Sherburne married Love Lucretia Brewster, Decr. 15th, 1668. Their child, William Brewster Sherburne, born Oct. 3d, 1669.

Our children are Bridget Sloper, born Aug. 5th, 1659. John Sloper, born Jan. 13th, 1661. Rebekah Sloper, born Oct. 20th, 1673. Mary Sloper, born Feb. 11th, 1663. Martha Sloper, born Decr. 26th, 1676. Sarah Sloper, born July 26th, 1667. Tabitha Sloper, born Decr. 17th, 1679. Susanna Sloper, born March 21st, 1669. Richd. and Henry, born June 19th, 1682. Elizabeth Sloper, born June 26th, 1671. Ambrose Sloper, born Jan. 20th, 1684.

John Brewster and Mary Knight, daughter of Roger Knight, were married July 6th, 1652. John Brewster died 1692. John Knight and our daughter Bridget Sloper were married March 29th, 1684.

Elizabeth Knight, born Saturday, July 8th, 1685.

Richard Sloper, my husband, died Oct. 16th, 1716, aged 85. Mrs. Mary Sloper, wife of Richard, and authoress of the above record, died Sept. 22d, 1718, aged 78 years."

SUDBURY RECORDS.

[Communicated by ANDREW H. WARD, A. M., of West Newton, Mass.]

Continued from page 172.

Births.

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Joseph, son of John & Elizabeth Rutter,.....	born	1 May,	1656
Hopetill, son of William & Mary Brown,.....	"	8 July,	1656
Thomas, son of John & Mary How,.....	"	22 July,	1656
Hannah, daughter of Solomon & Hannah John- son,	"	27 Apl.	1656
Joseph, son of John & Dorothy Haines,	"	7 Sept.	1656
Mary, daughter of Thomas & Mary Rice,.....	"	4 Sept.	1656
Mary, daughter of James & Mary Ross,	"	25 Dec.	1656
Thomas, son of Mathew & Mary Gibbs,	"	17 Dec.	1656
Mary, daughter of Thomas & Abigail Plympton,	"	20 Nov.	1656
Jonathan, son of Jonathan & Susannah Stan- hope,	"	2 Feb.	1656
Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Rice,.....	"	26 Oct.	1656
Peter, son of Peter & Elizabeth Noyes,.....	"	12 Feb.	1656
Mary, daughter of John & Mary Maynard, Jun.,	"	3 Aug.	1656
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Anne Rediat,...	"	12 Aug.	1657
Abigail, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Rice,..	"	17 June,	1657
Martha, daughter of Mathew & Martha Rice, ..	"	17 Aug.	1657
Sarah, daughter of John & Ann Stone,	"	22 Sept.	1657
Hannah, daughter of John & Mary Goodenow, .	"	15 Dec.	1657
Abigail, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	"	30 Nov.	1657

Marriages.

John Goodenow & Mary Axdell (Axtell),.....	19 Sept.	1656
James Pendleton & Hannah Goodenow,.....	29 Apl.	1656
Jonathan Stanhope & Susanna Ayre,.....	16 Apl.	1656
John Barrett & Mary Pond,.....	19 Sept.	1656
Philemon Whale & Elizabeth Griffin,	9 Nov.	1657
John Johnson & Deborah Ward,.....	19 Nov.	1657

Deaths.

Hugh Griffin,	died	27 June,	1656
Thomas, son of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,....	"	29 June,	1656
Sarah, wife of Philemon Whale,.....	"	28 Dec.	1656
John, son of John & Katherine Toll,.....	"	8 Jan.	1656
Peter Nyoyes, Deacon of the chh. at Sudbury,	"	23 Sept.	1657

Rec'd of Ens. Thomas Noyes, Clerk,
as attests Tho. Danforth, Recorder.

Births.

Caleb, son of Edward & Ann Rice,.....	born	8 Feb.	1657
Sarah, daughter of Jonathan & Susanna Stan- hope,	"	25 Mar.	1658

Elizabeth, daughter of John & Elizabeth White, born	10 June,	1658
Jonathan, son of John & Sarah Grout,.....	" 1 Aug.	1658
Thomas, son of John & Sarah Smith,.....	" 29 July,	1658
Peter, son of Thomas & Mary Rice,.....	" 24 Oct.	1658
Caleb, son of Solomon & Hannah Johnson,	" 31 Oct.	1658
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Bent,	" 2 Dec.	1658
Daniel, son of John & Mary How,	" 3 Jan.	1658
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Abigail Plympton,	" 23 Dec.	1658
Bethiah, daughter of—[My copy of Mid. records tells no more.]		
Elizabeth, daughter of William & Mary Brown, born	23 July,	1659
Brian, son of James & Hannah Pendleton,.....	" 23 July,	1659
Ruth, daughter of Edmund & Mercy Rice,.....	" 29 Sept.	1659
Mary, daughter of John & Mary Goodenow,....	" 19 Oct.	1659
Sarah, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	" 13 Dec.	1659
David, son of Henry & Elizabeth Rice,.....	" 27 Dec.	1659
Deborah, daughter of Mathew & Martha Rice,..	" 14 Feb.	1659
Nathaniel, son of Thomas & Mary Rice,.....	" 3 Jan.	1660
Thomas, son of Mathew & Mary Gibbs,.....	" 10 Apl.	1660
Rebecca, daughter of Joseph & Martha Rice,..	" 6 Apl.	1660
Nathaniel, son of John & Ann Stone,	" 11 May,	1660
Thomas, son of James & Mary Ross,	" 29 Sept.	1660
Hannah, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	" 31 Dec.	1660
Hannah, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright,	" 9 Jan.	1660
James, son of John & Dorothy Haynes,	" 17 Mar.	1661
Hannah, daughter of John & Hannah Bent,....	" 6 May,	1661
Thomas, son of Thomas & Abigail Plympton, ..	" 12 May,	1661
Mary, daughter of John & Sarah Grout,	" 1 Aug.	1661
Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel & Sarah Lawrence,	" 4 Apl.	1661
Agnes, daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Bent,....	" 19 Aug.	1661
John, son of John & Abigail Woodward,	" 12 Dec.	1661
Edmund, son of John & Mary Goodenow,.....	" 16 Oct.	1661
Ann, daughter of Edward & Ann Rice,.....	" 19 Nov.	1661
Joseph, son of James & Hannah Pendleton,....	" 29 Dec.	1661
Tamazin, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Rice,	" 2 Feb.	1661
Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel & Sarah Lawrence,	" 4 Apl.	1661
James, son of James & Mary Ross,	" 4 Feb.	1661
Margaret, daughter of William & Sarah Cheevers,	" 4 May	1662
Dorothy, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright,	" 20 Oct.	1662
Sarah, daughter of John & Sarah Lawrence,....	" 1 Jan.	1662
Joseph, son of Jonathan & Susanna Stanhope, .	" 13 Sept.	1662
Sarah, daughter of Thomas & Sarah Rice,	" 15 Jan.	1662
Sarah, daughter of John & Sarah Kettle,.....	" 8 Mar.	1662
Ruth, daughter of Mathew and Martha Rice,....	" 2 Apr.	1662
Obadiah, son of Richard & Mary Ward,.....	" 19 Apr.	1663
Elizabeth, daughter of Mathew & Martha Rice,	" 20 May,	1663
Daniel, son of John & Dorothy Haynes,.....	" 16 May,	1663
Joseph, son of Joseph & Mary Noyes,.....	" 16 Aug.	1663
Sarah, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	" 28 Sept.	1663
John, son of Peter & Elizabeth Bent,.....	" 8 Jan.	1663

Sarah, daughter of John & Mary Goodnow,....	born	26 Feb.	1663
Rebecca, daughter of John & Sarah Allen,	"	20 May,	1664
Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Walker,.....	"	22 May,	1664
John, son of Samuel & Martha How,.....	"	24 July,	1664
James, son of James & Mary Ross,.....	"	26 Aug.	1664
Susanna, daughter of John & Sarah Grout,....	"	22 Sept.	1664
Rachel, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Rice, ..	"	10 May,	1664
Ann, daughter of Thomas & Mary Stevens,	"	20 Mar.	1664
Dorothy, daughter of Thomas & Abigail Plympton,	"	3 Oct.	1664
Dorcas, daughter of Edward & Ann Rice,	"	29 June,	1664
Sarah, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright,	"	17 Jan.	1664
Samuel, son of Thomas & Mary Lawrence,	"	11 Jan.	1664
James, son of Joseph & Mary Noyes,.....	"	1 Feb.	1664
Dorothy, daughter of Mathew & Martha Rice, .	"	14 Feb.	1664
Lydia, daughter of Richard & Mary Ward,....	"	16 Mar.	1664
Mary, daughter of Joseph & Mary Bradish,....	"	10 Apl.	1665
Deborah, daughter of Robert & Deborah Mace,.	"	11 May,	1665
Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Stevens,.....	"	14 Apl.	1665
Mary, daughter of Edmund & Margaret Bouker,	"	15 Apl.	1665
Jemima, daughter of Jonathan & Susanna Stanhope,.....	"	24 June,	1665
Nathaniel, son of Shadrack & Elizabeth Hapgood,	"	21 Oct.	1665
Abiel, illegitimate son of Mary Parmenter,;....	"	24 Apl.	1665
Rachel, daughter of John & Dorothy Haynes,..	"	12 Feb.	1665
Sarah, daughter of Thomas & Sarah Gleason,..	"	6 Feb.	1665
Mary, daughter of Samuel & Martha How,	"	2 May,	1665
Thomas, son of John & Sarah Allen,.....	"	29 Apl.	1666
Mary, daughter of Joseph & Mary Noyes,	"	29 June,	1666
Sarah, daughter of John & Mary Goodenow,....	"	2 July,	1666
Margaret, daughter of Thomas & Mary Eames,	"	8 July,	1666

Marriages.

John Maynard & Mary Gates,.....	5 Apl.	1658
Joseph Rice & Mary or Mercy King,.....	4 May,	1658
John Bent & Hannah Stone,.....	1 July,	1658
James Ross & Mary Goodenow,.....	5 Dec.	1658
Edward Wright & Hannah Epsom,.....	18 June,	1659
Nathaniel Lawrence & Sarah Morse,.....	13 Mar.	1660
Richard Ward & Mary Moore,.....	8 Sept.	1661
Joseph Noyes & Mary Darvill,	12 Nov.	1662
Samuel How & Martha Bent,.....	5 June,	1663
Daniel Goble & Hannah Brewer,.....	25 Feb.	1663
Samuel Wright & Lydia Moore,	3 May,	1664
Joseph Frost & Mary Bradish,.....	10 Apl.	1664
Robert Mann & Deborah Draper,....	1 Apl.	1664
Shadrack Hapgood & Elizabeth Treadaway, ...	21 Oct.	1664
Samuel Moss (<i>Morse</i>) & Elizabeth Wood,.....	10 Feb.	1664
John Perry & Bethiah Moss,	23 May,	1665
James Cutler and Lydia Wright,.....	15 June,	1665
Elijah (<i>Elias</i>) Keyes & Sarah Blanford,.....	11 Sept.	1665

John Fisher & Mary Treadaway,	12 Sept. 1665
Joseph Graves & Elizabeth Maynard,	15 Jan. 1665

Deaths.

Caleb, son of Edward Rice,	died 27 Apl. 1658
Elizabeth, wife of Walter Haynes,	" 15 June, 1659
Bridget, wife of Deacon Parmenter,	" 6 Apl. 1660
Garrett Mickery, Irishman, drowned,	" 10 Aug. 1660
Abigail Griffin,	" 17 Nov. 1660
John, son of Robert Darvill,	" 14 Jan. 1661
Hester, wife of Robert Darvill,	" 4 Feb. 1661
Robert Darvill,	" 26 Feb. 1661
Daniel, son of Daniel Allen,	" 28 Oct. 1662
Thomas Joslin,	" 21 Feb. 1663
Samuel Wright,	" 21 Aug. 1664
Walter Haynes,	" 14 Feb. 1664
Deborah, wife of Robert Mann,	" 11 May, 1665
Sarah, daughter of John Goodenow,	" 5 Jan. 1665
Richard Ward, being drowned,	" 31 Mar. 1666
John Parmenter, Jun.,	" 12 Apl. 1666
Jane Goodenow, widow,	" 15 July, 1666

Thomas Noyes, Clerk.

Entered by Th. Danforth, Rec'd.

Births.

Elias, son of Elias & Sarah Keyes,	born 16 Nov. 1666
Mary, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright, ..	" 2 Jan. 1666
Peter, son of Thomas & Abigail Plympton, ...	" 4 Jan. 1666
Joseph, son of Joseph & Mary Garfield,	" 25 Feb. 1666
John, son of Thomas & Mary Stevens,	" 23 Apl. 1667
Mary, daughter of William & Jane Kerley,	" 4 May, 1667
Sarah, daughter of Joseph & Mary Bradish, ...	" 6 May, 1667
Caleb, son of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	" 19 May, 1667
Dorothy, daughter of James & Mary Ross,	" 20 July, 1667
John, son of John & Sarah Brigham,	" 19 Aug. 1667
Moses, son of Joseph & Mary Noyes,	" 9 Sept. 1667
Mary, daughter of Shadrack & Elizabeth Hap- good,	" 2 Nov. 1667
Sarah, daughter of John & Rebecca Grout,	" 21 Jan. 1667
Mary, daughter of Jonathan & Susanna Stan- hope,	" 29 Jan. 1667
Ester, daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Keyes, ..	" 12 Feb. 1667
Samuel, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Graves,	" 14 Feb. 1667
Ruth, daughter of John & Dorothy Haynes,	" 7 Apl. 1668
Isaac, son of Mathew & Martha Rice,	" 1 May, 1668

Marriages.

John Grout & Rebecca Toll,	15 April, 1667
Jacob Moore & Elizabeth Loker,	29 May, 1667
Thomas Brown & Patience ffoster,	29 Sept. 1667

Daniel Stone & Mary Ward,	2 Nov. 1667
Javits (Jabez) Brown & Hannah Blanford,.....	23 Dec. 1667

Deaths.

Mr. Thomas Noyes,	died	7 Dec. 1666
Edmund Bouker,	"	Mar. 1666
John, son of John Brigham,.....	"	2 Dec. 1667

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

Entered by Th. Danforth, Recorder.

Births.

Samuel, son of Samuel & Martha How,.....	born	19 May, 1668
Lydia, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Rice, ...	"	4 June, 1668
Joseph, son of Joseph & Martha Gleason,	"	8 June, 1668
Sarah, daughter of John & Elizabeth Parmenter,	"	29 Aug. 1668
Daniel, son of Daniel & Mary Stone,	"	22 Nov. 1668
Hannah, daughter of Thomas & Mary Walker,	"	26 Nov. 1668
Mary, daughter of Thomas & Patience Brown, .	"	25 Nov. 1668
Nathaniel, son of Jonathan & Judith Tredaway,	"	2 Dec. 1668
Sarah, daughter of William & Jane Kerley,.....	"	23 Jan. 1668
Nathaniel, son of Thomas & Mary Eames,.....	"	30 Dec. 1668
Elizabeth, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright,	"	6 Mar. 1668
Sarah, daughter of John & Sarah Allen,.....	"	7 Mar. 1668
Jacob, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,.....	"	1668

Deaths.

Hannah, daughter of Thomas & Mary Walker... dyed	14 Dec. 1668
Nathaniel, son of Jonathan & Mary [Judith?] Tredaway,.....	" 14 Dec. 1668
Hannah, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	" 20 Apl. 1669

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

Entered by Thomas Danforth, Recorder.

Births.

Benoni, son of Joseph & Lydia Moore,	born	14 Apl. 1669
Sarah, daughter of Mr. Joseph & Mary Noyes, .	"	28 Sept. 1669
John, son of John & Elizabeth Brewer,.....	"	29 Sept. 1669
Joshua, son of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	"	17 Sept. 1669
Martha, daughter of Samuel & Martha How,...	"	9 Oct. 1669
Mary, daughter of Roger & Ruth Willis,	"	9 Jan. 1669
Hannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas & Mary Walker,	"	10 Jan. 1669
Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel & Mary Mascroft,	"	1 Feb. 1669
Thomas, son of Shadrack & Elizabeth Hapgood,	"	1 Feb. 1669
Hannah, daughter of Joseph & Mary Bradish,..	"	14 Jan. 1669
Hannah, daughter of John & Elizabeth White, .	"	13 Feb. 1669
Samuel, son of Thomas & Hannah Wright, ...	"	9 Apl. 1670
Sarah, daughter of James & Mary Ross,	"	28 Mar. 1670
Jonathan, son of Jonathan & Judith Tredaway,	"	4 June, 1670
Hannah, daughter of Jabez & Hannah Brown,..	"	21 June, 1670
Thankful, daughter of Thomas & Patience Brown,	"	21 July, 1670
Cyprian, son of Thomas & Mary Stevens,.....	"	19 Apl. 1670

Deaths.

Hannah, daughter of Josiah & Elizabeth Haynes,	died	20 Apl.	1669
Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Hannah Wright,	"	12 May,	1669
Joseph, son of Joseph and Martha Gleason,	died	30 Apl.	1669
Jane Guy,	"	4 Dec.	1669

Marriages.

Richard Burke & Mary Parmenter,	24 June,	1670
Thomas Gates & Elizabeth Freeman,	6 July,	1670

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

Entered by Thomas Danforth, Recorder.

Births.

James, of Elijah (Elias) & Sarah Keys,	born	13 Sept.	1670
John, son of John & Mary Goodenow,	"	9 Sept.	1670
Mary, daughter of John & Elizabeth Parmenter,	"	15 Oct.	1670
Rebecca, daughter of Jonah (Jonathan) & Susanna Stanhope,	"	29 Oct.	1670
Hannah, daughter of William & Jane Kerley,	"	8 Jan.	1670
Mary, daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Rice,	"	1 Jan.	1670
Ann, daughter of Daniel & Mary Stone,	"	15 Jan.	1670
Richard, son of Richard & Mary Burk (<i>Burke</i>),	"	16 Apl.	1671
Ebenezer, son of Benjamin & Mary Brown,	"	1 May,	1671
David, son of John & Dorothy Haynes,	"	4 May,	1671
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Elizabeth Brewer,	"	21 May,	1671
Rebecca, daughter of John & Rebecca Grout,	"	4 June,	1671
Joseph, son of Joseph & Lydia Moore,	"	1 Aug.	1671
Richard, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,	"	12 Sept.	1671
Rebecca, daughter of Joseph & Mary Noyes,	"	22 Sept.	1671
Joseph, son of Joseph & Martha Gleason,	"	18 Oct.	1671
James, son of Jonathan and Judith Tredaway,	"	26 Oct.	1671
Patience, daughter of Thomas & Patience Brown,	"	26 Feb.	1671
Patience, daughter of Mathew & Martha Rice,	"	5 Mar.	1671

Marriage.

Josiah How & Mary Haynes,	18 May,	1671
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Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

Entered by Thomas Danforth, Rec.

Births.

Abigail, daughter of Edward & Hannah Wright,	born	15 Sept.	1672
Daniel, son of Samnel & Martha How,	"	9 Oct.	1672
Mary, daughter of Jabez & Hannah Brown,	"	16 Nov.	1672
Richard, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Graves,	"	7 Apl.	1672
Daniel, son of Thomas & Mary Walker,	"	2 Nov.	1672
Isaac, son of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,	"	13 Apl.	1672
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Mary Goodman,	"	18 Nov.	1672
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Elizabeth Parmenter,	"	9 Dec.	1672
Joseph, son of Joseph & Mary Bradish,	"	28 Nov.	1672

Elizabeth, daughter of James & Mary Ross, . . .	"	15 Mar.	1672
Hannah, daughter of John & Elizabeth Brewer,	"	22 Mar.	1672
Sarah, daughter of Elijah (Elias) & Sarah Keyes,	"	11 Apl.	1673
Tabitha, daughter of Daniel & Mary Stone, . . .	"	4 May,	1673
John, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,	"	13 Dec.	1673
Hannah, daughter of Joseph & Lydia Moore, ..	"	2 Jan.	1673
Daniel, son of Thomas & Mary Walker,	born	10 Feb.	1673
Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Bent,	"		1673
Jacob, son of Thomas & Mary Stevens,	"	1 Mar.	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
John, son of Daniel & Mary Mascroft,	"	29 Mar.	1674
Deliverance, daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Graves,	"	10 May,	1674
Thomas, son of Thomas & Patience Brown, . . .	"		1674
Deborah, daughter of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,	"	3 July,	1674
David, son of Samuel & Martha How,	"	2 Nov.	1674
Elizabeth, daughter of John & Rebecca Grout,	"	18 Nov.	1672

Deaths.

Daniel, son of Thomas Walker,		8 Nov.	1672
John Maynard,		10 Dec.	1672
John Bent,		27 Sept.	1672
John Moore,		6 Jan.	1673

Marriages.

Richard Chamberlyn & Elizabeth Jaques,		30 Mar.	1672
Samuel Winch & Hannah Gibbs,		11 Feb.	1672
Jonathan Stanhope & Sarah Griffin,		11 May,	1674
Daniel Hudson & Mary Maynard,		21 July,	1674
John Rice & Tabitha Stone,		2 Nov.	1674

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

[To be continued.]

Note.—On the 74th page of *Register* for 1863 are two marriages *without dates*. They are here supplied :

Eleazer Haywood & Azubah Stevens were married	Oct. 23,	1727
Philip Brookins & Sarah Keyes	" "	Nov. 7, 1727

CLARK.—In looking over the pages of Wood's *Atk. Ozon.*, I find among the incorporations of 1652: "June 24, Henr. Saltonstal, a Knight's Son, Fellow of New. Coll. by the favor of the Visitors, and Doct. of Phys. of Padua, was then incorporated. The said degree he took at Padua in Oct., 1649."

This, as is well known, was the graduate of Harvard College (Cambridge, Mass.) in 1642; but can any one tell if either of the two following names was his cousin, Dr. John Clark of Boston? viz: John Clerk, Doct. of Phys. of Padua, incorporated May 14, 1653, who probably published the *Disputatio Medica de Ilio vero*, and John Clerk of Trin. Coll. created Doct. of Phys., Aug. 2, 1660. I have seen one of the two mentioned in the *Anglia Notiz* for 1673, as an Hon. Fell. of the Coll. of Phys. of London.

i. j. e.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN of New York.]

Continued from vol. xvi, page 268.

Durant, John and Margerett, his wife, were m. Jan. 14, 1679. Is.—Ebenezer, b. July 22, '81; Eunice, Nov. 12, '82; John, Nov. 30, '85; Miles, Jan. 24, '87, Daniel, Sept. 16, 1688.

Dix, Samuel and Mary his wife, were m. June 19, 1684. Is.—Sarah, b. June 6, 1685.

Dix, John. Children by Rebecca, his wife—John, b. Feb. 20, 1685; Rebecca, March 17, '87; Leonard, Jan. 27, '89; Elizabeth, April 3, 1691. Mrs. D., d. Nov. 17, and Mr. D., Dec. 2, 1711.

Dix, John and Sarah, the dau. of John Waddoms, were m. June 9, 1709. Is.—Samuel, b. Feb. 28, '11; John, Aug. 6, '13; Sarah, March 30, '21; Moses, March 15, '24; Benjamin, May 27, '29, and d. Sept. 4, 1755; Mrs. D., d. Aug. 1, 1741.

Dix, Leonard and Abigail, dau. of Jacob Gibbs of Windsor were m. April 15, 1714. Is.—Abigail, b. Jan. 25, '15; Leonard, May 25, '17; Hannah, Nov. 14, '19; Rebecca, April 10, '22; Jerusha, May 3, '24; Jacob, April 14, '27; Charles, July 11, 1730. Mr. D., d. Oct. 22, '30, and his son Leonard, Sept. 25, 1741.

Dix, Samuel and Mary Williams, were m. Feb. 7, 1740. Is.—Elizabeth, b. May 16, '41; Sarah, Aug. 2, '42; Leonard, March 3, '44; John, Aug. 9, 1745.

Dix, Moses and Hannah Dickinson, were m. Sept. 1, 1744. Is.—Jerusha, Nov. 11, '44; Rhode, Aug. 13, '46; John, Sept. 26, '48; Ozias, Dec. 6, '50; Hannah, Dec. 3, 1754.

Dix, Leonard and Wid. Mary Forbs, were m. Sept. 4, 1788. Is.—Leonard, b. June 6, '85; Timothy, April 11, '88; John, June 15, '89; Samuel, Oct. 24, '91; Mariah, May 22, 1794.

Dix, Elisha and Rosa Andrus, were m. * * * Is.—Charles, b. April 12, 1788.

Danforth, Thomas. Children of, by Elizabeth his wife—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1789; Thomas, July 6, '92; Almira, 1794.

Ducasse, John, dau. of, by Mary his wife—Harriet Lavergne, b. July 21, 1779.

Don, Edmund and Sarah Stilman, were m. Dec. 9, 1750. Is.—Charles, b. April 25, '51; Helen, Dec. 1, '52; Sarah, April 9, '54; Edmund, Jan. 1, 1756.

Dean, Silas and Mehetabel Webb, were m. Oct. 8, 1763. Is.—Jesse, b. June 24, 1764. Mrs. D., d. Oct. 24, 1767.

Dupre, Simeon, alias Semo and Lucretia Griswold, were m. April 26, 1771.

Dunham, Solomon and Elizabeth Ives, were m. March 2, 1758. Is.—Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, '58; Warner, Dec. 4, '60; Solomon, Jan. 18, '62; Elishama, Feb. 17, '64; Lucy, March 5, '66; Mary, Oct. 25, '68; Reuben, Feb. 13, 1773.

Dwight, Nathaniel and Rebecca, dau. of Appleton Robbins, were m. June 24, 1793. Is.—John Allen, b. Sept. 10, 1800; George Rob-

bins, Nov. 3, 1802; Theodore Mason, Dec. 17, 1804; Henry Cecil, Oct. 22, 1806, and d. Sept. 27, 1807; Henry Cecil, Nov. 6, 1807; Nathaniel Appleton, June 6, 1809, and d. July 25, 1809; Nathaniel Appleton, May 23, and d. Aug. 30, 1810.

Dillings, William, son of, by Hannah, his wife. Jesse, b. Oct. 5, 1781.

Dimon, Abigail—son of William Merrit, b. July 11, 1785.

Elson, Abraham. Children of, by Rebecca, his wife—Sarah, b. March 17, 1644; Hanah, Aug. 15, '45; Mariah, Aug. 14, 1646.

Edwards, John. Is. of, by Dorothy, his wife—John, b. Dec. 16, 1638.

Edwards, Thomas, aged about 62 years, d. July 27, 1683.

Edwards, Joseph and Sarah, his wife, were m. Nov. 12, 1670. Is.—Sarah, b. Oct. 20, '71; Mary, May 25, '74; Hannah, Nov. 21, '76; John, May 30, 1679. J. E., d. 1681.

Edwards, John and Luce Deming were m. May 15, 1707. Is.—Sarah b. Dec. 16, '10; John, Aug. 1, 1715. J. E., d. March 25, 1716, aged about 37 years.

Edwards, John and Rebecca Blin, were m. Feb. 23, 1743. Is.—Joseph, b. April 4, '48; John, May 5, '45; Lucy, Feb. 26, '47; Sarah, March 13, '49; George, April 13, '51; Rebecca, Feb. 13, '53; Martha, March 6, 1756.

Foote Nathaniel. Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife—Nathaniel, b. Jan. 10, 1647; Sam. May 1, 1640.

Foote, Nathaniel. Is. of, by Margaret, his wife—Mary, b. Nov. 24, 1679; Nathaniel, Sept. 9, '82; Ephraim, Feb. 11, '85; Josiah, Sept. 27, '88; Joseph, Dec. 28, '90; Eunice, May 10, 1694. Quarter-Master Nathaniel Foote, d. Jan. 12, 1703.

Francis, Robert. Is. of, by Joan, his wife—John, b. Sept. 4, 1658; Abigail, Feb. 14, '60; James, March 1, '62, and d. Feb. 14, '64; Sarah, Aug. 15, 1664. Mrs. J. F., d. Jan. 29, 1705, and Mr. R. F., Jan. 2, 1712.

Francis, John and Mercy his wife, were m. Jan. 16, 1683. Is.—John, b. Oct. 12, '84; James, Oct. 13, '85; Siberance, Aug. 23, '87; Mary, May 26, '89; Thomas, Feb. 4, '90; Robert, Feb. 13, '92, and d. March 25, '95; Abigaile, March 8, '95; Robert, Jan. 29, '97; Joseph, Nov. 9, '98; Daniel, Sept. 18, 1700; Hannah, Feb. 5, 1703; Sarah, March 6, 1705; Prudence, Jan. 24, 1708; Mercy, Jan. 24, 1710. Mr. J. F., d. Dec. 28, 1711.

Francis, John, Jr., and Mary Hatch, were m. Dec. 30, 1708. Is.—John, b. Sept. 28, '10. Mrs. M. F., d. July 15, '18, and Mr. J. F., May 15, 1738, but previously had m. Abigail Stoddard, Feb. 12, 1719.

Francis, Robert. Is.—of, by Elizabeth, his wife. Samuel, b. Feb. 8, 1723; Elizabeth, April 17, '26; Honour, April 13, '28; William, Feb. 11, '30; Timothy, March 8, 1733.

Frances, James and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of John Howard, were m. Nov. 3, 1713. Is.—Anne, b. Aug. 23, '14; Elizabeth, Jan. 18, '17; Mary, Feb. 5, 1722. J. F. and Abigail, dau. of Abraham Warren, Sept. 30, 1731. Is.—Elijah, b. Feb. 25, 1733.

Francis, John and Eunice Dickinson, were m. Oct. 16, 1735. Is.—Lydia, b. June 4, '38; Eunice, Aug. 15, '41; John, June 28, '44. J. F. d. Sep. 19, '49, and Mrs. E. F., May 21, 1770.

Francis, Thomas and Abigail, dau. of Jacob Griswold, were m. March 9, 1718. Is.—Abigail, b. Dec. 7, '18; Josiah, Sept. 18, '22; Samuell, Jan. 22, '25; Lidia, June 12, '29; Ann, Oct. 19, '32; Hezekiah, March 11, '38; Mabel, 1740.

Francis, Josiah and Millicent Stoddard, were m. Feb. 26, 1747. Is.—Elias, b. April 30, '48; Justus, Nov. 8, '50; Lucina, April 7, '53; James, Dec. 4, '55; Asa, Nov. 8, '57; Allen, Oct. 23, '60; Roger, April, 29, '63; Sarah, April 6, 1769.

Francis, Samuel and Joanna Brigden, were m. Nov. 27, 1751. Is.—Samuel, b. Oct. 21, '52; William, Jan. 21, '54; Sarah, Nov. 17, '55; Levi, June 9, '57; Thomas, April, 11, 1759.

Francis, Timothy and Elizabeth Hanmer, were m. March 10, 1762. Is.—Robert, b. April 26, '63; Lucy, March 23, '65; James, May 25, '67; David, June 18, '72; Honor, Sept. 19, 1774.

Francis, Hezekiah. Is. of, by Deborah his wife.—Rosewell, b. Dec. 27, 1762; Hosea, Oct. 13, 1764.

Francis, John and Rhoda Wright, were m. Sept. 20, 1764. Is.—Jennet, b. Jan. 13, '65; John, Feb. 22, '67; Olla, Aug. 9, 1769, and d. in infancy.

Francis, Justus and Keturah Andrus, were m. May 6, 1773. Is.—Appleton, b. Aug. 9, '80. Mrs. K. F., d. Aug. 14, 1780. J. F. and Mary Belden, d. of Rev. Joshua, were m. July 3, '83. Is.—Keturah Andrus, b. March 19, 1784, and d. in infancy.

Francis, James and Pamela Wells, were m. Jan. 31, 1793. Is.—Pamela, b. Sept. 14, '93; James Hamner, May 28, '96; Clarissa, June 29, '98; Walter, March 10, 1801; Maria, Dec. 24, 1801.

Francis, Simeon and Mary Ann Adams, were m. May 26, 1793. Is.—Charles, b. March 19, '94; Simeon, May 8, '96; Mary Ann, Aug. 9, '98; Calvin, June 12, 1802; Josiah, Jan. 14, 1805; Edwin, Oct. 9, 1808; Huldah, May 10, 1810.

Francis, Robert and Anna Francis, were m. * of May, **. Is.—Nabby, b. Oct. 20, 1789; Robert, Oct. 24, '91; Anne, Sept. 11, '93, and d. in infancy; John, Jan. 31, '95; Anne, Dec. 3, '96; Joseph, March 10, 1800; Timothy, Oct. 3, 1801; Heman, March 23, 1804; Lydia, Nov. 16, 1805; Asaph, July 20, 1808. R. F., m. his 2d wife, Lydia Deming, Jan. 14, 1846.

Francis, John, Jr., and Huldah Bulkley, were m. Nov. 8, 1792. Is.—Caroline, b. April 21, 1794; Huldah, Jan. 16, '96; John, July 30, '97; James Bulkley, June 9, '99; William, March 12, 1801; Stephen, Dec. 14, 1802; Albert, Dec. 5, 1808.

Francis, Matthew. Is. of, by Hannah, his wife.—Alfred, b. Oct. 6, 1799; Levi, Feb. 4, 1806; Hannah Standish, May 26, 1808; Matthew, Jan. 10, '13; Hiram, Sept. 13, 1816.

Fitch, Thomas. Is. of, by Abigal, his wife.—Thomas, b. July 20, 1681; Sibell, Nov. 2, '84, and d. Dec. 18, '84; Mrs. A. F., d. Nov. 8, '84, and Mr. T. F., Oct. 17, 1704; Etatis 52 years.

Flood, Robert. Is. of, by Abigale his wife.—George, b. Aug. 7, 1670, and d. July 20, '83; Robert, March 18, '74; Abigail, March 26, '76; John, April 27, '78; Thomas, Aug. '80; Mary, Jan. 6, '82; George, Jan. 28, 1685. Mr. R. F., d., aged about 43 years, Dec. 16, 1689.

Foster, Bartholomew. Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Ann, b. July 9, 1694; Timothy, in April, '99; Mabell, in April, 1701.

Foster; Samuel and Elizabeth Webb, were m. on the * day of **

Is.—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1770, and d. Oct. 7, '75; Mary, Nov. 27, '71; Samuel, Aug. 25, '73; Elizabeth, April 22, 1776.

Fuller, Daniel and Lucy, y^e dau. of Mr. Jonathan Goodrich, were m. Aug. 7, 1723. Is.—Hester, b. Oct. 24, '24; Lucy, Dec. 3, '26; Abigail, Feb. 23, 1730.

Fuller, Frederick and Anne Barrett, were m. Sept. 17, 1782. Is.—Mary, b. Dec. 14, '82, and d. in infancy; Horrace, March 20, '85; Martha, Feb. 8, '87; Wilson, Feb. 16, '89; Benjamin Chapman, March 8, '91; Anne, April 5, '95, d. in infancy; Anne, July 23, '96; Cornelia Green, Oct. 31, 1801.

Flowers, Joseph and Sarah, y^e dau. of Serjt. Saml. Wright, were m. Oct. 25, 1727. Is.—Sarah, b. Nov. 26, '28; Joseph, March 15, '30; Ozias, Dec. 22, '31; Rebecca, Nov. 13, '33; Lydia, Sept. 9, '35; Abigail, July 17, '37; Luce, April 12, '39; Samuel, Jan. 17, '42; Timothy, Oct. 12, '43; Elisha, June 10, '46, Josiah, April 17, 1748.

Flower, Joseph. Is. of by Hanah his wife—William, b. Oct. 5, 1751; Hannah, Jan. 10, '54; Rhoda, June 1, '56; Elizabeth, Sept. 7, '58; Simeon, Jan. 14, '61; Joseph, June 14, '63; Sarah, Dec. 14, '65; James, March 23, '68; Rebecca, Oct. 8, '70; George, May 30, 1776.

Fox, Thomas and Mary, y^e dau. of Tho. Boardman, were m. Nov. y^e 6th day, A. D. 1729. Is.—Thomas, b. Feb. 17, '31; John, Dec. 24, '32; Elisha, March 25, '35; Amos, Dec. 16, '36; Prudence, Feb. 10, '39; Martha, Aug. 21, 1742.

Fox, Amos and Susannah Dickinson, were m. March 12, 1761. Is.—Hannah b. Dec. 20, '61; Amos, June 23, '63; Martha, Jan. 26, '65; Mary, Dec. 24, '66; Thomas, Dec. 13, '68; George, Oct. 15, '70; Abigail, May 27, '73. Mrs. F. d. Jan. 7, 1778. Mr. F. and the wid. Jerusha Kilby were m. March 14, 1779.

Flagg, Samuel and Sarah, y^e dau. of Jonathan Bunce of Hartford, were m. Dec. 24, 1730. Is.—Sarah b. Dec. 14, 1731.

Farnsworth, Joseph and Mary Blin, were m. Oct. ** 1741. Is.—Mary, b. Aug. 1, '42; Joseph, Aug. 12, '44; William, April 11, '47; Phillip, Nov. 11, '47; James, Aug. ** '49; Abigail, Aug. 10, 1753.

Fraser, Alexander and Lucretia Wright, were m. Dec. 8, 1766. Is.—Bille, b. July 4, 1767; Charles, Oct. 19, '68, and d. Sept. 15, '75; Elias, Oct. 4, '70, and d. Oct. 1, '75; Alexander, Sept. 28, '72; James, Sept. 12, '74; Elizabeth, Oct. 25, 1776.

Fosdick, Ezekiel and Abigail Wright, were m. ***. Is.—Abigail, b. Sept. 10, 1745; Clorinda, March 9, '48; Alvin, March 9, '50; Rhoda, Nov. 17, '51. Mrs. F. d. on the ** day of ***. Ezl. Fosdick and the wid. Anna Wells, were m. Sept. 22, ***. Is.—Ezekiel, b. Sept. 19, 1757; William, Aug. 9, '59; Anner, July 20, '61; Susannah, June 10, '63; Sarah, May 16, '66; Ruth, Oct. 1, '68; Elizabeth, June 15, '72; Mary, July 27, '74; Samuel, June 3, 1778.

Fortune, Luke and Prudence Buck, were m. Jan. 18, 1776. Is.—James, b. Oct. 8, 1777.

Fortune, James and Betsey Riley, were m. Nov. 5, 1797. Is.—Mary Bennet, b. March 17, '99; Luke, March 19, 1801; James, Aug. 19, 1803; Elizabeth Buck, July 29, 1805; Roswell Riley, Oct. 6, 1807; Prudence Buck, Dec. 3, 1809; Ashbel Riley and Justus Riley, Nov. 17, 1811; Jenette Riley, Sept. 4, '13; Ezekiel Riley, Jan. 1, 1822.

Forbs, John and Mary Hatch, were m. April 19, 1784. Is.—Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1788.

LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE,
TO M. DUMAS.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN, Esq., of Boston.]

Mr. Dumas was employed, during our Revolution, by Doctor Franklin, as confidential agent for the United States in Holland; he afterwards held the same position under John Adams and Mr. Jefferson.

New York, July 13, 1790.

Sir: I wrote you last on the 23d of June; since which I have received yours of Mar. 24 to 31; your letters are long on their passage as you will observe by the following statement:

Date of Letter.	When Received.	Time of Passage.
Dec. 2 to Jan. 26,	May 3,	97 days.
Feb. 28,	June 10,	102 "
March 24 to 31,	July 2,	93 "

Could we receive them quicker their contents would be more interesting, our communications from London are from 30 to 40 days only, but these are mixed with such large doses of falsehood as to render it extremely desirable that we should receive authentic intelligence with the same quickness. I cannot therefore but press on you to effect the certain transmission of the *Leyden Gazette* by the English packet. Congress have passed a bill for removing the federal government to Philadelphia for 10 years, and after that to Georgetown, be pleased therefore to direct your future dispatches to me at Philadelphia, the English packet will still come to New York, and their dispatches will come from thence by post to Philadelphia in two days. Congress are still engaged in their funding bills, the foreign debts did not admit of any difference of opinion, they were settled by a single and unanimous vote, but the domestic debt required modifications and settlements, these produce great difference of opinion, and consequently retard the passage of the funding bill; the States had individually contracted considerable debts for their particular defence, in addition to what was done by Congress, some of the States have so exerted themselves since the war as to have paid off near the half of their individual debts, others have done nothing. The State creditors urge that these debts were as much for general purposes as those contracted by Congress, and insist that Congress shall assume and pay such of them as have not been yet paid by their own States. The States who have exerted themselves most, find that, notwithstanding the great payment they have made, they shall, by this assumption, still have nearly as much to pay as if they had never paid anything, they are therefore opposed to it. I am in hopes a compromise will be effected by a proportionate assumption which may reach a great part of the debts, and leaving still a part of them to be paid by those States who have paid few or none of their creditors, this being once settled Congress will probably adjourn, and meet again in December at Philadelphia. The

appearance of war between our two neighbors, Spain and England, would render a longer adjournment inexpedient.

I have the honor to be with great esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
 M. Dumas. TH. JEFFERSON.

LANE FAMILY PAPERS.

[Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston.]

Continued from vol. xi, p. 241.

Loving freind Job Lane my best respects saluteth yourself and wife. I have formerly written to you what an agreement I made with your brother James, and that John is dead: and since

I writ, your uncle Henry Lane is dead, there is 19 acres of poor land fallen unto his heir and there is a scruple made whether you be or no, because you have an elder brother and not known to be dead. The lord will admit me unto it for you, and I must pay the fine which is at his will, and he will bate nothing of £9, 10s, and the land will not yield by the year but five pounds, and the owner must pay the plamt. taxes out of it. The lord is one Mr. Fotherlie, a miserable hard man. I have made journey after journey unto him, but he will have his will. Now there will be a court about a month hence, and then I will take it up on your behalf; and I would have sold it, but buyers say I can make no good estate unto them, by that authority which I have of you. Therefore if you would have it sold, I therefore think it your way to make as large a power unto one that you will employ so to do, as by your best advice you may be informed, and to have it exemplified under the testimony of the Governor and some other magistrate and this if you do before I come away, if you think good of, you may make use of me. I think I shall be in England until this time twelve month, at my son Simon Gould's at the Raven in new Fish-street. I shall be extremely troubled to get money to pay this fine for I can get none of your brother James. He is very poor and I hope very honest. I have made an agreement with him for you for £30, and after I have gotten his bond for this money he had counsill to [hold off?] and not to give you anything, for he showed me a copy of the surrender which your father and mother did jointly surrender it unto him and your brother John and their heirs; for so it is; for I was at the charges to get a copy before he did or had agreed with me, and had I not gotten the agreement as I did, I should have had nothing [thence?] for their estate. Afterwards was by learned counsel to be good enough, yet I stand engaged to him upon my agreement to take up the land at the next court and to surrender it to him and his heirs; and this I must attend on this 16 or 17 weeks. I am in conscience bound to give him the best assurance that I can, seeing that I have thus engaged him; he was fearful of me before I had ended with him, and was fearful of going to law with me, which I threatened him to do, but indeed I durst not after I saw the surrender which

your father and mother had made, other ways than you were informed. I found those tenants which took the surrender and desired others of them against your right.

Your brother hath writ unto you to (abate ?) him, and telleth you what it hath cost him ; much of it I believe is true, for the house is repaired by him, which I think cost.....made a year..... that your father and mother died in debt (a good sum) and that he paid it; he gave me the particulars under the j'tis hands that he paid it unto. I have had a great deal of trouble about it and the other occasions, and chargeable journeys ; horse hire was never so dear, 3s. 6d. a day besides his meat,—and now many hackinge coaches go into the country but very dear too,—which hath cost much money. I made a journey unto your uncle John Lane within this 8 days, and must meet him on Saturday at Rickmansworth to speak with the steward and with your uncle's tenant, to see if he will take your land for three years, and pay this fine ; but before this ship is to set sail, I shall not give you farther account of the issue of this,—but be you assured that I shall do as well for you as I would for my self ; both in this and other affairs of yours here. And now I will acquaint you with another business which hath already been some travail and charge to me on your score. I have learned that another uncle of yours which did long an annuity unto your father and his heirs of £15.

Notes.

Though this letter is imperfect it is extremely valuable. The handwriting shows it to be written by Jere. Gould, and a reference to his letter (printed in the *Reg.*, xi, 104) shows that its date was no doubt in 1653.

Rickmansworth, where the land in question seems to have been located, is in Hertfordshire, 18 miles from London, 3 miles from Watford on the Nor. West. R R., and is a town of about 6000 inhabitants.

BLAEU'S BELGIAN CITIES.—S. Alosfen, Esq., of Jersey City, in a letter to a friend in Boston, writes thus:—"From the notice of the meeting of our N. Eng. Hist. Gen. Society of Nov. 1, 1862 [*ante*, p. 85], I see that Dr. Lewis, the president, donated some costly books in French to the Society. Allow me to suggest the propriety of giving the titles of foreign books in their original language, for certainly you must have found it frequently very difficult to recognize the books from the short and imperfect English translations of the titles under which the works are mentioned.

The *Belgian Cities*, by Blaeu, comprise the cities of both the United Provinces of the Netherlands (Dutch) and the Spanish Netherlands (Belgian), and is a standard work of high authority as well as beauty. I am well aware that under the word Belgian both the Netherlands were frequently designated in former days, but that time has passed long ago and the distinction is now generally recognized."

HON. SYLVANUS BOURN.

From the *Boston Evening Post*, Sept. 26, 1763.

[Communicated to the *Register* by Col. SAMUEL SWETT of Boston.]

Barnstable Sept 23-1763.

On the 18 inst died here the Honourable Sylvanus Bourn Esqr in the 70th year of his age: A Gentleman not more distinguished for the variety of his employments he held under the government, than for the great integrity with which he discharged them. He was son to the late Hon Meletiah Bourn Esqr, of Sandwich whom he succeeded in all those honourable parts he enjoyed in that County. In his earlier life he applied himself to the study & practice of the law as an attorney in which profession he acquired a considerable reputation in his own & the neighbouring counties, proving ever faithful to his client & remarkably candid towards the persons & characters of those whom the nature of his profession obliged him to oppose.

He served his town several years in the General Assembly as member of the house; & from thence was elected into his Majestys Council where he continued to serve the public upwards of twenty years, when his ill health obliged him to resign his seat at that board; & it would be doing injustice to his character, not to mention here, that, as his good understanding rendered him capable of viewing things in their proper medium, & considering them as they stood related to their most distant consequences; so he committed few errors in judgment; & was ever honest & explicit in giving his opinion. He never suffered his eyes to be so far dazzled with prerogative power, as to lose sight of the civil rights of the people; but was ever steady in his endeavours to preserve that due medium betwixt them, on which good government & the happiness of society so much depend.

In his military character he was unexceptionably just; & never failed to distinguish & reward the merit of the subaltern officers of his Regiment; & was scrupulously exact in apportioning such drafts as were demanded for the public service.

He was first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that county; & was sundry times in commission as justice of a special Court of oyer & terminer for the trial of capital offences.

He was upwards of twenty years Judge of probate for the county; which office he discharged with pleasure to himself & to the great satisfaction of all those concerned; for he had a sensibility of mind which ever disposed him to take delight in assisting & protecting the fatherless & widow.

In private life he was amiable as well as useful, invariably just in his dealings, undisguised & disinterested in his friendship, & was religious without being morose. He had the strictest regard for truth; which, tho' polite in his behaviour, he never sacrificed to the force of custom. He was lively & entertaining in his conversation,

and altho' he had abundance of wit he had too much benevolence ever to offend by it. In domestic life he was an example admired by all tho' equalled by few. He has left a disconsolate widow & a numerous offspring to mourn the best of husbands, the kindest & best of parents.

THE PRESERVATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

[A paper read before the Vermont Historical Society, at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 19, 1863. By the Rev. EDWARD WM. HOOKER, D. D., of Newburyport, Mass.]

The writer of this paper was several years since engaged in the preparation of a biography of the Puritan father, Rev. Thos. Hooker, who came to this country in 1633. His first location, as a christian minister, was at Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass.; whence he removed, in 1636, and founded the First Church in "Hartford upon Connecticut." Materials for the work were very scarce. In the almost entire non-existence of original papers of Rev. Mr. Hooker, the writer was compelled to depend mainly upon gleanings from historical sources; in which incidental, rather than connected historical portions, relating to him, were to be found; and these scattered through volumes amounting to more than thirty thousand pages. Near the close of the writer's labors, he accidentally learned one of the causes of the lack of original papers of Hooker. Some thirty years previous, at the taking down of the old parsonage house in which Hooker had lived, a quantity of old manuscript papers was discovered secreted within the ceilings of the parsonage study. The possible or probable value of the papers not being appreciated, as it would seem, by the workmen employed, they were regarded as rubbish, and thrown into Connecticut river, taking their chances for deposit and decay anywhere as it might happen, between Hartford and Long Island Sound. It is to be presumed that the thing was done without the knowledge of any resident descendant of Hooker, and through the haste and inconsideration of the then owner and his operatives. The presumption natural, is, that then took place the destruction of papers of that venerable Puritan father, which would have been of great value in the preparation of his biography. And the thought of the probability that it was so, created intense regret in the writer.

The above statement gives occasion for the suggestions to be offered in this paper, on the importance, to a state like Vermont, of the careful and conscientious preservation and deposit in safe keeping, under the auspices of some society, of all manuscript and other papers, which may afford materials for future preparation of histories or lives. "Conscientious," let it be said, for there is probably a very culpable, not to say criminal, inconsideration of the value of such papers often. If anything would justify a state enactment, making the careless or wanton destruction of ancient papers, felony and punishable by fine or otherwise, the occurrence of such cases as the one above stated would seem to do this. Others like it, have, within

some past years, come to the knowledge of the writer; one in particular, in which it appears probable—from the military relationship and intimacy, in which an eminent officer in the war of the American Revolution had stood to Washington—that letters of “the Father of his Country,” had been consigned to the flames, with other papers, which fell into the hands of an administrator of an estate.

The discovery and preservation of such papers ought not to be left to accident, nor to the mere possibility that somebody having a taste for things of “olden time,” will find and get possession of them. Every member of a historical society may probably consider himself as a member of a committee of research, on its behalf; who shall live with his eyes open and his thoughts on the alert in reference to this object. The men are known of course, who, in various positions, in the state of Vermont, have stood in relation to its past history and events and transactions, and who may have left behind them papers of historical value. The present place of lodgment of such papers may be some old trunk, chest or barrel, in some old garret, or loft of a corn-house; or the attic of an old office, which on the decease of its owner, becomes an *omnium gatherum*, as well as a habitation for destructive vermin of all sorts. Such deposits, when known, become sometimes resorted to by the curious, for the purpose of getting possession of something as a relic, to be preserved by private individuals, each for himself, without thought of what might be the value of the whole collection, if placed in the archives of some historical society. Such visits of the curious to such deposits have probably scattered, and will continue to scatter in a thousand directions, material, which, if carefully kept together, till they could be obtained by a historical society, would be brought in their fullness and worth, into safe keeping for coming generations of researchers into state history and individual biography. A corresponding secretary of a historical society, will be well employed in looking through the current newspapers of the day, on the watch for advertisements of administrators, or of commissioners of estates, probate notices, and the like, upon the discovery of clues to collections of papers which it may be of consequence that somebody should see and examine, with reference to the possibility that valuable discoveries will be made of papers relating to the past or the present, or which will be of great worth a hundred years hence.

Beyond doubt, it is easy to accumulate much of mere old rubbish, by an indiscriminate gathering of old papers. But the common sense and just taste of almost any worthy member of a historical society, can be trusted in making a selection from the mass. And devoutly it is to be hoped that a system, not exactly of espionage, but of inquisitive and industrious watch and search, may bring into the possession of the Vermont Historical Society, riches which shall be of high value for coming generations, as well as for the present. And especially, let it not be, that any of the gardens of Vermont shall be enriched by the *ashes* of consumed materials for its history as a state, or for the history of its good and great men, nor that any of its rivers, flowing east or west, north or south, shall float into destruction and oblivion, what may deserve preservation in caskets of silver or gold, set with rubies or diamonds.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BOARDMAN=HINMAN.—Nov. 6, 1862, Halsey Joseph Boardman, Esq. of Boston, to Georgia Maria Hinman, by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, in East Boston.

CROSBY=STUDLEY.—Jan. 1st, 1863, in East Boston, Joseph T. Crosby, Esq., to Miss Emma H. Studley, by Rev. Mr. Bradlee.

MATTHEWSON=HOLT.—Married at Pomfret, Ct., April 8, 1863, Mr. Edward Payson Matthewson, son of George B. by his wife Hannah, dau. of the late Dea. John H. Payson, and grandson of the late Darius Matthewson, to Miss Marian Chandler Holt, dau. of Dr. Hiram, by his wife Maria, dau. of the late Maj. John Wilkes Chandler, all of Pomfret, and granddau. of the late Nehemiah Holt of Chaplin, Ct., by his wife Mary Lamphear.

VARNEY=HOFFMAN.—Jan. 1, 1863, in East Boston, William H. Varney, Esq., to Miss Mary E. Hoffman, by Rev. Mr. Bradlee.

DEATHS.

CALEF.—Josiah, at Saco, Me., March 2, a. 80. He was a s. of Joseph Calef, and was b. at Kingston, N. H., May 21, 1782. His grandfather John was a Revolutionary officer. His mother was Miriam, dau. of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence. After a good classical education at Exeter Academy, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, removed thence to Saco, and in 1811, in connection with Col. Thomas Cutts, the wealthiest merchant in Maine after Sir William Pepperrell's death, there built extensive iron works, which he managed with great success for many years, but lost nearly all his property by the fire of February 21, 1829. His energy and enterprise were again rewarded by an ample fortune, and he was well known as a bank, insurance and rail road director, distinguished by his gentlemanly deportment and fidelity in every duty. When we remember that during his whole life he had to struggle with feeble health and many infirmities of body, we wonder he could have done so much so well. He was indeed a marvel for diligence in business, systematic labor, and patient endurance under the burden of his multiplied cares. In respect to all his other relations in life, social, domestic, and with the church of Christ, it is sufficient to say that he was conscientious and happy in them all, leaving a blessed memory. Of his children, one m. a grands., and another a gr. gr. s. of his associate, Col. Cutts. His wife Sarah Phillips, dau. of Dr. Gale of Kingston, N. H., survives him.

CHANDLER.—Joseph, Jr. of Andover, Mass., at New Orleans, March 10. He enlisted in the 26th Reg't, as sergeant in Co. A, and sailed with his regiment in the Constitution for New Orleans. He was at Ship Island, Dec. 21, 1861. His company was one of those sent to

garrison Fort Jackson, and was subsequently on duty at the Quarantine station. While on picket duty he was exposed to a severe storm and fatigue which brought on fever; this developed a chronic disease of the lungs from which he never recovered, but which terminated his eighteen months' service for his country with his death.

He exhibited at all times and in all stations in which he was placed, that manliness, integrity and fortitude which mark the true man and the christian soldier.

The *Andover Advertiser* of April 4, 1863, said of him: "Mr. Joseph Chandler, Jr., was one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the young men that this town has sent to the war. For several years he was employed in connection with this office, during which time he was a frequent and acceptable contributor to this paper, and for a portion of the time he mainly conducted it. He was a young man of uncommon industry and perseverance."

He collected many facts of the genealogy of the two Chandler families that were among the earliest settlers in Andover.

As the active and accommodating clerk in the bookstore of the publishing house of W. F. Draper, opposite Phillips Academy, his memory will be kindly cherished by the students residing there, and by the people in that vicinity.

He was b. in the West Parish in Andover, April 13th, 1836, and was of the tenth generation of Chandlers in this country, his descent being: *William*¹ and (*Annis*) of Roxbury, Mass., 1637; *Capt. Thomas*² and *Hannah* (*Brewer*) of Andover; *Capt. John*³ and *Hannah* (*Abbott*) of Andover; *Capt John*⁴ and *Hannah* (*Frye*) of Andover; *Joshua*⁵ and *Sarah* (*Chandler*) of Andover; *Lieut. Zebadiah*⁶ and *Deborah* (*Blanchard*) of Andover; *Joseph*⁷ and *Mary* (*King*) of Andover; *Joseph*⁸ and *Mary* (*Phelps*) of Andover; *Joseph*⁹ and *Lucy R.* (*Gates*) of the West Parish in Andover; *Joseph*¹⁰ Jr., the subject of this notice. e. c.

CUSHMAN.—Ralph, at Bernardston, Feb. 22, on his 81st birthday, after an illness of only four days. He was a s. of *Dr. Polycarpus*⁶ and *Mrs. Rachel* (*Field*) *Cushman*, and was b. at Bernardston, Feb. 22, 1788. He was descended from *Robert*¹ *Cushman* who preached the first sermon in America that was printed (*ante*, I, 103) through *Elder Thomas*,² *Rev. Isaac*,³ *Isaac*,⁴ *Nathaniel*⁵ and *Dr. Polycarpus*.⁶ (See *Cushman Genealogy*, p. 248, where a portrait is given.) His brother, *Hon. Polycarpus Loring*⁷ *Cushman* was father of *Hon. Henry Wyles*⁸ *Cushman* of Bernardston.

Mr. Cushman was one of the best specimens of a New England farmer, intelligent, industrious and economical. During his long life he shared largely in the respect and confidence of his townsmen. He was town clerk of his native town sixteen years; treasurer twenty-one years; selectman and assessor four years, and a justice of the peace many years.

FILLMORE.—*Nathaniel*, at East Aurora, N. Y., March 28, a. nearly 92. He was the second s. of *Nathaniel*³ and *Hepzibah* (*Wood*) *Fillmore*, and was b. at Bennington, Vt., April 19, 1771. He was descended from *John*¹ *Fillmore* of Ipswich, Mass., through *John*² and *Nathaniel*³ (*ante*, XI, 143). He was one of the pioneer settlers of cen-

tral New York, where he acquired considerable influence among his fellow citizens. He possessed a strong constitution, an acute mind and genial humor. Had he enjoyed the benefits of early instruction, he would, no doubt, have risen to distinction. He was the father of Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-president of the United States.

GREENE.—Hon. Albert Collins, at Providence, R. I., Jan. 8, a. 71. He was a s. of Perry Greene, who was a brother of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the revolutionary army. The deceased began public life as a member of the Rhode Island Assembly in 1815, and for nearly half a century has been prominent in the public councils and the bar. He has been a member of the Rhode Island Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Major General two years, Attorney General 1825–43, and a senator from that state in Congress 1845–51. He possessed the respect and esteem of all parties.

HALE.—Hon. Nathan, LL. D., at Brookline, Sunday evening, Feb. 8; a. 78. He was a s. of Enoch Hale, and was b. at Westhampton, Aug. 16, 1784. His father, a brother of Capt. Nathan Hale, the patriot spy of the Revolution, was the 5th gen. in descent from Robert Hale of Charlestown. Hon. Nathan Hale grad. at Wms. Col. 1804, and studied law at Troy, N. Y., and would perhaps have settled in that state had not a vacancy in the corps of mathematical instruction in Phillips Academy, for which he was highly recommended, led to his appointment to that office, and his consequent removal to Exeter, N. H. In 1810, he came to Boston and in due time was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He began March 1, 1814, to edit the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the oldest daily newspaper in this city; and in his hands the paper gained a high reputation in all parts of the country. On the 5th September, 1816, he m. Miss Sarah Preston Everett, sister of Hon. Edward Everett, and of the late Hon. Alexander H. Everett, a fellow instructor in the academy at Exeter. Their children are given in the *Register*, xiv, 219. Mr. Hale was one of the club which, after the retirement of Mr. Tudor in 1817, took charge of the *North American Review*; and was also a member of the club that founded the *Christian Examiner*. Besides other public labors he took a prominent part in establishing the railway system in New England, and was a early advocate of introducing pure water into Boston. He had been a member of both branches of the general court, and the conventions of 1820 and 1853 for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, of the former of which, in connection with Octavius Pickering, he reported the proceedings.

HATHAWAY.—Col. Philip Philanthropic, at Freetown, Feb. 25, a. 70. He was a s. of Rev. Philip and Mrs. Abiah Hathaway, and formerly held the offices of selectman, overseer of poor, assessor, collector and treasurer of Freetown, his native place. For eleven years he was adjutant of the 5th regiment, 2d brigade, 5th division, Massachusetts militia. He served in the war of 1812. E. W. P.

HORT.—Joseph Gibson, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, d. in that city, Nov. 26, 1862, of consumption. He was for many years professor of Greek and mathematics in Phillips Academy Exeter, N. H., where "he acquired a high reputation as a classical

and mathematical scholar, a brilliant writer and speaker, and a man of marked genius and ability." He was a graduate of Yate College in 1840.

MEACHAM.—Mrs. Abigail, at Williamstown, Mass., April 16, 1862. She was a dau. of Col. Seth Warner, and was b. at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 9, 1774; she united with the First Congregational Church in Williamstown in 1807. G. F. H.

OSGOOD.—Rev. Samuel, D. D., at Springfield, Mass., Monday evening Dec. 8, a. 78. He was b. at Fryburg, Me., February, 1774, grad. at Dart. Coll. 1805, and was ordained Jan. 25, 1809, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Springfield. He remained nominally the pastor of this church till his death, though he retired from active pulpit duties in 1854, at which time Rev. Henry M. Parsons was settled as his colleague.

RUSS.—Horace P., at Halifax, N. S., Jan. 31, a. 42. He was the inventor of the Russ pavement, and is said to have been a man of great energy and force of character. He was engaged in developing some silver mines lately discovered in Nova Scotia.

SULLIVAN.—Hon. John, at Exeter, N. H., Monday morning, Nov. 17, a. 62 yrs. 5 mos. He was a s. of Hon. George⁵ Sullivan who grad. at H. C., in 1790, and d. June 14, 1838, a. 66, having been a member of the U. S. house of representatives from New Hampshire 1811-13, and attorney general of that state, 1816-36. Hon. George⁵ Sullivan was descended from Owen¹ O'Sullivan of Ireland, "original descendant from the second son of Daniel O'Sullivan, called Lord of Brearehaven." (*Amory's Life of Gov. James Sullivan*, 1, 412.) The descent from Owen¹ is through Major Philip² O'Sullivan of Ardea, in the county of Kerry; Master John³ Sullivan who emigrated in 1723 to New England and settled at Berwick, Me.; and Gen. John⁴ Sullivan of the Revolutionary army who was president of New Hampshire, 1786-8 and 1789-90.

Hon. John⁵ Sullivan was appointed attorney general of New Hampshire in 1849, and filled that office with ability till his death. In 1860, he was chosen president of the New Hampshire college of electors which cast the 5 votes of that state for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the last November term of the Sup. Jud. Court of New Hampshire, appropriate resolutions were adopted and remarks made by Hon. Josiah Quincy (of N. H.), Hon. A. F. Pike, Hon. H. Hibbard and the presiding judge Hon. W. H. Bartlett; which remarks are reported in the *Boston Journal*, Dec. 9, 1862. "He was," said Mr. Quincy on this occasion, "in many respects the counterpart of his father. Like him he was courteous and affable in his manners, strictly upright, tender hearted, having a nice and delicate sense of honor. Like his father also, he was truly elegant, and manifested rare good sense, prudence and discretion in the performance of his official duties. He was moreover humane and merciful; never battling for victory merely, but for the maintenance of the right and just."

SUMNER.—Maj.-Gen. Edwin Vose, at the residence of his son-in-law Col. Teall, Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, a. 67. He was a s. of Elisha⁶ and Nancy (Vose) Sumner, and was b. at Boston, Mass., Jan. 1796. His father, a native of Milton, descended from William¹ Sumner of Dor-

chester, through Roger,² William,³ Seth⁴ and Seth⁵ (*Register*, viii, 128, *k*), was engaged in business in Boston from 1789 to 1800, when he returned to Milton. Here his youth was passed, except two years spent with Rev. Dr. Richmond at Stoughton, for his education. He finished his studies at the Milton Academy, of which Warren Pierce was preceptor, at fifteen was placed with Thomas W. Storrow, a merchant of Montreal, Canada, where the war of 1812 found him with Storrow & Brown. He returned to Boston and completed his mercantile education with Stephen Higginson, Jr. After attaining his majority he joined the U. S. Army, and was appointed second lieutenant of infantry, March 3, 1819; first lieutenant, July, 1823; captain of dragoons, March, 1823; major, July 30, 1846; lieutenant-colonel, July 13, 1848; colonel, March 3, 1855; brigadier-general, March 16, 1861; major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862, and brevet major-general, regular army, May 21, 1862, for his services before Richmond.

In the Mexican war, he distinguished himself in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Molino del Rey, for which he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was military governor of New Mexico from 1851 till 1853, when selected for special duty in Europe; commanded in 1855-6 in Kansas; and in July, 1857, led an expedition against the Cheyenne Indians, defeating them on Solomon's Fork of the Kansas river. In 1858, he was placed in command of the department of the west. When the rebellion broke out, he was sent to replace the late Albert S. Johnston in California, whence he was recalled March, 1862, and appointed to command the first army corps in the army of the Potomac. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown, and was conspicuous in all the battles of the Chickahominy campaign, during which he was twice slightly wounded. After Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia the second corps was assigned to him. He was wounded at the battle Antietam. He commanded the right grand division which bore the brunt of the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. On the appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the army of the Potomac, Jan. 25, 1863, he was at his own request relieved, and at the time of his death had just been assigned to the department of Missouri to succeed Gen. Curtis.

He leaves a widow; four daughters, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Col. Teall, Mrs. Col. Long and Mrs. Col. McLean; and two sons, Edwin V., Jr., major on Gen Stoneman's staff, and Samuel who was a captain on his father's staff, both of the regular army.

VAN SANTVOORD.—George, killed at East Albany, by being run over by a train of cars, March 6, 1863, a. 43. He was b. at Belleville, N. J., Dec. 8, 1819, where his father, the Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, was then settled as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. His g. gr. father, Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, having come to this country from Holland, about 1718, in that year became the pastor of the Dutch Church on Staten Island, where he remained until 1740, when he removed to Schenectady and took the pastorate of the Dutch Church in that place. "The greater portion of Mr. Van Santvoord's early life was passed at Schodack and Kinderkook, and while his

opening mind was there receiving that instruction which formed the basis of his subsequent literary culture, his imagination found full play among the scenes which years before had attracted the attention of Irving, and suggested to him some of his most pleasing pictures." He was graduated at Union College, with honor, in 1841. He then commenced the study of the law at Kinderhook, was admitted to the practice of it at the end of three years, married the grand daughter of that very learned and able lawyer, Peter Van Schaack, removed to Lafayette in the state of Indiana, where he remained two years, following his profession and editing a paper. Returning thence, he settled in Kinderhook in 1846. Here he practiced law until 1851-52, when he went to the city of New York, but without making any permanent engagement there, took up his abode in Troy in 1852, where he was pursuing his calling at the time of his death. In 1852 and 1856, he was a member of the Assembly of the state of New York, and from 1860 to 1862, was district attorney of Rensselaer country. Mr. Van Santvoord, as a lawyer, possessed that knowledge of rights, both equitable and legal, which was the result of careful study, extended research and thorough examination, while in his legal writings he displayed that comprehension of the law and that knowledge of cases, which can alone belong to the man of thought and investigation. During his residence at the west he wrote the work known as the *Indiana Justice*. In 1852, he published *Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions under the New York Code*. This was revised and enlarged in 1855. His next work was *Precedents of Pleading*, which appeared in 1858, which was followed by his *Practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in Equity Actions*, the first volume of which appeared in 1860, and the second volume in 1862.

While living at Kinderhook, he wrote a series of essays for the *Democratic Review*, embracing full and accurate sketches of the lives and deeds of several of the principal actors in the French revolution, including among others, Robespierre, Danton and Carnot. His addresses before literary societies, and on other occasions, were able and eloquent. His principal literary works, however, were a *Life of Algernon Sidney*, published in 1851, and *Sketches of the Lives and Judicial Services of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States*, which appeared in 1854. In preparing the first of these works, Mr. Van Santvoord's "keen appreciation of Sidney's character and motives, his own devotion to the principles for which Sidney died, his firm belief in the ultimate success of the ideas which Sidney taught, enabled him to present in the truest and clearest light, the story of his life, of his toils, of his death." The latter work "is highly interesting in its details, and gives a succinct but most graphic view of the organization and establishment of our national judiciary, and the incidents in the lives of those distinguished patriots and jurists who have presided over that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States."

B. H. H.

WHITE.—Hon. William Warren, at St. Albans, Vt., June 12, 1862, a. 46. He was a s. of the late Timothy Deuel and Abigail (Dixon) White, deceased, b. in South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vt., March 4th,

A. D. 1816. He studied the law with the Hon. Giles Harrington, with whom he formed a copartnership after his admission. In 1842, he was appointed state's attorney of Grand Isle county, and re-appointed in 1844. Having removed to Johnson, he was appointed in 1844 and in 1848, register of probate for the district of Lamoille, and in 1846 and 1847, was appointed state's attorney of said county. The following year (1848), after a spirited contest, he was chosen senator for Lamoille county.

From Johnson, Mr. White removed to Burlington, where he practiced his profession, with the Hon. David A. Smalley. Intermitting practice by reason of ill health, he removed to Grand Isle, where he resided until his removal to St. Albans in 1854. For several years (since 1858), he practiced law at St. Albans in company with Edward Adams Sowles, Esq., and in 1859, was elected state's attorney of Franklin county. In 1861, he was chosen one of the senators of the county of Franklin—of which office he was the incumbent at the date of his death. In October, 1844, he married Sophronia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Samuel Adams of Grand Isle, Vt., who survives him without issue.

Although ill health compelled him, on several occasions to seek the advantages of a milder climate, he was able to make his mark in politics and at the bar, and by native ability and industry, he was enabled to achieve success in the business in which he engaged.

Mr. White was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church. After an illness of great suffering, he died "in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope."—*Abbreviated from the Burlington Daily Times.* G. F. H.

WILDER.—Samuel Locke, at Rindge, N. H., April 7, a. 85. He was the youngest child of Ephraim¹ and Lucretia (Locke) Wilder, and was b. at Lancaster, Mass., March 14, 1778. His father was descended from Thomas Wilder, adm. to the church of Charlestown, March 30, 1640, removed to Lancaster 1650, and d. there Oct. 23, 1667, through Nathaniel² and Ephraim³. His mother was descended from Dea. William Locke of Woburn, through Ebenezer² and Samuel³. (See *Book of the Lockes*, p. 99.)

Mr. Wilder went to Rindge in 1794, was clerk in his brother's store and afterwards partner. After his brother's death, he carried on the business for a time in company with his eldest son Marshall now Hon. Marshall P. Wilder of Boston. He represented Rindge in the New Hampshire legislature, 1815-23, '28-9, '38-9.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT ST. ALBANS, VT.—It has been decided to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the charter of St. Albans, which falls on the 17th of August next. In addition to the proceedings, usual on such occasions, it is proposed that the Sunday previous to the celebration, discourses be delivered in all the churches in that town, giving histories of their respective organizations, their pastors and their prominent members; and that these discourses be printed with the anniversary proceedings. This feature deserves to be copied.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1862.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Historiographer.]

THOMPSON.—Pishey, Stoke Newington, near London, Eng., Sept. 25, 1862, a. 77. He was son of John and Mary (Evison) Thompson, and was b. at Freiston, near Boston, Lincolnshire, June 18, 1785. He was descended from a family of Thomson or Thompson, which can be traced back in that parish, to the year 1537. His paternal grandmother was Bridget Pishey. Mr. Thompson was the last male descendant of this ancient family of Pishey, Pyschee, Peachy or Peché, which under the last form was established in Freiston as early as 1272. He was also the last male member of the family of Thomson, or Thompson, of Freiston. His mother was descended on the maternal side, from the old Lincolnshire families of Dorr and Saywell. The family of Evison has been settled in the neighborhood of Boston only about 175 years, the earliest record being 1688.

Pishey Thompson received the principal part of his education at Wragby, in Lincolnshire, the school at which place some sixty-five or more years ago, was in high repute under the management of Mr. Enos Moody. In 1804, he entered the banking house of Sheath & Son, in which he occupied the position of chief clerk on the closing of that establishment in 1815. He was thereupon appointed a manager of the estate by the Court of Chancery, and subsequently, in 1816, entered as chief clerk in the Bank of Messrs. Claypon, Garfit & Claypons. He occupied this office until 1819, when he came to the United States, and remained chiefly in the city of Washington, excepting on occasional visits to England, until 1846, when he finally returned to his native country, and took up his abode at Stoke Newington, where he died. While in Washington he carried on the business of bookselling. In 1832, under the firm of Thompson & Homans, a printed catalogue of their books, for sale, was issued, in an octavo, of 136 pages.

Mr. T. published several pamphlets, and up to within the last few weeks of his long life was a frequent contributor to various magazines and newspapers in England and America. For many years he discharged the duties of European correspondent to one of the leading daily journals in this country. "In this capacity," says a Lincolnshire paper of 1856, "it has been his study to strengthen the bonds of union between England and America—

'The land of the brave, and the home of the free'—

by every means in his power, which conscience and truth dictate, and which the good of both countries and the peace of the world seem to require."

One great object which Mr. Thompson had in view through 50 years of his life was to perfect and complete his *History and Antiquities of Boston, and the Hundred of Skirbeck*, in the Co. of Lincoln, the collections for which were published, in 1820, in an octavo volume of

467 pages; dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks, at that time President of the Royal Society. In 1856, the great work, his complete *History of Boston* was published in folio and royal octavo, by Mr. John Noble, of that town, making 824 pages. This work elicited the highest encomiums, as it well deserved, of the London and provincial press. The biographical division of the book is of interest to Americans. Mr. Thompson has bestowed much research in regard to the life of Rev. John Cotton, who was Vicar of Boston from 1612 to 1633. But "it approaches presumption," says he, "to attempt to write a memoir of such a man, which shall be acceptable at Old Boston, as the scene of his early labors; and at New Boston, as that of his closing exertions." "We believe," he says, "Mr. Cotton was an eminently pious, learned, benevolent, energetic, consistent, and conscientiously good man." Notices of others, whose names are familiar to the readers of our early New England history are given in this department of the work.

The London *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, in a brief notice of Mr. Thompson, closes with the following language: "Mr. T. was a man esteemed by all who knew him, quiet, unassuming and unpretentious in manner; yet there were few men so thoroughly conversant with almost every branch of science and art. His singularly modest estimate of his own acquirements alone prevented him attaining that position among men of letters to which he was justly entitled. It was only those to whom he was well known and with whom he entered freely into conversation, who could form any idea of the nature and extent of his researches and readings. He had a wonderfully retentive memory, and never forgot the slightest circumstance which had once come under his notice." He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society, in 1856.

Pishey Thompson m. on the 6th of Nov. 1807, Jane, dau. of John and Susanna Tonge of Boston. She d. July 16, 1851, in the 55th yr. of her age, leaving no issue.

1863.

ROBINSON.—Rev. Edward, D. D., LL. D., New York city, Jan. 27, a. 68. He was b. at Southington, Conn., April 10, 1794, where his father, Rev. Wm. Robinson, was for forty-one years, pastor of the Congregational Church. He was a descendant of Wm. Robinson of Dorchester, Mass., whose name is found on the church records in that town, prior to Nov. 4, 1639. It is thought that he joined the church in 1636, or early in 1637, a short time after the renewed organization of the church, under the ministry of the Rev. Richard Mather. He was a member of "the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company;" was a grantee of land in 1656; bought a "corn tide mill" in Dorchester of Edward Breck, near "Captain's Neck," one half of which mill was sold by Robinson, in 1664, to Timothy Tileston of Dorchester. The lineal descendants of the said Tileston own and improve the same mill privilege to the present day. Mr. Robinson perished suddenly in his mill, as appears by a note in the church records of Roxbury, in the handwriting of Rev. John Eliot, who was then pastor of Roxbury church. It is as follows: "6. 5. 1668, Robinson, a brother of the church at Dorchester, was drawn through by the cog wheel

of his mill, and was torn in pieces and slain." Samuel,² eldest son of William,¹ bap. May 14, 1640; m. Mary, dau. of Richard Baker. He was for several years rater or assessor in the town, as was his father before him; was one of the selectmen, and a deputy to the general court. He d. in Dorchester, Sept. 16, 1718. Rev. John³ Robinson, s. of Samuel,² was ordained at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 18, 1702. He m. Jan. 31, 1705-6, Hannah Wiswall, second dau. of his predecessor in the ministry at Duxbury, Rev. Ichabod Wiswall, by the second wife, and d. Nov. 14, 1745. Their third s. and youngest child, Ichabod⁴ Robinson, b. Dec. 12, 1720, was twice m., first to Mary Hyde, May 25, 1749; second Jan. 16, 1752, to Lydia Brown, cousin of his first wife. The second son and child of Ichabod⁴ and Lydia (Brown) Robinson, was William,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1754 (the father of Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D.). He m. first, Miss Naomi Wolcott of East Windsor, Feb. 8, 1780, dau. of Capt. Gideon Wolcott and Naomi Olmsted, his second wife; she d. April 12, 1781; he m. second, Miss Sophia Moseley of Westfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 1783, dau. of Col. John Moseley; she d. Dec. 31, 1784; he m. third, Miss Anne Mills of Simsbury, Aug. 13, 1787, dau. of Rev. Gideon Mills; she d. July 10, 1789. Mr. Robinson m. fourth, Miss Elizabeth Norton of Farmington, Conn., Aug. 10, 1790, eldest child of Col. Ichabod Norton and Ruth Strong, his wife. She d. about eight months before her husband, who deceased, Aug. 15, 1825, on his birth-day, a. 71 yrs. Rev. William⁵ Robinson had one child, each, by his first three wives, and six children by his last wife, Ruth, who was the mother of the subject of this notice. The salary of Rev. William⁵ Robinson, being small, about \$400 a year, he thought it proper to cultivate a farm at Southington, on which Edward⁶ worked in the summer and attended the district school in the winter season. The young man had an early and ardent taste for reading. He was specially fond of books of travels, and longed for more ample stores than were afforded by his father's library, and the one also in the village. In his fourteenth year he was placed with other lads in the family and under the tuition of Rev. J. B. Woodward of Wolcott, an adjoining town, where he continued until the early part of the year 1810. The father had not purposed to send him to college, as his constitution and health was somewhat feeble. He had intended, however, that he should become a partner in a country store, in his native town. Such business was not to the young man's taste, though he spent some little time in the store, subsequent to his teaching in the district schools at East Haven and Farmington. In June, 1812, he went to Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., where two of his maternal uncles resided, namely, Rev. A. S. Norton, D. D., pastor of the village church, and Seth Norton, who had been principal of the academy, but was then appointed professor of languages in Hamilton College, then just chartered. Edward Robinson joined the first freshman class in that college, in the autumn of 1812, and grad. in 1816, with the highest honors. In October, 1817, he was tutor in the college, and there he remained one year, teaching mathematics and the Greek language. He m. Eliza Kirkland, Sept. 3, 1818, youngest dau. of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Oneida Indians, and sister to the late President Kirkland. She d. without issue, July 5, 1819. In December, 1821, he went to Andover, Mass., in order to print the

first book of the Iliad, which he had prepared, with Latin notes; for college students. His attention was then directed to the study of theology. He commenced the study of Hebrew, though he had not formed a connection with the seminary. About a year after this, in 1823, at the request of Professor Stuart, he was employed to correct the proofs of the second edition of his Hebrew grammar, and soon became associated with him in the preparation of the work itself. The same autumn he was appointed assistant instructor in Hebrew, and continued as such until the spring of 1826. He joined with Prof. Stuart, in the meantime, in translating from the German, Winer's *Grammar of the New Testament*, and also by himself, from the Latin, of Wahl's *Clavis Philologica*, the germ of his own subsequent *New Testament Lexicon*. In June, 1826, he went to Europe, and studied at Paris and Halle, devoting himself mainly to oriental languages and literature. He m. Therese Albertine Louise von Jakob, Aug. 7, 1828, youngest dau. of Staatsrath L. H. von Jakob, professor in the University of Halle. She has since been known in the world of letters, under the signature of *Talvi*, a word formed from the initials of her name. In 1830, Mr. Robinson returned to Andover, and held until 1833, the office of professor extraordinary of sacred literature and librarian. In January, 1837, he was appointed professor of Biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York. He made his memorable visit to Palestine with Rev. Dr. Eli Smith, in 1838, and began the survey which has given him such fame. He was at his new post in New York in the autumn of 1840, where he continued until his death, with a few interruptions from ill-health, and a second visit to Palestine in 1852. His *Biblical Researches in Palestine*, published in two volumes in July, 1841, in Boston and London, as also in Germany at Halle the same year, "embody an amount of labor," says another, "unsurpassed if equaled in the annals of American scholarship." "The fidelity of his exact deductions in the topography of the Holy Land, based upon personal investigations, united with his studies of the original biblical literature, have given his works an authority not lightly to be disputed; while his labors in philology and the duties of his professor's chair have extended his influence in other walks of learning." He was connected with the American Oriental, Geographical, Ethnological and N. Y. Historical Societies. He edited the well known quarterly, the *Biblical Repository*, from 1831 to 1834, which was afterwards united with the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and by him edited one year in New York. The gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London was awarded him for his work on Palestine; and the theological faculty of the University of Halle, conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor in theology. The results of Prof. Robinson's second tour was given to the world under the title of *Further Researches in Palestine*," &c. In 1859 he published a memoir of his father, containing also some account of his ancestors in this country, in an octavo of 214 pages (see *Register*, XIII, 175). An impression seems to have prevailed among some members of his family that they were descended from the celebrated Rev. John Robinson of Leyden. After investigating carefully the whole subject, he came to the conclusion that the idea of such a descent was "not only unsupported by any historical evidence," but was also dis-

proved by direct and sufficient testimony. "However much I might rejoice," he says, "in a rightful claim to an ancestor so honorable, I nevertheless am loth to seek it at the expense of historic truth."

A list of Rev. Dr. Robinson's works, together with those of his gifted lady who survives him, may be found in Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature*. At the time of his death he had partially completed a work on the Geography of the Holy Land. His recent visit to Germany, unavailing as it was, for the recovery of his health and the restoration of his eyesight, was full of tributes to his fame and comforts to his afflictions.

Dr. Robinson was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1858. By his second wife, now his widow, he had four children, two of whom have deceased. His youngest son, Edward, is a lawyer in New York. He received the degree of D. D., from Dartmouth College in 1832, and that of LL. D., from Yale College in 1844.

MONTHLY MEETINGS, 1863.

Boston, Wednesday, March 4.—A stated meeting was held at 18 Bromfield street, Rev. Martin Moore, vice president, in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that he had received letters accepting resident membership from Rev. William C. Fowler, LL. D. of Durham, Ct.; Samuel Jennison, Newton, Mass.; N. B. Prescott, Jamaica Plain; Thomas Chadbourne, M. D. of Concord, N. H.; Rev. E. S. Atwood of Grantville; Nathaniel Curtis, Wm. B. Bradford, Ephraim Lombard, Joshua Tucker, M. D., and Rev. Adams Ayer of Boston; also a letter from Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F. R. S., F. S. A., &c., accepting honorary membership in the place of the late Pres. Felton.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read a very interesting memoir of the late Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D., LL. D., a corresponding member.

William B. Towne, the treasurer, read a letter from John Barstow of Providence, accompanying a donation of \$500 in U. S. 7 3-10 funds, to be added to the Barstow Fund, and the income applied to the same purpose as that of his previous donations. Thanks were voted for this liberal gift, by which he had placed the society under renewed obligations.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, made his monthly report of donations. Five volumes, 64 pamphlets, several valuable newspapers and a fac simile of the first proposal for publishing the bible in America.

A communication was read from Henry Wheatland, M. D., secretary of the Essex Institute, enclosing resolutions of that society approving of the republication by the state of the statutes enacted between 1691 and 1780 as recommended by Gov. Andrew. It was voted that the society fully concur with the Essex Institute as to the importance of the republication, and will cheerfully join in any proper measure to promote an object of such historic value.

William Reed Deane of Brookline, read a paper on *Elkanah Watson*, which paper is printed in this volume of the *Register*, pp. 97-105.

A. Bronson Alcott of Concord, held an interesting conversation on *Genealogy as a Means of Culture*, which was participated in by several other members. Mr. Alcott's remarks evinced profound thought, and were listened to with deep attention. It was voted to continue the conversation a fortnight from to-day.

Boston, March 18.—An adjourned meeting was held this day. Rev. Curtis Cutler was chosen chairman, and Rev. Abner Morse, recording secretary *pro tempore*. Mr. Alcott's conversation on *Genealogy as a Means of Culture* was continued, eliciting many original and valuable thoughts upon the benefits to be derived from genealogical research.

Boston, April 1.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Moore, vice president, in the chair.

The corresponding secretary presented his monthly report. Letters accepting membership had been received from Hon. Moses T. Willard of Concord, N. H., and William Appleton of Boston, as resident, and from Prof. Carl Christian Rafn of Copenhagen, Den., and Rev. Charles Breck of Wilmington, Del., as corresponding.

The historiographer read a carefully prepared memoir of the late Rev. Richard Pike of Dorchester, a resident member.

The librarian reported that during the month eight volumes, 162 pamphlets, one ancient manuscript and one caricature had been received.

Abner C. Goodell of Salem, read an elaborate paper describing the Puritan and Cavalier as they are usually depicted in history, and instituting an examination into the fidelity of these pictures. He said the subject was made especially interesting by the attitude of the rebellious southerners, who are understood to claim generally, and in the most positive manner, that they, as against the descendants of New England stock, are the cavaliers of this century, fighting over again the issues of the great civil war of England. This assumption has, he said, been generally received in Europe, as a conceded and indisputable fact; and we are called upon now, if ever, to correct this error, which appears to be one of the main props, if not a leading cause of the rebellion. He then described the rise of the Puritan party in the English church and state; and showed that the former were not "come-outers," but that they were most true to the reformative traditions of the church. He next narrated facts to prove that during the reign of Elizabeth, the best families and the best intellects were largely on the side of Reform, in other words were Puritans. Such was the condition of Puritanism in the church when James ascended the throne. This character was maintained by the Puritans throughout the civil war, and in the Parliaments and in the army were to be found the flower of English chivalry. He then explained the origin of some party names, such as "Roundhead," "Leveller," "Cavalier," "Barebones" parliament, and showed that the commonly received meaning of each is erroneous. He defended the Puritan from the charges of fanatical austerity of cant, &c., &c., and endeavored to show that the Puritan literature and Puritan principles of ecclesiastical and civil polity, and of reform, were now practiced in England as well as in this country. A contrast was then drawn between the settlers of the two sections of this country,

represented by Massachusetts and Virginia. He claimed that the Puritans of the former maintained the high character their brethren held in England, and that the latter were in no sense "Cavaliers," and gave facts and reasons to prove this position. A parallel was next drawn between the two civil wars, and the lesson taught by both was declared to be that "It is dangerous to deprive the reckless, the ignorant, and the vicious of the benign influences of the humane, the wise and the pure. And, whether such separation be caused by patronage and power of proscription in the hands of a tyrant, or by an evil institution which invites and retains the unprincipled and excludes the virtuous, the result is equally disastrous to the cause of liberty and peace."

Boston, May 6.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, vice president for Massachusetts, in the chair.

The librarian reported that since the last meeting, 14 volumes, 3 bound volumes of newspapers, 8 maps, and 221 pamphlets had been added to the library by donation.

The corresponding secretary presented his monthly report. Letters accepting membership had been received from J. G. Kidder of Boston, Rev. Chas. A. Skinner of Cambridgeport, Hon. Thomas Tolman, of Boston, as resident members, Fred. B. Perkins of New York as corresponding member, and Lord Lyndhurst of London, England, as an honorary member.

The historiographer read memoirs of William Shaw Russell, Register of Deeds for Plymouth county, who died at Plymouth, Feb. 22, 1868, aged 71, and of Rev. Convers Francis, D. D., "Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and of Pastoral Care" in Harvard college, who died at Cambridge, April 7, 1863, aged 67 years, both corresponding members of the society.

On motion of William B. Towne, it was voted that a committee of twelve be appointed, with power to add to their number, to procure memoirs of such members of the Society as have deceased previous to the appointment of an Historiographer.

The chair appointed William B. Towne, William B. Trask, Joseph Palmer, M. D., Rev. F. W. Holland, Rev. Joseph A. Copp, D. D., Rev. J. T. Sargent, Andrew H. Ward, Thaddeus Allen, George Mountfort, John H. Sheppard, Frederic Kidder, Rev. F. A. Whitney.

John H. Sheppard, read a chapter from his MS. *Life of Com. Tucker*; giving an account of the siege of Charleston, S. C., by the British in 1780. Sir Henry Clinton was at the head of the land forces, and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot commanded the fleet, viz. one 50 gun ship, two 44s, and four 32s with transports and smaller vessels. Mr. S. gave a description of Charleston, lying on a neck of low land between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, whose confluence makes a harbor two miles in width and seven in length; of the small means of defence by Gen. Lincoln; of our little flotilla of four war ships commanded by Com. Whipple; of Tucker's gallantry in the demolition of the Lighthouse and Fort Johnson; and of the final result from the overpowering force by land and water.

It was a subject very appropriate for the present time; showing the difficulty and danger to which an invader would be exposed

in attacking a city, so powerfully defended by natural obstacles, shoals, sand-banks and tortuous channels, and greatly subject to east-winds.

Tucker, who commanded the Boston, was the last to strike his flag, as the following anecdote will evince. When a special order from the admiral was sent to him for that purpose, he replied: "I do not think much of striking my flag to your present force; for I have struck more of your flags than are now flying in this harbor."

Jeremiah Colburn, exhibited the original die with which was impressed the 8 penny stamp under the act of the Massachusetts colony, passed in 1755, ten years before the famous British stamp act. The Massachusetts stamp act is printed in full in the *Register* (*ante* xiv, 267), with descriptions of the several denominations of Stamps and other particulars. The die exhibited is of steel and belongs to the Hon. George Lewis, Mayor of Roxbury, in whose family it has been for a long time. Mr. Colburn also exhibited documents with the 2, 3 and 4 penny stamps of that act; and documents dated 1799 and 1802 with United States stamps of the denominations 10, 20, 25, 30 and 75 cts., under the act of Congress passed June 6, 1797, which continued in force till June 30, 1802 (see *Historical Magazine*, vi, 133). The stamps bear an eagle and shield, the name of the state in which they were made, and their several denominations. Part of the documents have an additional stamp bearing the letters "COM REV C. S.," with 13 stars and the denominations in Roman numerals.

CURRENT EVENTS.

[Compiled by Rev. ELIAS NASON of Exeter, N. H.]

Continued from p. 92.

DECEMBER, 1862.

7. The California steamer "Ariel," on her way out, is captured by the "Alabama."

9. Battle of Cane Hill, Ark., in which the Union arms are victorious.

13. The great battle at Fredericksburg, Va., between Burnside's and Lee's forces. The Confederates, having the best position, gain the day. Our loss is 1128 killed, between 6000 and 7000 wounded, and 2078 missing. Rebel loss, according to Lee's official report, 1800. In this battle Gen. Bayard of Penn. is killed.

15. Gen. Burnside's army recross the Rappahannock.

14. Battle of Kinston, N. C., eventuating favorably to the Union forces, under Gen. J. G. Foster. Our loss 200.

15. Gen. B. F. Butler superseded by Gen. N. P. Banks, in the command of the department of the gulf.

25. Thirty-eight condemned Indians—ring-leaders in the massacres in Minnesota—hung at Monkota, Minn. They all fell at the same moment.

29. Gen. Sherman is repulsed in an attack on Vicksburg; the rebel

army being under the command of Generals Price and Van Dorn. Our loss about 2,500.

31. Great battle at Murfreesboro', Tenn. The hostile armies—ours amounting to 45,000 men, are led by Generals Bragg and Rosencrans. Our loss about 2,500.

JANUARY, 1863.

1. President Lincoln issues his proclamation of freedom to slaves in states in rebellion against the Government. The original "Monitor," the first iron clad gunboat used in war, is sunk in a storm off Cape Hatteras. Galveston, Texas, captured by the confederates; also the "Harriet Lane." The flagship Westfield is burned, and Com. Renshaw killed.

5. Gen. Rosencrans announces a complete victory over the rebels at Murfreesboro', where fighting has continued several days. Our loss—1,000 killed, 5,500 wounded.

11. Union victory at Arkansas Post on the Arkansas river. Some 5,000 prisoners and a great amount of property taken. Gen. Jno. A. M'Clermand commands the Union forces. This place was settled as early as 1685.

12. Gold in New York has risen to 142.

14. The entire edition of the *Boston Journal*, is, for the first time, printed on paper manufactured from bass wood—*Tilia Americana*.

14. Land and naval battle in Bayou Teche, La., in which the Federals are successful.

16. Gen. Joseph Hooker [b. at Hadley, March, 1815], is appointed to the command of the army of the Potomac, vice Gen. A. Burnside, resigned.

18. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan visits Boston, where he is enthusiastically received.

30. Battle near Blackwater, Va. Gen. Corcoran, at the head of 4,000 or 5,000 troops repulses Gen. Pryor, commanding about the same number. Our loss—24 killed, and 80 wounded.

31. The "Mercedita" is sunk by the rebels off Charleston harbor.

FEBRUARY.

2. The "Queen of the West" gallantly runs the blockade at Vicksburg.

4. The coldest day of the season.

5. The confederates, about 4,000, with eight guns, make an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson, defended by 800 men under Col. A. C. Harding.

6. Gold selling at New York at 157.

9. The steamer Ella Warley sunk by collision with the North Star, near New York.

11. An attempt is made to assassinate Gen. Banks at New Orleans.

12. Ship Jacob Bell from China to New York captured and burned by the "Florida."

19. Mrs. Emma C. Embury, *née* Manley, a popular authoress, dies.

20. Gold in New York 162½.

25. An explosion of one of Dupont's powder mills, at Wilmington,

Del.; 15 persons killed. It is heard at Philadelphia, 52 miles distant. Gold at New York 172½.

27. Day of fasting and prayer in the southern confederacy.

MARCH.

6. Battle at Springville, Tenn., in which the confederate army, of about 10,000, are victorious. Our loss is in all 1,406. Terrible riot at Detroit.

9. Gen. H. Stoughton is captured by Mosby's cavalry at Fairfax Court House, Va. Coffee is \$5 per. lb. at Fredericksburg, Va.

14. Com. Farragut in the "Hartford" with the "Mississippi," passes Port Hudson. The latter vessel is sunk by the rebels.

17. Engagement at Kelley's Ford, in which our cavalry under Gen. Averill, display much valor and capture some 50 prisoners.

20. A sharp fight at Milton, Tenn. Our loss—37 in all. The confederate loss, 180; many of whom are officers.

21. Maj.-Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, b. 1796, dies at Syracuse, N. Y.

23. The National Theatre, Boston, destroyed by fire.

APRIL.

1. Our national debt is now \$929,188,147.

7. Our gunboats, 9 in number, bearing 36 guns, under Admiral Dupont, make an unsuccessful attack on Charleston, S. C. The "Keokuk" is sunk in the engagement.

10. Gen. Van Dorn attacks our forces at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and is repulsed with a loss of about 300.

14. Gen Banks' army capture Bethel Place—take 1,500 prisoners, and make a victorious march towards Vicksburg.

17. It overcomes the rebels at Vermilion Bayou, La.

18. Fight at Fayetteville, Ark., in which the rebels under General Covell, are repulsed.

27. The steamer "Anglo Saxon" from Liverpool to Quebec is wrecked near Cape Race. 444 persons are on board, of whom only 233 are saved. General Stoneman is engaged in a brilliant and successful cavalry raid between the Rappahannock and Richmond.

30. A national fast.

MAY.

1. The whole number of captures made by the Sumpter, Alabama, and Florida, thus far, is 47. Fort Gibson, on Bayou Pierre, taken by Gen. Grant. Our loss—600; rebels—1,000.

2. The great and sanguinary battle between the Union and Confederate armies, under Generals Hooker and Lee, on the right bank of the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, commences and continues three days. The losses are heavy on both sides, but the Confederates gain the advantage. They lose in this action Generals Paxton and T. J. Jackson; and we, Generals H. G. Berry and W. Whipple.

3. Com. Porter captures Grand Gulf, Miss.

5. Gen. Hooker and army recross the Rappahannock, and occupy their old quarters. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham arrested for treason at

Dayton, Ohio. Twenty-five New Jersey soldiers are drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Cumberland river, Tenn.

6. A public reception is given Col. Grierson at New Orleans, for his daring raid through the territory of the enemy.

7. Gen. Earl Van Dorn dies at Spring Hill, Tenn.

14. Gen. U. S. Grant captures Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.

BOOK NOTICES.

A History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine, from its first Colonization to the early part of the present Century. By WILLIAM WILLIS. Portland: Bailey & Noyes. 1863. 8vo, pp. 712, with 18 portraits.

This work, which was announced in the January number (p. 88) as in press, appeared in March last. It has more than realized our expectations. Mr. Willis gives the history of the Courts of Maine chiefly in the biography of the officers of those courts and the lawyers who practiced in them, to which seven-eighths of this bulky volume are devoted. He has furnished a sketch of every lawyer that he could learn had practiced in Maine to the year 1800, and also memoirs of prominent members of the profession from that time till the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. The work shows great labor in the collection of materials and much ability in preparing them for the press. Mr. Willis has been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of several gentlemen of the profession who resided in other parts of the state, or whose memory extended farther than his own. To these he gives due credit for their contributions.

Many of the lawyers who began their career in Maine, have since become prominent in other states or have won a reputation beyond the limits of their own. Among them may be named Judges Cushing, Parsons, Wilde, Preble and Sprague; Govs. Sullivan and Parris; Prof. Greenleaf, Solicitor Davis and Senator Holmes.

The frequent glimpses, obtained from these memoirs, of men and manners on our eastern frontier, during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this, excite a desire for a better acquaintance with them. The late Solicitor Daniel Davis, writing in 1828, remarks: "When I went into that country [in 1782], in every part of which I have discharged my professional duties, the face of it, the habits and manners of the people, and those circumstances which are peculiar to a new country, where all the institutions of society were disregarded and neglected, would form a picture that would astonish the present generation." The picture which he could have painted can now never be ours: the scenes that lived in his memory have passed away with him. Fortunately, however, there is one still among us—to whose pen Mr. Willis acknowledges frequent obligations—whose memory reaches back to a time when little change had taken place in the regions the society of which is described so graphically by Mr. Davis; whose youth was passed on the borders of those regions; and who in early manhood was often brought into contact with the hardy pioneers of the frontier, and heard them relate their stirring adventures. His vivid recollection of a state of society marked by some features that probably will never be reproduced, and the rare gift of word-painting which he possesses, would enable him to photograph those pictures with striking fidelity. We hope he may be prevailed upon to do it. A volume of Reminiscences from his pen would be a rich treat.

We are requested to state that a few copies of Mr. Willis's book are for sale by the librarian of the Historic-Genealogical Society.

Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year ending December 31, 1861. Boston: William White, Printer to the State. 1861. 8vo, pp. 91, 15, 21, 4 and 12.
For the year ending December 31, 1862. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1863. 8vo, pp. 470, 10, 29 and 12.

Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Rhode Island for the year 1861. Providence: Cook & Danielson, Printers to the State. 1862. 8vo, pp. 27. *For the year 1862.* Providence: Alfred Anthony, Printer to the State. 1863. 8vo, 64.

Catalogue of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Regiments Connecticut Volunteers. 1861. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co. 1861. 8vo, pp. 117. *Of the 12th and 13th Regiments Connecticut Volunteers.* 1862. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co. 1862. 8vo, pp. 45. *Of Connecticut Volunteer Regiments from the 14th to the 28th inclusive and Second Light Battery.* Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Co. 1862. 8vo, pp. 327.

These are important documents in the history of the present war. In the reports of the Adjutants General of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, there is a variety of statistics, which, though extremely valuable, we shall not dwell upon, our object in bringing these publications now before our readers being to point out to them, and particularly to those engaged in the compilation of family histories and biographies, the precise information to be found here relative to the soldiers engaged in the defence of our country.

The report of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts for the year 1861, contains rosters of the field officers, staff officers and captains in all the volunteer regiments from this state for three months, namely, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Infantry, the 3d battalion of Riflemen and Cook's Battery; and also of the three years men sent into the U. S. service during the year; with brief accounts of the services of the several regiments, battalions and batteries. The rosters in his report for the year 1862 are of the three years men and the nine months men, and give the names of lieutenants as well as higher officers. The former report gives residences; this adds the dates of all the commissions, discharges, deaths and promotions; furnishes a record of the services of new regiments, and continues those of the old.

The reports of the Adjutant General of Rhode Island give rosters of commissioned officers with dates of commissions, resignations, promotions and deaths.

The several catalogues of Connecticut Volunteers give full lists of the officers and privates with, as far as they could be obtained, their residences, ages, condition (married or single), and occupation.

No lists of the Massachusetts privates and warrant officers have been printed by the state, but the *Boston Almanac* for 1862 and 1863 contains full lists nearly to the time of their issue. Several of our towns and cities, too, have published lists of the soldiers furnished by them, either in their annual reports or in separate Rolls of Honor. We hope, however, that our state will follow the commendable example of Connecticut and print full and correct lists of all the soldiers she has sent to the war. The *Boston Almanac* for 1862 gives lists, more or less complete, of the volunteers furnished by Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut to the time it was made up. We understand, also, that the last two reports of the Adjutant General of Maine contain considerable information of this kind, though we have not seen them.

History of the Town of Cornwall, Vermont. By Rev. LYMAN MATTHEWS. Middlebury: Mead & Fulton. 1862. 8vo, pp. 857.

This handsome volume is the fourth of the series of Town Histories prepared in Addison county, Vermont, by the appointment of the Middlebury Historical Society. That of Middlebury, a still larger volume, by Hon. Samuel Swift, President of the Society, contained a preliminary history of Addison County, which also was published separately. The History of Salisbury, by the late John W. Weeks, replete with Arochian material of the early period, was published in 1860; that of Shoreham by Rev. J. F. Goodhue, in biography peculiarly characteristic, in 1861. The History of Bristol is understood also to be prepared.

Mr. Matthews has given to the series the work of an able and thorough scholar, with judgment matured by a large experience of practical affairs. It is a judicious history, omitting nothing essential in learning the sources of moral or material prosperity in the town, or the social and intellectual influences it has enjoyed. Its relationship to Middlebury College distinctly appears, the buildings of that institution standing upon a part of its territory annexed to Middlebury, and the town

contributing an unusual proportion of college students. Such a work is a good service, not alone to history, but to literature and religion. It is a good citizen's best legacy to his town. Long, at the pleasant homestead of Vinehill—the place, if not the name, is familiar—may the author survive to administer it. A good portrait of the author is presented, tables of statistics, indexes and family registers recommend the book. Vermonters will find this still another needed history.

B.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. vi. Fourth Series. Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund. Boston: Printed for the Society, 1863. 8vo. pp. 602.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 1862, 1863. Boston: Printed for the Society, 1863. 8vo. pp. 503.

These two volumes, which were issued on the 1st of April, are among the most important and interesting of those yet published by the Society. The volume of Collections is composed of letters in the Winthrop MSS., which are an immense mass of documents relating to the early history of New England, preserved by one branch of the descendants of the governor, and now in the possession of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. In this instalment are letters from Humphrey, Johnson, Downing, Peters, Cradock, Endicott, Bradford, Winslow, Williams, Coddington, Hopkins, Eaton, Haynes, Fenwick, Pyncheon and Hooker, mostly directed to Gov. John Winthrop; as well as some from English sympathizers with the colonists. The importance of these letters can hardly be overrated, such an insight do they give us into the difficulties which attended the planting of New England, and into the character of the leading men of the colony.

We will pass, however, to another point deserving notice. Several pages of autographs and seals, are here given, which will be of great use to the genealogist in tracing the families, and we are especially glad to see the first step taken towards calling attention to the value of these evidences.

The genealogical items in these volumes are not many, but are very interesting. In the collections we find the will of Isaac Johnson, and a note on p. 40 d., by Mr. Somerby, gives the probable record of Emanuel Downing's birth from the Register of the Church of St. Lawrence in Ipswich, co. Suffolk. "It is, '1585, Emanuell, the sonne of George Downing, Capt. ye 1 of January.' George, the father, describes himself in his will, proved 3d Oct., 1611, as a schoolmaster of Ipswich."

We also find in Hugh Peters' letters many allusions to his connexions, the Reades and Lakes, and the will of Edmund Reade, printed in the *Transactions*, clears up some doubtful points. It seems that Edmund Reade of Wickford, co. Essex, left a widow Elizabeth (who m. 2dly, Hugh Peters); sons, William, Samuel and Thomas; daughters, Margaret, wife of John Lake, Martha, wife of Daniel Epps, and Elizabeth, who became the second wife of John Winthrop, jr., Martha Epps m. secondly, Samuel Symonds of Ipswich, Mass., and the grandchildren of Edmand Reade (viz., John Lake, Anna Lake, Daniel Epps and Elizabeth Epps), are all recorded in our New England registers. A letter published in the *Reg.*, xiii, 115, contains a farther notice of these families.

The volume of *Transactions* contains several papers read before the Society, the most important being one by Mr. George Livermore, on the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers. T. C. Amory, Jr., in a paper on the streets of Boston, gives an account of the different maps of the city; Col. Aspinwall defends his opinion that the Narraganset Patent was invalid, and Dr. Appleton shows that the Society possesses a fine impression of the very rare Great Seal of New England. The memoirs are those of Hon. Daniel Appleton White by Rev. Dr. Walker, and of Hon. William Appleton by Rev. Chandler Robbins—both of them interesting accounts of noteworthy men.

Notes on William Vassall, and on a letter from Charles II to one of the Winthrops, are interesting, as is also Mr. Deane's citations from Cotton Mather's diary.

These volumes are as usual, beautifully printed and carefully illustrated. We hope that another collection from these valuable MSS. of Mr. Winthrop, will soon be issued.

A Memorial of Rev. Theodore Tebbets: a Sermon delivered in the First Church, Medford, Feb. 8, 1863. By Rev. EDWARD C. TOWNE. With an Appendix. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1863. 8vo. pp. 27.

A Discourse delivered before the Third Religious Society, Dorchester, at the Funeral of the late Pastor, Rev. Richard Pike, February 20, 1863. By Rev. NATHANIEL HALL. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 1863.

A Sermon delivered by request, before the Third Religious Society in Dorchester, the first Sabbath after the decease of Rev. Richard Pike, February 22, 1863. By Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co. 8vo. 47 pp. in both Sermons.

"A Leader and a Judge among the Pioneers." An Address delivered at the Funeral of Nathaniel Fillmore, Esq., of Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, 1863. By GEORGE W. HOMER, D. D., of Buffalo: Franklin Steam Printing House. 1863. 8vo. pp. 14.

It is too often the case that funeral sermons contain no details of the lives they are intended to embalm, and might have been written precisely as we find them, had the individuals never lived. Those before us are not open to this objection. The events in the lives of the deceased are briefly related, their character clearly portrayed, and the religious lessons they teach eloquently enforced. All the sermons have high literary merit.

A Brief Record of Events in Exeter, N. H., during the year 1862; together with the names of the Soldiers of this town in the war. By Rev. ELIAS NASON . . . Exeter. Fogg & Fellows. 1863. 12mo. pp. 20.

A judicious compilation of local annals, worthy of imitation in other towns. This is the second yearly issue.

Reunion of the Family of Joseph Taylor, at Middletown, New Jersey, in 1861. Printed for private circulation. Wm. Everdell's Sons, printers, 104 Fulton st., N. Y. 1861. pp. 9.

This pamphlet, printed only on one side of each leaf, is but a sketch of one family, descended from Edward Taylor, a settler in New Jersey in 1692. It is here stated that this Edward was of an old family in Kent, Eng., and the names in the family here are given with a particularity which indicates that they are copied from a good authority. We hope to see this sketch enlarged and republished, for the annals of the New Jersey families, intimately allied with New England as they are, must always possess a great interest for us.

Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges. Speech of John Wingate Thornton, Esq., at the Fort Popham Celebration, Aug. 29, 1862, under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society. Boston: Printed by Edward L. Balch. 1863. 8vo. pp. 20.

This is a reprint from the *Congregational Quarterly* for April, 1863. A small edition only was printed in this form for circulation among the author's friends. To the speech are added copious notes. Mr. Thornton's quotations of contemporary as well as later authorities, throw a flood of light on the character of the settlers at the mouth of the Kennebec. He thinks it fortunate that the colonization of New England was reserved for the Pilgrims and their successors.

The League of States. By BENSON J. LOSSING. New York: Charles B. Richardson. 1863. 8vo. pp. 28.

This is one of the admirable series of historical articles that Mr. Lossing has contributed to *Harper's Magazine*. It gives a condensed history of the United States as a confederacy, and shows that it was to avoid the evils of such a government that they became a nation. Mr. Richardson has done well to print the article in pamphlet form, as the lessons here taught are much needed at the present time.

A Catalogue of the New Jersey Bills of Credit, comprising their amounts, denominations, and the names of the persons appointed to sign them, from 1723 to 1786. By HENRY PHILLIPS, author of the Pennsylvania Paper Money. Philadelphia: A. C. Kline. 1863. 8vo. pp. 8.

A very useful pamphlet: the title shows the nature of its contents.

Memoir of Mrs. Mary Barr. Printed for private circulation. Cincinnati Gazette Printing Company Print. January, 1863. 8vo. pp. 10.

This pamphlet contains considerable genealogical information relative to the Barr family, of Scotch origin, which came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barr, whose memoir is before us, was a daughter of William and Mary (McKnight) Barr, born at Shippenburgh, Pa., April 26, 1783, and died at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26, 1863, in her 80th year. She is represented as a woman of uncommon talent and rare virtues. Her husband, Maj. William Barr, who died March 18, 1837, removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati in 1809. They were among the early settlers of the place.

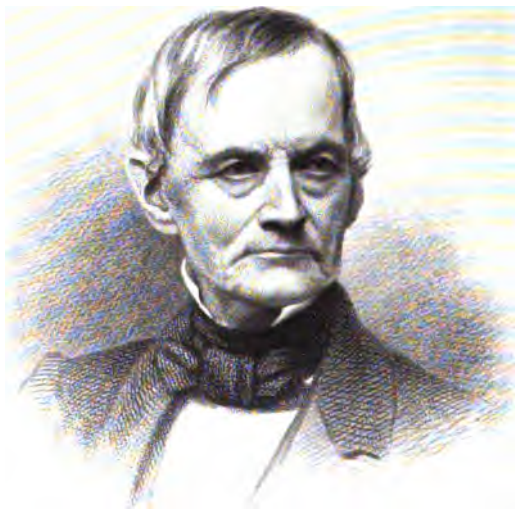
An Armorial of Jersey, being an Account, Heraldic and Antiquarian, of its Chief Native Families, with Pedigrees, Biographical Notices and Illustrative Data; to which are added a Brief History of Heraldry, and Remarks on the Mediæval Antiquities of the Island. By J. BERTRAND PAYNE, Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, and Corresponding Member of the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England. With plates of arms and seals, from designs by the author, original, or copied from the best existing examples. Part I, pp. 1-72. 1859. Part II, pp. 73-140. 1860. Part III, pp. 141-196. 1861.

This work of one of the corresponding members of our society, challenges our attention, not only by its extensive pedigrees and beautiful illustrations, but attracts our special notice as giving the ancestry of families early transplanted to New England. Many of the names recorded here are familiar to our ear, and already the connecting link between the family stock and the American branch has been found in more than one instance. We rejoice to see these records of our common ancestry thus preserved and unfolded to the scrutiny of our genealogists. The zeal, industry and judgment of the author, conspicuous on every page, will be appreciated, we trust, by a large number of interested readers.

We give the names of the families thus far recorded: Amy, Auley, Nicolle, Anquetil, Anthony, Bailhache, Balleine, Bandinel, Bandains, Bertram, Bisson, Bras-de-Fer, Boudier, Cabot, Chateaubriand, Collas, D'Allain, D'Auverge, DeBarentine, De Carteret, Poulett, Dowse, Le Febvre, Silvester, S. George, De Gruchy, De La Garde, De La Place, Benest, De La Taste, De Quetteville, De Ste. Croix, De S. Martin, De Vaumorel, Duheume, Dumaresq, Durell, Filleul, Flott, Gabourel, Gervaise, Gibaut, Giraudot, Godfray, Meeservy, Gosselin, Gossset, Guerdain, Guille, Hammond, Hamptonne, Hemery, Herault, Janvrin, La Cloche, Langlois, Le Bailly, Le Boutillier and Le Breton.

It would be too much for us to attempt to enumerate the engravings of coats of arms which are so profusely scattered through the volume. Nearly every family has presented one of large size, and many facsimiles of seals and escutcheons are also given here. The pedigrees are very extensive, and we note many indications full of promise to American readers. The volume is in every respect beautiful and valuable.

The fourth part will soon be ready, and like the others, the subscription price is 7s 6d. The author also proposes to publish a monograph of the various families of Payne, and we presume many of the bearers of the name will desire to furnish information and be enrolled on his list. His address is Eagle House, West Brompton, England.





Portrait





Andrew Henshaw Ward

SKETCH OF THE HON. WILLIAM APPLETON.

[By JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A. M.]

Memory is inseparable from a knowledge of our identity. It is the evidence of personality at all periods of our being. That he, who a long time ago, when a child, sailed his little boat in the frog-pond of Boston Common is one and the same person with the venerable form at yonder window, who is now gazing on a column of water rising in a rainbow mist above the trees which surround that miniature lake, must resolve itself amidst all these changes, into this element of reminiscence. Will it not be so in the life to come? For we are told in the holy oracles: *Then shall I know even as also I am known*; thereby teaching us that we shall there recognize our departed friends.

Who can say that memory may not sit in judgment upon us; the rewarder or avenger like the fabled Nemesis, of the deeds done in the body? It may then be a joy or grief forever, since we have no assurance that there is a river of Lethe "in the land of the hereafter." If these things be so, surely the departed Christian must live in a state of perennial bliss, when he sees before him the panorama of a well-spent life, and remembers that on earth he made many hearts of the poor thrill with joy at the mention of his name. Reflections of this kind are suggested by the subject of this sketch.

Memoirs of several distinguished merchants of the city of Boston, have already been published in the *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, of Samuel Appleton, vol. viii; Peter C. Brooks, viii and ix; Thomas H. Perkins and Abbott Lawrence, vol. x; and also a sketch of Nathan Appleton in vol. xvi; each accompanied with a portrait. It is the wish of the editor of this work, that some account of the late Hon. William Appleton's life should also be preserved in our *Register*; although an able and elegant memoir of this princely merchant and good man has already appeared in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*.

William Appleton was born in that part of ancient Brookfield now known as North Brookfield, Nov. 16, 1786. His father the Rev. Joseph Appleton, whose birth was in Ipswich, Mass., 1751, was a graduate of Brown University, 1772, and settled in Brookfield, 1776. He was descended from an old and honorable family, whose lineage extended back to John Aulton of Great Waldingfield, England, who was living there in 1396, and died in 1414, according to a pedigree prepared by Richard Almack, Esq. Samuel Appleton one of his descendants in the 8th degree came to this country in 1635, and settled in Ipswich. To trace the genealogy from the ancestral stock in England, however, would be unnecessary, as the memorial of Samuel Appleton with genealogical notes of some of his descendants, by Isaac Appleton Jewett, has been faithfully and handsomely executed, and is among the numerous books of pedigree in our library.

William is in the sixth generation in his American, and thirteenth in his English descent.

The family have ever been noted for talents and integrity. Samuel the American progenitor, was a deputy to the General Court in May, 1637; and also his son John whose patriotic conduct made him an object of persecution from Sir Edmund Andros, the tyrannical governor-general of the province; his grandson John was judge of probate; and his great grandson, the Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, D. D., a graduate of Harvard College in 1712, was a learned scholar and celebrated for his eloquence as a Puritan divine. Doctorates of divinity were rarely bestowed by this college in those days, and usually on men of superior scholarship; the only diploma of D. D., previous to this, was conferred nearly *eighty years* before, on the Rev. Increase Mather.* Those very eminent merchants, Samuel and Nathan, in the 8th degree, had a cousin, the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1788, distinguished for erudition and ability as a pulpit orator. From 1807 to his decease in 1819, he was president of Bowdoin College — a man renowned for his evangelical character, and almost idolized by the students under his care. That three divines eminent for piety and holy influences, and also three wealthy merchants, who stood in the first rank of commerce and manufactures in America, should be numbered among the descendants of one colonial emigrant, is a remarkable fact in biography; and it might be said of each of these merchant princes, as Mr. Everett beautifully remarks in his eulogium on the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence: "He heard in advance the voice of a hundred streams running to waste over barren rocks, but destined hereafter to be brought into accord with the music of the water-wheel and power-loom."

As the birth-place of every one, concerning whom a biography or sketch is written, is usually an interesting feature in his life, the writer recently visited North Brookfield. The house where Mr. Appleton was born was taken down some years since. It was located in the midst of a rural landscape, and surrounded by green fields. Brookfield was settled at an early period of our history — the third oldest town in Worcester county, incorporated in 1673, and in 1675 destroyed by the Indians, who made Quaboag pond — in West Brookfield — a great place of rendezvous. The war with them in 1675 — the murderous ambuscade in a narrow defile between a precipice and swamp — the conflagration of houses — and flight of the surviving inhabitants, have made Brookfield conspicuous in the history of King Philip. When Maj. Willard late at night was approaching the town for their relief, great numbers of cattle, frightened away by the firing of guns, war-whoops and blaze of the buildings, gathered together and followed the soldiers to their homes; and the tramp of many feet, and apparent march of a large force, deceived the enemy and they fled to the woods.

North Brookfield was detached and incorporated in 1812. It is a handsome village on elevated ground, with a surrounding of woody mountains, and contains many fine farms. Pretty houses adorned

* See Quincy's *History of Harvard University*, vol. II, pp. 156-7.

with shrubbery and gardens, give an air of neatness and comfort to the settlement, where the manufacture of shoes is carried on upon a large scale. The remarkable enterprise and Christian influence of Messrs. T. & E. Batcheller & Co., have made this town populous and flourishing. From a small beginning their business has sometimes exceeded a million of dollars a year, giving support to many operatives; but it has suffered terribly from the rebellion. This town is 64 miles from Boston. Some of the views are very picturesque, especially that from the beautiful homestead of the Hon. Amasa Walker. The Wachusett and Monadnock mountains may be seen from the vicinity of his house. The public school-house stands in the midst of a large grove of chestnut and forest trees; and few country towns exhibit so much taste and industry combined.

Rev. Joseph Appleton was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob Hook of Kingston, N. H., one of the largest farmers in that part of the country. This was soon after his settlement over the church, where this faithful pastor and exemplary man resided until his death in 1795. They had six children, three sons, Phineas, b. 1779, d. 1800; Joseph, b. 1781, d. 1793; and William, the subject of this sketch; and three daughters, Abigail Ellery, b. 1784, m. David Starrett; and Sarah Hook b. 1789, m. John Burnham, each of Hillsborough; and Mary Anne b. 1791, m. Asa Stevens of Mount Vernon, N. H.

A controversial pamphlet was the only work the Rev. Joseph Appleton ever published. A copy of it, the Rev. Mr. Cushing of North Brookfield informed me, has lately been found, though somewhat defective. It was called forth by the questionable orthodoxy of the Rev. Daniel Foster of New Braintree, and was about thirty pages in length. Theology in those days went armed not only to defend the fortifications of faith from invasion, but at times to attack the enemy in their entrenchments upon their own soil. Mr. Foster was a singular and eccentric soldier of the cross, and indulged occasionally in great levity. An amusing anecdote concerning him has come down to us. One of his church wished to withdraw his connexion and procure a certificate of regular standing, recommending him to the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Appleton. This request was announced to the church from the pulpit, after the benediction, but before the assembly went out, in this manner: "Brother Samuel Harrington has expressed a desire to go to Heaven by the way of North Brookfield; those in favor, please to manifest it." And they voted to let him go.

The church, which Mr. Appleton had charge of, has now been in existence 111 years, and only under four ministers, including the Rev. C. Cushing, the present pastor. The first minister was the only one dismissed; and that because he was suspected of being a Tory in the Revolution. The Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D., was their pastor nearly 64 years; he died May 4, 1862, in his 88th year — one of those devout, patriotic, and influential watchmen, to whom New England owes so much of her prosperity.

Mr. Appleton was buried in the old churchyard or cemetery, where repose great numbers of the early settlers of this town and their progeny. He rests not far from the entrance, in the midst of his parishioners. He is surrounded by his flock, with them to rise in the

last day, for few if any of his society survive him. This cemetery is delightfully situated; it lies on the southern side of the handsome grounds of Mr. Walker, upon a declivity, bordering on North Maine and Maple streets, is shaded with trees, and within view of much travel. It has lately been enlarged, and to one meditating among the graves, the gloom of the place is diminished from its nearness to such lovely scenery. And, indeed, why should God's Acre in a country town be hidden out of sight, only to be visited by the hearse and the mourner, as though we wished to forget the dead and never speak or think of them any more.

A monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. Appleton by his son. It is an appropriate and finished piece of workmanship of Italian marble, about 8 or 9 feet in height; the plinth, base, die and cap are each in fine proportion; and the capital is surmounted by an urn, holding a blaze. It is a modest and graceful memorial of filial affection.*

Mrs. Appleton continued to reside in North Brookfield until her second marriage. William lived at home; of this period of his life we can find but few particulars. An aged gentleman of that town, Col. Adams, who was his playfellow in youth, describes him as a boy of slender and delicate habit of body, gentle, affectionate and of a most amiable disposition. The Hon. Timothy Farrar, formerly a vice-president of our society, who was his schoolmate at New Ipswich, gives a similar account of his boyhood. He must have been a lad of a very thoughtful turn of mind and of decision of character; for when he saw his widowed mother and three sisters in great affliction after the death of his brothers Phineas and Joseph, he hired himself to a farmer in the vicinity, at a stipulated price for the season, with an agreement to board at home. This farmer — as it is customary in the country — one day took William with him to a neighbor in exchange of work. At noon he said to him, We will go into the house and get our dinner here. No, sir, replied William, I agreed to board myself; and he persisted in going home for his meal. This incident may seem trivial; but it shows the early budding of

* The inscriptions on the four sides are as follows :

[East.]	This Monument is erected by William Appleton of Boston Youngest and only surviving son of Rev. J. A. who wishes to cherish the memory of his honored Father.	[West.]	In Memory of Rev. Joseph Appleton the 2d Pastor of 2d Parish in Brookfield. Born 1751 Graduated 1772 Ordained Oct. 30, 1776 and died July 25, 1795.
[North.]	In memory of Joseph Appleton, Jr., 2d Son of Rev. J. A. who died February 3, 1796. aged 13 years A most amiable and promising youth.	[South.]	Solemn and fervent in prayer pathetic and instructive in preaching A shining example of the passive virtues and whose end was peace.

that scrupulous integrity, which afterwards shone conspicuous in his mercantile life.

His mother was again married in 1798. Her second husband was Maj. Daniel Gould of Lyndeborough, N. H., where she removed with her children. She died at Mont Vernon in that state, June 25, 1842, in her 87th year. She is described as a lady of fine talents, cheerful in her disposition, ardent in devotion to the Redeemer, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was another example of the astonishing influence a mother has in moulding the character of children, and especially of sons. Instances of this kind would fill volumes. How many great and good men have traced their excellence in after life to the first impressions made on their infant heart by that angel of heaven, a good mother. How often the short and simple prayers first taught him as he knelt down by her side and clasped his little hands in adoration, have come up in distant years to the remembrance of a transgressor, amidst distressing scenes on the ocean or in the battle-field. The celebrated *Mother's Prayer of Ole Bull* is not wholly a musical romance. Strange that any woman, led away by false ambition in her aim at masculine rights, should forget not only the native delicacy of her sex, but that in the maternal relation she may hold an imperial power, greater than any earthly potentate possesses — the education of those to whom the destinies of the world are committed.

William is said to have resembled his mother in her energy, views of duty and truly Christian character. In his diary he speaks of loss in this tender and affectionate manner: "From the time my father died, she was very particular in giving her children religious instruction, and often prayed with them in her chamber. I have lost in her not only the faithful guardian of my infancy, but the discreet monitor of my youth, and counsellor of my maturity."

He was sent first to the Academy at New Ipswich, and afterwards attended school in Francestown, the birth place of the Hon. Levi Woodbury. Having received a good grammar school education, at the early age of 15 he was entered as a clerk in the store of Artemas Wheeler, a trader in Temple, N. H., not far from where his mother dwelt. Such were his assiduity and faithfulness in this employment, that at 19 he was admitted as a partner with his employer. He remained but a year in this business, and having sold out his interest in the concern, he formed a connexion with Aaron Mansur. Mr. Wheeler failed; the last firm was prosperous, but the copartnership did not continue long; and at its dissolution, Mr. Appleton with his small profits, boldly ventured on a trial of his fortune in Boston, where he informs us he "resided for a short time with How & Spear who kept a West India goods' store." In 1807, he formed a connexion with N. Giddings, corner of India and Central streets, in the sale of West India goods and crockery, which continued to the fall of 1809. Then being possessed of \$4,000 he purchased with Upham, Gassett & Co. the ship *Triumphant*, sailed in her to Fayal, then sent her to Liverpool, for which port he took passage in another vessel. In the mean time his own ship was captured by a French privateer, recaptured and brought to Plymouth. His embarkation in the *Eliza* with an invoice of £10,000 in goods on account of him-

self and Parker, Appleton & Co., which he sold — his accumulation of \$10,000 in 1811 — journey to Philadelphia and North Carolina — loading of vessels with naval stores for England — journey to Charleston, S. C. — passage in the *Ceres* to Liverpool, where he heard of the embargo — his purchase of goods to the value of \$30,000, on hearing in 1812, while he was in the House of Commons, that the orders in Council would be modified or repealed — and his importation of these goods in the *Roxana*, are all narrated in his diary, and quoted by Dr. Robbins in his Memoir. The result of the whole, as he thought, left him worth \$60,000; and he rested on his oars, until peace was restored.

Such energy, perseverance and enterprise could hardly fail of success. He thus laid a solid foundation of his fortune. To be a great merchant requires, in addition to integrity and enlarged views, no small degree of moral courage, and, above all things, a strong faith. He must *magnify his office*. Mr. Everett, in his eloquent remarks on the death of Abbott Lawrence, quotes one of the fine maxims of that eminent man: "Tell the young men that commerce is not a mercenary pursuit, but an honorable calling." Mr. Appleton's whole life was an exemplar of this truth; and he seems to have had a peculiarly gifted mind in looking far ahead into the future, and making deep calculations on coming events. He knew when to lie still, as well as when to put forth his energies.

Mr. Appleton, in consequence of ill health, made frequent journeys; and in the war of 1812, he visited Gen. James Miller, an old friend, whose army was in possession of Newark, opposite Fort Niagara. He gives an account of the alarm and fighting there, where he saw soldiers bringing the wounded into the intrenchments, and an artillery company standing ready with lighted matches. This was in an interesting letter to Col. Samuel Swett of this city, which must be omitted for want of room. He describes Gen. Miller as a man of great physical strength; and as one who, in later life, took a lead in all that was doing in the community in which he resided.

After the war between the United States and Great Britain had terminated, he informs us that he built three ships, the *Telegraph*, *Courier* and *Minerva*; but before they were finished, he was afflicted with a very severe attack of the dyspepsia, and embarked for Charleston, S. C. He suffered great distress and debility from this disease, and in the autumn with Mrs. Appleton sailed for the Mediterranean, spent the winter in Sicily, visited Rome, Paris and London, and, in the close of 1817, embarked for Charleston; from thence he returned to Boston much improved in health and spirits. In 1819 he formed a copartnership with Page and Chase, which continued six years. But my pen is traveling out of the record of his life; for,

January 16th, 1815, Mr. Appleton was married to a lady whose education, rank and Christian graces were an ornament to society and the solace of her husband for forty-five years. Few, if any, were happier in their domestic relations; in the full sunshine of fortune, residing near his cousins Samuel and Nathan in Beacon tree, where their three princely dwellings overlook the long green

arcade of elms on the Common, they passed their lives in the refined circle of elegance and taste. She died much lamented and beloved on the 29th of March, 1860; and what greater tribute can be paid to her memory, than to say, she was indeed a mother in Israel, leading her children to the Cross, and ever a friend to the poor. The father of Mrs. Mary Ann Appleton was James Cutler of Boston, merchant; her mother, the daughter of Gov. Sullivan; and thus she was a lineal descendant from one of those families whose ancestry have given such character to New England. In the *Life and Writings of James Sullivan*, by Thomas C. Amory, Jr., it is said — referring to the Hancock house* in 1792—"A few months later, another occurrence of much interest to Sullivan took place in the same dwelling. His daughter was married to James Cutler, a merchant of Boston. In honor of the event, Gov. Hancock gave a magnificent ball in a spacious apartment, then forming a part of the mansion in Beacou street, for use on festive occasions. The hall, some sixty feet in length, was decorated with the portraits of many revolutionary celebrities, and possessed many historical associations. The building was removed in 1818 to Allen street, and is believed to be still in existence." Vol. 1., pp. 266-7.

He was chosen president of the Massachusetts branch of the U. S. bank in 1832. When the charter of this bank — which, in a collision with government, he had managed successfully and with great ability — was expiring, and they were closing it up, which was in 1836, a vote was passed by the directors, allowing six months' salary to each officer. Mr. Appleton took his own, and divided it equally among the assistants or subordinate officers of that establishment. It seemed the delight of his life, as he reaped the fields of commerce, to leave a trail of his bounty behind him.

In 1839 he formed a connection with his son, James Amory Appleton and Hon. Samuel Hooper. This son died June 29, 1843; and some time after, F. G. Dexter and John H. Reed joined the firm.

It was in the midst of prosperity that he met with this heart-rending affliction, in the loss of one whom he loved dearly, of whom he says: "He was the best of sons; of late years, my companion, my friend, my adviser. We took our daily walks together; we went to the house of God in company; together we knelt at the altar; in public and in private we lifted up our supplications in unison to our Creator." This most amiable, talented and interesting young man sickened, lingered and died. "God has taken him," said the sorrowful father; but though submissive and resigned, he felt his loss severely. The death of one very dear, sometimes changes the whole aspect of life. The sun never shines again in its joyous radiations as it once did. Mr. Appleton said, "his death has changed most of my plans of business." He was in his 25th year. William Sullivan, the eldest, who was much beloved by all who knew him, died August

* The Hancock house has now entirely disappeared. On the sale of the premises, it was taken down; and it is to be lamented that this historic, time-honored mansion of John Hancock — that great patriot who ventured his large fortune in the cause of the revolution — could not have been preserved, as the last memorial left us of the colonial style of architecture in the town of Boston. But

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamus cum illis."

24, 1836, at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, aged 21; of whom Hon. Nathan Appleton said, "he had less of earthly dross than any one I ever knew." He afterwards lost two daughters; Mrs. J. S. Copley Greene and Mrs. F. G. Dexter.

He was elected representative to congress three times, in 1850, 1852 and 1860; each term he was on the committee of ways and means. Soon after his election in 1850, his servant, a faithful son of Erin, congratulated him on the honor, and exclaimed, "and sir, may the Lord give you in congress the gift of the gab." Mr. Appleton used often to relate this anecdote. He was a man of few words; and so was the great legislator Moses, who said, *I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue*; but Aaron, my brother, *I know that he can speak well*. Mr. Appleton was a deep thinker, diffident, and seldom, if ever, took a part in discussion. Attached to the institutions of his country, an ardent, indissoluble friend of the Union, his ability lay in sound and judicious action, and promoting the public good. His silence must have often been a reproof to those in congress whose declamation only clogged the wheels of business. No man in the house commanded more respect, and whose advice and opinion were more consulted. In the last session his health began to fail. He had been for years a great sufferer; and, at the close of July, 1861, sorrowing at the recent death of his fond cousin—the Hon. Nathan Appleton—and with a heart rent with anguish at the horrors of a civil war, he took leave of his friends and returned home to prepare for a journey to another and better world. He lingered through a sickness of some months, the energies of his mind bright and unabated as ever; and, bravely contending with disease to the last, and when the hour of his departure had come, "he meekly laid himself down, folded his hands upon his breast, fixed all his thoughts upon the crucified Saviour and fell asleep."* He died at Longwood, in Brookline, Feb'y 15, 1862. His obsequies were performed in St. Paul's church. Several distinguished clergymen assisted, and a great procession followed his remains to Mount Auburn.

Mr. Appleton was tall, but from years of ill health was very thin. His features were strongly marked and intellectual; a lofty and capacious forehead, bright and piercing eye, and a mouth indicative of great decision of character. He was a man of few words, and remarkably prudent and tender in speaking of the reputation of others. No small or mean act sullied his reputation during a long life. If he was quick in temper, or hasty in expression, it came from the ardor of a mind always vigorous—the mere heat-lightning of the moment—never vindictive.

Mr. Appleton was an episcopalian, and for many years a member of St. Paul's church. There is reason to believe that at an early period of life he was religious. The seed of divine truth had fallen "in an honest and good heart;" the last twenty-five years of his life it brought forth fruit abundantly. Indeed, when "the power of the Highest shall overshadow" the soul—when it "has tasted the heavenly gift and powers of the world to come"—the convert yearns to do good to his fellow creatures; he endeavors to throw off sel-

* Dr. Robbins.

fishness; he goes out of himself to think of others and lead them to the truth. Was it not so with Mr. Appleton? His diary, which he kept for 50 years, and which fills seven manuscript volumes, is an evidence of the fact. It is a transcript of the inner man, radiant with desires and efforts to do good.

True it is, he was also busy and energetic in business. It was impossible for a mind of such power to be otherwise. The Promethean fire, which illumined his spirit when in action, would have consumed him if he had yielded to idleness. "I must be busy," he said; "I don't know how to stop; I love to do that which is most difficult." Such an ardent temperament and love of mental labor must have proceeded, for aught we know, from a strong electric power of the brain; and there is reason to believe he would have reached a high standard of excellence in any art or science to which he had devoted his attention.

At the time of his death he was president of the Massachusetts general hospital, with which he had been connected for a long time. While accumulating wealth with unprecedented foresight and tact, he never yielded to the "vice of old age:" the low and vulgar passion of avarice found no resting-place in his breast. We know that rich men are often troubled with officious advice, how and where to bestow their bounty. He chose to be independent; but a tenderer heart never beat in the human bosom. Even a few months before his death, when by one speculation he had cleared a large amount, he says, in his diary, "I am thinking what I shall do with the profits of the pepper and saltpetre. I shall give part to the public and part to destitute friends."

He gave away in his lifetime to public institutions and private charities more than half a million of dollars. Instances of his generosity to individuals, either for temporary relief or in bestowing a competency to make their lives comfortable, and his munificence in the cause of religion or humanity, would fill a volume. Three of his benefactions, however, deserve more than a cursory notice. His contribution of \$20,000 for the erection of buildings, and \$20,000 more for a fund for the support of interesting indigent patients in the M'Lean Asylum at Somerville; his donation to the library at North Brookfield; and the erection and endowment of St. Stephen's chapel in Boston. The first of these has been so fully set forth by Dr. Robbins, in his interesting memoir, that any further remarks here would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, the benefit of each of these noble appropriations is not transient, nor even confined to the present generation. It will be felt at a distant day; and when the alms-givings of the fugitive hour are forgotten, the sweet influences of such liberality will be seen in conferring blessings on hundreds yet unborn, and may have a bearing not only on their temporal, but eternal interests.

In 1859 Mr. Appleton made a generous donation to the First Congregational society of North Brookfield, where his father was settled, of \$5,000 to purchase a library for the use of the minister. His foresight and sound judgment were evinced by the way and manner in which this appropriation was to be preserved and applied. He accompanied the gift with some regulations drawn up by his

own hand. For instance, a catalogue of all the books was to be made; no book was ever to be taken out of the library except by the minister for his own use; an amount of money, never less than \$2,000, was to be secured, so that only the interest laid out in books; and the library to be kept insured.

Five trustees have the control and charge of this library, of whom the pastor is ex-officio one; and, for the purposes above named, Mr. Appleton himself made an investment of \$2,000 of the donation in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Ins. Co. July 1, 1859. Charles Adams, jr., Esq. is the chairman of the trustees. To provide suitable apartments, another story has been added to the chapel, or conference building, and divided into three rooms; one for the library, one for readers and social meetings, and one for the pastor's study. Under the care of the Rev. C. Cushing, a very judicious selection of 2,000 volumes has already been purchased, and the library is particularly rich in theology and periodical literature. And it is worthy of remark that, as in most country towns and villages, large libraries are seldom if ever accessible, this generous provision will yearly increase in value and importance; not only as a resource and benefit to the minister, but as a means of promoting a taste for reading useful books, and cultivating a refined intercourse among his parishioners.

Having made a donation of \$5,000 towards the establishment of a church in China, Mr. Appleton, in 1842, built an Episcopal church in Purchase street, Boston, called St. Stephen's chapel. The corner stone of this building was laid March 24, 1845, and it was dedicated by the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., Oct. 5, 1846.*

The cost of this edifice was \$25,000; in addition to which, the generous benefactor made an endowment of \$15,000, the interest to be appropriated for a salary of the pastor. Since the dedication daily services, morning and evening, have been maintained under the ministerial charge of the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, D. D. The Sunday exercises have been in general well attended; the audience has been mostly of the poor, and of those who felt they had need of religion. They have a good organ, and the music with the chants, in which many take a part, is solemn and fervent. Dr. Wells, in his discourses, seems to aim at simplifying the great truths of Christianity to the understanding of the ignorant, and is seldom long, and never tedious. He is a dignified and graceful speaker, and remarkably fine reader of the liturgy; at times eloquent and very suggestive. He is much beloved by his flock. Since the dedication of St. Stephen's chapel—1846 to 1863—there have been 1,217 baptisms, and 335 confirmations. The Sunday school, having been cherished by faithful teachers, has flourished; and there is reason to believe that many a repentant

* It is about 65 feet in length by 50 in breadth, built in early English style, of stone, with a bell-turret, and conveniently arranged with open seats, and free. The basement contains a capacious apartment for the Sunday school. The chancel is lighted by a lofty window of stained glass, adorned with blue, red and white lozenges beneath a cross. On each side of the chancel, beyond the pulpit and desk, are two large and superb paintings—the gift of Dr. Mott Francis of New York; one, the stoning of St. Stephen by his murderers; the other, the carrying him to his burial by devout men.

sinner has died in the faith of our Lord and Master under his ministrations at the altar.

Connected with this church is St. Stephen's house, an eleemosynary institution, dependent from year to year on temporary donations of large or small sums, dollars or fractions of dollars, reaching in the aggregate a considerable annual amount; and God has blessed these contributions, judiciously administered to many thousands of very poor and suffering people; so that the establishment has wonderfully prospered since its small beginning.*

Our limited space will not allow a detail of the reports and statistics which have been examined; but in the 13th report, made by Dr. Wells in 1856, he enumerates the amount received and expended for ten years from the commencement; it is \$31,486.77. Add to this \$32,263.36 for six years past, and the sum total will be \$63,710.93. The occasions for relief the first ten years were 48,203; since then, they have been in as large a proportion. All that was received the first year was \$286.42; last year, 1862, it was nearly SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, by individuals of our generous and warm-hearted community; in some instances, no small sum was sent by strangers, only known to those who are looking down upon earth from the windows of heaven. The annual reports teem with glowing facts of the good these donations have done. Do not our hearts burn within us when we read of such things? They have fed the hungry—clothed the naked—visited the prisoner in his cell—given medicine to the sick—kindled a fire on the hearth of the poor widow—helped the houseless to a home—rescued the orphan girl from despair and ruin—and supplied many a humble beneficiary not only with physical relief, but shown him that narrow path which leads to joy unspeakable and full of glory. In a word, the most abject and miserable beggar, let his sins or crimes be what they may, has never been turned away from a meal or night's lodging in St. Stephen's house. Perhaps Spenser had such an institution as this in his mind's eye when he describes Una, guiding her faithful knight:

“Eftsoones unto an holy hospitall
That was foreby the way, she did him bring;
In which seven head-men, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's king
Did spend their days in doing goodly thing.
Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the wearie way were travelling;
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers-by, that needy were and pore.”

Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, Book I, Canto X.

* The neat and convenient building, No. 37 Purchase street, now occupied as St. Stephen's house, and pleasantly located, with a plat for shrubbery and flowers, between its entrance and northern walls of the chapel, is only a hired tenement; having been leased July 27, 1858, for five years. The late Edmund Dwight, Esq., and Hon. William Appleton became responsible for the rent, which was punctually paid by them; and after Mr. Dwight's decease, Mr. Appleton assumed the whole payment. Who will now take their place—touching the rent—in time to come? This tenement, so airy and suitable for such great and noble charities, should be set apart as a “holy hospital,” and belong to the society forever. Perhaps some generous soul, whom God has greatly blessed, has already resolved in his mind to make this house a memorial in heaven of his sympathy for the poor and wretched.

St. Stephen's house has always been under the government and superintendence of Dr. Wells, to which with his clerical and pastoral duties he has devoted the unwearied labors and best years of his life. Like the great apostle of the Gentiles he has never been married. Of his small salary—and it is very small compared to others in this opulent city—he has reserved for himself barely enough for food and clothing and a few simple wants; the remainder he has given to the needy. He lives in the very house where the mendicant daily resorts, and abstaining from the pleasures and luxuries of refined life this unselfish, uncomplaining, but cheerful almoner of God dwells in the very elements of sorrow and suffering, for the poor are always with him. Truly indeed, this noble servant of the Most High, seems, as age creeps upon him, like one of the Levitical priesthood of olden time in captivity, his loins girded, his lights burning at the sacrifice of the Paschal lamb, waiting for the redemption of Israel in the land of promise.

I have been more particular in giving some account of St. Stephen's church and house, because the first was built and endowed by Mr. Appleton, and in the success of the last he not only took a deep interest, but was a generous contributor. Now he has gone to his rest, would it be too much presumption to believe, that some of the departed members of that church, for whom in his life time he provided a holy tabernacle to worship in, and others whose sufferings he relieved by his bounty may now be with him in paradise?

MEMORANDA BY JUDGE SEWALL.

Sabbath, Jan^r 13, 1688-9. Through God's Grace landed at Dover about 9 or 10 a'clock with Mr. Newgate, Mr. Tuthill & his Sister Mary, & Monsier Odell. Mr. Newgate & I went and heard one Mr. Goff in a kind of Salt-House. In Afternoon all went. His Text Isa. ult. v. 9th, vid. Sermon-book.

Monday, Jan^r 14.—Rode in a Coach to Canterbury, after had view'd at y^e West King's Lodging &c. 'Tis a piece of work that at first cost Labour & Expence but now much decay'd. Getting to Canterbury a little before night view'd y^e Cathedral wch is a very lofty & magnificent building but of little use.

Visited Aunt Fissenden,* her son John & three daughters, Mary,

* This was probably the mother of Hannah Fessenden, who married John Sewall, brother of the writer. It was Judge Sewall's custom,—as I am informed by his descendant, Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington—to call the parents of his brothers' wives and his sisters' husbands, his uncles and aunts. Thus he styles Capt. William Gerrish his uncle: he was the father of his sister Jane's husband. Mrs. Hannah (Fessenden) Sewall was a native of Canterbury, as appears by the inscription on her gravestone (*ante* v, 68). After the death of her first husband she married, Jan. 14, 1705-6, her brother-in-law, Jacob Toppan, whose first wife was Hannah Sewall, and died April 4, 1723. She was buried at York, Maine, and probably died there.

The memoranda here copied are written on blanks in the calendar pages of Trigg's *Almanac* (Oxford) 1689. The beginning of the above paragraph falls against the 18th of January, which has led one writer who quoted it to mistake the date of the visit to Mrs. Fessenden.—ED.

Elizabeth & Jane, as I take it. Cousin Jn^o sup'd with us at y^e Red Lion. I should have said before y^t Dover is a large Town like a Bow, only y^e back is thinnest, reaching from y^e Fort to y^e Castle. A convenient Market-place & Court Chamber. The Harbour not unlike Boston Dock but longer. Two Peers to keep off y^e small shingle or stones, & y^t also clear'd in some measure by a small River whose head is several Miles towards Canterbury, on w^{ch} two or three villages & Water-Mills for Corn. The Town built chiefly of brick. Houses, most of y^e old, some very fair buildings. Town built as y^e Cliff & Sea would admit back of y^e Bow towards y^e Cliff. A very handsome square of Warehouses, & another little range, both more newly built, on y^e Beach, w^{ch} made a good shew as we came ashore in one of y^e Boats y^t came for a Pilot.

Tuesday, Jan^r 15.—Came to Rochester through Sittingburn (where din'd) & Ranaw with other little places. No room in y^e Inn by reason of Souldiers, so lodg'd at a Coffee-House over against y^e Assize House y^t is now building.

ANCIENT CUSTOM AMONG SAILORS.—The caption to the following petition is supposed to be in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Brattle of Cambridge, one of the passengers in the *Champion* then bound for England.

A. H. W.

"Petition of the Crew of the Ship Champion at Sea, Sept., 1776.

"Gentlemen And Ladye—

We the ships company makes bold to send you a few Linds Concerning your half Bottles, as it is a Costemary thing Among Seaman to have a Bottle from each Passenger on board the Ship—and I hope the Gentlemen and Ladys on Board the Ship *Champion* will not brake thro old Customs—

God save the King."

RESPECT FOR OUR ANCESTORS.—There may be, and there often is, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride; as there is also a care for posterity which only disguises an habitual avarice, or hides the workings of a low and grovelling vanity. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which is departed; and a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even in its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it. Poetry is found to have few stronger conceptions, by which it would affect or overwhelm the mind, than those in which it presents the moving and speaking image of the departed dead to the senses of the living.—*Hon. Daniel Webster.*

LETTER OF GOV. BELCHER OF MASS., TO COLONEL
SHERBURNE.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN, Esq., of Boston.]

Gov. Jonathan Belcher, the son of Andrew Belcher, a wealthy merchant of Boston, was born at Cambridge; he graduated at Harvard University in 1699. He afterwards made two voyages to England, being engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1729, the House of Representatives chose him their agent to transact the business of the colony in London; on the death of Gov. Burnet, in 1730, he was appointed by the crown governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire — which office he held for eleven years. He lived elegantly in his family, was very hospitable, made great show in his dress and style of living; by the depreciation of the paper money of that time he was curtailed of a large portion of his salary, and was obliged to expend a large sum annually from his private fortune in order to maintain his sumptuous style of living.

He was superseded as governor in 1741, but in 1747 he was appointed governor of New Jersey. He died at Elizabethtown, August 31, 1757, aged 76. His remains were interred at Cambridge, Mass.

"Sir—I wrote you a few Lines the 9 Currth pr. Mr. Reynolds and am now with yours pr. the Post of 12 Inst. I have Letters pr. all the last Ships from London with very agreeable Advises, my Administration in this Province is perfectly well approv'd by the King & his Ministers, & I have His Majestys Leave to accept what the Assembl^y voted me in June last for my Support, & I have good Reason to believe my Leuit. Gov^r will in a little time Know he has nothing to do at Pemaquid.

I have the same Account from the President & the Naval officer about Mr. Wentworth's refusing to Pay the Powder money for his Ship. He is mistaken to think of eluding the Law by the Ships being under Charter to him, much more so by bringing a Certificate from the former Receiver. Altho' the Powder Act be revived yet the Act making him Receiver was not, and therefore the Treasurer of course becomes the Receiver. I desire you to see what I write to the President and Naval officer in this matter & confer with the Sec^y, & it is my order that all Ships liable to Powder money be measured & pay accordingly & not to let the Province be defrauded by false Registers. The Officers of the Government need not trouble themselves about his heat, nor his Protests, he shall know he is not above the Kings Laws, & the Ship shall lie till he comply with them.

I am with my Kind Respect

Hono.^{ble} Sir

Your assured Friend,

J. BELCHER

I thank your Remembrance of me about the Pidgeons.
Boston, Nov^r 15, 1731.
Colonell Sherburne."

THE AYRES AND AYER FAMILIES.

[Communicated by W. H. WHITMORE, Esq.]

Having spent some time in tracing the early generations of the two distinct families of Ayres and Ayer, I desire to preserve the result. Savage in his account makes a mistake which escaped my notice until my attention was called to it by Mr. Melvin Lord. Capt. John Ayres of Ipswich and Brookfield was *not* the son of John Ayer of Haverhill. I have carefully examined the deeds at Salem, and have careful copies of the town records of Ipswich and Haverhill, and these show that the mistake has been made by confounding two persons of the same name. First, I will give the

Descendants of JOHN AYER of Haverhill.

He was of Salisbury and Haverhill — and had children: 2. John.² 3. Robert.² 4. Thomas.² 5. Peter.² 6. Obadiah.² 7. Nathaniel.² 8. Hannah.² 9. Rebecca,² who m. John Aslet, 8 Oct., 1648; and 10. Mary.² His will was proved 6 Oct., 1657 (*Reg.*, vi, 207), and in 1692, his widow Hannah deeded land to son Robert, and was joined by ch. John of Ipswich, Peter and Nathaniel of Haverhill. This shows conclusively that John Sr. had a son John (*not* the Brookfield Capt. John who was killed in 1675), who was living in 1692. The records show this also by giving his marriages and issue.

JOHN² Ayer, jr., m. 5 May, 1646, Sarah Williams, and had John,³ b. 18 March, 1647–8; Zechariah,³ b. 24 Oct., 1650; Nathaniel,³ b. 13 March, 1654–5; Joseph,³ b. 16 March, 1658–9; and Sarah, b. 17 Jan., 1661. His wife dying 25 July, 1662, he m. 2d Mary Wooddam, 26 March, 1663, and had Samuel, who d. at Andover 6th Oct., 1670 (*Reg.*, ii, 377), I presume. He was of Ipswich, 1693–4.

ROBERT² Ayer of Haverhill m. Elizabeth Palmer, 27th Feb., 1650, and had Elizabeth,³ b. 10 Nov., 1652; Samuel,³ b. 11 Nov., 1654; Mehitable,³ b. 14 Sept., 1656; Timothy,³ b. 2 Oct., 1659; a dau. b. and d. 9 July, 1662; Hannah,³ b. 26 Jan., 1663, d. 10 March, 1675–6, and Mary,³ b. 15 Jan., 1667, d. 14 April, 1668. His wife d. 24 April, 1705.

THOMAS² AYER of Haverhill m. 1 April, 1656, Elizabeth Hutchins, and had John,³ b. 12 May, 1657 (at Newbury); Elizabeth,³ b. 23 Dec., 1659; Mary,³ b. 22 March, 1660–1; Love,³ b. 15 April, 1663; two sons b. 16 Jan., 1664–5, d. days after; Thomas,³ b. 9 June, 1666; Samuel,³ b. 11 July, 1671, d. 15 July, 1672. He d. 9 Nov., 1686.

PETER² AYER of Haverhill m. 1 Nov., 1659, Hannah Allen, and had Ruth,³ b. 30 Oct., 1660; Hannah,³ b. 21 Aug., 1662; Abigail,³ b. 4 July, 1664; Mary,³ b. 6 Aug., 1666; Martha,³ b. 1 March, 1667–8; Samuel,³ b. 28 Sept., 1669; William,³ b. 23 Sept., 1673, d. 20 Nov., 1675; Rachel,³ b. 18 Oct., 1675, d. 21 May, 1678; Ebenezer,³ b. 22 May, 1678, d. 10 Oct., 1695. He d. 2 Jan., 1698–9.

OBADIAH² AYER of Haverhill, m. 19 March, 1660–1, Hannah Pike, and had John,³ b. 2 March, 1662–3 (at Newbury); Sarah,³ b. 5 March,

1664-5, d. 13 Feb. following; a son, b. 1 Nov., 1666, d. 14 same month; Samuel,³ b. 13 Sept., 1667; d. 26 Dec. following. He moved to Woodbridge, New Jersey, and had there a son, b. Oct., 1670; a child, b. 4 April, 1674; Thomas,³ b. 3 Oct., 1675; Mary,³ b. 16 Feb., 1680, d. 23 Feb., 1698-9; Sarah,³ b. 13 April, 1683, d. 8 Nov. following; and a dau. b. 7 Sept., 1685. I presume two of these unnamed children were Obadiah and Joseph, who were with John and Samuel settled at Woodbridge.

NATHANIEL² AYER of Haverhill, m. Tamesin Turloar, 10 May, 1670, and had Hannah,³ b. 2 June, 1671; Hannah,³ b. 19 Dec., 1673; Elizabeth,³ b. 19 Aug., 1674; Nathaniel,³ b. 15 Nov., 1676; Abiah,⁴ b. 5 Feb., 1678-9; Obadiah,³ 30 Jan., 1680, d. 6 April following; Ruth,³ b. 30 Dec., 1680, d. 24 April, 1682; a child b. 5 Sept., 1683, d. 9 Sept.; Benjamin,³ b. 9 Aug., 1684, d. 17 June following; Mary,³ b. 9 Sept., 1687; Ruth,³ again, b. 12 May, 1689. His w. d. 13 Dec., 1700; and he d. 17 Nov., 1717.

I shall not attempt to trace the marriages and issue of these grandchildren of John Ayer, Sr., though I have them, except in one or two instances.

John,³ son of John² Ayer, died no doubt unm., as on 23 Sept., 1683, his father presented his inventory (*Reg.*, xv, 331, lines 11-18). Zechariah,³ Ayer, another son of John, was alive at Newbury, 24 Oct., 1696.

I now proceed to the family whose name was commonly spelt AYRES. I have already shown (*Reg.*, xv, 56) that there was a MOSES AYRES of Dorchester, 1667, whose son came to Boston and left issue. There were also at Ipswich Samuel and John Ayres, living at the same time, but between whom no relation is known to have existed.

SAMUEL AYRES, Sr., of Ipswich (perhaps the apprentice mentioned by Savage), had Samuel,² b. 14 Sept., 1658; John,² b. May, 1661; Joseph,² b. 29 Oct., 1664; Mary,² b. 22 June, 1667; and Susan,² who m. Thomas Wait, 21 Nov., 1677. He d. 17 Feb., 1696-7. And perhaps he had m. a second wife, Mary Johnson of Hampton, 14 Dec., 1681.

Of his three sons, John,² d. no doubt 23 Nov., 1690, and made his brother Joseph executor (*Reg.*, xv, 331, line 8). He was a cordwainer, and, I think, did not marry.

Samuel² Ayres of Ipswich, m. I suppose, widow Mary Fuller (pub. 23 June, 1721) and had Samuel, b. 17 Feb., 1722-3, d. 5 Dec. following; Lydia, b. 31 July, 1728, d. 10 Aug. following; Samuel, b. 8 Feb., 1729-30, d. 12 March following; Susanna, b. 1 Oct., 1732, d. 12 Nov. following. He d. 21 Oct., 1743, aged 87, and left his property to his brother Joseph's children. The dates and circumstances seem conclusive that this was the son of Samuel, Sr.

Joseph² Ayres of Ipswich, a tailor, m. Margery —, and had Mary, b. 10 Aug., 1694; Sarah, b. 6 May, 1696; Elizabeth, b. 21 Sept., 1699; Deborah, b. 8 April, 1701; Joseph, bapt. 4 Nov., 1705. He d. 4 March, 1730.

If these records be properly placed, it would seem that Samuel Ayres left but one grandson, while John Ayer had fourteen, all but one of whom married.

I now turn to Capt. JOHN Ayres of Ipswich and Brookfield. I have shown that Savage was wrong in giving him Sarah Williams for a wife, and I doubt not that Susanna, dau. of Mark Symonds was his only wife. It has been suggested that he was the John Eyre, grocer of Norwich, Eng., aged 40 in 1637, who went to Holland (*Reg.*, xiv, 327), but this seems *highly improbable*.

I notice in the *Historical Collection of the Essex Institute*, i, 95, that William Lamson of Ipswich died, leaving 8 children before 29 March, 1659; and his widow Sarah desired to marry one Thomas Hartshorne of Reading, but *her brothers*, William Fellows and John Ayres opposed it, 1661. Now as John Ayres m. a Symonds, and we learn of no other daus. of Symonds except those recorded by Savage, it seems probable that this Sarah Lamson was own sister of John Ayres.

We learn from deeds at Salem, that John Ayres lived at Ipswich, 1648, and as a tenant on Mr. John Norton's farm. In Nov., 1672, he seems to have sold out all his rights in the town, including those derived from his father-in-law, Mark Symonds, and he was killed by the Indians, 3 Aug., 1675.

I find on the original inventory presented by his widow, "I have seven sons and one daughter." She died 8 Feb., 1682-3. I suspect that she was related to Samuel Symonds, at least Mrs. Rebecca Symonds, his widow, having the distribution of some charity, gave a portion of in 1682 to Mrs. Ayres. I have already (*Reg.*, xv, 332) shown from deeds the names of these eight children, they were: John; Samuel;² Thomas;² Joseph;² Edward,² b. 12 Feb., 1658; Mark,² b. 14 Dec., 1661; and Nathaniel,² b. 6 July, 1664; Susannah,² the daughter, m. a Day and had a son Robert Day of New Roxbury, 1716.

John² Ayres, I suppose was of Ipswich, and had by wife Mary, a child, b. Sept., 1677; Abigail, b. 14 May, 1680; Ruth, d. 24 Dec., 1685. He seems to have had no issue, and I think died at Boston 12 Aug., 1711, aged 62; but I am not sure that I identify the right man.

Samuel² Ayres of Newbury, m. 21 March, 1677, Abigail, dau. of William Fellows, probably his own cousin, by whom he had Mary,³ b. 13 Jan., 1677-8; John,³ b. 16 March, 1678-9; William,³ b. 26 Jan., 1681-2; Ephraim,³ b. 13 Feb., 1686-7; Stephen,³ b. 13 March, 1689; Jabez,³ b. 27 Dec., 1690; Samuel;³ Joseph;³ Ebenezer;³ and Edward.³ These names I add from a deed of 5 Oct., 1717, of the mother and brothers of Stephen to his widow.

[I may here add that Jabez is recorded as the child of Samuel and Sarah Ayres—yet his first wife was Abigail, his widow was Abigail, and in 1701 William Fellows in a deed mentions "my brother-in-law Samuel Ayres who m. with my sister," and I think it more probable that the clerk made an error, than that Samuel had three wives, two of the same name, and married the second so soon after the death of the first. I have given (*Reg.*, xv, 332) the descendants of this Jabez.]

THOMAS² AYRES of Newbury, m. Hannah Errington, 21 March, 1677, Thomas,³ b. 25 Jan., 1678-9; Hannah,³ b. 2 Aug., 1680; Rebecca,³ b. 27 May, 1682; a dau., b. at Ipswich, June, 1686; Abraham,³ b. 18 June, 1688; Sarah, b. 29 Aug., 1690; Mehitable, b. 5 April, 1697.

JOSEPH² AYRES of Ipswich, m. Sarah Caldwell 9 June, 1684, and had Sarah,³ b. 5 Aug., 1685; Elizabeth,³ b. 28 Jan., 1687, m. Aaron Kimball, 5 Feb., 1716-7; John,³ b. 26 Feb., 1692-3; William,³ b. 13 Sept., 1696; and Benjamin,³ b. 16 Dec., 1700. I think he m. a second wife, wid. Hannah Dutch, pub. 21 April, 1714. A deed recorded at Worcester, 1741, but dated 14 Jan., 1716, is from Thomas, Mark and Edward Ayres, all of Portsmouth; Nathaniel Ayres, blacksmith, of Boston; Samuel of Ipswich, son of Samuel Ayres, deceased; and Robert Day of New Roxbury, whose mother was Susanna Ayes — to Joseph Ayres of Ipswich, selling all the land at Brookfield, formerly possessed by our honored father John Ayres.

Of MARK² and EDWARD,² I know only that they were of Portsmouth and Kittery. NATHANIEL² of Boston, I identified in a previous note (*Reg.*, xv, 56).

I will notice but one or two of these grandsons of Capt. John Ayres, whose names may be confounded with others. We have seen that John Ayer, Jr., went to Ipswich, after Capt. John Ayres had removed, thus causing one confusion. We now see that Samnel Ayres, Sr., the apprentice no doubt, had sons Samuel and Joseph married at Ipswich, at the same time that Capt. John Ayres's two sons of the same name had families. I hope that I have kept them distinct, and identified them by reference to deeds. A third Samuel² Ayres, son of Samuel and Abigail (Fellows) and grandson of Capt. John A., m. Eliner Randall of Ipswich 7 June, 1715, and had Martha,⁴ b. 2 March, 1718; John,⁴ b. 22 Nov., 1719, d. 20 Feb., 1720-1; John,⁴ b. 17 Sept., 1721; Elizabeth,⁴ b. 6 Oct., 1723, d. 9 of same month. His wife d. 31 Oct., 1734; and he m. Hannah Gold (pub. 31 Dec., 1737).

JABEZ³ Ayres, m. Rebecca Kimball 8 Dec., 1718, and lived at Rowley whence he removed to Brookfield. A deed dated 2 June, 1721, shows that she was the dau. of Henry Kimball of Haverhill. The records show that HENRY KIMBALL, m. Hannah Marsh 14 Dec., 1677, and had Hannah, b. 7 Oct., 1678; Mary, b. 24 July, 1680; Judith, b. June, 1682; Elizabeth, b. 21 March, 1683-4; Sarah, b. 13 Sept., 1686; Abigail, b. 7 April, 1689; John, b. 27 Sept., 1691; REBECCA, b. 12 Oct., 1694. His wife and son John were killed 15 March, 1698-9. She was the dau. of Onesiphorus Marsh, who mentions in his will his granddaughter Rebecca Kimball; and this explains why she named her child Onesiphorus Ayres.

ONESIPHORUS⁴ Ayres of Brookfield, m. Anna⁵ Goodale, 1759; she was the dau. of Solomon⁴ Goodale, and b. 18 June, 1740. Her father was son of John³ Goodale (b. 10 Aug., 1681) who m. 8 Sept., 1703, Elizabeth, dau. of John Witt, and d. 11 May, 1752. John³ Goodale was son of Zechariah² and Elizabeth (Beauchamp) Goodale, and grandson of Robert¹ and Katherine Goodale.

SOLOMON⁴ GOODALE, m. ANNA (HINDE) widow of Samuel Walker, 13 May, 1732, of whom more anon.

SUDBURY RECORDS.

[Copied from Middlesex Records by A. H. WARD, A. M., of West Newton, Mass.]

Continued from page 260.

Births.

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Joseph, son of John & Mary Goodenow,.....	born	1 Dec.	1674
Thomas, son of Elias & Sarah Keyes,.....	"	8 Feb.	1674
Samuel, son of Roger & Ruth Willis,.....	"	1 Apl.	1675
Sarah, daughter of Daniel & Mary Stone,.....	"	14 Feb.	1675
Isaac, son of Jonathan & Sarah Griffin,.....	"	27 June,	1675
Martha, daughter of Jonathan & Mary Rice,...	"	27 June,	1675
Joseph, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Bent,.....	"	5 Mar.	1675
James, son of John & Elizabeth Brewer,.....	"	10 Sept.	1675
Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,	"	4 Feb.	1675
John, son of William & Elizabeth Adams,.....	"	8 Mar.	167 $\frac{5}{8}$
Susanna, daughter of Joseph & Martha Gleason,	"	24 Mar.	167 $\frac{5}{8}$
Hannah, daughter of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,	"	10 Mar.	167 $\frac{5}{8}$
Thomas, son of Joseph & Mary Noyes,.....	"	13 Sept.	1676
Sarah, daughter of John & Sarah Loker,.....	"	22 Oct.	1676
Rebecca, daughter of John & Mary Graves,....	"	7 Nov.	1676
Thomas, son of Joseph & Lydia Moore,.....	"	9 Dec.	1676
Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph & Mary Prescott,	"	21 Jan.	1676
Abigail, daughter of John & Rebecca Grout,...	"	19 Jan.	1676
Joseph, son of Richard & Mary Burke,.....	"	1 Apl.	1676
Samuel, son of Samuel & Hannah Winch,.....	"	27 Mar.	1676
Hannah, daughter of Samuel & Martha How, ..	"	6 Apl.	1677
Ephraim, son of Nathaniel & Mary Wilder,....	"	16 Apl.	1677
Ebenezer, son of John & Mary Goodenow,.....	"	6 June,	1677
Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Stow,	"	12 June,	1677
Sarah, daughter of Mr. Thomas & Mary Walker,	"	25 July,	1677
Jonathan, son of Jonathan & Mary Griffin,....	"	13 July,	1677
Mary, daughter of Daniel & Mary Stone,.....	"	10 Aug.	1677
Susanna, daughter of David & Susanna Stone,.	"	29 Jan.	1677
Sarah, daughter of John & Elizabeth Brown,...	"	14 Jan.	1677
Jane, daughter of Obadiah & Mary Ward,.....	"	— —	[1677]

Marriages.

John Goodridge & Mary Gibbs,.....	23 Mar.	1674
William Brown & Margaret Stone,.....	11 Jan.	1675
Jonathan Rice & Martha Eames,.....	23 Mar.	167 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lewis Dowss (<i>Dowse</i> ?) & Elizabeth White,....	9 Jan.	1676
Jonathan Griffin & Mary Long,.....	25 Oct.	1676
Benjamin Chamberlin & Sarah Baul (Ball?)....	5 June,	1677
Richard Taylor & Hannah Ward,.....	17 Oct.	1677
Jonathan Rice & Rebecca Watson,.....	1 Nov.	1677
Peter Haynes & Elizabeth Rice,.....	2 Jan.	1677
Thomas Read & Mary Goodridge (Goodrich?) of Wethersfield,.....	80 May,	1677

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
Joseph Dawby (<i>Derby</i>) & Jane Plympton,.....	14	Jan.	1676
Joseph Curtis & Abigail Grout,.....	5	Feb.	1677
Thomas Read & Mary Wood,.....	7	Mar.	1677

Deaths.

Sarah, daughter of.....	died		
Elizabeth, negro of Mr. Joseph Noyes,.....	"		
Philemon Whale,.....	"	24 Feb.	1675
Katharine, wife of Jonathan Toll,.....	"	21 Feb.	1675
Martha, wife of Jonathan Rice,.....	"	2 Feb.	1675
Ann, wife of Capt. Goodenow,.....	"	9 Mar.	1675
Joseph, son of Capt. Goodenow,.....	"	30 May,	1676
Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Graves,.....	"	5 June,	1676
Thomas, son of Mr. Joseph Noyes,.....	"	15 Jan.	1676
Mary, wife of Joseph Noyes,.....	"	24 Sept.	1677
Katherine, wife of Thomas Read,.....	"	26 Sept.	1677
Jonathan, son of Jonathan Griffin,.....	"	19 Feb.	1677
Thomas Stevens, Clerk.			

Births.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Patience Brown, born	17 Mar.	1677
Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Read,.....	" 22 Mar.	1677 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel, son of Samuel & Mary Bush,.....	" 22 Mar.	1677 $\frac{1}{4}$
John, son of John & Elizabeth Parmenter,.....	" 9 Apl.	1678
John, son of Thomas & Elizabeth Gates,.....	" 9 Apl.	1678
Joyce of Joseph & Martha Gleason,.....	" 21 Apl.	1678
Nathaniel of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,.....	" 21 June,	1678
Richard of Richard & Hannah Taylor,.....	" 15 Aug.	1678
Jonathan of Jonathan & Rebecca Rice,.....	" 17 Sept.	1678
Thomas of William & Margaret Brown,.....	" 1 Sept.	1678
Jonas of Jona (Joseph?) & Mary Prescott,....	" 25 Oct.	1678
Elizabeth of Daniel & Mary Stone,.....	" 9 Nov.	1678
Jonathan of Jonathan & Mary Griffin,.....	" 27 Nov.	1678
David of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,.....	" 9 Dec.	1678
Josiah of Josiah & Mary How,.....	" 24 Dec.	1678
Thomas of John & Mary Witherby,.....	" 5 Jan.	1678
John of Samuel & Hannah Winch,.....	" 8 Jan.	1678
John of John & Sarah Water (Waterman?) ...	" 14 Feb.	1678
Lydia of John & Mary Goodenow,.....	" 18 Oct.	1678
Abigail of Joseph & Abigail Curtis,.....	" 2 Mar.	1678 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hannah of James & Mary Ross,.....	" 13 Dec.	1678 $\frac{3}{4}$
Benjamin of Joseph & Lydia Moore,.....	" 5 May,	1679
Zachariah of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard, ...	" 30 Apl.	1679
George of George & Hannah Parmenter,.....	" 5 May,	1679
Benjamin of Benjamin & Sarah Chamberlin,....	" 29 June,	1679
Mary of Nathaniel & Mary Wilder,.....	" 12 May,	1679
Thomas of Thomas & Mary Frost,.....	" 23 Aug.	1679
Elisha of Thomas & Mary Rice,.....	" 4 Dec.	1679
Hannah of Thomas & Patience Brown,.....	" 9 Nov.	1679
Thomas of Thomas & Abigail Smith,.....	" 3 Dec.	1679
Abigail of Mr. Thomas & Abigail Walker,....	" 29 Oct.	1679
Mary of Mr. Thomas & Mary Read,.....	" 5 Jan.	1679

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
David of Jonathan & Rebecca Rice,.....	born	4 Mar.	1679
Mary of John & Elizabeth Brewer,.....	"	17 Mar.	167 ⁹ / ₈₀
John of Richard & Hannah Taylor,.....	"	27 Apl.	1680
Mary of Joseph & Mary Graves,.....	"	23 May,	1680
Hannah of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,.....	"	18 July,	1680
Mary of John & Sarah Loker,.....	"	3 Aug.	1680
Abigail of Joseph & Martha Gleason,.....	"	27 July,	1680
Ephraim of Joseph & Abigail Curtis,.....	"	4 Sept.	1680
Joseph of Thomas & Elizabeth Gates,.....	"	16 Mar.	167 ⁹ / ₈₀
Mary of Richard & Mary Burke,.....	"	25 Sept.	1680
Mary of John & Mary Goodenow,.....	"	8 Nov.	1680
James of James & Hannah Smith,.....	"	16 Dec.	1680
Sarah of Jabez & Deborah Brown,.....	"	20 May,	1680
Hannah of Jonathan & Mary Tredaway,.....	"	4 June,	1680
John of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard,.....	"	26 Jan.	1680
Elizabeth of Nathaniel & Mary Wilder,.....	"	14 Feb.	1680
Abigail of Daniel & Mary Stone,.....	"	13 Feb.	1680
Shemuel of Jonathan & Mary Griffin,.....	"	1 Mar.	1680
Mathew of Mathew & Elizabeth Gibbs,.....	"	2 Mar.	1680
Elizabeth of Mr. Thomas & Mary Walker,.....	"	4 Mar.	1680
John of Joseph & Dorothy freeman,.....	"	16 Mar.	168 ⁹ / ₈₀
Abel of Thomas & Deborah Wedge,.....	"	1 May,	1680
Elizabeth of Peter & Elizabeth Haynes,.....	"	20 Mar.	168 ⁹ / ₈₀
Mary of John & Mary Gleason,.....	"	3 May,	1680
Joice of Edmund & Joice Rice,.....	"	3 Aug.	1681
Mary of Joseph & Lydia Moore,.....	"	7 May,	1681
Joseph of George & Hannah Parmenter,.....	"	19 May,	1681
Ebenezer of John & Mary Graves,.....	"	9 Aug.	1681
Lydia of Benjamin & Tamasin Parmenter,.....	"	29 Sept.	1681
Anna of John & Tabitha Rice,.....	"	29 Aug.	1678
Richard of William & Elizabeth Adams,.....	"	22 Aug.	1678

Marriages.

Zachariah Maynard & Hannah Goodridge,.....	15 July,	1678
Nathaniel Gibbs & Mary Moore,.....	12 Nov.	1678
Thomas Frost & Mary Goodridge,.....	12 Nov.	1678
John Gleason & Mary Ross,.....	15 Jan.	1678
George Parmenter & Hannah Johnson,.....	20 Jan.	1678
John Bush & Hannah Pendleton,.....	13 Jan.	1679
Richard Adams & Rebecca Davis,.....	24 June,	1679
Mr. James Sherman & Mrs. Mary Walker,.....	13 May,	1680
James Smith & Hannah Goodenow,.....	25 Mar.	1680
Mr. Joseph Noyes & Mrs. Mary Willard,.....	14 July,	1680
Joseph freeman & Dorothy Haynes,.....	6 May,	1680
Benjamin Parmenter & Tamasin Rice,.....	22 Sept.	1680
Edward (<i>Edmund</i>) Rice & Joice Russell,.....	13 Oct.	1680
John Adams & Hannah Bent,.....	26 Feb.	1680

Deaths.

Henry Curtis,.....	dyled	8 May,	1678
Mr. Edmund Brown, Pastor of Sudbury chh.,...	"	22 June,	1678
Joseph Parmenter,.....	"	21 Nov.	1678

	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
John Curtis,.....	died	31 Dec.	1678
Lydia, daughter of John Goodenow,	"	21 Apl.	1679
Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Wilder,	"	9 May,	1679
Martha Bent,.....	"	15 May,	1679
Hannah, wife of Henry Loker,	"	14 Feb.	1679
Martha, wife of Samuel How,	"	29 Aug.	1680
Lydia, daughter Jonathan Tredaway,	"	11 Oct.	1680
Daniel, son of Samuel How,	"	7 Feb.	1680
Mary, daughter of John Goodridge,	"	11 June,	1681

Thomas Stevens, Clerk.

Births.

Silence of Mr. Thomas & Patience Brown,	born	15, 7,	1681
Daniel of James & Mary Ross,	"	28, 8,	1681
Jonathan of Jonathan & Sarah Stanhope,.....	"	5, 9,	1681
Ephraim of Jonathan & Judith Tredaway,	"	14, 9,	1681
Sarah of Benjamin & Sarah Chamberlin,.....	"	14, 10,	1681
Martha of Edward & Hannah Wright,	"	25, 10,	1681
Elizabeth of Richard & Hannah Taylor,	"	18, 12,	1681
Ebenezer of Joseph & Mary Graves,	"	28, 12,	1681
John of James & Hannah Smith,	"	15, 1,	1682
Abigail of John & Elizabeth Brewer,.....	"	5, 2,	1682
Rachel of Thomas & Mary Read,	"	19, 4,	1682
John of John & Rebecca Grout,	"	19, 5,	1682
Henry of Thomas & Abigail Smith,	"	15, 7,	1682

Marriages.

Stephen Blanford & Susannah Long,	9, 4,	1682
Thomas Carter & Elizabeth White,.....	7, 4,	1682

Deaths.

Jonathan Stanhope, son of Jonathan,	died	19, 9,	1681
Amy Parmenter, widow,	"	21, 9,	1681

John Greene, Clerk.

Births.

Mary of Joseph & Martha Gleason,	6, 8,	1682
John of Mathew & Elizabeth Gibbs,.....	8, 11,	1682
Benjamin of Benjamin & Tamasin Rice,	21, 11,	1682
Sarah of Jacob & Elizabeth Moore,	28, 11,	1682
Mary of David & Susanna Stone,	19, 12,	1682
Hannah of Zachariah & Hannah Maynard,	25, 12,	1682
John of John & annah Adams,	12, 1,	1683
Mary of Peter & Elizabeth Haynes,	26, 1,	1683
Abigail of Benjamin & Sarah Chamberlin,	10, 2,	1683
John of Joseph & Lydia Moore,	8, 3,	1683
Lydia of Stephen & Susanna Blanford,	12, 3,	1683
Sarah of James & Hannah Smith,	26, 3,	1683
Jonas of Richard & Mary Burke,	11, 4,	1683
Solomon of George & Hannah Parmenter,.....	17, 4,	1683
Ann of Jonathan & Rebecca Rice,	28, 6,	1683

Marriages.

Joseph Chamberlin & Hannah Gilbert,.....	28, 8,	1682
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	DAY.	MONTH.	YEAR.
John Brooks & Hannah Garfield,.....	8,	9,	1682
John Haynes, Sen., & Ruth Roper,	19,	4,	1683

Deaths.

Thomas Rice,.....	died	16,	9,	1681
Henry Curtis' widow,.....	"	3,	10,	1682
Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wedge,.....	"	13,	9,	1682

ANTI-CATHOLIC DECLARATION OF THE N. H. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Copied from the original in the possession of J. K. WIGGIN, Esq., of Boston.]

I—do solemnly & sincerely in the presence of God, profess testifie and declare, That I do beleave That in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the Elements of bread & Wine into the body and bloud of Christ, at or after the Consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever: And that the Invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, & the Sacrifice of the Masse, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are Superstitious and Idolatrous; And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testifie & declare, That I do make this declaration & every part thereof in the plain & ordinary sense of the Wordes, read unto me, as they are Commonly understood by English Protestants, Without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, And without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose, by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, altho the Pope or any other person, or persons of power w'soev' should dispense with or Annul the Same, or declare that it was Null & void from the beginning.

[Signed in a single column:]

HENRY LOW. JOHN WOODMAN. SAM^{ll} PENHALLOW. JOHN TUTTLE.
SAM^{ll} KEAIS. JOHN PICKERING. JOHN SMITH. THEOPHILUS DUDLEY.
SAM^{ll} LEAUETT. WILLIAM FURBUR. JAMES RENDLE. JOSEPH SWETT.
THEODORE ATKINSON.

[Endorsed:] The Declaration subscribed by the Members of the Assembly Jan'y 5, 1698. [i. e., 1698-9.]

[The discovery of the plot to assassinate King William III, Feb. 14, 1696, and subsequent events connected with it, probably led to the adoption of this declaration. An association to stand by the protestant succession, dated 14th, 10 mo. [Dec. 14], 1697, more than a year before the above declaration, and signed by prominent citizens of New Hampshire, will be found in Farmer and Moore's *Collections*, 1, 126. We should think that the clause in the laws of Rhode Island, excluding Catholics from the religious liberty granted to other sects, which clause is supposed to be an interpolation, might have been inserted about this time, were it not for the MS. digest of the laws of that colony to 1705, in which the exclusion is not found.—Ed.]

ELIAZER ISBEL'S WILL.

[Communicated by D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON, Esq., of West Winsted, Ct.]

I will & bequeth vnto my son Robart my housings & all my Lands hear in Kenellworth: and vnto my daughter Elizabeth I will teen pounds & vnto my Louing wife I will vnto hear the whoell improuement of this my housing & Lands dewring the time of hear widdowhood: & in case that she maries again before my son has atained vnto the aige of one & twenty years that then he shall inioy the housing and Lands onley he shall pay vnto his mother teen pounds within a year after in case that she Liues vntell that time & also vnto his sister Elizabeth he shall pay hear teen pounds within three years after that he is of aige in case that she liues vntell that time: and in case that my son Robart die before that he is of aige: that then the housing and Lands shall be my daughter Elizabeths at hear mothers deseas and not before: and if Elizabeth dies before hear mother: that then it shall be my wifes to be at hear dispose and my Louing wife i macke my sole execkitrix as witness my hand August. 27: 1677.

ELIAZER ISBEL.

Witness hearvnto

HENRY CRANE
EDWARD PARKES.South hampton on Long island ye 3^d aprill 1689.

An a Compt of What Is payd to Elizabeth Woole y^e wife of John Woole* in part of what my father willed to her on ye contrary side paid by my mother for me as foloeth.

ROBERT ISBELL.

	l	s	d	L	s	d
for 2 paire of sheets in pay.....	2	0	0	02	00	00
for 10 pound of feathers at 01 ^s 6 per pound.....		00	15	00	15	00
for a peler beare & a towel at 3 ^s		00	03	00	03	00
for an Iron pot at at ten.....		00	10	00	10	00
for a chaaf bead at three sheling.....		00	03	00	03	00
for a penter platter <i>platter</i> a saser & 2 bouls and 2 wood- en platers 2 spoons and three trentchers.....		00	06	06	06	06
for a chere at one sheling.....		00	01	00	01	00
for a cradle piler at one Sheling & 6 pence.....		00	01	06	01	06
				04	00	00

for a puter plater a pay	00	12	00
for a childs blanket at pay.....	01	00	00
for 6 weks work of my Dafter Elezabeth Say ten at pay....	00	10	00

* John Woole was perhaps son of Emanuel Wooley of Newport; and b. Oct., 1659. (Savage's Gen. Dic., iv, 648.) I have found no other evidence of the marriage of John Wooley and Elizabeth Isbel.



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SCALED RULER FOR

→ SCALE

DUMARESQ FAMILY.

[Compiled chiefly from original documents.]

The distinguished genealogist, J. Bertrand Payne, in his *Armorial of Jersey*, says: "Few families in Jersey can boast of a more lengthened lineage, or more distinguished members, than that of Dumaresq. It is one of the few patrician houses of the island, the representatives of which have from the earliest historic periods, held offices of trust and distinction in the public service of Jersey."

The first insular settler of the name is stated to have been of a Norman family, and to have immigrated in the suit of certain ecclesiastics who visited Jersey for the purpose of dedicating one of the parish churches in the early part of the thirteenth century.

The earliest official record of the name occurs in a roll of the Exchequer, 21 Edw. 1 (1291) recording Assizes held in Jersey, 23 Nov., in which Jordan Du Maresq appears as a Jurat of the Royal Court of the Island.

The name has been variously spelt Demarisco, Des Marais, Dumareys, and Dumaresq, a name which at one time was not peculiar to the Island. The family of Jersey seems to have been established primarily in the parish of St. Brilade, when it held the estate of La Haute. So early as the reign of Edward II, 1307-1327, William Dumaresq was attorney-general of the island.

From La Haute, a branch settled at Vincheles de Bas, of which fief it obtained the seigneurie in 1486, whence about 1500, John,² son of Thomas¹ Dumaresq, Seigneur of Vincheles De Bas, and of George, by his marriage with Mabel Payne, the Lady of Samares, removed to the fief, Haubert, which remained in the possession of his descendants for eight generations.

RICHARD³ Dumaresq, Seigneur of Vincheles and of Gorge, eldest son of John,² died in 1556. He married Colette, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Larbalisteir, Seigneur des Augrés. She died in 1590.

JOHN⁴ Dumaresq, their son, Seigneur of Vincheles de Bas, Bailli of Jersey, married in Serk, 1568, for his second wife, Colette, daughter of Clement Dumaresq, Seigneur of Samares, and had four sons and five daughters.

Abraham⁵ Dumaresq, second son of John,⁴ settled at his father's house in St. Trinity, and died in 1631. He married Susan, daughter of Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of St. Ouen. She d. in 1658.

Their eldest son, Elias⁶ Dumaresq, Seigneur des Augrés, Jurat Royal Council, 1645, had a grant of the fief from Charles II, 5 Feb., 1649, and died 1677. His wife was Jane, dau. of Rev. Thomas Payne, Rector of St. Lawrence, by whom he had Elias,⁷ b. 1648; Philip;⁷ Edward⁷ (lieut. R. N.); Benjamin,⁷ b. 1655; Annie,⁷ b. 1655; John Greffier⁷ (R. C. father of Admiral Thomas Dumaresq); Annie,⁷ b. 1659; Susan; Jane,⁷ b. 1658; Elizabeth,⁷ b. 1669.

ELIAS⁷ Dumaresq, the eldest son, m. Frances, eldest daughter and coh. of Sir Francis De Carteret, and eventual heir to the Manor and Honor

of St. Ouen. He had Elias;⁸ PHILIP;⁹ John⁸ (capt. R. N.); Anne,⁸ m. 1705, Elias Le Maistre, Seigneur de Quiteval; Frances,⁸ m. Edward Le Cras; Magdalen,⁸ b. 1695, m. at Boston, 20 Dec., 1722, Thomas Wroe, from Yorkshire, Eng.* Caroline Alice;⁹ Douce;⁸ and Elizabeth.⁸ He d. 1731. His eldest son

ELIAS⁸ DUMARESQ, Seigneur des Augrés, Jurat R. C. and Col. R. I. M. married Elizabeth, daughter of John de Carteret, Seigneur of Vincheles de Haut, and d. 1754. Their only son John,⁹ m. Deborah, daughter of Helier Dumaresq of St. Clement, by whom he had two daughters Jane Anne¹⁰ and Deborah.¹⁰ The former married Elias Le Maistre of Quiteval, and d. in 1806. As representing the eldest line, she became the hereditary Lady of the grand Fief of Haubert of St. Ouen.

PHILIP⁹ DUMARESQ, second son of Elias and Frances (De Carteret) Dumaresq, settled at Boston early in the eighteenth century, where he married 12 June, 1716, Susan, dau. of Capt. Henri Ferry of Boston, formerly of Havre de Grace. They were m. at the French church by Rev. Andrew Le Mercier. He died about 1744, leaving his widow guardian of the three youngest children.† They had Edward;⁹ Philip,⁹ d. 8 Nov., 1721; Susan,⁹ m. 23 Feb., 1741, at Trinity church to Mathew Saumarez, and buried 18 Dec., 1743; his son by a second wife was Admiral Lord Saumarez; Douce,⁹ m. George Baudivel; Elizabeth,⁹ b. 1730; Anne,⁹ b. 1736; Philip,⁹ b. 1737.

Of these, Edward⁹ [Dumaresq of Boston m. 6 Feb., 1743, Mary, dau. of Stephen Boutineau, by whom he had Stephen,¹⁰ b. 13 Nov., 1744 (who d. s. p.); and Anne,¹⁰ b. 13 Dec., 1746, who m. William Turner, Esq., 26 Oct. 1761.

Philip⁹ Dumaresq, the youngest child, m. at King's chapel, 13 Dec., 1763, Rebecca, dau. of Sylvester Gardiner of Boston. He was a Loyalist; "an Addresser of Hutchinson 1774, and of Gage in 1775. In 1776 he was at Halifax; two years later he was proscribed and banished," says Sabine. He was sometime aide-de-camp to Lord Dunmore, who afterwards procured for him the collectorship of customs at the port of Nassau, New Providence. He had children by his first wife as follows: Anne,¹⁰ bapt. 27 March, 1765, m. John Ferguson, Esq., son of Sir John Ferguson of Ayrshire, and secondly, Charles Gow, Esq.; Sylvester,¹⁰ bapt. Feb. and buried 21 April, 1766; Rebecca,¹⁰ bapt. 22 April, 1768; Susan,¹⁰ buried 26 June, 1771, aged 20 months; JAMES,¹⁰ bapt. 1 Jan., 1772; PHILIP,¹⁰ bapt. 18 Dec.,

* 15 Jan., 1737, Philip Dumaresq of Boston, is appointed administrator of the estate of his brother-in-law, Thomas Wroe, Esq., late of Boston, deceased. Magdalen Wroe of Boston, widow, in her will dated 30 March, 1742, mentions son Mathew Wroe and daughter Anne Wroe, who were to share her estate in New England; and they, with her son Thomas, were to share all her estate real and personal in the island of Jersey. She appoints Mr. Robert Sanderson, Mr. Benedict Netmaker and her kinsman Edward Dumaresq, executors. Witnesses — James Marion, Mary Hatch, Mary Frances Dumaresq.—*Suff. Wills.*

† Susannah Dumaresq, widow, was appointed 30 Jan., 1744, guardian of her "son Philip Dumaresq, a minor aged about seven years, son of Philip Dumaresq, late of Boston, mariner, deceased," with full power to receive "any part and portion of estate accruing to him in right of his grandfather Elias, Lord des Augrés, late of the island of Jersey, deceased, and Madame Frances de Cartaret, his wife, also deceased."

1772; Francis,¹⁰ bapt. 2 Feb., buried 5 Sept., 1774; Hannah,¹⁰ bapt. 21 Dec., 1775; Abigail, buried 21 Dec., 1776, aged 5 months; Francis,¹⁰ who lived in Jamaica, married, and had two children who d. *s. p.*

JAMES¹⁰ DUMARESQ, the eldest surviving son, entered the Royal Navy as midshipman in 1782 or 3, on board the *Alfred*, 74 guns, commanded by his kinsman, Admiral Dumaresq of Pelham Place, England. After serving some years, he left the navy and studied law with his uncle, John Gardiner of Boston. He married, 17 Oct., 1797, Sarah, daughter of Eben Farwell of Vassalboro', Maine. After his marriage he resided at Swan Island, on an estate formerly owned by his grandfather, Sylvester Gardiner. He was a man of charming address, and polished manners, a good musician, a true lover of poetry, and a keen sportsman.* His children were Jane Frances Rebecca,¹¹ b. at Vassalboro' 20 Sept., 1799, m. at Trinity church, Boston, 14 May, 1820, Lt. Col. Thomas Handasyde Perkins; Louisa,¹¹ b. 25 March, 1802, m. 17 Oct., 1843, Hon. John Rice Blake, formerly a state senator of Vermont; Philip,¹¹ b. 13 April, 1804.

PHILIP¹¹ DUMARESQ was educated at Gardiner, under the care of his accomplished kinsman, Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Esq. After receiving an excellent education, his hereditary love for the sea induced him to enter the merchant service, under the auspices of his kinsmen, James and Thomas Handasyde Perkins. So great were his abilities, that at the age of twenty years he had the command of a fine ship; and for over thirty years, both in the United States and in China, he stood confessedly at the head of his profession. He was married 9 June, 1836, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, at Trinity church, Boston, to Margarita, daughter of Francis Deblois, Esq., a lady in every way worthy of him. By his industry he had acquired a handsome fortune, and for several years had passed his summers at his father's place, Swan Island. On returning from shooting on the morning of the 4th Sept., 1855, he found that the treacherous river had deprived him of his wife and his eldest daughter, a beautiful girl of fifteen. He returned at once to his profession, and was the first who commenced the traffic with the Japanese, after the American treaty of commerce. He returned after a very prosperous voyage, and on a trip from Boston to New York, this bold mariner, who had braved the dangers of the ocean for nearly forty years in all parts of the world, was lost overboard and drowned in Long Island sound, on the night of 25 June, 1861. His body was recovered, and was buried in his tomb at Forest Hills cemetery. His children were: Margarita,¹² b. 1837, d. 1849; Frances Perkins,¹² b. 25 June, 1840, died 4 Sept., 1855; Philip Kearney,¹² b. at Macao, China, and bapt. 1 May, 1842, on board the Am. frigate *Constellation*; Florence

* The affection of his relatives for him is shown in a touching manner by the affectionate letters he received from his younger brother, Capt. Philip Dumaresq, R. N.; who always seemed to look forward to the time when he could retire from the service, and live with his brother in America. The gallant captain, however, was not destined to carry out his project. After being second lieutenant of the *Dragon* 74 for some years, during which he greatly distinguished himself, and received a gold medal for conspicuous bravery at the battle of the Nile, he was promoted to a captaincy. Meeting the fate of so many of his relatives, he was drowned at Southampton, going from his ship to a dinner-party, and was buried at that place about 1807.

Saumarez,¹² b. 24 June, 1843; Sarah,¹² d. young; James Saumarez,¹² b. 21 Oct., 1848; Herbert,¹² b. 24 June, 1851; and Francis,¹² b. 19 July, 1854.

JANE FRANCES REBECCA¹¹ DUMARESQ, daughter of James¹⁰ Dumaresq, was m. 14 May, 1820, at Trinity church, Boston, by Rev. John Sylvester Gardiner, to Lieut. Col. THOMAS HANDASYDE PERKINS; he was an officer of the Liberal Army of Columbia, promoted 1818 to lieut. col. of Bolivar Rifles, and appointed chief of staff to Major-General Devereaux. They had six children: Thomas Handasyde¹² Perkins, b. 1823, m. Elizabeth J. Chadwick; Augustus Thorndike¹² Perkins, b. 1827, m. Susan H., dau. of Henry Timmins, Esq.; Philip Dumaresq¹² Perkins, b. 1829; Francis Codman¹² Perkins, b. 1830, d. 1842; and Louisa Dumaresq¹² Perkins, b. 1831, m. William Morris Hunt; Col. Perkins d. Jan. 20, 1851; his wife d. 1856.

REMINISCENCES OF JAMES DUMARESQ, ESQ.

[The following reminiscences were written by a gentleman who, in his youth, knew Mr. DUMARESQ, at the request of AUGUSTUS T PERKINS, Esq., to whom they are addressed, who is a grandson of Mr. D.]

Among the reminiscences of my boyhood, the dissolving views of the past will sometimes rise up like a vision, when I think of years long gone by; and of such is the memory of your grandfather, Mr. Dumaresq. He was an intimate friend of my father, who settled in Hallowell, Maine, soon after he came from England. The romantic island where your grandfather lived stands out among the green scenery of the Kennebec, fresh and vivid in my recollection, as though it had been painted on the mind by that solar invention to which we now owe so many portraits of our friends. In his person he was rather below the middle size, of a light, active form and fine symmetry, with a high forehead, blue eye, and quick in speech and motion.

He resided on a choice farm, near the head of Swan island, not far from the shore, and facing the river and a small cove beneath the bushes, where he used to moor his boats. This island is very fertile, four miles long and over half a mile wide; below which Merry-meeting bay spreads out, receiving the flow of the Eastern and Androscoggin rivers, and forming a wide expanse between the shores. To the east lies Dresden. West is Richmond, named, it is said, from some resemblance to Richmond on the Thames. Here once stood Fort Richmond, which has since disappeared. In front of his house are Lovejoy's Narrows, divided by a small rocky island. From the rush of the tide through these straits, the water seldom froze in winter; and the adjacent eddies and coves were the favorite haunts of wild ducks. I mention this, because your grandfather was not only a famous sportsman, but a fervent disciple of Isaac Walton. With his double-barreled gun and long fowling-piece, he

was skillful in stratagem to decoy the game. Sometimes about the change of tide, he would lie down in his dug-out or punt, kept for the purpose, and let the stream waft him softly along into the midst of a flock of ducks, and he was sure of a plentiful spoil. My father, too, like most Englishmen, was a sportsman on land or water; he was passionately fond of shooting, and was himself an adroit shot, always preferring to take his bird upon the wing. They often joined in these sports. I suspect that Mr. Dumaresq, however, thought more of his gun and rod than of the plow and harrow; but his farm was productive, and he lived independently. He took life easy; and to his cheerful heart, this world always seemed to present its sunny side—*couleur de rose*. He had a refined taste for music, poetry, and the English classics; and his pleasures cast no gloomy shadow behind them, for he was an upright and honorable man.

His house was the abode of hospitality. I used to visit there with my father almost as early as I can recollect. We went down in the summer from Hallowell in our sail-boat, and sometimes only made a call on an excursion to the mouth of the Kennebec, where we passed the night at Seguin, or some island; perhaps near Harpswell, where Mrs. Stowe has laid the scene of that charming romance, the *Pearl of Orr's Island*. Happy hour it was to me, when I first gazed on the boundless ocean, or picked up curious shells on the sea shore. What memories there are, even in the peculiar odor of fresh kelp.

When a student at law in Wilde & Bond's office, on a summer day, I remember paddling my birch canoe from Hallowell along the shore to Swan island; and in the winter season, one afternoon, Mr. P. (since a noted merchant) and myself skated down to your grandfather's, drank tea with him, and then hurried home on account of air-holes in the ice—a distance of sixteen miles in one hour and a half.

Perhaps such incidents may appear trivial; but they tend to show the genial character of Mr. Dumaresq, and how much even the young were attached to him. He was often at Hallowell Hook; so called from a peculiar bend in the river, about a mile below the chief settlement, where our old red house stood on a high bank, facing a long stretch of water some two miles or so; a very picturesque piece of scenery. Just below, in a nook of the river, was, Sheppard's wharf; and half a mile below, in the midst of the channel, a huge rock—the top visible at low water—was famous for white perch. This old red house—where the margin of the parlor fireplace was once adorned with Dutch porcelain-tiles, covered with scripture paintings, and some of whose apartments were said to be haunted—has all disappeared; and the romance of a habitation, once gladdened by so many genial visitors, has vanished away in the puff of a steam saw-mill, which now marks the spot. And the noble trees which hung over the winding water round this Hook have gone too, except a few stragglers.

It was from this point of land I remember to have seen the ice break up after a sudden freshet in the spring; a most magnificent sight. The crush and upheaving of the ponderous masses sounded in the distance like rolling thunder. The immense cakes of ice

formed a dam at the projection of Brown's island, three miles below the ferry, and pieces some feet thick would lodge and pile up twenty or thirty feet high, and flood the lower streets in the settlement like a deluge. Then the river would look like one vast scene of ruin and desolation — a polar picture, dismal as a description of the Arctic regions by the lamented Dr. Kane.

It was the custom at Kennebec in the winter of those congenial days for parties living in distant towns, often many miles from each other, to visit their friends in flocks, not as single spies, but in battalions, and sometimes pass the night. The banks of the Kennebec rung with echos of the merry sleigh-bells. Mrs. Dumaresq was very handsome, tall and of a most delicate complexion. Her father, an independent farmer, Mr. Farwell, lived at Vassalborough, some miles above Hallowell; a sleighing party to his house and a return after tea from Augusta on the ice are fresh on my mind, for our parents often took their children with them. It was on one of those splendid winter nights, so peculiar to Maine; when the blue starry heavens above, and the white drapery of snow below, increased the charm of such an excursion. A sleigh ride of sixteen miles to Swan island was then but the pastime of an evening.

It would be an easy task to point out very many mansions up and down the Kennebec, where such social intercourse prevailed. A few only can be mentioned. The nearest, was that of Dr. James Tupper, who lived in the village (since Richmond) two or three miles westward of Mr. Dumaresq. He was educated a physician — a man most eccentric, hospitable and generous to a fault. He had read much in his younger days and was a warm and true disciple of Baron Swedenborg. He was a man of strong and vigorous intellect, a deep thinker and very original and often facetious in conversation. He was the inventor of the famous solid timber ship, which was lost on its voyage to England. He had a very high and large forehead, well formed head and a Socratic nose. One eye having been injured, was always shut; and when he gazed at you through the fixed blue splendor of the other, it seemed as though his inner man was looking through a telescope into the very depths of your soul. Dr. Tupper dressed oddly, wearing generally a short sailor's jacket; but he had so much mind, his presence was always felt. He left two sons, since merchants in Charleston, S. C.

On the eastern side of Swan island was the residence of Judge Bowman; and not far from it the old court house still stands embowered by trees, a monument of the eloquence of Rowland Cushing and James Bridge; and here John Gardiner — with whom Mr. Dumaresq studied law — distinguished himself; he was the last of all the profession in this country, who came into court in the black robe and flowing wig of an English barrister. He was lost in a packet off Cape Ann, Oct. 17, 1793; he had dreamed of being drowned on the trip; but he laughed at such superstitions, though Homer would have told him that the dream proceeds from Jove: "*Ὀνάρ ἐκ Διός.*" (*Iliad* 1, 63).

In the rear of the old court house was Fort Shirley, and a mile or more eastwardly Sheriff Bridge, so well known for hospitality, dwelt upon an intervale along the Eastern river. Ascending the Kennebec

your grandfather would see the cheering abodes of many old friends. At Pittston, there was a white cottage near the head of a leafy avenue musical with birds; it was the summer retreat of his uncle the venerable Robert Hallowell, Esq. of Boston, a great friend of my father. We often went down there to dine on pleasant Sundays after attending the Episcopal church on the other side of the river. On the opposite shore in Gardiner near the ferry, once stood a yellow one and half story house with a wing at each end, where Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war under Jefferson, resided. Brick stores now occupy the vicinity. It was an hour of deep interest to hear this patriot of the revolution, at an evening party at his fireside, relate to a large and silent circle the account of his expedition under Arnold across the Highlands of Maine to Quebec. His son Henry A. S. — years after Gen. Dearborn, Mayor of Roxbury — was then my senior at Hallowell Academy; he used sometimes to ride up to Hallowell in the winter, in a small sleigh drawn by a large dog. I was always attached to this elegant and noble-hearted man, who died much lamented July 29, 1851.

Proceeding a few miles further up the river, the mansion of the Hon. Benj. Vaughan, LL. D., eminent for his fortune, learning and philanthropy, loomed up on a high hill in the distance, commanding a view of the river as it winds round the woods and village. It is from this stand point that Hallowell appeared like an amphitheater, the town lying on the declivities in the form of terraces. Three miles more beyond the old red house at the Hook, stood Fort Western and it is there to this day, and the long timber dwelling near it, built in the Indian wars, where the veteran Colonel Howard and his son Samuel the major lived in generous hospitality. In the rear of this on a rising ground was the large and elegant house of Col. Arthur Lithgow, sheriff of the county, one of nature's noblemen, whose brother-in-law Judge Bridge occupied another handsome building on the western side of the river, where Augusta is chiefly settled.

These residences are introduced to show not only how much friends were separated and scattered up and down the river, but to note some of the places and persons so well known to your grandfather in the early convivial days of Kennebec. Others might be mentioned — John Merrick, Esq., Judge Wilde, then in large practice, and soon to be the most eloquent lawyer of Maine, and Judge Robbins, who with the smallest means held the most genteel rank in society of any man I ever saw — but space forbids. The splendid seat of the Hon. Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, with its rich lawn running down to the water; and its scenic surroundings had not then appeared; they were to gladden all eyes in the passing steamer many years after.

These magnates of the east have all gone to their homes in the spirit land. The waters no more will ripple to the dip of their oar, nor the woodlands echo to the sportsman's gun. The last of all this older society was the learned John Merrick, Esq., whose long white locks, spreading over his shoulders, had almost reached a hundred years. He died Sept., 1861, in his 96th year. The Kennebec still

flows on through the garden of Maine, enchanting as ever, and the steamer each summer comes like a bird of passage, and beneath the shady trees or in the midway stream glides through a watery landscape of cities and villages, glades and groves to its destination. But to one, that knew your grandfather on Swan island, when he was living among so many friends on the banks of this beautiful river, an excursion in the boat would now only cast a tinge of melancholy over that rich scenery which rises to view in the reveries of the past.

I. H. S.

 GLEANINGS.—No. 8.

By W. H. W.

Continued from page 245.

42.

The number of the British subjects, men, women, and children, in the colonies of North America, taken from militia rolls, poll taxes, bills of mortality, returns from governors, and other authentic authorities:

Halifax and Lunenburg in Nova Scotia,.....	5,000
New Hampshire,.....	30,000
Massachusetts Bay,.....	220,000
Rhode Island and Providence,.....	35,000
Connecticut,.....	100,000
New York,.....	100,000
The Jerseys,.....	60,000
Pennsylvania,.....	250,000
Maryland,.....	85,000
Virginia,.....	85,000
North Carolina,.....	45,000
South Carolina,.....	30,000
Georgia,.....	6,000
	1,051,000

Exclusive of military forces in the pay of the government, and negroes.

Number of the French inhabitants in North America, exclusive of regular troops and negroes:

Canada,.....	45,000
Louisiana,.....	7,000
	52,000

London Magazine for May, 1755, page 235.

43.

Hon. John Foster of Boston, who d. 1711, left a widow Abigail, and two daus., who m. respectively Thomas and Edward Hutchinson (see Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, p. 227). A look at her will 1710-11, showed that she was connected with the Hutchinsons also, but SAVAGE says nothing under the head of Foster. Persevering however, I found that Hannah, dau. of Capt. Thomas Hawkins m. Elisha Hutchinson, and Abigail Hawkins, her sister, m. 3d Hon. John Foster. This sort of connection may have led to the double marriages of the children. It enables us to understand Abigail Foster's will — which mentions her niece Hannah wife of John Ruck, and their children Abigail, Peter, Hannah and Elizabeth Ruck, niece Elizabeth Hutchinson, nephew Capt. Thomas Hutchinson and his son Foster H. These were her sister's children.

She also mentions Lydia, dau. of my husband, now wife of Edward Hutchinson.

Of her own relatives she mentions, Woodmansey, John and Elizabeth Richardson, children of my cousin John Richardson, deceased, and his widow Margaret; John Foster, mariner, who married my kinswoman his present wife, also Abigail, wife of Jabesh Salter, jr., and Mary Foster, child of said kinswoman, and kinswoman Mrs. Joanna Perry. These notes may aid us to trace the Hawkins pedigree.

44.

By the weekly accounts of burials and baptisms at Boston in New England, it appears that from January 7, 1755, to Jan. 5, 1756, there has been buried in that town: whites, 419; blacks, 65; in all 484; baptized in the several churches, 442.

The last year's account stands thus: buried, whites, 380; blacks, 54; in all 434; baptized in the several churches, 439.

London Magazine, 1756, page 195.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1762. Last week a survey of the number of dwellings in this city was taken by proper persons, when, on closing the lists there appeared to be 2737.

Ibid., 1762, page 283.

45.

In the tabular pedigree of Mabel Harlakenden, noticed in the *Register* (*ante*, p. 95), I notice the statement that Adam Winthrop, great grandfather of the first Gov. John W., m. Ann, countess of Warwick. I have never seen the statement elsewhere, and must consider it *extremely improbable*. The governor was grandson of Adam and Anna (Browne) Winthrop, and great grandson of Adam and Jane (Barton) Winthrop; at least such is the statement of the best authorities. As other mistakes occur in this pedigree it is to be hoped that the author will submit the evidence of this alleged marriage.

THE ROGERS FAMILY.

[We are most happy to place before our readers the following copies of wills, kindly furnished us by our valued correspondent, JOSEPH L. CHESTER, Esq. In the *Register*, v, 105; was published a very full account of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers; and on p. 116, the author of the article asserts that the Rev. Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, England, was a son of the proto-martyr; and that Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, was a grandson of the same John Rogers. The publishing committee, on p. 224, disavowed any responsibility for this statement. Mr. Chester, in his valuable memoir of the martyr, entirely refuted the claim; but these wills, referring to the real relatives of our New England family, are interesting and new.

We need hardly add, that Mr. Chester's work will be received by all genealogists as conclusive; and that the apocryphal relics of the martyr must cease to receive our devotion. It is by no means the only family tradition which has proved on investigation to be unfounded.

Susan, wife of Rev. Richard Rogers, mentioned in his will, had previously been the wife of Rev. John Ward of Haverhill, in Suffolk. Her son, Rev. Samuel Ward of Ipswich, inscribes his *Life of Faith in Death* (London, 1627), to her in a quaint dedication.—Ed.]

The Will of Rev. RICHARD ROGERS of Wethersfield, Co. Essex, England.

"In the name of God Amen the sixteenth day of Aprill in the yeare of o^r Lord God after the computation of the Church of England one thowsand six hundred and eightene I Richard Rogers of Wethersfeild in the county of Essex preacher beinge at this present praised be god for it in health of body yet consideringe the transitory and vncertaine estate of all earthly thinges doe therefore make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge first I cōmend my soule into the hands of Almighty God in sure and certaine hope of eternall life through the redemption purchased for me by Christ Jesus my body I cōmitte to the earth and to be buryed in Weathersfeild Church yarde nere vnto the bodie of my late deare wife And as concerninge the orderinge and disposinge of those outward thinges wherwith the Lord hath in his rich mercie blessed me Imprimis I give to the poore of the said Parische of Weathersfeild the full some of eleaven powndes of lawfull englishe mony And I thinke my selfe bound in conscience so to doe & doe it partly for example to move others to more liberalitie and compassion to the poore And the said mony I give to be bestowed in such manner as followeth viz^t that in both the moneth of November duringe the space of two yeares next after my decease there shalbe bestowed and layed out for the buyinge of a beast fifty shillings and the beast to be devided and given amongst the said poore in the begininge of every of the said monethes of November or a little before and all they to have a part of it who were wont to have Item I will that in every of the seūal monethes of December January and february which shall followe and be wthin the said two yeares next after my decease twenty shillinges shalbe given and distributed amongst them in the Church or Chancell of Weathersfeild aforesaid by and accordinge to the discretion of John Clarke my neighbor at the brooke Samuell Waight my sonne in lawe Walter

Wiltshier and Jeremy Boozy or any two or three of them And the same severall times to be yearly paid to one of them before mentioned by myne executors hereafter named againste the severall times wherein the said sūmes are severally to be expended and layde out in manner and forme abovesaid Item I give to two pore schollers eyther in Cambridge or goeinge to schoole in the Country at the discretion of my Executors after my decease twenty shillings a peece for the space of fowre yeares after And the same gifte to beginne to be given one quarter of a yeare after I^m I give forty shillings to the poore of Much Bardfeild to be paid wthin ten weekes after my decease and to be distributed by M^r Collard goodman Rich and goodman Searle and goodman Crowe I^m I give to my loveinge and welbeloved wife Susan all such goodes and householdstufte as were hers before I marryed her And I will that she shall have and enjoye the howse wherein M^r Cousens now dwelleth wth a new crosse end sett vp to it for and duringe the tearme of her naturall life Provided that she keepe the same in good rep^{ac}'on Alsoe I will that she shall have other such necessary household stuffe as she shall have vse of for her selfe and hathe not already of her owne as all my linnen (except the diaper cloth) one table in the hall one chest the best save three one Cupbord in my Chamber one forme in the hall six high stooles two cōmon chayres Alsoe tongs fire pan Andirons trenchers and warminge pan &c I^m I give to my wife ten Cart loades of my wood that is now in my yard and back side or to come in if soe muche be there and alsoe all my Corne and all my haye whitmeat butter cheese bacon and flesh exceptinge one only seame of wheate one seame of maulte w^{ch} I give to my sonne Danyell and I will it to be delivered vnto him wthin twenty weekes after my decease or sooner if my wife can spare it And two as good cart loades of wood as he can carry from thence I^m I give to my sonne Danyell my best cloake and my best gowne save one w^{ch} one is faced wth sattin w^{ch} I give to my wife I^m I give to my sonne Ezekiell all my latten and hebrew and greeke bookes but if his brother have not St Austines workes I give them him other bookes written by my selfe and all my written lectures and papers I give to my foresaid sonne Danyell and Ezekiell and to my Cosen Rogers of Dedham wth those w^{ch} concerne my state in my christian practize w^{ch} are seaven which I will some to vse some of them and other some other of them as they please And I give my sermons one the two bookes of the kinges and two bookes of Samuell to my sonne Danyell soe farr as I have p^{re}ceeded and one the Acts wishinge him if he think good to take some paynes to correct and sett some of them forth I^m whereas there is some thinge remayninge of my anuities not yet given I doe give out of the same twenty powndes to my wife and whatsoever thereof shall remayne till after the discharge of my will I give it amonge all my six children equally to be devided as it comes out in the yeares followinge to the expirac^on thereof I^m whereas Allen Mounteoey gent oweth me ninescore powndes and twenty markes I give the said ninescore powndes to my two sonnes Daniell and Ezekiell to be equally devided betweene them and them to demaund the said some when it is due And the twenty markes to my daughter Hasselders children w^{ch} she had by her husband now

liveinge I^m I will that both the said twenty markes and all other gifts and legacies already or here followinge bequeathed by me to my daughter Hasseler or her said children shall be cōmitted to the trust of my two sonnes Daniell and Ezekiell and my neighb^r John Clarke at the brooke that therewth they may purchase some peece of land for the vse of the said children of my said daughter by this husband and the rent of it (in the meane time while they come to the age of twenty one yeares or the dayes of ther marryages) to come to their parents towards theire education I^m whereas I have one hundred powndes more due to me from an honest man I will that the said hundred powndes be equally devided betwene my wife and my fowre daughters I^m I give ten powndes to certaine ¶sons whome I have mentioned to my Exécutors I^m whereas I gave in my life time certaine ¶cells of household stufte to my children (as in a note w^{ch} I gave them appeares) I will that the remainder of my household stufte and goodes whatsoever not yet disposed shall be devided amonge my six children by equall por'cons I^m I give to my wives children forty shillings a peece to be paid wthin a yeare after my death or lesse I^m I give to my sister Mary Duckfeilds three daughters and her sonne John forty shillings a peece to be paid wthin a yeare after my decease I^m I give my kinswoman Mary Smallwood twenty shillings at my death and twenty six shillings eyght pence by the yeare for seaven yeares next after my decease if she live soe longe and not otherwise and that to be paid to her quarterly the first payment to begin the first quarter day after my death I^m I give to my Cosen Daniell Duckfeild twenty shillings I^m I give to my sonne Ezekiell my medowe in Wethersfeild containge by estimac'on one acre and a halfe more or lesse lyinge betwene the Lords medowe and John Clarkes I^m I give to Widowe Barnard G Parkers daughter forty shillings at my death and twenty shillings a yeare for seaven yeares if she live soe longe And of this my last will and testament I ordaine and make my beloved cousen M^r John Wright Esq^r of Romford in Essex and Susan my wife and ffrancis Longe my sonne in lawe my Executors and my brother Cooke and my sonne Makin Overseers and I give to eyther of them both ten shillings a peece for their paynes Provided alwayes that if any question ambiguitie or doubt shall happen to rise amonge my children or any other clayminge any benefitt by this my last will or otherwise that that [sic] the only exposic'on and determinac'on thereof shall be iudged and determined from time to time accordinge to the trew sence of this my last will as nere as they can by the exposition and discretion of my Executors before named or any two of them that shalbe then liveinge or they beinge dead by my Overseers above named and not otherwise Provided alsoe if any of my said children shall goe aboute to hinder or molest mine Executors in any busines that I have committed to them vnder any pretence whatsoever or shall by any suite or open acte declare and shewe that he she or they are discontented wth it or give any Councell to the molestinge of my said Executors that then they or such of my children soe goeinge aboute to molest and hinder my said Executors as abovesaid or soe shall shewe his hers or their discontentment then they shall loose all suche legacies as I have given or bequeathed to

them or their children by any gifte or bequest given to them vnder my hand in writinge and my seale and of any my goodes remayninge given or not given nor disposed my Executors shall determine the disposinge of them accordinge to the faithfullnes and trust I repose in them and none othel to have to doe wth it nor to aske a reason of it to whose truste and credite I shall leave it And I doe by these presents revoke disanull frustrate and make voyd all former and other wills heretofore by me made And doe allowe publishe declare and testifie this to be my very true will and testament In witnes whereof I have to eu'y sheete of this my said will subscribed my name wth my owne hand (though the will be written wth divers hands as I was fainte to take help) the day and yeare above named and interlyned the sixtenth of Aprill wth interlyninge and the two lines crossed in the firste leafe wth two or three in some other leafes I approve to be myne And that in the presence of the witnesses whose names are vnder written And in their presence alsoe have sett to my seale. Richard Rogers. Sealed and deli'u'd in the presence of John Clarke Samuell Wayte."

[Proved in the Consistory Court of London, April 30, 1618, by Francis Longe, John Wright Esq. and Susan Rogers, widow, the Executors named.]

The Will of Rev. JOHN ROGERS of Dedham, Co. Essex, England.

"October the 14th 1636. In the name of God Amen, I John Rogers, Minister of God's word in Dedham, doe ordaine this to be my last will and testam^t hereby revoking all former wills by me made; firste I bequeath my soul into the hands of Allmightie God my mercifull ffather in Jesus Christ, and my body to be buried att my executrix her discretion. And for my worldly goods, that God of his mercie hath given me I dispose them thus: first for the howse I dwell in with the orchards and gardens and twoe acres of land thereto belonging with an ould cottage and an orchard belonging to that I give to Dorathie my wife, during her life and then to John Rogers my grandchilde sonne of my eldest sonne John Rogers of Colchester, deceased, and to his heires, and for default of such heires I give it to his mother my daughter-in-lawe for tearme of her naturall life, then I give it after my decease to my sonne Nathaniell, and to his heire male, and for default of such I give it to my sonne Samuell and to his heire male and if he have noe such then I give it my sonne Daniell and his heires forever, Item—I will that my daughter in lawe shall keepe the howse in good and sufficient rep'ac'ons till her sonne my grandchilde shall come of age, and during the time that shee shall enioy it, if shee comes to have it, requesting that if any of my children, especially of my sonnes shall desire to hire it, that they may have it before another, giveing for the same as another will give. Item—I giue to my beloved wife all my corne in the chambers att home of all sorts, the wood and broome in or about the yards, and the horse I ride on, the best cowe, and the hogg, and all the fruite and halfe my hey and the fowles in the yard, and tenn poundes of mony. Item—I giue to my sonnes Nathaniell and Samuell all my bookes to be equally deided, excepting some englishe bookes that I haue giuen to some other of my children as ap-

peareth in a pap. annexed hereto. Item—I giue to the poore of Dedham in present five pounds. And to the workehouse I giue fifteene pounds to be employed by the appointment of the governors for the benefitt of such poore folkes as shalbe in the howse. Item—I giue to my sister Garood and her children, twenty pounds, to be disposed as my wife shall thinke fittinge. Item—I giue to Sara, Hanna and Marke twenty pounds. Item—I giue to my cossen Webb of Colchester Tenn pounds, and to John, her sonne, Tenn pounds. Item—I giue to my sonne Angers children fieftey pounds. Item—I giue to my sonne Nathaniells children forty poundes. Item—I giue my sonne Samuell his sonn thirty pounds. Item—to my sonne Daniells child five poundes. Item—to my sonne Pecks children Tenn poundes. Item—to my daughter Marthaes childe five poundes. Item—to these poore men Abraham Ham, Robert Ham, John Ham, John Cannon, Simon Cowper, widdowe french, John Shinglewood, John Weed, Edmund Spinke, William Wood, to each of them five shillings. Item—to my servants; to Marten Garood tenn shillings, to George Havill twentie shillings, to Tameson Princett tenn shillings, Goodman Allen of Santoosey twenty shillings, to Elizabeth present my maide, twoe pounds. Item—to my cossen Elizabeth Rogers tenn poundes, and to her brother the Sadler five pounds. Item—I will that all my other goodes not bequeathed within doores and without, be giuen and equally devided betweene all my children in Old England, my funerall charges deducted. All my legacies giuen, I will they shall be paied into their owne or their parents hands within six monethes after my death. I appoint my lovinge wife to be my sole executrix of this my last will and testament, praying her in all loue to see my will discharged faithfully. John Rogers, Richard Backler, Samuell Sherman.”

[Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, February 20th, 1637, by “Dorothee Rogers, relict,” &c.]

LORD BACON AND LADY JANE GRAY.—It is well known that these are not the proper designations of the two historical personages to whom they are applied; the title of the first being Lord (or Viscount) St. Albans, and that of the latter, after the marriage, being Lady Jane Dudley. But they have been so long designated thus, that it would be folly to attempt to restore their titles. A correspondent in the *London Notes and Queries*, Sept. 6, 1862 (3d S., ii, 124), gives a plausible solution of the anomaly in relation to Bacon. He notes the fact that he was made Lord Chancellor Jan. 4, 1617–18, several months before he was created a peer. “As we know,” he remarks, “that persons holding the inferior offices of chief judges in the courts of common law were then and afterwards, until a comparatively recent period, called lords, though not peers; as Lord Coke, Lord Hale, and Lord Holt. It seems by no means improbable that Bacon acquired the title of lord in connexion with his surname at the time of his obtaining the great seal.”

LANE FAMILY PAPERS.

[Communicated by Wm. H. WHITMORE, Esq., of Boston.]

Continued from page 267.

A list of the names of the troop which served under my command to the relief of Dunstable, July 4, 1706. [John Lane.]

Thomas Ross, Thomas Richardson,* Andrew Richardson, Jonathan Richardson,* John Farmer, Oliver Farmer,* Thomas Pollard, Samuel Hill, Daniel Hill,* Ralph Hill, John Stearns, Samuel Fitch, Mathew Whipel, Josiah Bacon, Josiah Fasset,* Nathaniel Page, Nathaniel Bucken, Henry Tuffs,* Benjamin Bacon,* Samuel Gadey, John Hill, Edward Spoldin,* Samuel Chamberlin,* Benoni Periham,* John Colborn, James Dalton, Quar^t Joseph Foster, Corp. Samuel Hill.

* These also went to Groton Dunstable and Dracut, 11 August, with Isaac Stearns, Nathaniel Hill, Thomas Dalton, Jonathan Hill, Simon Crosby, Corp.^l Thomas Tarball, Samuel Barren, and Henry Spolden.

22 April, 1691. Nathaniel Tay of Billerica sells his negro, Tony.

Benjamin Ruggles of New Braintree, writes 25 May, 1754, to Job Lane, his brother-in-law, "I was installed here into office the 17 day of April, past." Job L., m. Martha Ruggles, 17 Dec., 1713.

July 1, 1685. Robert Stoke bound himself as apprentice to John Lane for three years.

1674. Lawrence Clinton engages to pay 52s 6d to Francis Woolf, witnesses Samuel Taylor and Daniel Warner; and 30 Nov., 1674, Woolfe assigns the bill to Job Lane of Billerica, witnesses William Greane and Elizabeth Greane.

Capt. Lane, Dunstable, Aug. 14, 1696.

I have just now advice from the Lt. Governour that some party of the Indian enemy were discovered yesterday by their track above Pick Pocket Mills at Exeter, bending their course westward. From Andover, I have advice also of two men being murdered and scalped by y^e Indian enemy, living in a forsaken house half a mile from a garrison, whereof Peters his son was one. You are therefore required to order y^e one half of your troop to be in a readiness always, and at a minute's warning, if possible with three days provision, to go and give relief to any place that may be attacked.

Hereof you may not fail,

JONATHAN TYNG, Major.

Sir— Cambridge, 5 November, 1702.

I desire you attended with two of your troops to repair to the towns of Marlborough, Lancaster, Groton, Chelmsford and Dunstable, and

there deliver severally the letters given you, and encourage the officers in their duty agreeable to the several directions.

You are also to labor by all means to speak with Wotanummun and the Penocook men, and to assure them of friendship with the Governour and all the English, but that we are fearful the French Indians will be amongst them soon and do mischief to the English, and that therefore we must have our scouts out, and if they will come and reside in any proper place near the English they shall be welcome; if their hunting will not allow that, they must keep a good distance from the English towns and send one man to Col. Tyng, when they would speak with us, and they shall be welcome, and I will never depart from my friendship to them if they will continue friends. Let the officers in the several towns use all prudence not to make the first breach, and let me hear from *me* (you?) in every occasion.

Your humble servant,
J. DUDLEY.

To Captain Lane.

Oct. 13, 1698. Certificate of Jonathan Prescott, sen.^r and Jonathan Prescott, chirurgeons, that John Fassit of Concord is incapable of service from lameness.

A letter before referred to from John Lane. *Reg. p.* , lines, .

Woburn, New England, March 23, 1697-8.

Loving Kinsman,

It is my great unhappiness that it so soon falls to my lot to be concerned in the affair concerning the rents of the land in Old England, which you have been for some time betruſted with the management of, for my honored father Job Lane, who deceased on the 23d day of August last (God's will be done). He desired me before his death to get my uncle Fox to write for me to England after his decease, because his hand was known to you. Perceiving by your last letters, bearing date April 16, 1695, and November 3, 1696, that his bearing date November 30, —'94, so far differed from the hand that used to write, that you did not see reason to pay the last bills of 20 pound which was order to Mrs. Frances Thompson, in case there were so much due; the hand did indeed something differ and there was a reason for it; but you may be assured hereby that they were really his bills, drawn by his order in Boston whilst he was at home. But she hath been in this country and things are ordered otherwise now, and therefore nothing to be paid to her henceforward. I humbly thank you for your care and faithfulness in that matter. The 10 pounds which you paid to Mrs. Thompson was the last that my father received. Now, Sir, forasmuch as by my father's will (which is proved and enrolled in the records of Middlesex, whereof I am executor being the only male heir of his body) and made therein the sole heir of his lands in England, I humbly crave you would please to send me account of what is due, in rents belonging to me. I do heartily desire you to manage that affair for me as you did for my father, and do hereby empower you, as amply, as he did; always

allowing you all reasonable satisfaction for all your care and trouble, from time to time.

In one of your letters to Frances Thompson, February 9, 1694, you inserted that there was something over £10 due, and that the rent day is march 25th. I desire you would send what is due in Alamode 20 ells, Kentish 4 pieces, good fine Holland 6 ells, of new fashion stuffs 5 pieces, two of which I would have of a solid colour, very good and fine for my mother's and wife's own wear; a large Bible of a very good and large print in quarto; a piece of coarse holland, a piece of good Devonshire carsey, for my own wear, 2 pieces of other carseys fit for service, and half a dozen yards of good broadcloth, if there be so much due. Please to understand my father sent two letters which were taken by the French. Another since was written but prevented by M^{rs} Thompson's coming over. My father's long illness did much indispose him for this business for some time considerable before his death. I have through God's goodness (besides 2 that I buried) 6 children, Susanna, Mary, Job, John, Martha, James.

My honored mother with my wife and self, give our service to you and yours; committing you all to the protection of God, I subscribe myself with my own hand

Your loving Kinsman to command
JOHN LANE.

THE DARK DAY OF 1780.—We reprint from the *Taunton Republican*, Jan., 1862, the following account of the famous dark day in 1780, written by one who witnessed it, supposed to be Mr. Apollos Leonard of Norton. The account was furnished to the *Republican* by Mrs. W. A. West of Norton.

“May 19th, 1780, on Friday, Thunder in the morning after break of the Day, the Forenoon very dark, and some rain, the appearance of the Clouds very yellow,—about 12 o'clock at noon Lighted a Candle to get Dinner and dine: by about one the Darkness Increased greatly —continued to grow Darker until half-past one o'clock. In the greatest darkness could scarcely see R. Leonard's house or barn, and the shadows of persons in the room was as perceptible on the wall by Reason of the light of the Candle or fire as at any time In the night, and about that time the darkness abated, and 10 minutes after 2 o'clock there was a sprinkle of rain; half after 3 o'clock the Darkness entirely dispelled. And from various Observations made by several Objects at a Distance and near by, the darkness was as great when at the height as it was the evening of the same day at 40 minutes after 7 o'clock if not Exceeding it.

N. B. The yellow appearance after the light ushered In left the horizon very soon.

Saturday, 20, Cold, Cloudy morning, wind at N. East; about 11 o'clock the same night the darkness was Exceeding that of any Ever known in this generation and continued 3 Hours, although at the same time there was a full moon.”

BRIEF MEMOIR OF ANDREW HENSHAW WARD.

[By WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Dorchester, Mass.]

Cervantes, in his inimitable *Don Quixote*, puts the following language into the mouth of the Don, while engaged in one of his many pleasant conversations with his rustic squire: "It is not impossible that the sage ordained to write my history, may furbish up my parentage and pedigree in such a manner, as to prove me descended in the fifteenth or sixteenth generation from a king; for I must tell thee, Sancho, there are two sorts of pedigrees in the world; one that brings and derives its original from princes and monarchs, which time hath defaced by little and little, till at last it ends in a point like a pyramid; the other owes its beginning to people of mean degree, and increases gradually to nobility and power; so that the difference is, the one was once something, but is now nothing; and the other was once nothing, but is now something! perhaps, therefore, I may be one of the first mentioned division, and my origin, upon inquiry, be found high and mighty."—*Life of Don Quixote*, vol. i, p. 199, ed. 1770.

The society under whose auspices this publication is conducted, gives no encouragement to the quixotic ideas expressed, ironically no doubt, in the latter clause of the above quotation in regard to lineage, justly considering that our true republican nobility consists in moral worth, and that those who have this more than regal gem, have obtained, indeed, the "pearl of great price." What would it avail, we may reasonably ask, could one with certainty trace his pedigree directly back to some defunct king, or what would it profit him, could he absolutely prove, that he was cousin german to a living queen? It is pleasant for us, however, when we can, to look back, with honest pride, upon ancestors patriotic and pure, who loved their kind and did well for their country. It does us good to think of them; to recount their trials and their victories—those who moved in public life—those who dwelt in obscurity, and while we emulate their virtues, we prove ourselves to be worthy descendants by endeavoring, also, to shun their follies and their vices.

There is, after all, a depth of meaning, were we disposed to analyze it, in the above quoted expression of Cervantes, relative to the rise and fall of families; "once something, now nothing,"—"once nothing now something." It would be a fitting theme for an essay to a person inclined to follow out the subject. But we must leave it by remarking, that in the general vicissitude of families there are also some, who hold on the "even tenor of their way," through successive generations, respected and esteemed as men of probity and uprightness. The line of ancestors of our friend, the subject of this sketch, seem to have been, so far as we can learn, men of respectability, some of whom held distinguished positions. His ancestors of the first, third and fourth generations, were representatives to the general court, the first ancestor being also a deacon and a selectman of the town; two were colonels of the militia; one, the first, major-general

in the army of the Revolution; two were justices of the court of common pleas; several were justices of the peace; one a high sheriff, and another a founder of a church.

The subject of this notice was one of the early members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, his name standing the tenth on the list of the living members of the association. He has ever taken a deep interest in the welfare of the society, and its periodical, and to both he has been a worthy helper and contributor. His reputation has been long established as an assiduous and accurate antiquary, genealogist and author, the first of his historical and genealogical publications, the *History of Shrewsbury, Mass., and its Families*, having been published in 1847, coeval with the initial volume of the Register. For these and other reasons of a similar character that might be mentioned, the publishing committee thought that a brief memoir of our almost octogenarian friend would be peculiarly appropriate for the pages of this, his favorite quarterly.

Andrew Henshaw Ward, the eldest son and child of Thomas Walter and Elizabeth (Denny) Ward, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., May 26, 1784. He received the name of Andrew Henshaw at his baptism, at the special request of Madam Sarah Henshaw, then of Shrewsbury. She was desirous of perpetuating the name of a beloved brother, Andrew Henshaw, Esq., who died in Boston in December, 1782, in his 31st year, s. p.—son of Hon. Joshua Henshaw, a distinguished merchant of Boston (b. 1703, m. 1733, d. 1777) and Elizabeth Bill of Boston (b. 1712, d. 1782). Andrew Henshaw graduated at Harvard College in 1768, was clerk of the house of representatives one or more sessions of the general court, and was subsequently clerk of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts from Feb. 16, 1779, to the time of his death. He married, Feb. 10, 1780, Sarah Prince of Boston, who survived him. She afterwards married John Tucker, Esq., of Boston (H. C. 1774), Mr. Henshaw's successor as clerk of the court, and died June 22, 1822, aged 67. Mr. Tucker died March 27, 1825.

Thomas Walter Ward, the father of the subject of this memoir, was an independent farmer in Shrewsbury, which is chiefly an agricultural town; exclusive of a farm of 70 acres, he had several out lots, appropriated to tillage, mowing and pasturing. He kept a good stock of cattle, both as to number and quality, employing one man in the winter season, two at seed time, and occasionally three while haying. When not otherwise engaged, he superintended the work and improvements on the farm, but that could be only at intervals of time, for in addition to his ordinary engagements, he had frequent calls, when least anticipated, for his immediate services as deputy sheriff. In the performance of these duties he was often detained several days, making it detrimental to his affairs at home. It was rendered expedient, therefore, that some one should have special charge of this work, and see that it was properly conducted during his absence. When Andrew, his eldest son, was about 12 years of age, the father entrusted that duty to him. He had been accustomed from his early youth to go out upon the farm as an attendant on his father, and if he failed to see the work that was done, and how it was performed, it was not for want of an opportunity; that being afforded, he was soon

enabled by increased attention and a little experience in the business, to execute judiciously the trust confided to him. He attended the district school in his native village, through the winter season, and worked on the farm till he arrived to the age of eighteen years, when he commenced fitting for college at Leicester academy, under the tuition of that distinguished and popular teacher Ebenezer Adams, afterwards professor of languages and mathematics at Dartmouth College, of which institution he was a graduate in 1791. Mr. Adams died Aug. 15, 1841, in the 76th year of his age. (See *Register*, vol. i, p. 80.) Mr. Ward entered Harvard University in 1804 and graduated with the class of 1808. His chum, for three years, was William Whitney, afterwards a teacher in Roxbury, who died early. Among his living classmates are the Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, lieut.-governor of South Carolina, Lucius M. Sargent, Esq., the well known writer, Ebenezer Alden, M. D., of Randolph, a contributor to the *Register*, Prof. Walter Channing, M. D., of Boston, and John H. Sheppard, Esq., librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Of those who are deceased, may be mentioned, Hon. Samuel E. Smith, formerly governor of Maine, Rev. Ralph Sanger, D. D., of Dover, Mass., and Prof. Edward T. Channing. Some of these, however, did not graduate with their class.

He entered upon the study of the law in September, 1808, pursuing his studies with the following gentlemen, viz: Hon. George Bliss of Springfield; Hon. N. P. Denny of Leicester, and Hon. Eli P. Ashmun of Northampton. Mr. Ward was admitted a member of the bar at Northampton, in September, 1811. Returning to his native town of Shrewsbury, he opened an office, and commenced the practice of law, in which profession he continued, remaining there till early in the year 1829. He was town clerk and one of the selectmen of Shrewsbury for several years. Finding the books containing the town records of births, marriages and deaths in a broken and perishing condition, and withal quite deficient in regard to deaths, &c., he procured a book and transcribed into it all the births, publishments, marriages and deaths contained in the different volumes. In addition thereto, he made collections from the grave yard and other sources and entered in his copy of the records the names of 188 other deceased persons, whose deaths had not appeared on the records of the town. These exceeded, by more than one third, the number that had been recorded during nearly a century. Mr. Ward having faithfully accomplished this labor, presented the book to the town, free of charge for book or services. See *History of Shrewsbury*, pp. 33, 34.

Prior to the year 1826, it had been the custom to dispose of the town's poor at public auction, in an inverse manner from that which usually attends the sale of goods and chattels, the bidder in these cases, obtaining the man, woman or child at the minimum price. This pauper vendue constituted the evening finale of the day of the regular annual March meetings, information having been previously given in notices posted up in various parts of the town. The subjects were usually disposed of individually, but occasionally collectively, for one year, commencing with the first day of April. This practice was in vogue and had been for many years in country towns, and from its long continuance and annual repetition, served to alienate in a great

degree, the feelings and affections of the various parties. Those who regarded the unfortunate with sympathy and looked upon the degradation of their fellow men with aversion were moved to devise some method that would be more humane in principle and at the same time economical and more advantageous to the inhabitants of the town. The matter had been several times brought before the town for their consideration, but no definite action had been taken, until, at length, they were aroused, and the subject was again brought before them. All seemed to admit that a remedy was needed, but opinions were diverse as to what that remedy should be. Mr. Ward took an active part in favor of supporting the poor on a farm, to be purchased by the town for that particular purpose. By a carefully prepared estimate he showed that a measure of this kind would be beneficial in its result. First, it would be a saving in expense, which is an important consideration in all matters connected with a town. Next, and more important still, if the proposition was adopted and carried properly into effect, the poor would have a well regulated and permanent home. Such labor, only, as they could reasonably perform on the farm and within doors would be required of them, and this would be conducive to their health. Those anxious forebodings and fears which filled their breasts, at least, once a year—the uncertainty and painful suspense that pervaded their minds and hearts as to where they should be sent, and into whose hands they should fall, would entirely cease when the practice that created it was discontinued. A change in their favor would be regarded, truly, as an act of sympathy; justice and economy would go hand in hand, the condition of the unfortunate would be elevated, and the welfare of the town advanced. After some time had elapsed, the proposed measure was carried by the town into effect. A farm was purchased, the poor have since been supported upon it, and all that its advocates had predicted in its favor has been realized. The system proved to be more economical, and certainly more humane, than the former practice. In May, 1829, Mr. Ward having received an appointment in the custom house, removed to Boston, and took his family there in the autumn of that year. He was a weigher and gauger twelve years, until May, 1841, when upon a change of administration by the incoming of President Tyler, his services being no longer required, he was removed. In April, 1842, he purchased a residence in West Newton, where he removed on the 11th of that month. He was reappointed in September, 1843, to the same office in the custom house at Boston, and continued therein until May, 1853, when he resigned his situation and accepted a seat in the state convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, to which he had been elected a delegate by the town of Newton. He was appointed by the secretary of the treasury, March 29, 1837, United States commissioner of insolvency for the district of Massachusetts, under an act of congress approved March 2, 1837, entitled "an act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," whereby the said several acts were extended and continued in force for three years from and after the passage of said act, which act by subsequent acts of May 27, 1840, and January 28, 1843, was revived and reenacted,

and the said acts were severally continued in force for three years from and after their respective dates; and during that time of nine years, he held the office of United States commissioner of insolvency for the district of Massachusetts. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Worcester, twenty-one years; of Suffolk county, fourteen years; and of Middlesex county, a justice of the peace and of the quorum, twenty-one years. As has been before mentioned, Mr. Ward was an early member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, having connected himself with it in 1845, soon after its organization. He has ever been a welcome and a valuable contributor to the pages of its periodical, which for seventeen years past has given a stimulus to the researches of hundreds of individuals, both in the society and out of it, who have been desirous of obtaining reliable information in regard to the early settlers of New England and their descendants. However remote from the homesteads of their forefathers, these descendants, some of them of the eighth and ninth generations, may reside, they are looking to the society and to the printed pages of the work published under its auspices, as available sources from which to obtain those family histories they so much desire.

Among the individuals who have drawn largely from the extensive storehouse of ancient records of New England, and made them accessible to the public, the subject of this brief memoir holds a prominent place. His published works are: 1. *A History of the Town of Shrewsbury* and of its people, from its first settlement in 1718—eleven hundred families, published in 1847, 8vo. pp. 508. 2. *A Genealogy of the Ward Family*, whose ancestor, William Ward, born in 1603, came from England and settled at Sudbury, Mass., in 1639. The book contains an account of nine generations—eight hundred and forty-five families, and four thousand and twenty-seven of his descendants; it was published in 1851, 8vo. pp. 265. 3. *A Genealogy of the Rice Family*, whose ancestor, Edmund Rice, came from Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled at Sudbury in 1639, containing the statistics of nine generations, thirteen hundred and eighty-seven families, and six thousand five hundred and seventy-one of his descendants, published in 1858, 8vo. pp. viii, 379.

The *History of Shrewsbury* was one of the earliest of our town histories that contained, what may be considered a genealogy of the people. Rev. Stephen Dodd, in 1824, published his *East Haven Register*, largely devoted to this subject. Rev. Samuel Deane, in 1831, gave the world his *History of Scituate*, nearly two-thirds of which is occupied with "family sketches;" and Rev. William Barry, issued his *History of Framingham*, with a genealogy of its inhabitants, in 1847, the same year in which Mr. Ward made public his *History of Shrewsbury*. It should be remembered that *our towns are the primary sources of materials for family histories*. We are desirous of knowing something of the lives of those who reclaimed the territory of the various sections of our land from the wilderness, and of their successors; those in fact who were instrumental in making our towns, and those who improved and embellished them. The deficiencies of ingredients of this character in our local histories, of an early date, may have been the occasion that induced Mr. Ward to devote his

leisure hours principally to genealogical researches. In addition to his printed works, he has a mass of matter of this description, laid aside in manuscript, much of which, we hope, may be in due time made public.

Mr. Ward resides in his pleasant mansion at West Newton, in the enjoyment of health, working on and superintending thoroughly his well tilled farm, surrounded by friends, and in full possession of many comforts and blessings. He is now in the eightieth year of his age, but still improves his moments and gratifies his tastes in saving from the wreck that time has made, many items of intelligence and usefulness, that will be of benefit to others, and, we trust, more and more appreciated, as the years roll on. His motto has been and is, "to do good and to communicate." He has availed himself of the benefit of the art of printing, rightly called "the art preservative of all arts," to rescue much that would otherwise have passed into oblivion, so that knowledge may not die with memory, nor fail of transmission by the loss of records, or the many casualties to which unpublished matter is subjected. We hope that for these, and all other good things he has aided in accomplishing, he may reap a just reward.

Mr. Ward's ancestry in England has not been ascertained. His first ancestor in this country was William Ward of Sudbury, from whom he is the sixth generation in descent. As Mr. Ward, himself, has published a full genealogy of this family, we shall merely give his line of descent, referring to that book for details relative to individuals. We are enabled to give the date of William's birth, which was not known when the book was published. Soon after, however, a deposition dated Oct. 4, 1644, was discovered among the court files at East Cambridge, in which he gives his age as "61 years or thereabouts." This would make him born about 1603. He died at Marlboro' Aug. 10, 1687. He is said in the *Ward Genealogy* to have had a dau. Mary, who m. Daniel Stone. This is a mistake. It was Mary Ward, widow of his son Richard, who m. Stone. On p. 13 of the genealogy, Richard's wid. is said to have m. Daniel How, whereas it was Daniel Stone, as is seen on p. 16. The descent from *William¹ Ward* is through *William²*, by wife Hannah, wid. of Gershom Eames, and dau. of Solomon and Hannah Johnson; *Nahum³*, by Martha, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kerby) How; Gen. *Artemas⁴*, of Revolutionary fame, whose portrait and memoir will be found in the *Register*, v, 271-4, by wife Sarah, dau. of Rev. Caleb and Hannah (Walter) Trowbridge (*ante*, viii, 211); and *Thomas Waller⁵ Ward*. Thomas W.⁵ Ward was b. Aug. 10, 1758; m. Nov. 25, 1782, Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Samuel and Elizabeth (Henshaw) Denny of Leicester. He resided on the homestead at Shrewsbury; was deputy sheriff 17 years, and sheriff 18 years. He d. at S. Aug. 20, 1835. His wid. d. Nov. 18, 1846, a. 86. Their son,

ANDREW HENSHAW⁶ WARD, the subject of this memoir, m. 1809, Sarah, dau. of David and Mary (Sargent) Henshaw of Leicester. She was b. at Leicester April 10, 1787, and is a descendant in the 7th generation from Thomas¹ Henshaw of Derby, county of Lancaster, England, who d. at Toxter Park, near Liverpool about 1630, through William² and Catharine (Houghton), Joshua³ and Elizabeth (Sum-

ner), Joshua⁴ and Mary (Webster), Daniel⁵ and Elizabeth (Bass) and David,⁶ above, an active and influential citizen in council and in action previous to and during the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. W., had 9 children, all but the youngest b. in Shrewsbury, viz:

1. *Sarah Ann Henshaw*,⁷ b. Sept. 28, 1809, m. July 7, 1831, Francis Sumner Carruth of Boston, merchant; b. North Brookfield, 1805, son of Francis Carruth (b. 1780, m. 1802, d. 1858), and Mary, his wife (b. 1782, d. 1859), dau. of Hon. Thomas and Ruth (Hardy) Hale; son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Whipple) Carruth, all of North Brookfield.

1. Francis Ward,⁸ b. Aug. 4, 1832, d. Aug. 4, 1833.

2. Francis Ward,⁸ July 2, 1834, d. Oct. 30, 1835.

3. Sarah Henshaw,⁸ Nov. 6, 1836, m. June 10, 1858, Miles Washburn of Boston, merchant of the firm of Washburn, Foque & Co., Franklin street, Boston, and resides at Newton Corner in Newton—b. Oct. 14, 1830, son of Gamaliel Washburn of Montpelier, Vt. (b. Plainfield, Vt., June 17, 1803), and his wife, Caroline C. Stearns (b. Granville, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1803); son of Miles Washburn, b. Long Plain, near New Bedford, Nov. 11, 1773, and d. there, June 29, 1823.

1. Margaret Danforth,⁹ b. Dec. 27, 1859.

2. Gertrude Carruth,⁹ May 4, 1861.

4. Andrew,⁸ Oct. 30, 1838, d. Feb. 11, 1839.

5. William Ward,⁸ April 8, 1840, quarter-master 4th regiment M. V M., that left Massachusetts upon the original call of the president of the United States for three months men—left April 17, 1861, reached its destination, Fortress Monroe, April 20th, served out its term of service and returned home. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant 6th Mass. battery, light artillery, Jan. 20th, 1862; promoted captain, Sept. 2, 1862, m. Matilda C. Shelton, at New Orleans, June 14, 1863; and was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, June 17, 1863.

6. Antoinette Hale,⁸ Nov. 4, 1842, m. March 31, 1862, Henry Martyn Saville of Quincy (b. July 29, 1834), Amherst College, 1854—M. D. University, of Pennsylvania, 1857, and resides at Boston—eldest son of Josiah Saville, Jr., of Quincy (b. Dec. 11, 1809), and his wife Mary Simpson (b. Coventry, Conn., Sept. 27, 1808), dau. of Peter Simpson (b. Sutton, April 2, 1774, d. Coventry, Conn., July 8, 1851), and his wife, Mary; eldest son of Josiah Saville (b. Braintree, now Quincy, Feb. 25, 1786, d. Quincy, Sept. 29, 1852), and wife Prudence Newcomb, son of Dea. Samuel Saville (b. Braintree, March 25, 1763, d. Quincy, March 25, 1844), and his wife Esther; son of Elisha Saville (b. Braintree, May 1, 1724; H. U., 1743; M. D., 1748, d. April 30, 1768).

7. Emily Frances⁸, Feb. 28, 1845; 8. Frances Emily,⁸ Feb. 28, 1845.

2. *William*,⁷ b. July 16, 1812, educated at district school, Shrewsbury, and at Leicester Academy, entered the store of David and John Henshaw of Boston, druggists, in 1826, and under them and subsequent partners was educated to the druggist business till he arrived

at his majority—when he took a store in Boston and commenced business for himself. In 1837, he took his younger brother Joseph Walter Ward into partnership, and continued there in business under the name of William Ward & Co., druggists, a year or more, when they became partners with John Henshaw in the druggist business, under the name of Henshaw, Ward & Co., in Boston. Upon the dissolution of that copartnership, and his health failing, he purchased a situation at Auburndale in Newton; to which he removed, and there resided till his death, Nov. 25, 1860, in his 49th year—he m. Sept. 4, 1838, his cousin Mary Leffingwell, b. 1818, dau. of his mother's brother, Joshua Henshaw (b. Leicester, 1779, d. 1854), and his wife Rebecca, who d. 1826, aged 33, dau. of Matthew and Rebecca (Lester) Leffingwell of Norwich, Conn. Children:

1. Elizabeth,⁸ b. July 15, 1839, d. infant.
2. William Leffingwell,⁸ June 28, 1841.
3. Florence,⁸ Aug. 11, 1843, d. Dec. 20, 1844.
4. Florence,⁸ March 8, 1847.
5. Mabel,⁸ June 17, 1858.

3. *Joseph Walter*,⁷ b. July 2, 1814, educated at district school Shrewsbury and at Leicester Academy, entered the druggist store of David and John Henshaw & Co., of Boston, in 1828, where he was educated to the druggist business and remained till 1837—when he became a partner in business with his brother William Ward of Boston, and subsequently, they both with John Henshaw, formed a copartnership and transacted business under the name of Henshaw, Ward & Co., as before related. He resides at Boston, doing business at No. 62 Broad street, as commission merchant and treasurer of Suffolk lead works. He m. June 2, 1841, Catharine Mary (b. May 6, 1824), dau. of Benjamin Barnard Appleton of Boston, merchant (b. May 8, 1781, m. July 3, 1814, d. April 23, 1844) and his wife Catharine (b. 1791, surviving, 1863), dau. of John and Catharine Hooton.

1. John Tucker,⁸ b. July 29, 1842, of the senior class H. U. 1863-4.

2. Catharine Appleton,⁸ May 12, 1844.
3. Joseph Walter,⁸ May 26, 1847.
4. Adelaide,⁸ July 2, 1851, d. Nov. 21, 1853, in N. Y.
5. Charles Henry Appleton,⁸ May 11, 1853.
6. Arthur Stanley,⁸ March 9, 1858,
7. Son still born,⁸ Jan. 30, 1861.

4. *John Tucker*,⁷ June 14, 1816, d. Boston unm. Nov. 2, 1840, of the firm of Henshaw, Ward & Co.

5. *Eliza Maria Antoinette*,⁷ Feb. 8, 1818, d. Shrewsbury, Oct. 16, 1821.

6. *Frances Caroline Augusta*,⁷ Feb. 2, 1820, d. Shrewsbury, Oct. 23, 1821.

7. *Frances Antoinette Elizabeth*,⁷ b. April 19, 1822, m. May 12, 1845, Joseph Lewis Danforth of Louisville, Ky., merchant, H. U., 1839; son of Joseph and Lucy (Lewis) Danforth of Louisville, merchant, where they reside.

1. Florence Ward,⁸ April 27, 1846.
2. John Henshaw,⁸ Sept. 18, 1847, d. Dec. 8, 1853.
3. Josephine Lewis,⁸ Sept. 13, 1849.

4. Antoinette, May 11, 1852
5. George Lewis,⁸ July 24, 1854.
6. Sallie Ward,⁸ Aug. 4, 1856.
7. William Herbert,⁸ Feb. 24, 1859.
8. Francis Carruth,⁸ Sept. 19, 1860, d. Sept. 5, 1861.

8. *Andrew Henshaw*,⁷ Jr., b. Jan. 28, 1824, attended Thayer's school, Chauncy Place, Boston, and entered the store of Henshaw, Ward & Co., druggists, Boston, and continued with them till 1845, when he went into partnership with Thomas Jones and Thomas Denny, in the dry saltery business, under the name of Jones, Denny & Ward, which lasted one year; they relinquished the business and stand to him, and in 1846 he formed a connection in the same business with Kirk Boott of Boston, which continued till 1857. He is now a manufacturer and engaged in the dry saltery business at 62 Broad street, Boston. He was appointed a magistrate in 1854 for the county of Middlesex, and resides at Newtonville in Newton. He m. March 16, 1852, Sarah Ann Walcott (b. March 9, 1827) dau. of Isaac Field of Providence, R. I., merchant (b. 1794, m. 1816, d. April 17, 1855), and his wife Sarah Anna (b. 1794, d. Feb. 21, 1855), dau. of George Walcott of Providence (b. 1759, m. 1785, d. 1826), and his wife Sabra (b. 1767, d. 1843), dau. of Christopher and Sarah Whipple; son of George Field of Providence (b. 1774, m. 1793, when not 19), d. Aug. 9, 1796, at the Island of Jamaica, aged 22 yrs. 2 mos. 21 days) and his wife, Mary Green, who m. for her 2d husband, Mathewson Williams of Providence, Feb. 22, 1798, and d. Aug. 4, 1801, in her 29th year. Isaac Field of Providence (father of George), (b. 1743, m. before 1768, d. at sea, 1778) and his wife, Martha Hartshorn; who d. his widow, 1826, in her 83d year; son of Joseph Field, who was son of Thomas Field who came over before 1667, at the request, as said, of his uncle William Field of Field's Point, Providence, who it is believed had no children; his nephew Thomas, had 13, twelve sons and one dau.; succeeded to his uncle's estate, and d. 1717; William Field was of Providence, before 1643.

1. Clarence Stuart,⁸ b. Dec. 5, 1852.
2. Isabel Walcott,⁸ Feb. 21, 1855.
3. Francis Carruth,⁸ May, 9, 1856, d. April 24, 1858.
4. Alice Constance,⁸ Dec. 16, 1858.
5. Reginald Henshaw, April 22, 1862.

9. *David Henshaw*,⁷ b. Boston, June 23, 1830; H. U. 1853; resides at Keene, N. H., is a magistrate, and woolen manufacturer; m. Julia Frances, dau. of Joseph Noble, of N. Y., merchant, and his first wife, Sarah Hedge, July 5, 1855, s. p.

PHOENIX.— Can any of your readers give me any information concerning Alexander Phœnix, (who lived in Wickford, R. I., in 1674.) or his family? Where are the records of Wickford prior to 1696.

J. C. L.

**ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND
ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.**

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Dorchester.]

Continued from vol. xvi, page 336.

[In vol. xvi, of the *Register*, p. 336, was completed the abstracts of the Suffolk wills, as contained in vol. i, of the Records. The succeeding volumes ii, iii, iv, v, of the Probate Records are occupied with inventories, so that vol. vi (1667-1686), contains the wills, in continuation from vol. i, of the Records. The abstracts of inventories, in the present number are continued from vol. v.]

JOHN WILSON.—I, *John Wilson*, senior, Pastor of the Church of Christ, at Boston in New England, being now aged and many weaknesses attending of me, yet of sound judgment and memory, do hereby declare my last will.

My body I commit to the earth to be decently interred in the same tomb where is now lying the body of my beloved wife, *Elizabeth*, in Boston. Just debts and funeral expences being paid, I dispose of the remainder as followeth: To *John Wilson, Jun.*, the son of my son, *Edmond Wilson*, Doctor of Physick, late of London, deceased, I bequeath £233 6s. 8d. to be paid to his lawful Guardian, within two years after my decease, in Boston, in New England, in Merchantable Goods, either for the Indies or for England at the currant prices with the Merchants, on the receipt whereof sufficient security shall be given by such Guardian or Attorney, that the said Estate shall be to the use of my said Grand child and duly paid to him the said *John Wilson*, his heires or assigns when he shall come to one and twenty years of age, or in default thereof to remain in the hands of my Executors until he, the said *John Wilson*, shall arrive to that age. To my Grand child, *Bridget Prideaux*, the dau. of the above said *Edmond Wilson*, decd. the now wife of *Nicholas Prideaux*, Merchant in Barbadoes, I bequeath £100, to be paid him, the said *Nicholas Prideaux*, or his lawful Attorney in Boston, within two years next after my decease. To my son, *John Wilson*, Pastor of the Church at Medfield, & to my dau. *Mary Danforth*, wife of *Samuel Danforth*, of Roxbury, Pastor of that Church, to whome I have by Deed made & signed the same day with the said presents given and granted all my houses and Lands whereof I am now seized together with all other my estate real & personal, I do confirm the same to them. I ordain my two sons, *John Wilson* & *Samuel Danforth*, joint executors of this my last Will and Testament. To *Sarah, Elizabeth, John* and *Susanna*, my Grand Children by my son, *John Wilson*, I give £25 apiece to each of them, as also to such children my dau, his wife, may beare within the space of two years next following after my decease. To my Grand Children, *John, Mary, Elizabeth* and *Samuel*, children of my dau. *Mary Danforth*, £25 apiece, as also to such children as my said dau. shall beare within the space of two years next after my decease. To my son, *John Wilson*, I give all my old Bookes and my new Bookes lately bought of *Mr. Usher* or of any others in New England, to be di-

vided between my son, *John Wilson* and my dau. *Mary Danforth*, two third parts to my s^d son, *John*, and one third part to her my s^d daughter. To my beloved cousin, *Edward Rawson*, at Boston, I give £100. To *Mrs. Anna Paige*, my Kinswoman, £20. To my brother, *John Mansfield* and his children, I give £10, vizt. to him and his wife £5, and the other £5 to be equally divided between his children. To my dear cousen, *Mrs. Sarah Higginson*, I give £5. To the church over whome I am an overseer, as aforesaid, £10. To my beloved Brother and fellow Elder over the same Church, *Mr. James Penn*, I give £3. To my beloved Brethren *Capt. James Johnson*, *Mr. Richard Truesdals*, *Mr. Jacob Eliot*, Deacons of the same Church, 40s. apiece. To my ancient and good friend, *Mrs. Norton*, as a small expression of my affectionate love to her, I give 20s. To my faithful and good Friends, *Gaudy James* and *Ann* his wife, I give £5, as a testimony of my thankfulness to them for their love and service done unto me. To my Cousen, *Benjamin Brisco*, I give 40s. To my Cousen *William Smith*, I give 40s. To my reverend and beloved Brethren and fellow labourers in the worke of the Ministry, *Mr. Richard Mather* of Dorchester, *Mr. John Allins*, of Dedham, *Mr. Zechariah Symes* senior of Charlestown, *Mr. John Sherman* of Watertown, *Mr. Jonathan Mitchel*, of Cambridge, *Mr. Thomas Shepheard*, of Charlestown, and *Mr. Michael Wigglesworth*, I give 10s. apiece. All these Legacies to be paid within two years next after my decease. In case the Estate by me given to my sons, *John Wilson*, *Samuel Danforth* & *Mary*, his wife do not amount to the full sum of £666 13s. 4d. all these above Legacies being paid, that then all the above said Legatees shall abate proportionably, excepting onely the Legacies given to my Grand Children, the Children of my son *Edmond Wilson*, of whose Legacies my will is, there shall be no abatement. I give to my Grand Children, *John Wilson*, son of *Edmond Wilson*, a silver Goblet. and to his sister *Prideaux*, the cover thereof. To my son, *John Wilson*, I give the gold Ring with the Seal. To my dau. *Mary Danforth*, an Enamelled gold Ring. I appoint my Honored Friends, *Mr. Thomas Danforth*, of Cambridge, and my Loveing Kinsman, *Mr. Edward Rawson*, overseers of this my last will & Testament, & bequeath to the said *Mr. Thomas Danforth*, 40s. 31 May, 1667.

In presence of us,
Daniel Dennison,
John Leuerett.

John Wilson, senior.

Proved Aug. 21, 1667, *Daniel Dennison* & *Major Generall John Leuerett*, deposed.

Inventory of the Estate taken Aug. 14, 1667, by *John Hull*, *Tho. Bumstead*. Amt. £419 14s. 6d. *Lib. v. fol. 53.* [*Richard Bracket* and *Edmond Quinsey*, being desired to put a just estimate on the farme wherein *Thomas Faxon* doe now dwell, appertaining to the Estate of *Rev. John Wilson*, deceased, judge said farme, containing one dwelling house & barne with about 700 acres of land, as also 10 cowes & a mare, to bee deliuered by said *Faxon* at the end of his tearme, the whole doe ualue at £1300 in Currant payment of the Country.]

ROBERT MEERES.—I, *Robert Meeres*, of Boston, being aged, Appoint this to bee my last will & Testament. After my funerall charges, I Giue vnto my wife *Elizabeth Meeres*, my whole Estate, till the day of her death, to bee soly at her disposell, & if need require to sell any part thereof to supply her necessity, & after her decease to bee disposed of as followeth: I haue bequeathed to my sonn *John*, who is deceased, for himself & his heires foreuer, his Estate before his decease, and what I haue both giuen & lent vnto my said sonn, I giue to his heirs foreuer, neuer to bee molested by mee nor my heires. I bequeath to my Grandchild, *John Meeres*, aboue mentioned, [sic] a Chest of Drawers, which Chest of drawers is to remaine in the hands of my sonn, *Samuell Meers*, or his till the day of my said Grandchilds marriage. And if my said Grandchild should dye before hee come to bee married, then the said *Samuell Meers* is to haue the said Chest of Drawers. To my aboue said Grand child, to be paid at his marriage, 40s. in money, & the said moneyes to bee paid by my two sonnes, *Samuell & James Meers*. To my sonn, *Samuell Meers*, the House which I now dwell in, & halfe the Orghard, & halfe the peece of Ground aboue the Orchard. & the way that goes into the Orchard, which is at the south End, the said house adjoyning the Grounds of the late Esq^r Gover [Endicott]. Also vnto my sonn, *Samuell*, that halfe of the hither Pasture that joynes to *Mr. Richard Parker*, Pasture, lying betweene *Mr. Parker* & Goodman *Hawkins*, & the highway on the west side. And to haue halfe of that pasture that lyeth betweene *Mr. Tarns*, late of Boston, deceased, & Goodman *Bates*, & *Mr. James Johnson*, & the high way & the aboue sayd Pastures to bee Equally diuided betweene my two sonns, *Samuell & James*, soe that Each of them shall haue his Land butt to the high way Proportionably, soe that one may haue as much of his Land butt to the high way as the other. I giue vnto my sonn, *James Meeres*, my other dwelling House, that is within my yard, which House fronts towards the late Esq^r Gour, *John Endecott*, with one End facing to the street, & another End facing the Land of *Mr. Lynes*, & the other End to the Orchard. I giue to my sonn, *James Meeres*, the one halfe of my Orchard next to his House, & halfe the Land aboue the Orchard. And that halfe of the hither Pasture that lyes next to the great gate, going into the feilds, with halfe the further pasture. And further, the well that is now in the said yard, I bequeath it to them both, *Samuell & James*, to bee as much vse full to one as to the other. I bequeath to my sonn *James*, a highway into the Orchard, at the north west End of the House I now dwell in. I giue vnto my sonn, *Samuel Meeres*, his first borne Child, & to my sonn, *James Meers*, his first borne, 40s. apeece to bee paid them out of my Estate at the day of their marriage. After my wife is deceased, all the rest of my Estate to bee Equally diuided betweene my two sonns, *Samuell & James Meers*. I appoint my beloved wife, my sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament. I doe also make my beloued Brother, *James Johnson* and *Mr. Thomas Wilder*, Ouerseers of this my last will. 20th Feb. 1666.

his
Robert × *Meers*.
 marke.

Signed & sealed in the
presence of vs:

Samuell Keyes, John Willames.

Samuell Keyes & John Williams, deposed, Sept. 10. 1667. Present, *Symon Willard, Eliazer Lusher*, Esq^r. & Recorder.

Inventory of the house, Land, goods & Estate belonging formerly to *Robt. Meers*, now deceased, taken by *Jeremiah Howchin, James Oliver, James Johnson*. Amt. £349 ls. *Elizabeth Meers*, widow of *Robert Meers*, deposed, Nov. 13, 1667. Lib. v, fol. 67.

WILLIAM HARDING.—Power of Administration to the Estate of the late *Mr. William Harding*, of Fyall, merchant, deceased, is granted to *Mr. Robert Gibbs*, of Boston, merchant, Oct. 29, 1667.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF REV. SAMUEL CHANDLER,

WHILE COLLEAGUE OF REV. JOHN WHITE, OF GLOUCESTER, MASS., KEPT IN
AN INTERLEAVED ALMANAC.

[Communicated by **GEORGE CHANDLER**, M. D., of Worcester.]

“ 1755 Sept 16 We had a ch^h and parish meeting to see if they w^d consent to my going to Crown Point. Voted y^r consent unanimously.

18 At home, fitting out.

22 &c I was preparing for the expedition.

29 I set out from home about ten o'clock, on the expedition against Crown Point, as Chaplain to Col. Ichabod Plaisted's regiment. Capt. Epes Sergeant, Nath^l Allen, Capt William Stevens & Nath^l Ellery accompanied to Manchester. Deacon Stacy to Salem. I dined at Coll. Plaisted's & set out with him to Andover where we arrived ab^t sunset he lodged at Coll Frys. I at my brothers.

30 We had a shower in the morning Sat out to Teuxbury & Dined at Osgoods at Billerica Oated our horses at Munroes at Concord The Coll went to Sudbury to Coll^o Browns I went to Marlboroug Lodged at Mr Smiths in company with Coll^o Osgood from Concord to Marlboroug a very good road but few Settlements by the way 14 miles course west southerly.

October

1 Fair pleasant morning. Sat out through Westborough pretty ordinary Shrub oak land to Shrewsbury hilly land Meeting House on a Hill to the westward down the Hill is the Tavern Agars on a Plain where we dined The Timber in the Towns all along Oak Walnut Chesnut &c Next is Worster a Shire Town on a plain by a small stream surround with Hills. Hilly Land to Lystre [Leicester] where we lodged at Sergeants ab^t half a mile E of Mr. Roberts Meeting which is on Large Hill fertile good Land but chiefly new settlements.

2 from Sergeants we sat out at 6 clock to Flags ab^t 5 mile to Breakfast which is a little to the West of Mr Eatons Meeting House The District is called Spencer Our Company now is Coll Plaisted

Coll Fry Major Kingsbury Coll Gridly Coll Twying Mr Dunbar Chaplain Coll Brown Coll Cummins Dr Brigham Dr Got Adjutant Loverin We passed on to Brookfield where the old Town is divided into 2 Parishes 2 Meeting Houses New unsettled no ministers the Land Hilly and some vales the East parish some good Farms The West but ordinary here Brigadier Dwight Lives near the West Meeting House there is a fine Parish to the North where Mr. Forbush is settled. Next we came to Western where we dined at Cutlers at the entrance of the Town is a fine Stream There are mills of several sorts Iron Works The river is called Chicaby Western is a poor Soil ridges of Shrup oak & Sapling, pitch Pine with small flat meadows.

North west ward of Brookfield is Coll Spring

We past on over Chickoby forded to Palmore a poor Barren Land except by the River which sourounds the town on the South like a Half moon On the western end of the Town we pass the River by a fine large Bridge near which is Scots where we lodged very Good entertainment.

3 from Scots we pass abt 3 miles in Brimfield & abt 5 to days in Springfield mountains where we went to Breakfast from here abt 10 miles over a pitch pine plain to Springfield.

Springfield is situated on the Great River Connecticut which is much larger than Merrimack abt 60 rods Distant from the River between which is Fields and Orchards a compact Town Handsome Buildings from the Houses w^h are on the west side of the road there is a Descent to East^d and on tother side of the Road a Ditch of running water through the Town to the East^{w^d} Low grass Land 5 parishes in the Town they pass the river in Scows Loaded Carts & oxen all together drive in at one end and out at tother.

I sleep but Little rise before day Sometimes weary sometimes quite easie comfortable no weariness at all We ride about 30 miles a day We dined on the west side of the River at Miller's a poor House set out to Westfield a very fine Populous Town Large intervale many miles over. Handsome Buildins. here and 2 parishes in Springfield Clocks on the Meeting House—Brick Schoolhouses. Hitherto very fine roads But now we must leave them Sat out to Blanford alias Glasgow over the mountains that rise like going up stairs We got to Houghtons abt 8 oth clock we had a pilot from Westfield here we suppd upon Venison in this Town abt 50 Familys Irish from here is the 18 mile Stage.

4 this morning sat out abt 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ clock over very Large Hills good Land Chesnut & Sugar trees in plenty, & over some very Barren Land to a River and large Bridge where we Baited & road again over Bad way 18 miles to Brewers at No 1 a Fine Large Farm large House and good entertainment. here was a Park of abt 40 acres with Dear 7 or 8 made with rails Virginia Fence abt 10 feet high. from Brewers we pass over a small stream where is a sawmill & down the River is a fine Glade of Intervale which we ride over for abt 2 miles & then very good Land & pretty good Road to Housatonic a pretty town called Sheffield. about 7 miles Norwest is Stock Bridge. We lodged at Shelden's here I lodged on the Flour. This is a very good Town intervale in plenty mountains a little distant. It has been fine weather all the week.

5 Sabbath cloudy small rain in the morning we sat out about 9 clock rode 8 miles to Nobles where is the Gore or contested Land Very fine Land and pretty good roads Chesnut, Walnut, Saxefras. Thence to the Stone House at Claverac Lawrence Hoogeblooms the Lands here are in Leviston's Manour we rode on to Kynderhook & lodged at Anthony Quakinbous a Dutch Town compact and scituate on a River much Intervale. We met many soldiers returning from the Camp. in Kynderhook abt 100 familys. Settled about 120 years in the Town 24 Taverns. Went into the Chh a small building square & square roof arched overhead an Altar before the Desk.

6 Sat out over a pitch pine plain to the half way House Peter Hod-a-wie at Squotoc from thence down to Greenbous to a Tavern On the sign is *Intertainmente for man and Horse at this Tarry House* a fine walk up & down the River settlements all along. up abt half mile are pass^d the ferry the river Larger than Connecticut.

Here I saw Mr. Grayham Chaplain Conecticut pas^d by—the fer-ri-ge of a man & Horse 10 coppers We got into Albany before sunset.

The Dutch Chimneys have very small Jambs with 3 or 4 rows of Tile Some no Jambs at all We took up Quarters at Lotteridges which is called the English Tavern Major Kingsbury and I lodged at the opposite corner at Wid. Jenaverie a private House.

The City of Albany Has 2 Chh. an English & a dutch tis situated on the west side of Hudsons River abt 155 miles from New York the Town or City is picadoed abt 2 miles round on the west side on a High Eminence is a Fort or Citadell Stone & Lime 4 Bastions acute Angles abt 45° to handsome buildings or Barracks Brick fences but stone on the back side abt 14 Guns 2 before the Gate Garrisoned by an independant company of 100 men Capt Rutherford 15 men mounted upon guard the east side of the fort next the town abt 24 loop holes upon the Parapets the 2 chh are in Broad street that goes from the Fort to the water and a market between them Some Stone Houses many Brick & some of the streets paved though irregular and rough Fort from the river abt half a mile the chh are stone. the House Generally Ends to y^e street & brick ends & stone & wood Back & gutters all along reaching far over the streets Many rows of small Button trees along the streets the Brick Houses many of them curiously floored with Black Bricks & dated with the same the Governours house has 2 Hearts in Black brick House chiefly but one story high & Brick ends notched Like steps window shutters, & loop holes in sellars On the Top of the Houses for weather cocks Horses Lions Geese Sloops &c &c Their Bells very often ringing they ring and not tool for a Funeral. The settees at their doors are kept scoured very neat.

Albany abt North from Kynderhook Albany is the center of Madam Ranslaws manour which is 24 miles square. From the north Gate to the water is a fine wall of stone & Lime with loop holes Their Beds are Boxes boarded Bottom & a feather Bed 1 sheet under & cover with blanket.

7 fine fair weather we walk out fore noon we are waiting for our stores to come up.

8 we went to se Nat Annis of the Penobscot tribe who was taken

after the fight wounded and brought down to Albany. Mr. Saunders & comisary Emerson spent the evening with us he says tis 40 leagues from Crown point to St. Johns.

To carry up 3 Barrels of peas to the camp cost 9² New York money. the wagoners have 9s per day they are Settled quite compact on both Sides the way from the North Gate abt 1½ mile to Madam Ranslaws Seat at the Mills w^h is pretty Grand.

from Fort St Jn^o which is down a Creek from the East End of Lake Champlain abt 3 or 4 miles there is a rapid in the River & Land carriage abt 8 mile

Shodiere [Chandiere] Empties into St. Lawrence with a great Fall against the Island of Orleans.

9 Some Thunder & rain Squally.—Coll^o Blanchard tells me at the Place where the French Army en camped the 2nd night there is now Standing 287 camps Some of them double room for 50 men besides the Stakes of the officers Tents but 5 at the Landing where the Battoes were where he supposes were left abt 150

the Enemy Scattered in their Flight after the Engagemnt near 6 miles wide

Mr Emerson Chaplain dined with us

10 The Vessell appeard down at the over Slaw or Shoals cloudy cold I drew some plans coppied Maps—Commisary arrived to Washing a Shirt & neckcloth 10^d new York money Coll Ouyler tells me there are abt 500 Famyilies in the City of Albany

11 clear & cool. Frost.

12 Lords Day I went up to the Flats where were 2 or 3 compans & preached in Coll Scuylers Barn in the Threshing Flour Very commodious *Text Gen 15-1* the Coll & his Family & others attended Kindly entertained dined with him he sent his chaise & chair to carry us down we spent the Evening at Coll Lydias's

13 Cloudy rainy they Say at oswego it rains abundantly Suddenly w^a there was no appearance of a cloud or Signs of rain

14 wrote Letters to Friends

15 to Shewing my Horse before Steel cork tax 5^s we Sat out from Albany towards the camp Lodged at van Arnems near Mohawk River on the floor

16 a fine fair Day we Stopd at 12 & eat broiled pork at Jacob Forts we got over the River at Seratogue after dark & lodged in the Loft of an old forSaken House on the floor without fire and without Supper the lower room being filled with Soldiers & waggoners I had the head ache much in the evening but slept well

17 Breakfast on chockolat but dined on raw Pork at Moses Kill & arrived at Fort Edward abt 3 clock cloudy rainy we tarried all night Kindly entertained by Coll Gilbert of Berkley he gave us Ruske for the way on to the camp

the Position of the Enemy when they met Coll Williams

.

the Regulars in a Body & the Indians & Canadians in the Flank in two half moons Their Design was when Coll Williams came up to the Regulars they were to fight on a Retreat till they had drawn our forces in so as to have the Flank guards to close in the rear Surround & cut them off Coll Williams Party wh^h was 1000 were abt $\frac{3}{4}$ covered when the Enemy fired a Gun by wh^h they were discovered

The French cartouch boxes had 3 rows 10 in a row 30 cartridges & 30 Bullets Lose. Some of their Balls were cut & a Slip of Leather closed in the cut Suspected to be a poison others were glazed.

18 we arrived at the camp abt 4 clock I Lodged at Capt Fellows Tent.

19 I preached upon the Parade in the new camp before the New Fort the first Sermon that has been preached there *Psal* 103.19 Very fine weather

20 I had a great cold Kept my Tent

21 Afternoon Mr Dunbar Mr Bows & I went to pay our Respects to General Johnson

This evening Capt Rogers came in from Crown Point with a Frenchmans Scalp which he took within abt 70 rods of the Fort abt 2 clock Afternoon Capt Butterfield was with him & 3 more

22 we were Building our House

23 One W^m Coats of connecticut came to me in Gt perplexity Saying he Saw the Devill last night & conversed with he c^d feel the Devil in him

24 Forty Horses came up with Bread a Snow at night abt 2 Inches

25 I lodged in Our House

26 I preached Math 24.30.31. Afternoon I went over to tother Side heard Mr Pain from 1 Chron. 1. 1. Adam, Seth, Enos. Doct. That all must die. after meeting I prayed at the Funerall of Coll Willard came home and visited the Sick Capt Hanford Capt Flynt. Mr Dunbar preached this Side this afternoon

A Tent was burnt in the Camp 13 Guns burt Loaded. & Blankets the men escaped naked

27 I measured the Fort. caught a Trout 7^o my Sword we Sup^d on Venison

28 catch Trout in the Lake with hook & Line

29 I dined with General Lyman as also Coll Plaisted Coll Brown &c

30 wrote Some Letters home Ensign Leach buried the Scout came in 1 man died in his Sleep with them

31 14 of us went up the Hill dined there

Nov 1755

1 I was at Home Heavy & Dull

2 I preached forenoon *Rev.* 12,11. Mr Dunbar afternoon Job there is an appointed time for man upon earth The Recruits went down to Capt Rogers & returned meeting Him by the way returning

3 Spent the day in visiting the Sick cloudy Damp Weather very rainy at night the Tattoo was ordered to beat at 8 oth clock at night the Revallee at 5 oth clock in the morning

5 we were allarmed abt 8 oth clock by a gun from the Guards who Says he Saw an Enemy

We have 50 men on the Fort Guard 70 on the Main guard who Stand 24 hours there is a Scout of 50 who are out 4 days the advance guard is 30 men to stand 24 hours at a pass abt a Mile Distant from the new Encampmt on the west Side the Fort.

6 Some rain last night

7 the Guards fired again the Evening.

8 I dined with Coll^o Whitting on Fish in the orders of the Day the Fort was named *William Henry*

They have a new parole every day the pad rounds view the Guards at 11 & 3 clock the Grand round consists of a Field Officer a Serjeant & 2 files who go the Rounds just abt Day Break

9 I preached for Mr. Pain at the camp Job, 36, 5. No. 191 Majr Gen. Lyman & Coll Dyer at meeting afternoon I preached at home Ezek. 33. 5. 407.

10 I read and visited Mr. Conant came up to the camp who is chaplain of Coll Thatchers Reg^t. He prayed upon the Parade.

11 We were alarmed by the Report brought in by the Mohawks of a French army on their march towards the camp we were all called up & to squibing & clearing & fitting arms.

The sick suffered much by the rain last night.

12 the cannon & mortars were haled over from the camp to the Fort.

clear warm & showery Some rain.

13 Very fine warm weather.

By the last weekly returns the No of men in the whole camp abt 4000

Effective men 2500. at Fort Edw^d abt 600 in the whole

I went with Coll Plaisted & others down to the Islands abt seven miles.

14 we were alarmed again by the Report of the scout Capt Conner who says he saw the smoke of the enemy very Large Lay upon our Arms the Revallee Beat at 4 clock the men all paraded at 4, & went to work diging an out Trench which was completed by noon and began a Horn work.

15 I was very much not well but went out.

16 Mr Dunbar sick I preached all Day Ps 145. 3 Eph. 5. 2. I was very feeble.

18 rose at 4 clock I perform all the Public divine services in our camp Mr Dunbar sick.

18 ~~at~~ I was awaked (by Lient. Peabody who watched with Coll Frye) between 4 & 5 clock a shock of an earthquake it lasted abt a minute no rumbling some of the loose stones fell from the chimney Top House wrecked the wheels of the carriages creaked in the Fort.

at Prayers we sang Ps. 68. 8 & 77. 16. 18 & 99. 1, 5 after Prayers visited and prayed with 3 sick persons.

Coll Thatchers Regiment Arrived 60 oxen arrived at camp 10 stopd at other Fort 70 in all a present from Long Island 1000 sheep sent before.

19 Raw cold S. E. wind. The Flys begin to look out for winter Quarters. The Hampshire Troops arrived.

There is now in camp sick and well abt 4400 including the Recruits.

The Artillery in the Fort two 32 pounders two 18 pounders 6, 9, & 6 pounders & 4 small Brass pieces 6 pounders one 13 inch mortar 4 small 2 of them iron 2 Brass.

20 I was not well

21 I had much of a slow Fever The Dr. forbids meat I began upon Regimen. Cloudy Sat up abt half the Day.

22 I was very Feverish

3 days provision in camp of Bread and meat destitute of other necessaries and comforts the men just ready to mutiny some club^d yr firelocks and march but returned Back.

22 arrived abt 150 waggons brought Bread chiefly no meat all abt 20 waggons Broke by the way Some Horses killed very bad way This evening abt 9 oth clock we had another shock of an earthquake Very rainy night very Distressing Time among the sick.

23 Sabbath we had no meeting in the whole camp by reason of Rain and snowy.

Some of the waggoners who were hired to carry down the sick have turned them out in the woods & left them some of whom died one was found dead by the way side.

A waggon has 9s. N. Y. money per day The last waggons have been 8 days coming they Bring about 5 or 600 weight.

The Tent this morning very wet Some miry standing water in them The sick very wet.

No meat in the camp.

24 I prayed upon the Parade.

The Commissioners Coll^o Choat Coll Minot Col Partridge & Mr. Livermore from the Massachusetts arrived at the camp Coll^o Choat & Minot Lodged with us.

I had something of a Fever again Lodged out of my Bed Sat up till 12 pretty feeble.

In the camp no Rum at all for a fortnight no Butter or meal for a month a Little mollasses once in a great while Many of the sick got Furlows & went homeward.

25 cloudy pretty cold Coll^o Gridley dined with us They are beating up for Voluntiers to garison the Fort the Massachusetts to find 231 officers included. I attended the Funerall of Meacham of Capt Flynts company.

26 Very fine weather The Commissioners set out homeward The Army preparing to march.

I received a letter from Capt Sargent Dan^l Sargent died at the Fort & Majory of Danvers The Fort settled by the Commiss^r Coll Bayley of the Massachusetts Chief Lev^t Coll Whiting of Connecticut Maj^r Matthews N Y^k New Hamp. 1 capt Rhode Island 2 capt a Fort Major at each Fort.

27 Thursday we set out from the camp abt 10 oth clock abt 3000 marched in a Body the waggons & Baggage in the centre we met abt 30 fat cattle. we camp'd in the woods in the old camps Very open I was much fatigued fever returned. The waggons had our stores that we had no Blankets no provisions. abt 2000 camp'd here Our Coll much insulted by the way & wraxall justified um in it.

28 began our march before sun rise and walk^d about 4 mile to Fort Edward to Breakfast Dined there. the Gen. Wraaxwell & others went by water after Diner I tarried over night was very ill all day Coll Twyng was very kind gave me his Bed I had comfortable lodging slept well.

29 we set out abt 10 clock down the River 16 Battoes met with much difficulty getting down to Seratoge I had dry Lodging on the floor 17 round the fire.

30 Sabbath. Sat out Just after Break of day Very ill & little Sustenance Went down abt 6 mile & eat some raw Bacon got down to lower end of Still water abt noon Very cold raw abt noon drank a Glass of wine with the Generall then walked on foot down by Swift Water abt 8 miles to a Commod's forsaken House where we Lodged the Battoes Cast away on the Rocks we had nothing to eat but Bread & water I made a Sweet meal of it the Bis cake Boild in Water & Sweetned it refreshd me in my illness w^h Increases my feaver is very high I am very feeble I Slept little on the Floor.

December

1 I rose before day was very Feverish here we met with one of our Horses. I rode down to half moon with much difficulty where we dined with the Generall I eat some Stewd Turneps & Potatoes then walkd as far as Lansons on west Side of Mohawk River where we Lodged hasty-puding for Supper I had a very poor night full of pain Something better in the Morning. fine weather

2 Set out from Henrick Launsons Coll^o Plaisteds Horse faild obliged to lead him got down to Albany by day Light lodged at Mrs Waters a Widow her Husband was an Irishman we had good entertainmt good Lodging

3 I rested all day & was a Little Better

4 my Horse (which was put up at Sollomon Deriders Madam Ranslaws Farmer) was taken out of the Stable Spent the day in looking for him but in vain rode up to Henrick Lansons I bought a Horse of Cornelius Miller by Capt Gerrish & gave a note to Capt Webster who lent me the mony for 5 £ new York Currency

5 we Set out homeward Lodged a Quakenbous at Kynderhook Some Snow very cold

6 Very cold morning we lodged at Nobles

7 Sabbath we dined at Sheldons & lodged at Brewers where were many Sick

8 we Got through the Green Woods the 18 mile Stage before night & Lodged at Hughtons at Glasena alias Blanford Warm Thawd all day I had a poor night my Fever is continued

9 it rained in the morning we Set out dined at Taylors & lodged at Whites at Springfield rained much in the night

10 cloudy morn got to Scots to dinner where I eat a little of the Breast of a Boiled Chicken I have refrained from meat for 3 weeks we lodged at Cutlers where Mr Bows a Chaplain was Sick in Lethargic appoplectick Stupid Condition. he died abt 2 or 3 days after

11 Set out abt Sunrise Very cold Breakfast at Buckminsters at Brookfield & dined at flags at Lystre & lodged at Sterns at Worcester

12 Set out Early to Breakfast at Agurs I dined at Mr Smiths at

Marlborough my feaver is much abated I eat some fresh pork Lodged at Baldings at Sudbury by the River in Mr Cooks parish it Snowd last night abt 3 inches Very Sleepy riding Snow gone before night

13 Clear pleasant weather dined at Salt Marshes at Watertown Very fine Weather Snow all gone I parted with Coll Plaisted in Cambridge he went to Mistake [Mystic] & home having heard of the Death of his wife I went down to Charlestown & over to Boston Lodged at Mrs Hillers

14 Sabbath I was very ill Kept Home all Day Capt Malchet Spent the Evening with me & Joseph Saunders.

15 Mr Timo Rogers came in to See me I walked out afternoon to Mr Herods thence with Mr Rogers to Mrs Boylstones drank Tea I was Something Better

16 I went over to Charlestown Sent me Horse home paid to Horse Keeping for 3 nights 3 pistareens

17 I went on Board Capt John Elwell to come by water put off from the Wharf at 12 got into the Harbour half after 3.

I was very week my fever Left me 3 or 4 days ago. the Army discharged from pay

Ministers that preached for me when Absent

Mr Leavit of Salem

Bernard of Salem

Champney of Beverly

Swain of Winham

Wigglesworth of Ipswich

Walley of Ipswich

Broadstreet } Gloucester
Rogers }

Mr White 3 Sabbaths and Thanksgiving.

Reasons for not proceeding in the Expedition ag. Crown Point.—

Water in the River Rising

Bad Roads

Waggoners worn out.

Battoes Shot & Shell at Fort Edward

no provender for Horses to hall them

Soldiers dispirited with half allowance & want of wintercloathing.

& many Sick not above 3000 effective men but few able to endure Long nights with Threadbare Blankets

No Mohawks to joyn

Scant Provision nothing but Bare necessities but 3 days provision before hand & no probability of having enlarged supply between & Sledding

Great Sea in the Lakes at this Season.

March 1756

12 I was at Home Coll^o Plaisted came to Town to press the affair of my going with him on the Expedition. We dined at Capt Sargents.—

April 1756

23 our Lect Mr Rogers preached 1 Cor. 11. 24.

Chh meeting to See if the chh w^d Consent to my going on the Expedition on the repeated request of Coll^o Plaisted it passed in Negative.—

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. ROYAL R. HINMAN, A. M., of New York.]

Continued from page 264.

Griswold Micall (*Michael*). Is. of, by Ann, his wife.—Hester b. May 8, 1648; Mary, Jan. 28, '50; Mikell, Feb. 14, '52; Abigail, June 8, '55; Isa, about the last of Sept. '58; Jacob, April 15, '60; Sarah, Sept. 30, 1662.

Griswold, Thomas and Mary his wife, were m. Nov. 28, 1672. Is.—Thomas, b. Jan. 11, '73; Jacob, Feb. 5, '75; Isaac, Oct. 20, 1678; Michael, Jan. 28, 1680.

Griswold, Jacob and Mary his wife, were m. Dec. 10, 1685. Is.—John b. Sept. 25, '86; Mary, June 19, '88; Jacob, Mar. 26, '90; Anna, Aug. 14, '93; Sarah, Mar. 18, '96; Hester, Mar. 13, '97; Josiah, Jan. 4, 1701; Ebenezer, Oct. 25, 1702; Ephraim, Sept. 23, 1704; Lydia, Sept. 4, 1707; Mrs. M. G. d. April 25, 1735, and Mr. J. G., July 22, 1737.

Griswold, Michael and Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Burnham were m. May 12, 1692. Is.—David, Mar. 25, '93; Jonathan, Oct. 6, '95; Joseph, Dec. 28, '97; Stephen, Aug. 14, 1700; Elizabeth, April 21, 1703; Caleb, May 8, 1706; Elisha, Feb. 26, 1709; Nathaniel, Feb. 23, 1712; Anne, Jan. 1715. Mrs. E. G. d. Sept. 9, 1741.

Griswold, Jacob, jr. and Abigaile, dau. of Stephen Hand, of Guilford, were m. Nov. 30, 1696. Is.—Hezekiah, b. Oct. 16, '97; Abigaile, Dec. 1, 1701; Rachell, April 8, 1705; Rebecca, Sept. 25, 1708; Experience, March 11, 1710; Irene, August 5, '13; Lidia, March 17, '17; James, Sept. 16, '19.

Griswold, Micheall, jr. (son of Tho. G.), and Mary, dau. of Sergt. Benjn. Gilbert, were m. Jan. 27, 1704. Is.—Benjamin, b. April 10, 1705; Prudence, Jan. 22, 1707; William, Sep. 22, 1708; Michael, Feb. 18, 1711; Phineas, Dec. 20, '14; Kezia, Dec. 10; '17.

Griswold, Samuel and Mary, dau. of Sergt. John Francis, were m. Mar. 11, 1708. Is.—Mercy, b. July 20, 1708; Samuel, Feb. 7, 1710; Jared, Jan. 8, '13; Lucy, Dec. 8, '14; Nehemiah, Aug. 12, '16; Jeremiah, Feb. 8, '18; Moses, Nov. 2, '19; John, June 23, '21; Mary, June 23, 1723.

Griswold, John and Mabell, dau. of Daniel Borman, were m. Jan. 18, 1711. Is.—Hannah, b. Nov. 33, '11; Jeremiah, Nov. 16, 1713.

Griswold, Josiah and Mabel Belding, were m. Aug. 17, 1727. Is.—Josiah b. June 30, '28; Mabell, May 6, '30, and d. Dec. 13, '36; John, April 30, '32; Jacob, June 30, '34; Ozias, Jan. 16, '36; Justus, Dec. 26, '37; Mabel, June 13, '40; Mary, Nov. 5, '41; Daniel, Dec. 28, '48. Major J. G. d. May 9, 1769.

Griswold, Ebenezer and Deborah, dau. of Henry Grimes, were m. Dec. 13, 1734. Is.—Elias, b. Feb. 22, '35, and d. May 18, '41; Jehiel, June 22, '38; Elizur, Aug. 10, '42, and d. Nov, '44; Timothy, Oct. 24, '44; Anna, Oct. 10, '46; Elias, Oct. 6, '50; Elizur, Oct. 30, '53; Sarah, May 7, '58. Mrs. D. G. d. June 7, 1765.

Griswold, Elisha and Abigail, dau. of Leonard Dix, were m. May 29, 1735. Is.—Abigail, b. March 26, '36; Simeon, Aug. 9, '42; Lois, June 8, '45; Elisha, June 11, '53; Rhoda, Jan. 4, '57. Mr. E. G. d. April 15, 1780.

Griswold, Nathanael and Mabel Griswold were m. Jan. 27, 1738. Is.—Frederick, b. July 3, '39; Felix, Aug. 10, '46. Mr. N. G. d. July 31, 1759.

Griswold, Michael and Sarah Howard, were m. May 22, 1746. Is.—Lucretia, b. Sept. 12, 1748.

Griswold Josiah, jr., and Deborah Williams, were m. May 21, 1750. Is.—Chloe, b. Jan. 30, '50; Solomon, Aug. 27, '51; Constant, March 29, '53. Mrs. D. G. d. Aug. 14, '63. J. G., jr., and Mercy Miller were m. Oct. 7, 1764. Is.—Nancy, b. Nov. 10, '65; Deborah, March 18, 1768.

Griswold, Jacob and Susannah Bowin, were m. Nov. 17, 1755.

Griswold, John and Abigail Stanley, were m. Mar. 15, 1756. Is.—Abigail, b. June 21, '61. J. G. d. Nov. 19, 1765.

Griswold, Ozias and Anner Stanley, were m. Dec. 11, 1760. Is.—Anner, b. Sept. 12, '62; Mary, Mar. 18, '64; Lucy, April 20, '65, and d. Oct. 17, '74; John, Nov. 29, '66, and d. Sept. 16, '75; Justus, Apl. 26, '68; Samuel, Jan. 26, '70; Lydia, Oct. 8, '71; Ozias, Aug. 7, '73; Thomas, July 11, '75; Lucy, Apl. 11, '77; John, April 9, '79; Sarah, March 29, '81. and d. July 9, 1800; James, Aug. 21, '84; Mabel, Feb. 26, '86; Nancy, Sept. 10, 1788.

Griswold, William and Elizabeth McCloud, were m. Oct. 18, 1759. Is.—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, '60; Caleb, Nov. 25, '62; William, May 1, '66; James, Nov. 9, 1768.

Griswold, Timothy and Hannah Tryon, were m. Jan. 17, 1765. Is.—Jonathan, b. May 19, '66; Hannah, June 21, '68, and d. Oct. 24, '72; Timothy, June 11, '70, and d. in infancy; Moses, Aug. 2, '75; George, Apl. 12, '77; Abigail, Jan. 24, '79; Hannah, Nov. 24, 1782.

Griswold, Daniel and Jerusha Gibbs, were m. Nov. 23, 1760. Is.—Josiah, b. Sept. 6, '71; Daniel, Oct. 29, '75; Jacob, Jan. 4, '78, and d. Aug. 31, '83; George, April 25, 1781.

Griswold, Solomon and Sarah Deming were m. Feb. 2, 1775. Is.—Josiah, b. Nov. 21, '75; Sarah, Nov. 4, '77. S. G. d. Aug., 1777.

Griswold, Elias and Rhoda Flower, were m. Dec. 8, 1773. Is.—Elias, b. June 4, 1775.

Griswold, William and Martha Tapley, were m. on the 17th day of Nov. 1761, in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, by Tarmery Mathews. Is.—Edward, b. June 15, '62; Benjamin James, May 6, '69; Martha, June 3, '71; Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1774.

Griswold, Simeon and Mary Ann Ayrault, were m. May 4, 1769. Is.—Lois, b. Apl. 27, '71; Simeon, March 13, '73; George, Apl. 1, '75. Nabbe, May 5, '77; Wealthy, Aug. 14, 1779.

Griswold, Constant and Rebecca Boardman, were m. Dec. 27, 1780. Is.—Solomon, b. Oct. 24, 1731.

Griswold, Frederick and Mary Dickenson, were m. Sept. 11, 1775. Is.—Molly, b. Dec. 31, 1776.

Griswold, Jacob and Rachel Warner, were m. Dec. 25, 1785. Is.—Jacob, b. May 12, '86; Wait, Feb. 9, '88. Mrs. R. G. d. Nov. 22, 1789.

Griswold, Justus and Prudence Wells, were m. Dec. 29, 1791. Is.—

Justus, b. Nov. 5, '93; Mary, Nov. 15, '95; Abigail, August 23, '98. Mr. J. G. d. Aug. 1, 1803, aged 35 years.

Griswold, Josiah and Abigail Harris, were m. Feb. 21, 1793. Is.—Jacob, b. Aug. 26, '94; Thomas Harris, Aug. 30, '96, and d. Jan. 9, 1801; Jerusha, Feb. 8, '99; Harris, Oct. 20, 1801; Mr. J. G. d. Sept. 16, 1802, in the 32d year of his age.

Griswold, Caleb and Lucy Francis, were m. Oct. 18, 1787. Is.—Elizabeth, b. March 8, '88; Sally, June 27, '90; Lucy, Sept. 3, '92. Francis, April 1, '95; Prudence, Aug. 25, '97; Caleb, Nov. 7, '99; Sylvester, April 22, 1802; William, Sept. 6, 1804; Walter, Feb. 6, 1807.

Griswold, Jonathan and Huldah Francis, were m. Oct. 7, 1790. Is.—Nancy, b. July 16, '91; Mary, Dec. 22, '93; Timothy, June 1, '95; Huldah G. and infant d. Sept. 25, '97. J. G. and Melicent Francis were m. March 31, '99. Is.—Charles b. May 24, 1800; Huldah, Aug. 27, '02; Melicent, Mar. 4, '05, and d. Mar. 8, '06; Melicent, Sept. 27, '07; Harvey, April 18, 1810.

Goodrich, William and Sarah, dau. of Matthew Marvin, of Hartford, were m. Oct. 4, 1648. Is.—William, b. Aug. 8, 1649; John, * * '52; Ephraim, June 2, '63; David, June 10, '66. Mr. W. G. d. 1676.

Goodrich John, Is. of, by Elizabeth, his wife.—Elizabeth, Nov. 2, 1645; John, Sept. 5, '47; Mary, Dec. 15, '50; Joseph, Jan. 10, 1653. Elizabeth G., the wife of J. G., and her son she then travailed with, deceased the 5th day of July, 1670.

Goodrich, John, jr., Is. of, by Mary, his wife.—Mary, b. April 23, 1676.

Goodrich, John, son of William and Rebeckah, his wife, were m. in Charlastowne by Mr. Danford, March 28, 1678. Is.—Sarah, b. Apl. 10, '79; Rebeckah, Nov. 11, '80; Mary, Sept. 4, '82; Samuell, May 24, '84, and d. May 7, 1706; Abigaile, April 27, 1686; John, June 9, '88; Allyn, Nov. 13, '90; Ann, Sept. 1, 1692.

Goodrich, William and Grace, his wife, were m. Nov. 22, 1680. Is.—William, b. July 2, '86; Benjamin, Sept. 29, '88; Joseph, Feb. 29, '91; Isaack, Aug. 18, '93; Ann, Mar. 25, '97; Ephraim, Sept. 12, '99; Ethan, June 3, 1702. Mrs. G. G. d. Oct. 23, 1712.

Goodrich, Ephraim and Sarah Treat, were m. May 20, 1684. Is.—Richard, b. Feb. 27, '85. Mrs. S. G. d. Jan. 26, 1712. Lieut. E. G. and the wid. of Capt. Thomas Wells were m. Dec. 25, 1712. Is.—Oliver, b. Sept. 14, '14; Gurdon, Dec. 29, 1717.

Goodrich, David and Hannah, dau. of Tho. Wright, were m. Mar. 7, 1688. Is.—Josiah, b. June 15, '90; Elizabeth, Nov. 19, '91; Elizur, March 30, '93; David, Dec. 8, '94; Abigail, Apl. 2, '97, and d. Sept. 23, 1712. Mrs. H. G. d. Apl. 27, '67. D. G. and Prudence, the 2d wife of said G., the dau. of Benjn. Churchill, were m. Dec. 1, 1698. Is.—Hezekiah, b. Jan. 28, 1700; Prudence, June 18, '01; Sarah, Mar. 12, '03; Mary, Dec. 15, '04; Hannah, Aug. 2, '07; Jeremiah, Sept. 9, '09; Ann, Feb. 14, '12; Zebulon, Nov. 22, '13; Benjamin, Nov. 13, '15; Abigail, Jan. 18, '18; Charles, April 7, '20; Millicent, Jan. 23, 1728.

Goodrich, Jonathan and Abigail y^e dau. of Moses Crafts, were m. Dec. 3, 1691. Is.—Jonathan, b. Feb. 9, '93; Abigail, Nov. 28, '94; Moses, July 19, '97; Lucey, Sep. 9, '99; Rebecca, Dec. 24, 1701.

Goodrich, William, jr., and Margerett, dau. of Goodman Orvis, of Farmington, were m. May 14, 1706. Is.—Deborah, b. Jan. 8, '07; Samuel, June 29, '08; Margeret, June 1, '10, and d. ten days old; William, May 5, '11; Ethan, July 9, '13, and d. two days old; Jared, July 12, '14; Margaret, May 28, '16, and d. 8 days old; Elnathan, Dec. 6, 1718.

Goodrich, Allen and Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. David Goodrich, were m. Dec. 29, 1709. Is.—Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, '10; Elisha, Sept. 22, '12; Abigail, Dec. 13, '14; Jedediah, July 24, '17; Samuel, April 23, '20.

Goodrich, John and Mary Tillotson, formerly of Saybrook, were m. June 5, 1712. Is.—Samuell, b. July 26, '13, and d. in infancy; Abraham, Sept. 3, '15; Mary, May 20, 1718. Mrs. M. G. d. May 31, 1740.

Goodrich, Josiah, the son of Capt. David G. and Sarah, dau. of Samuell Porter, Esq., were m. Dec. 5, 1711. Is.—Sarah, b. Sept. 8, '15, and d. June 15, '24; Josiah, Aug. 9, '17; Aaron, Sept. 25, '19; Samuell, Nov. 1, '21; Mrs. S. G. d. July 3, 1726.

Goodrich, Joseph, son of Lt. Wm. Goodrich and Mehittable, dau. of Nathaniel Goodwin, of Hartford, were m. Dec. 23, 1714. Is.—Mehetabel, b. March 20, '16; Nathaniel, July 13, '19. Mrs. J. G. d. Jan. 31, 1768.

Goodrich, Benjn., a son of Lt. Wm. G. and Grace, dau. of Ebenr. Kilborn, were m. March 7, 1716. Is.—Benjamin, b. July 21, '17; Ebenezer, Sept. 22, '21; Timothy, Feb. 17, '24; Daniel, Feb. 19, '26; Waitstill, Jan. 9, 29; Sarah, April 19, '31, and d. June 20, '51; Mr. B. G. d. May 11, '42; and Mrs. G. G., Nov. 26, 1764.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

[Communicated by D. WILLIAMS PATTERSON, Esq., of West Winsted, Ct.]

I.

The Records of Wethersfield, (*ante*, XV, 242,) show the marriage of Hezekiah Attwood to the widow Abigail Hun. In examining the original record, in April, 1862, its position, directly after that of Zebulon Stoddard, who m. Abigail Hun, March 21, 1745, and d. April 19, 1761, led me to suspect an error, which suspicion was confirmed by the church records of Newington, which give the marriage of Hez. Attwood and widow Abigail Stoddard, April 28, 1763.

II.

The life of William Paterson, Founder of the Bank of England; by S. Bannister, M. A. Edinburgh, 1858; contains (page 425-7) a copy of Paterson's will, dated July 1, 1718, in which is the following item: "After my debts paid I give to Elizabeth, my daughter-in-law, only child to my first wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, relict to the late Mr. Thomas Bridge minister of the gospel in Boston, in New England, six hundred pounds."

The name of the wife of Rev. Thomas Bridge does not appear in *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary*, nor in *Emerson's History of the First Church in Boston*.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

DOW=LEWIS.—By Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, May 1, Mr. Lyman O. Dow to Miss Sarah E. Lewis, both of Roxbury.

EVERETT=WELD.—At Boston, June 30, by Rev. Rufus Ellis, Mr. Percival Lowell Everett to Miss Lizzie D. W. Weld, grand daughter of Samuel Bradlee, Esq., all of Boston.

HASKELL=COPELAND.—At Roxbury, May 6, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. Melvill Haskell to Miss Mary A. Copeland, both of Roxbury.

ROGERS=SHAW.—At Exeter, N. H., by the Rev. Elias Nason, Capt. Charles W. Rogers of Boston to Miss Mary, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Tristram Shaw of Exeter. Capt. Rogers is a direct descendant of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, Eng., (whose will is given in this number,) through his son, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, N. E.

SOUTHER=VAN NOSTRAND.—At South Boston, April 30, (President's Fast Day) by Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Mr. Joaquin R. Souther to Miss Ella, dau. of Mr. William T. Van Nostrand, all of South Boston.

WELD=BURR.—At Charlestown, June 10, by Rev. George E. Ellis, Mr. Samuel Bradlee Weld, of Boston, to Miss Sophia L. Burr, of C.

DEATHS.

APPLETON.—Mrs. M. L., at Rowley, Mass., June 13, a. 72, wid. of the late Thomas Appleton of Marblehead.

CHANDLER.—Hon. Anson Gonselo, at Bethlehem, Pa., May 10, a. 69. He was a son of John⁵ and Mary (Whittier) Chandler, and was born at Monmouth, Me., Oct. 14, 1793. He m. 1st, Dec. 25, 1825, Elizabeth Pike of Calais, Me., dau. of William Pike; 2d, July 9, 1852, Annie Eliza Bradbury, dau. of Jeremiah Bradbury of Calais. His only child died young. His father, Gen. John⁵ Chandler, one of the first two U. S. Senators from Maine, was descended from William¹ Chandler, of Roxbury, 1637; through Capt. Thomas² of Andover; Joseph³ of A., by wife Sarah Abbot; and Capt. Joseph⁴ of Epping, N. H., who died in the service of his country at Mt. Independence, Rutland Co., Vt., Sept. 17, 1776, by wife Lydia Eastman.

He grad. at B. U. in 1814, and settled as a lawyer at Calais, Me. From 1840 to 1845, he was one of the Justices of the District Court of Maine for the eastern district. In 1852, he was a candidate for governor, and in 1856 or 1857 he was appointed U. S. Consul to Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, as the successor of Hon. George M. Chase, who died while holding the office. He continued in that position till the incoming of the present administration. The Portland *Argus* of May 21, 1863, in noticing his death, describes him as an able jurist, and of singular purity of character. "A prominent legal gentleman of his section of the State, politically opposed to him, used to say that

fewer of his decisions were overruled than of any other of our district judges."

"Mr. Chandler always took an active interest in railroad and other public enterprises, although delicate health for a long series of years prevented arduous labor. The past winter his health was very feeble; and, a few weeks since, his physician at Philadelphia, where he had been sojourning, advised him to seek the country for more quiet and purer air. He did so; but his failing health soon gave out, and he now rests with the pure in heart. Mrs. Chandler accompanied the remains of her late husband to his native State." e. c.

FOOTE.—Rear Adm. Andrew Hull, at the Astor House, New York, June 26, a. 56. He was the second son of Samuel A^o and Eudocia (Hull) Foote, and was b. at New Haven, Ct., Sept. 12, 1806. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Gen. Andrew Hull of Cheshire.

His father, Hon. Samuel Augustus^o Foote, LL. D., descended from Nathaniel¹ Foote, an early settler of Wethersfield, Ct., (*ante*, ix, 272) through Robert²; John³, by w. Mary; John⁴, by w. Abigail Frisbie; and John⁵, by w. Abigail Hull,—was b. at Cheshire, Nov. 8, 1780, grad. Y. C. 1797, was representative in Congress 1819-21, 1823-5, and 1833-34, senator 1827-33, and governor of Connecticut 1834-5. His characteristics were "integrity, industry, decision and perseverance." In the U. S. Senate, he offered the famous resolution which bears his name, from which sprang the memorable debate between Webster and Hayne, Jan., 1830. He d. at New Haven, Sept. 16, 1846, a. 65.

Rear Admiral Foote entered the Navy at the age of 16 in the schooner *Grampus*, which was one of the squadron-sent in 1823 against the pirates in the W. I. archipelago. He was promoted a midshipman in 1824; a passed midshipman in 1827; a lieutenant in 1830, and was flag lieutenant in the Mediterranean squadron in 1833. He circumnavigated the globe in 1838, with Com. Read, as 1st lieutenant of the sloop-of-war *John Adams*. In 1849 and two years after he was actively engaged on the African coast in suppressing the slave trade. In 1852 he was promoted to commander. In 1856, while in command of the corvette *Portsmouth*, on the China station, under Com. Armstrong, he attacked and captured the Chinese forts, at Canton, which had opened fire upon him.

At the commencement of the present war he was executive officer of the Brooklyn navy yard. He was commissioned captain, July, 1861, and being appointed flag officer of the Western flotilla, to succeed Com. Rodgers, Feb. 4, 1862, he sailed from Cairo with a fleet of seven gunboats, four of which were iron-clad, to attack Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, which fell on the 6th. He proceeded then against Fort Donelson, where he was wounded in the ankle by the fragment of a 64 lb. shot. The fort surrendered to Gen Grant on the 16th. Though obliged to move on crutches, he proceeded to besiege Mississippi Island No. 10, which was captured April 7. He then returned to his family at New Haven. He was commissioned July 31, 1862, a rear admiral on the active list (*ante*, p. 147). When restored to health he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Equip-

ment and Recruiting at Washington. In May, 1863, he was appointed to succeed Rear Adm. Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was at New York for the purpose of embarking when seized with the illness which terminated his life. His funeral took place at New Haven.

He m. 1st, June 22, 1828, Caroline Flagg, who died Nov. 4, 1838, a. 34; 2d, Jan. 27, 1842, Caroline Augusta Street. His widow, Caroline A. S. died at New Haven Aug. 26, a. 47.

HAYES.—Mrs. Eunice, at Milton, N. H., March 27, a. 102. The newspapers inform us that she left 181 descendants, and that she was born on Friday, consecrated to God in baptism on Friday, married on Friday, moved into Milton on Friday, lost her husband on Friday, and died on Friday, as she often affirmed she should.

RICHARDSON.—Henry Augustus, M. D., at Cambridge, of consumption, July 1, a. 27. He was the son of Hon. George C. and Susan Gore (Moore) Richardson, and was b. at Boston, Nov. 25, 1836. When he was quite young his family removed to Cambridge, in the schools of which and at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., he prepared for college. He entered H. C. in 1854 and grad. in 1858; after which he studied medicine, receiving the degree of M. D., July, 1861. In August he was commissioned Acting Assistant Surgeon, and assigned to the steamer Cambridge, which was employed in the blockade of Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C. He was forced by ill health to resign his commission in July, 1862.

“He was sincere, courteous and frank, though reserved, generous and devoted in his friendship to a remarkable degree, signally free from vanity, devoid of envy or malice, sympathizing, cheerful, full of animal spirits and the zest for Nature, and gifted with a quick sense of humor. His firmness and self-reliance fitted him peculiarly for his profession, while his personal traits made him a favorite in every professional and social relation.”

SHEAFE.—Mrs. Sarah, at New York city, 7th Feb., in her 89th year, widow of the late Hon. James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., who d. 5th Dec., 1829, a. 74 years, formerly U. S. Senator from that State.

Mrs. Sheafe was dau. of Hon. John Fisher, who was naval officer at Portsmouth, N. H., and afterwards collector of customs at the port of Salem, Mass., under the colonial government. He left the colonies about the same time with his wife's brother, Gov. John^s Wentworth, and his property in New Hampshire was confiscated at the same time as that of the other royalists by the New Hampshire act of 1778. In England, he was appointed Under Secretary of State to Lord Sackville during Mr. Pitt's administration, and to the Hon. Wilbur Ellis, who succeeded him. He was also appointed Secretary of Excise, and held the office until his death at Clifton, England, 1st June, 1805. Fisherville in New Hampshire was named for him. His wife died at Bath, England, 21st Oct., 1813.

Mrs. Fisher was sister of Gov. John^s Wentworth, and only dau. of Mark Hunking^d and Elizabeth (Rindge) Wentworth.

Mrs. Sheafe was b. at Portsmouth, N. H., 15th April, 1774, and m. Mr. Sheafe 13th July, 1800. She remained in the family of her grand-

father Wentworth whilst her parents and the rest of the family went to England. She had one son, John Fisher Sheafe, who lives at New Hamburg, Duchess Co., New York; and two daughters, one having been the first wife of Alfred W. Haven of Portsmouth, N. H., and the other being the present wife of E. F. Satterthwaite, of London, Eng.

J. W.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF HENRY MOUNTFORT.

[Communicated by GEORGE MOUNTFORT, Esq., of Boston.]

[Henry Mountfort, aged about 19 years, arrived at Boston in 1656, with his elder brother Edmund, in ship Providence, from London. He was a young man of superior education, and, when "of age," became a ship-owner and merchant, as per inventory of his property at the Suffolk probate office. In 1687 he purchased of John Cole a lot of land on the "Town dock," at the corner of what is now called "Change Avenue," opposite to that of his brother Benjamin, on which he built his warehouse.

He married Ruth Wiswall, daughter of Deacon John Wiswall of Dorchester, who died on 26th January, 1697. His only child, Ebenezer Mountfort, was graduated at Harvard College in 1702, second in his class, and died in 1716.

He died March 29, 1691, aged 54. His gravestone is in perfect condition in the Granary Cemetery.—See Bridgman's *Pilgrims of Boston*, p. 114.]

20th March, 1691. I, *Henry Mountfort*, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in New England, Merchant, being sick and weak in body, but of sound, disposing mind, do make this my last Will. That all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid, or ordained to be paid by my Executrix, within convenient time after my decease. I give unto my loving brother, Mr. *Benjamin Mountfort*, £20, in money, in token of my love. I give unto my two sisters in England, namely, *Hannah* and *Sarah*, £20 apiece, in token of my love, to be paid unto them in their order respectively, in New England current money. I give unto my niece, *Sarah Mountfort*, £20, in money, and desire that she may continue to reside with my wife, and that my wife please to accept the care of her, she carrying it with that due respect unto her said aunt, as becomes her. I give unto my two servants, viz: *Thomas Hayes* and *Hannah Greenleaf*, £5 apiece, in money. Unto each of my overseers, £10, in money, entreating their advice unto my Executrix, as she shall stand in need, and the inspection of my only child, *Ebenezer Mountfort*, that he be trayned up in learning in the charge of my Estate, my desire being that he should be a scholar. My debts and legacies aforesaid, being paid, and discharged, I give unto my dear wife, *Ruth Mountfort*, the use, profits and improvements of my whole Estate, of every kind, as well real as personal, during the time of her widowhood, for her own comfortable maintenance and the good education of my said son, *Ebenezer*, and I do further give unto my said wife, forever, as a token of my special love to her. £1000, to be

paid in money, plate, and such of my household goods as she shall choose. I give unto my only child, *Ebenezer Mountfort*, his heirs and assigns, forever, all my housing and lands, wheresoever lying, with the accommodations and appurtenances thereof, and the full residue of my goods, moveables, chattels and estate whatsoever. If my son, *Ebenezer*, happens to dye before he attain the age of 21, then, I give all my housing and lands, unto the children of my late brother, *Edmund Mountfort*, deceased, and their heirs, forever, to be equally divided among them, excepting to his eldest son, a double part thereof. I ordain my wife, to be the sole executrix, of this my last will and Testament, during the term of her widowhood, and at or upon her intermarriage or death, my son, *Ebenezer*, to be the sole executor. I appoint my respected friends, Mr. *James Addington* and Mr. *James Allen*, to be overseers of my said will.

In presence of us,

*Samuel Simpson, Adam Dinsdall,
John Greenleaf, Hannah Dinsdall.*

Henry Mountfort.

Boston, April 3, 1691, Mrs. *Ruth Mounifort* presented the will for probate. *Samuel Simpson, John Greenleaf, and Hannah Dinsdall*, deposed.

A MEMORABLE DROUGHT, 101 YEARS AGO.

[Communicated by Hon. THOMAS TOLMAN, A. M., of Boston,]

It appears from a Diary in an interleaved Almanac for the year 1762, kept by a farmer in the vicinity of Boston, that in the spring and summer of that year there was a long and severe drought continuing with slight intermission, about four months.

Extracts from the Diary.

1762.

April 21, Weather cold and dry, no rain since the 9th. 27, A dry time.

May 16, A very dry time, no rain this month, except a drizzle on the 7th. 19, A very dry time. 29, A dry time.

June 6, Very dry, though there was some rain on the 3d. 16, The drought is very sore. 17, Things are dried up so much that the prospect is more dismal than last year. 18, Cloudy—a mercy; showry—a great mercy. 29, Exceedingly dry.

July 1, A very melancholy time. 4, A doleful time. 15, Day of prayer at Milton, Rev. Mr. Robbins' Meetinghouse, on account of the amazing drought. There have been fasting and prayer meetings on the 7th and 13th in other towns in the vicinity for the same cause. 18, Excessively hot and dry. 24, A storm attended with terrible thunders and lightnings, with rain in some places, but very little here. 28, Public Fast on account of the drought. 31, Our prospect for crops more dismal and discouraging than last year by reason of the drought.

From July 31st to August 18th, the days in the Diary are recorded as "fair." On the day last named there was an abundant supply of rain, and there are no more lamentations on account of the "sore and amazing" drought to the end of the year.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS, 1862.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Historiographer.]

FRANCIS.—Rev. Convers, D. D., Cambridge, April 7, a. 67. He was b. in West Cambridge, Nov. 9, 1795; was a descendant in the fifth generation from Richard¹ and Alice Francis of Medford, through John² and Lydia (Cooper) Francis,³ Nathaniel⁴ and Sarah, Benjamin⁵ and Lydia, Convers⁶ and Susanna (Rand) Francis. He was the fifth child and second son of his parents. His childhood was passed in the town of Medford, where he attended the preaching of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Osgood. In a letter to Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, written in 1848, he gives some interesting reminiscences of this pastor of his youth, which may be found in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, II, pp. 78-84. He was prepared for college by Dr. John Hosmer, preceptor of Medford Academy; grad. at Harvard College, 1815; studied divinity in Cambridge; was approbated by the Boston Association and began to preach, occupying Rev. Dr. Osgood's pulpit, Nov. 15, 1818; was ordained in Watertown, June 23, 1819, the ordination sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Osgood. He m., May 15, 1822, Abby Bradford, dau. of Rev. John Allyn, D. D., of Duxbury, by whom he had Abby Bradford, and George Converse (H. C., 1854), who survive their parents. Mrs. Francis died at Cambridge, Dec. 17, 1860, in the 65th yr. of her age. Dr. Francis remained pastor of the church in Watertown, 23 years. He delivered his valedictory sermon in Watertown, Aug. 21, 1842, and immediately entered on his duties as "Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care" in Harvard College, to which office he had been appointed, and where he continued until his death.

Many of his writings have been published. Among them are several ordination discourses; a discourse at the Derby Lecture in Hingham, and 4th of July Address at Watertown, in 1828; Historical Sketch of Watertown in 1830; Discourse at Plymouth on the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, 1832; Dudleyan lecture at Cambridge, 1833; Memoirs of Eliot, Rasle, Allyn, Bradford, Davis; articles in the *Christian Disciple*, *Christian Examiner*, *American Monthly Review*, &c., &c., and a large number of occasional discourses. A list of the productions of Dr. Francis is given in the *Christian Register* for May 2, 1863.

In 1837, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was made a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1847; he was also member of the Massachusetts Hist. Society.

Dr. Francis was a man of remarkable intellectual endowments. His pulpit discourses were marked with great fervor and depth of thought. "He was an eloquent and instructive talker. His learning was never ostentatiously displayed, but the fullness of the stream was betrayed by the fertility it produced." His teachings, for nearly twenty-one years, in the department of Rhetoric and

Pulpit Eloquence in Cambridge, the duties of which he continued to perform until two or three weeks before his decease, "were marked by great wisdom and liberality." "His memory remains, to exert, we doubt not, salutary influences in the advancement of truth, of humanity, and of religion. Funeral rites, previous to interment in the cemetery at Watertown, were performed at the late residence of the deceased, April 10, 1863."

PIKE—Rev. Richard, Dorchester, Feb. 18, in the 50th year of his age. He was the third child of Robert and Hannah (Smith) Pike, and was b. June 6, 1813, in that part of the town of Prospect, Me., now comprised in the town of Searsport. His grandfather, Robert, was b. in Newmarket, N. H., in that section called Piscassick, formerly the "Hilton Grant," in the same house where his father was born. The homestead remains in possession of the family, the old house still standing, in good condition. Robert the elder, m. Mehitable Perkins, a descendant of the family of that name who settled in Newmarket. He was made captain of a company of soldiers in the revolutionary war—went first to Medford, Mass., and afterwards was engaged in many of the hardest fought battles, at Trenton and Monmouth, N. J., and other places. He d. of asthma, in 1819, and was buried at Piscassick. He had six sons and two daus. viz: John, Robert and Abraham (twins), b. about 1782, Mehitable, Mary, James, Henry who was killed, and William. It is said that the twins Robert and Abraham, the former of whom, was father of Rev. Richard, so nearly resembled each other, that the members of the family who lived in the same house with them could scarcely distinguish one from the other. They had very black hair, in ringlets—were large men—had the same peculiar gait in walking, and were nearly alike in weight. Robert d. about the year 1848, aged 66; his widow resides in Searsport. Richard remained at home till he had reached his 17th year. An injury he received in early life, and which resulted in a permanent lameness, prevented him from joining in many of the pleasures and pastimes of boyhood and youth, and led him to study and reading as a resource, in which he took great delight. The town schools of his native village, where he obtained his elementary education, were kept only a portion of the year. He labored under many and various discouragements. The circumstances in which he was placed were unfavorable, for one who had such a strong and ardent desire for knowledge. But there was in him a strength of purpose—a determined will that ripened into a fixed energy of character, enabling him to grapple with and overcome the obstacles in his pathway towards knowledge and improvement. These preliminary discouragements served to draw out into activity the true fibre of his being. Had he been fondled in the lap of affluence and ease—had the ascent of the hill of science been made smooth to him, he might have stood on a loftier pinnacle of fame, but who can say that his virtues would have been so noble, so strong, and so pure? At the age of 17, he joined the academy at Greenfield, N. H., in preparation for college. He entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., two years after, in 1832, where new pleasures and great discouragements awaited him. In 1836, he graduated—taught school in Belfast Academy, Me., two years—entered the Divinity school at

Cambridge, but left that institution at the close of the first year, to accept a tutorship in Bowdoin College, where he remained about two years. He was licensed as a preacher by the Maine Ministerial Association in 1841—preached about six months in Deerfield, Mass. where he received a call to settle, which was declined; he was then invited to preach as a candidate to the Third Religious Society, in Dorchester, where he commenced in October, 1842, Rev. Francis Cunningham, his predecessor, having delivered his valedictory discourse Sept. 4th. Mr. Pike was ordained as the third pastor over that society, Feb. 8, 1843; Rev. Edward Richmond, D. D., who resigned in 1833, after a pastorate of about 16 years, having been their first minister. And now commenced the ministrations of Mr. Pike, which were continued twenty years. His life was "filled"—using the words of Rev. Nathaniel Hall in his funeral discourse—"as few comparatively are, with what faithful effort, and holy usefulness; filled—its last score of years, we can especially testify, with what quiet fidelity, with what earnest living, with what christian self-devotedness!" He m. March 1, 1843, in Portland Me., Miss Frances West Atherton, a native of Prospect, now Searsport, by whom he had four children, who with their mother, the well known authoress, survive. Mr. P. connected himself with the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society, in 1858, and in 1859 read a paper on the "building and occupancy of Fort Pownall," the remains of which were within the limits of his native town. This essay was printed in the *Register*, vol. xiv, pp. 4-10. He published a sermon on *Romanism*, in 1854, and some discourses in the *Monthly Religious Magazine*. A discourse delivered by him in 1853, on the death of Gen. Moses Whitney, was printed. Mr. Pike's disease was consumption. For farther particulars in regard to the life and character of Mr. Pike, the reader is referred to Rev. Mr. Hall's funeral sermon and also the discourse delivered on the following Sabbath, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, both of which are noticed in the *Register*, p. 291.

RUSSELL.—William Shaw, Plymouth, Feb. 22, a. 71. He was a grandson of John Russell, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1750; m. Mercy Foster of Middleboro', dau. of Dea. William Foster, and d. about the year 1776. He left a diary which is extant, containing many interesting details. James, son of John and Mercy (Foster) Russell, m. Experience Shaw, dau. of Ichabod Shaw. William Shaw Russell, their second son, the subject of this notice, was b. at Plymouth, Jan. 11, 1792. His early life, with the exception of a short residence in Bridgewater, was spent in his native town. He seems to have been in a great measure a self-made man. The facilities for obtaining what is generally termed a good education, were not within his reach, but he had a studious and inquiring mind, and obtained in his intercourse with the world, a practical knowledge of men and things. For several years he was engaged in active business in Plymouth. He m. May 11, 1820, Mary Winslow Hayward, dau. of Dr. Nathan Hayward of Plymouth. Their six children, William James, Edward Winslow, Mary Winslow, Joanna White, Elizabeth and Susan, with the mother survive. In 1826, Mr. Russell moved to Boston, and connected himself in business with his cousin, Andrew L. Russell, Esq., until the year 1835. He was for some years agent for the Boston and western land company. In the year 1836

or 7, he commenced building up a village in Stephenson Co., Illinois, on the Pekatonica river, he named it Winslow, which name it still bears. The township contains about 27 square miles. This enterprise became defeated like many other schemes which were entered into just previous to the financial crisis of 1837, and Mr. R., returned to Plymouth. In 1846, he was elected to the office of register of deeds for the county of Plymouth, "where as a genial, affable and patient public officer and indefatigable explorer among the interesting records and annals of colonial history, the author of invaluable compilations of the same, and a conscientious devoted christian gentleman, he has been widely known." In 1846, he published the *Guide to Plymouth and Recollections of the Pilgrims*, a duodecimo volume of 414 pages, of "local history, statistical and personal reminiscences of our Puritan ancestors and their early homes, with an appendix of hymns and poems on kindred subjects." He also assisted Mr. Pulsifer in carrying out the noble work of the state legislature, the completion and publication of the *Old Colony Records*. In 1853, Mr. Russell published the *Pilgrim Memorials*, designed to afford the means of ready access to the more prominent events and localities connected with the landing of the Pilgrims. He also finished for publication, a description of *Burial Hill*, in Plymouth, giving the inscriptions from the gravestones still standing in that place of sepulture, with a genealogical history of those buried there. Some ten years since, W. H. Bartlett, Esq., from England, went to Plymouth to study the early history of the Pilgrims, preparatory to publishing a very interesting English work, entitled, *Pilgrim Fathers, or the Founders of New England*. Almost every page of that part referring to Plymouth bears evidence of Mr. Russell's assistance, which is very courteously acknowledged by the author. He was a most enthusiastic student of antiquarian lore, and one of the best of authorities in all that relates to Pilgrim history. He was ever ready to communicate the knowledge he possessed to those inquirers who visited Plymouth for the purpose of making historical or genealogical investigations. His eye would kindle with emotion as he pointed out a fact or made an historical suggestion. He was apparently as delighted to assist the inquirer as the seeker was to receive his aid. This was a rare accompaniment in a public officer, whose fidelity was equalled only by his accommodating spirit. He was a Deacon of the First Congregational Church in Plymouth. He became a corresponding member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1850. "By his death," says the *Plymouth Memorial*, "our town has lost one, whose place as a student of our early history, and a repository of knowledge of our places of local interest we know not how to fill. * * * We shall miss his ever pleasant face, his never failing courtesy, his kindly manners and his truly christian example. We shall miss, sadly, one to whom all questions of history or genealogy were referred, and whom no one ever applied to without receiving a pleasant answer, and a kindly interest in the object of their enquiries. The places that have known him will know him no more, but the memory of Mr. Russell will never be lost while Plymouth Rock and Burying Hill are cherished and venerated."

FOSTER.—Hon. William, Boston, Feb. 25, a. 91. He was the eldest son of William and Grace (Spear) Foster, and grandson of Thomas Foster of Boston. His mother was a dau. of Nathan Spear, Esq. He was b. in Boston, Jan. 10, 1772, and attended the town schools here until he was about 14 years of age, when he was sent by his father to be employed in the counting house of his correspondents, Barry & Co., in Cadiz, Spain. William remained in Cadiz some years. While there he became acquainted with a Jesuit priest, who took a great fancy to the boy, and offered to instruct him in his leisure hours. From this priest, he obtained the chief part of his education, and became well versed in the Spanish language. After his return to America, when about 20 years old, his father sent him with a cargo of fish, &c., to Morlaix in France. He arrived safely at the port, and put his business into the hands of Mr. Perron, a merchant of that city. William became acquainted with the family of Mr. Perron and concluded to send his vessel home and remain a while in France, for he had become much interested in Mr. Perron's youngest daughter, Miss Hortense Perron, a young lady about 14 years of age. In about a year from that time, he married her, and continued to reside in France some 20 years. He was there during a part of the revolution, and was drawn as a conscript in the army of Napoleon 1st. He was an active participant in many of the exciting events of that bloody revolution of 1790 to '93, and was at one time president of a Jacobin club. At the suggestion of Mr. F., the late Francis Sales, for many years instructor of French and Spanish in Harvard College, was induced to come to the United States. He came with Mr. Foster, it is stated, in 1793. The first pair of Merino sheep imported into this country, were brought here by Mr. F., the same year, and by so doing he risked the ship in which he brought them. He also brought several valuable paintings, one of which, called "Rebekah at the Well," was afterwards presented to the Boston Athenæum, where it now is. While in France, he met with a singular adventure, in which he came near losing his life. He had taken up his abode at Morlaix, near the English channel, where spies from England frequently came. One of these personages landed here, and having made himself acquainted with the place and the people, learned that an American gentleman resided at Morlaix, by the name of William Foster, and he immediately resolved to assume his name. Soon after, as Mr. F., was traveling a short distance from his home, he was accosted by the police, and inquiry was made as to his name; he replied, innocently, "my name is William Foster." He was taken before the authorities and questioned, and what is remarkable, had exchange on the same house in England, known to be in possession of the spy. At that time spies were promptly dealt with, and Mr. F. was placed in a disagreeable situation. His protestations and statements were of no avail, but recollecting that a Mr. Moreau, a lawyer and brother of Gen. Moreau, was attending to some legal business in that neighborhood, he referred the Mayor to him. Mr. Moreau was introduced, and being interrogated, replied that the person under trial was his brother-in-law. This settled the question, and Mr. Foster was liberated. Mr. Moreau had married Mrs. Foster's sister. Mr. F., was

in business in Bordeaux, for several years, in partnership with a Mr. Davidson, a Scotch gentleman, under the firm of Davidson & Foster. He returned to Boston with his wife and two children, in 1807. His wife died some years since. His two daughters survive him; one of them, Fanny H., m. Henry J. Tudor, Esq., of this city. Mr. Foster spoke and wrote French, Spanish and Italian, equally well as his own language, and was frequently called into court to translate and explain difficult and obscure passages in said languages. He translated a complicated and long specification of 40 pages, from the English into the French language, for Prof. Treadwell, respecting his improvement on cannon. He had to coin many of the words, as they were not to be found in any French Dictionary. When the specification was received in France, it was perfectly understood, but the wonder was expressed that the mechanical terms known only to those interested in such pursuits should be so faithfully given by an American, especially where words and terms had to be manufactured by the translator. Mr. Foster was a prominent politician in the Democratic party, and was a state senator from Suffolk county, in 1834. He wrote articles, frequently, in the *Transcript*, *Courier* and other papers, over the signature of "Franklin." He became a resident member of the N. E. Hist.-Gen. Society in 1859. It is a matter of great regret, that he did not, so far as we can learn, write his autobiography; it would have been exceedingly interesting and romantic. He could, probably, have given us some light as well as dark shades in his touches of the history of the French revolution.

MONTHLY MEETINGS—1863.

Boston, Wednesday June 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at the society's rooms No. 13 Bromfield street, the president Winslow Lewis, M. D. in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, A. M., the librarian, reported donations during the past month as follows: 178 volumes; 204 pamphlets; 1 chart and 11 MSS.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, A. M., corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from Percival Lowell Everett of Boston, resident, and Charles Godfrey Leland of Philadelphia, corresponding.

William B. Trask, historiographer, read memoirs of the late George L. Duyckinck of New York, and Hon. William Darlington, M. D., LL. D., of West Chester, Pa., both corresponding members, and the latter an honorary vice-president.

William Reed Deane, offered some appropriate resolutions on the death of Dr. Darlington, which were unanimously passed.

A ballot was taken for an honorary vice-president for the state of Pennsylvania in place of Dr. Darlington, and Nathaniel Chauncey, A. M., of Philadelphia, was chosen.

The paper of the afternoon was by Samuel G. Drake, A. M. on *Witchcraft*. It was quite elaborate and the time permitted only a portion of it to be read at this meeting, but by a vote of the society he was requested to continue the reading at a future meeting. He gave an

account of Witchcraft as it was viewed at different periods, and notices of the early authors who had written upon the subject.

Before commencing his paper, Mr. Drake made some remarks upon the authorship of the preface to the edition of Wood's *New England Prospect*, published at Boston in 1764, concerning which a query had appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, and was copied into the *Historical Magazine* (vii, 257). The subject of the authorship he remarked had been called up in another society, a member of which had a copy "which by certain autographs in it pretty conclusively showed that one *Nathaniel Rogers* was the editor of that edition. Another question arose—"Who was Nathaniel Rogers?" "The possessor of the volume seems to have taken much pains to answer this question but with not very good success. Nathaniel Rogers was probably the son of George Rogers, a prominent merchant of Boston, and grandson of Mr. Nathaniel Rogers of Portsmouth, N. H. His mother was sister to Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. From this family connection he probably became an officer of the crown. Among the celebrated 'Hutchinson and Oliver Letters' is one by him. He married in 1765, the widow of John Gould, by whom the following year he had a son whom he named George after his father. I have not pursued his history beyond this point."

Boston, June 17.—A meeting was held this afternoon. Frederic Kidder, was called to the chair, and Samuel Blake, was appointed secretary *pro tem*. The conversation on *Genealogy as a means of Culture*, by A. Bronson Alcott, was continued. The discussion assumed a very broad ground. Mr. Alcott remarked that the subject when fully considered, embraced History, Physiology, Ethnology, &c. The proper methods of education were as yet but slightly known. Their knowledge involved the study of race, of temperament, of genealogy. The adaptation of the precise means suitable to each individual case was necessary to effect the best purpose and end of Education. This is yet to be attained. The world is destined, in its physical features, eventually to become a garden, and man's improvement to keep pace with or be in advance of the earth. The large experience of Mr. Alcott in the education of the young, and as a student of life, rendered his wise and Socratic counsels of peculiar interest and great value.

Boston, July 1.—The regular meeting was held this afternoon, Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., vice-president in the chair. Rev. John Turner Sargent, A. M., was chosen recording secretary *pro tem*.

The corresponding secretary reported that since the last monthly meeting he had received letters from the following persons accepting membership: Resident members, His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts; Hon. Abel Cushing, Dorchester; G. Twitchell, Carmi E. King, Geo. B. Blake, Gustavus A. Somerby, Robert Codman and Francis J. Humphrey, of Boston; Charles C. Burr of Auburndale; Rev. H. Alger, jr. of Cambridge; corresponding member, J. Smith Futhey of West Chester, Penn.

A letter was received from N. Chauncey, accepting the office of honorary vice-president of the society for the state of Pennsylvania, in place of the late Wm. Darlington, LL. D.

The librarian reported that since the last meeting 16 bound vo-

lumes, 59 pamphlets, and 3 valuable manuscripts, had been presented.

Amos Otis of Yarmouth Port, gave some account of the old vessel which has recently been uncovered in the harbor of Orleans on Cape Cod, and presented to the society a specimen of the wood of the same, which has been so wonderfully preserved for two hundred and thirty-six years. The identity of the vessel as the one which is mentioned by Bradford and Morton under 1627, he considered from various circumstances which he mentioned as well or even better established, than the identity of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed. He described the manner in which the vessel was built and stated that none of the aged persons with whom he had conversed had ever seen a vessel like this. In one particular it showed a peculiarity which has very recently been introduced as a new invention.

A minute description of the vessel is preparing by Mr. Otis for insertion in the *Register* for January, 1864, which is to be accompanied by an engraving.

Rev. Elias Nason A. M. of Exeter, N. H., read a paper on Daniel Webster, giving some new and interesting particulars of his school days at Exeter; and from these and a survey of the whole life of the distinguished statesman, he discussed the secret cause of his greatness.

He quoted Mr. Webster's own words in speaking of what he would look at in making up his judgment of the cause of the success of any individual. He wished to know not only what he did, but how he did it. Mr. Webster was the learned lawyer, the accomplished statesman and the eloquent orator. He still lives in the hum of our spindles—in the whirl of our railroads, and in every advance of agriculture. He lives in our religion by the echoes of his arguments in the Dartmouth College and Girard College cases. The secret of his success was eloquently resolved into several causes. The peculiar talents of his parents, especially of his mother, the particular studies he pursued, the books he read, but above all the labor, the work, the study he performed.

Boston, August 5.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, vice-president Moore in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that he had received letters from the following persons accepting membership: As resident members, John Hooper, A. A. Kingman, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Henry Lee, jr., Martin M. Kellogg, Edward Bush of Boston; Wm. B. Fowle, of Medfield; Hon. George C. Richardson of Cambridge; Hon. John N. Turner of Brookline. As corresponding member, John Austin Stevens of New York.

The librarian reported that since the last meeting the donations had been 6 volumes, and 27 pamphlets.

The historiographer read interesting and carefully prepared memoirs of the following members: Hon. William Foster of Boston, who died February 25, 1863, aged 91, and Daniel Henshaw, who died July 9, 1863, aged 81.

Rev. Horace Alger, jr., of Cambridge, was chosen assistant recording secretary.

Col Swett read a paper in proof that Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, was the original planner of the Bunker Hill Monument—

substantially as it was finally built. (The paper will be printed in our next number.)

Col. Swett also presented a song—sung in 1812—which he considered particularly appropriate for the present war, and recited it with peculiar zeal and earnestness.

Horatio Gates Jones of Philadelphia, read an exceedingly interesting and valuable sketch of the Rittenhouse Paper Mill, the first erected in America. Mr. Jones said that the discovery of the art of paper-making was next in importance to that of printing, for without cheap paper the printing press would be of little use. Until within a few years the idea had been generally propagated that the first paper mill in America was established by Thomas Wilcox on Chester Creek, Delaware county, Pa., in the year 1714. Standard historical writers have so stated it; that mill was, however, the fourth or fifth in America, and was not built till 1729 or 1730. From 1690 until 1710 there was but one paper mill in all British America, and that was the *Rittenhouse Paper Mill*. This mill was situated in Germantown, Pa. The first manufacturer of paper in this mill was William Ryttinghuisen now anglicised into Rittenhouse. He was born in the principality of Broich in 1644, and came to Pennsylvania soon after his arrival in America, and was among the early settlers of Germantown. In 1700 or 1701 the pioneer paper mill of America was carried away by a freshet. So important did William Penn regard the mill that he wrote a letter or certificate recommending the citizens of Philadelphia to aid in rebuilding the mill. This was done about the year 1702. It has been in possession of, and worked by the descendants of Rittenhouse as late as 1855. It is now the property of Peter Rittenhouse, who has lately converted it into a cotton factory. Mr. Jones said that the water mark so much used by the early paper makers, had enabled him to discover in an old blank book some of the paper made in this mill before 1699, and on some of this his sketch was written. Mr. Jones gave some interesting statistics of the number of newspapers published, and the amount of paper manufactured in the United States.

TOWN OF COLBURNE, N. H.,—(*Register XVII. p. 105.*—Colburne, afterwards Colebrooke, was formerly a Town in Grafton County but now in Coos County—the latter County was incorporated in 1803.

Colebrooke was conditionally granted to Sir George Colebrooke, Baronet and others, Dec. 10, 1770, and took its name from Sir George, the first named grantee; the conditions to be completed on or before 1780; the conditions not having been fulfilled, and as the grantees were all foreigners and not improbable had never seen the land, it was incorporated by the Legislature of New Hampshire, June 11, 1796, under the name of Colebrooke.

When granted in 1770 there is no reference to its former name Colburne, but as it was not occupied by the grantees the old name was continued until 1796.

G. P. L.

Concord, N. H., April, 1863.

CURRENT EVENTS.

[Compiled by Rev. ELIAS NASON, A. M., of Exeter, N. H.]

Continued from p. 288.

MAY, 1863.

16. Sanguinary battle of Baker's Creek in which the Confederates are defeated with the loss of about 4000 men, and 29 guns.

17. Battle of Big Black River Bridge, in which the Confederates lose about 2,600 men, and 17 guns.

18. Vicksburg on the Mississippi river, invested by the Union forces under Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant. Haines Bluff above the city, captured by our gunboats under Com. Porter.

27. An attack on Port Hudson by land and water, led by Gen. N. P. Banks and Rear Adm. Farragut. Our loss about 1000.

JUNE.

6. Federal victory at Milliken's Bend.

8. Terrific explosion of a magazine at Fort Lyons, near Washington D. C., by which about 30 persons are killed.

13. Gen. Milroy defeated at Winchester, Va. by the advanced corps of Gen. Lee's army.

14. Gen. Banks makes an unsuccessful assault on Port Hudson.

15. President Lincoln issues a call for 100,000 militia.

15. The advance of Gen. Lee's army enters Chambersburg Penn. Great excitement in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in consequence.

20. Gen. Hunter is superseded by Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore in the department of the South.

26. An attack on Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's forces and one of the enemy's forts blown up. The Confederates recapture Brashear City, La., with about 1000 of our men, and 20 guns.

29. The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, taken from Portland harbor, by the crew of the Tacony, is blown up, and the privateers captured.

28. Gen. Hooker superseded by Gen. George G. Meade in command of the army of the Potomac.

JULY.

1. The great battle at Gettysburg Penn., between the Union and Confederate armies, under Gens. Meade and Lee commences. Maj. Gen. Reynolds of the 11th corps is killed.

2. The battle of Gettysburg continues to rage with unprecedented fury, without much gain upon either side.

3. The battle closes, the combatants after a most desperate struggle of three days, holding nearly the same positions as at the beginning of the contest. The loss of the Massachusetts regiments alone is stated at 1492.

4. Gen. John C. Pemberton surrenders Vicksburg with an army of about 30,000 men, 220 guns, 70,000 small arms, etc., into the hands of Gen. U. S. Grant.

9. Port Hudson, together with about 7000 prisoners, munitions of war, etc., captured by the Federal forces under Gen. N. P. Banks.

10. The southern part of Morris Island near Charleston S. C., after 3½ hours hard fighting, captured by the Union forces led by Gen. Strong.

11. The Confederates evacuate Tullahoma, Tenn.

11. Union victory at Helena, in which our army under Gen. Prentiss take about 1200 prisoners.

11. The drafting commences in the state of Massachusetts.

11. Lee's army re-crosses the Potomac at Williamsport.

11. Thos. Addis Emmet, nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, dies at Astoria, L. I., aged 65 years.

13. Yazoo city taken by Gen. Herron.

13. The great riot in consequence of the draft begins in N. York city.

14. A riot commences in the city of Boston, but is promptly suppressed by the authorities.

16. Gen. Sherman captures Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.

19. The Federal forces are repulsed in an attack on Fort Wagner on Morris Island, and Col. Robert G. Shaw, jr. of the Mass. 54th (colored) regiment is killed.

20. Gen. John Morgan's men are defeated at George's Creek, O.

20. The steam boiler of the Picket Factory in Lowell, Mass., explodes, killing five persons and wounding many more.

26. The Hon. John J. Crittenden dies at his home in Frankfort, Ky., in his 77th year.

31. A rebel force defeated at Lancaster, Ky.

AUGUST.

5. The National Association of teachers hold a meeting of unusual interest at Chicago, Ill.

6. National thanksgiving for recent victories.

17. Bombardment of Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor commences.

19. Steamer City of Madison blown up at Vicksburg. About 50 persons killed.

21. 923 shots fired against Fort Sumter, of which 704 take effect. The southern walls demolished.

21. Destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell's guerrillas. Many citizens killed.

21. The army of Gen. Rosecrans reaches Chattanooga and commences an attack upon the fortifications.

20. U. S. frigate Bainbridge founders at sea about this time, and nearly all hands are lost.

21. Day of fasting in the Confederate States.

24. Gen. Gillmore sends shells into the city of Charleston.

25. The Union troops are repulsed in an assault on Fort Wagner.

27. Engagement between the rebels under Gen. Samuel Jones and

the Union forces under Gen. Averill, near White Sulphur Springs, Va. Rebel loss about 200.

30. The bombardment of Charleston is distinctly heard at Beaufort, fifty miles distant.

30. Hon. Luther Bradish, president of the N. Y. Historical Society, dies.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Hon. Gideon S. Welles, Secy. of the Navy, visits Boston.

3. Gold at New York is at 1.29½. Cotton — middling — 70 cts.

4. Gold at New York 1.34½.

5. The Union and Confederate armies under Gens. Meade and Lee, lie in repose along the banks of the Rappahannock, in Virginia.

6. The siege of Charleston continues.

BOOK NOTICES.

A Genealogical and Biographical Record of that Branch of the Family of Gilman descended from the Hon. Counsellor Gilman of Exeter, N. H. With which is incorporated some account of his Ancestors, and the English branch of the Gilman Family. Compiled by ARTHUR GILMAN. Printed for the use of the Family, by J. Munsell, Albany. 1863. pp. 51.

This pamphlet we are to regard as a preliminary sketch made for the purpose of obtaining information required for a complete genealogy; yet even in its present form it contains a very good outline of a family of considerable note in New England. The progenitor of the race was Edward Gilman, who, we are informed, was born in the county of Norfolk, England, and was m. 3 June, 1614, at Hingham, England, to Mary Clark. In 1636 he came to Hingham, Mass., with his wife, three sons, two daughters, and three servants.

We trust that Mr. Gilman will be enabled to supply the blanks in his columns and to complete the genealogy in the manner he proposes. Any work which satisfies him will prove acceptable to the whole assemblage of genealogists.

Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt. Authorized by W. L. G. Hunt. Compiled by T. B. WYMAN, JR. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son. 1863. sm. 4to. pp. 414.

The *Boston Post* of July 16, 1863, has a flattering notice of this work, from which we make this extract:—

“The compiler, Mr. Wyman of Charlestown, is one of the most indefatigable and thorough genealogists of the country, who never grows weary in pursuit of facts, searching grave yards, Probate Records, Town Records, private memorials,—every place indeed where a personal notice is likely to be found; and he does it with as much delight in the labor as ever characterized the zealous botanist in the search of the rare plant. The volume is a monument of such labor. Mr. Hunt, in a brief and appropriate preface, says the original design was simply to prepare for family use and gratification a registry of his ancestry; but having been requested to extend the collection, it has grown to the present large dimensions; and he gracefully acknowledges ‘the indefatigable perseverance, industry and zeal’ of the compiler ‘in the collection of such extended statistics and biographic records.’”

The plan of the work includes all the different families bearing the name of Hunt in this country of which genealogical details or even items could be obtained—a difficult undertaking, in which Mr. Wyman appears to have succeeded wonderfully.

The work is printed in the best style of typography for which Messrs. John Wilson & Son are celebrated.

A Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery, including the Montgomery Pedigree. Compiled by THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY. Philadelphia : printed for private circulation. 1863. pp. 158.

The family of Montgomery is one that has held a most conspicuous place in the history of England and France. The high honors to which it attained has caused its genealogy to be preserved for an unusually long time, and the pedigree has been repeatedly published. The first Roger, "Count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo," dates back to about A. D. 912. The sixth in the line accompanying William to England became Earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel and Chichester. One of his sons founded the line of the counts of Penthiew which ended in a heiress; another, was Earl of Lancaster and Count of Marche; and Arnulph, Earl of Pembroke, was attainted, and died leaving a son who settled in Scotland and married a daughter of the Earl of Dunbar and March. Here his descendants remained at Eaglesham and Eastwood for nine generations, when Alexander was created in 1449 Lord Montgomerie. The third lord was created Earl of Eglintoun in 1507; and Hugh the fifth Earl dying in 1612, the title went to his nephew, Sir Alexander Seton. The representation of the male line then reverted to the heirs of the next son of the first Earl, who was Sir Niel Montgomery of Lainshaw. His grandson Niel had sons Niel of Lainshaw, and William of Brigend (1652). William had John, who had Hugh, who had William of Brigend. This last was the emigrant to New Jersey about 1710.

The Lainshaw line expired in the person of John, who died between 1669 and 1687, at least there is every reason to believe that he had no children. That estate however went to the heirs of a younger branch, *by purchase*, and the American family being overlooked, the representation was supposed to have gone with it. The emigrant, however, seems to have valued his pedigree highly, and to have preserved the records, so that we believe the claim is well substantiated; and that we may say that the present head of the family is John T. Montgomery of Philadelphia.

This work is exceedingly interesting to the genealogist, and has been prepared with much skill after a thorough investigation. It adds another to the accumulating proofs of the honorable ancestry of our colonists, and indeed it may well claim a precedence over any pedigree which has yet appeared. We trust that though not published for general use, it will be widely circulated and carefully examined.

Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Vol VII. Containing 1, Records of the N. H. Committee of Safety. 2, History of the Town of Chester, N. H. 3, The Valley of the Merrimack. 4, Changes of the Merrimack River. Edited by NATHANIEL BOUTON, Cor. Sec. of N. H. Hist. Society. Concord : Published for the Society by G. Parker Lyon. 1863. 8vo. pp. 442.

We are glad to have a new evidence of the vitality of this society, whose first issue appeared in 1824, nearly forty years ago. The Records of the New Hampshire Committee of Safety, which fill 340 pages of this volume, are quite valuable as materials for the history of the revolutionary war. Though often quoted, they have never before been printed. They are now printed with funds appropriated for that purpose by the State. A chronological table of contents and an index of names in the records are given. The History of Chester (pp. 341-413) was compiled at the age of 18 by the late Dr. Charles Bell, who died in Concord, N. H., Feb. 29, 1856, aged 224 years. Rev. Dr. Bouton informs us that, though composed at so early an age, the history is "accurate and reliable." The next article on The Valley of the Merrimack (pp. 414-432) is an address delivered before the society June 13, 1860, by Joseph B. Walker, Esq. It gives an interesting history of the valley from its discovery to the present time. The last article—a report on the alterations in the channel of the Merrimack river, by William Prescott, M. D., made to the society June, 1853—is a very valuable document.

Thoughts for the Times. By JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP. Boston : Little, Brown and Company. 1863. 8vo. pp. 36.

This is a very suggestive pamphlet on the cause of the war and other subjects connected with it, which now engross the public mind.

Contributions towards a Genealogy of the (Massachusetts) Family of Stiles, descended from Robert, of Rowley, Mass., 1659-1860. By HENRY R. STILES, M. D. Albany: J. Munsell. 1863. pp. 48.

A prefatory note informs us that the author collected the material for this work while engaged in tracing the Connecticut family of Stiles, an entirely distinct race. Though he has not attempted to complete the record, he has wisely put into form what he already had, to aid any future historian.

He commences with Robert of Dorchester and Rowley, and shows that there is some doubt as to whether there were not two of the name, one in each town. He traces the descendants in the lines of his sons John, Ebenezer, Robert, Timothy and Samuel, though in the case of Robert and Samuel, very briefly, and we need hardly add the dates are precise and the arrangement clear. He adds an appendix of other families of the name not clearly affiliated to this line, and, in brief, leaves us only to regret that that he has restricted himself to so small limits.

The Early History of Tolland. An Address delivered before the Tolland County Historical Society, at Tolland Conn., on the 22d day of August and 27th day of September, 1861. By LOREN P. WALDO, President of said Society. Hartford: press of Case, Lockwood & Co. 1861. pp. 148.

This very well written description of Tolland comprises all the essential point in the history of the town, which was first settled about 1713. There is of course little excitement in the annals of our newer villages, but in each one we find proof that the inhabitants bore their share of perils and burdens in the settlement of the country. The Indian, French and Revolutionary wars are epochs marked in every history of a New England village. Tolland is no exception and contributes its full quota to the record. Judge Waldo has wisely intermixed a goodly proportion of genealogical items in his collection, especially in reference to the families of Steel, Williams, Chapman, Wills, Huntington, Griggs, Baker, Benton, Eaton, Stimson, Hatch, Yeomans, Waldo, Lathrop, Cobb, Edgerton, West, Grant, Aborn, Paulk, and Loomis.

Written in a clear and unpretending style, the history is a valuable addition to our list, and may well be imitated by other local antiquaries. The precision of the dates and the evident care in citation of authorities show the fitness of the author for the honorable office he holds, and we hope he will be encouraged to enlarge his field and give us cause again to praise his works.

A Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family in this country: embracing all the known Descendants of Simon and Margaret Huntington, who have retained the family name, and the First Generation of the Descendants of other names. By Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M. Stamford, Conn.: published by the Author. 1863. 8vo. pp. 428.

The ancestor of this family, so early established and so creditably flourishing in New England, is supposed to have been named Simon. Tradition refers to his death on board ship near the coast, and the records show that his widow Margaret and children settled in 1633 at Roxbury. Her maiden name was probably Baret, as in 1650 Christopher Huntington's uncle Peter Baret wrote a letter to him from Norwich, Eng., which is to be found in the recently recovered volumes of the Connecticut Records. The children were William, Thomas, Christopher, Simon, and Ann. The family removed at an early date to Connecticut, and has always enjoyed a high social position there. Among those here recorded are Samuel, who was President of Congress 1779-1781, and Governor of Connecticut, Samuel, Governor of Ohio, Judge Elisha Mills, and numerous ministers, lawyers and merchants of the name. The portraits engraved are those of Gov. Samuel, Hon. Benjamin, Hon. Henry, Gen. Jedediah, Jedediah and wife, Dr. Ezra, Ralph, Judge Elisha M. and Mrs. Sarah L. Smith, the missionary.

The first 55 pages are occupied by a description of the family meeting held 3 Sept., 1857, at Norwich, a very successful affair.

We have only to add that this is in all respects one of our best genealogies—well arranged, exact in dates, abundant in details and excellent in its typography. It is a credit to the author and must be a cause for pride to the family.

Novum Belgium; An Account of New Netherland in 1648-4. By Rev. Father ISAAC JOGUES, of the Society of Jesus. *With a Facsimile of his Original Manuscript, his Portrait, a Map and Notes* by JOHN GILMARRY SHEA, New York: Privately printed, 1862. Large, 4to. pp. 58.

A translation of this sketch of New Netherland—"the only account by a foreigner that we have"—has been already published in that vast storehouse of historical materials, Dr. O'Callaghan's *Documentary History of New York*. We have here, in addition to the English translation, a facsimile of the entire sketch in the author's autograph, the text in the original French, a comprehensive memoir of Father Jogues by Mr. Shea, and seventeen pages of illustrative notes—the whole printed in clear type on superior paper with a luxuriously broad margin. Three engravings are added, namely, a portrait of the author, from the original preserved in the family; a map of *Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium et Virginia*, from De Laet; and a view of New Amsterdam, after the erection of the church in the fort, from Montanus.

Mr. Shea informs us that his veneration for the writer added to the interest of the sketch itself has caused him to issue it in this manner. Father Jogues fell a martyr to his religious zeal in 1646, having been murdered by the Mohawks to whom he was proceeding as a missionary, and by whom he had before been tortured.

The Boston Business and Copartnership Directory. Boston: Compiled and Published by the Proprietor, Dean Dudley. 1863-4. 18mo. pp. 356. With a map.

We noticed the first number of this work on its appearance last year (*ante*, XVI, 387), and spoke highly of its merits. The present number is an improvement upon its predecessor. The index is enlarged and improved. A chronological list of historical events in Boston last year is also added.

ERRATA.

- Vol. VI., page 272, line 26. The parents of Rev. John Chipman of Beverly, were Deacon Samuel and Hannah (Cobb) Chipman. See *Register*, xv., 79.
 lines 273-4, for *Gov. John Carver* read *Mr. John Tulley*.
 " 274, for *sister* read *cousin*.
- Vol. XIV., page 370, line 5, for *Williams* read *Williamson*.
 " XV., " 87, " 19, for *Robert Gray* read *James Gray*.
 " 87, " 24, for *Robert Proctor* read *Thorndike Procter*.
 " 337, " 10, for *Thomas² and Jane (Whodon) Edgerly* read *Samuel² and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Edgerly*.
- page 338, line 29, for 1772 read 1722.
 " " 31, for 1769 read 1772.
 " " 32, for *and read she*.
- Vol. XVII, page 97, lines 4 and 5, for *Elkanah Watson was the sixth in descent from Robert Watson who came to Plymouth in 1623*, read *Elkanah Watson was the fifth in descent from George Watson who was in Plymouth as early as 1635*.
 Same page, note 2, line 3, for *Robert Watson the first ancestor in this country*, read *George Watson, the early ancestor in Plymouth*.
 page 99, line 17 from bottom, for 17c8 read 1778.
 " 105, note 1, line 2, dele all after *Massachusetts*, read *instead, In 1868 (Pat. Office Report on Agriculture, p. 91, for 1868), there were in the United States, 799 Agricultural, 43 Horticultural and 70 Agricultural and Mechanical societies. The number at the present time, in the United States, in which Agriculture and Horticulture are the principal objects, is probably over 1000*.
 page 142, col. 1, line 9 from bottom, for 8 read 6.
 " " 1, " 8 " " 0 " 6.
 " " 1, " 6 " " 6:6 " 6:0.
 " " 2, " 5 " " for 16:13:0 read 16:13:10.
- page 209, line 14, for *Burlinghouses* read *Burlington House*. Other lists of Errata will be found on pp. 111,* 112,* 196 and 219.
- page 213, line 36, for *twenty-first* read *twenty-sixth*.
 " 286, " 3 from bottom, for *Monkota* read *Mankato*.
 " 290, " 33, for *Capt.* read *bapt.*
 " 252, " 2, note 1, for *one* read *them*.
 " 330, " 13 from bottom, for *the marriage* read *her marriage*.
 " 330, " 16 " " *Gray* read *Grey*.
 " 335, " 4, dele *sheriff*.
 " 340, " 18, for *Platynfed* read *Platynfeld*.

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No. 3.

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} Publishing Committee.

WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., will edit the next number of the *Register*. Communications may be left for him at the Rooms of the Society, No. 13 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass., or addressed to him at the same place by mail.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FELLOWS.—Charles S. Fellows, Esq., of Bangor, Me., is collecting material for a Biography and Genealogy of the Fellows Family, with the intention of publishing it, if sufficient encouragement is received. The design embraces all persons of the names Fellows, Fellowes and Felloe, who are living or have lived in this country.

MASON.—Edward D. Harris, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a Genealogy of the Descendants of Capt. Hugh Mason of Watertown, which his father, the late Thaddeus William Harris, M. D., librarian of Harvard College, left at his death, nearly ready for press. It will be issued in 8vo form at two dollars a copy.

STODDARD.—D. Williams Patterson, Esq., of Winsted, Ct., has prepared a Genealogy of the descendants of John Stoddard of Wethersfield, Ct., will print a small edition as soon as 100 copies subscribed for. It will make about 60 pages, and be furnished in paper covers at one dollar a copy.

TENNEY.—Jonathan Tenney, Esq., Principal of Wood Institute, Boscawen, N. H., is preparing for publication, Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the Tenney Family. Any information, even the least, or item that may aid him in the work, will be fully received.

NOTICES.

The Publishing Committee, in their Address to the Readers of the *Register* for Jan. 1859, announced their design of confining genealogical articles to the first four generations in this country, except occasionally bringing down a few lines to the present time. Some families, however, have expressed a wish to have later generations preserved in detail in the *Register*. The Committee are willing to do this by adding additional pages to the *Register*, if correspondents or their friends will pay the expense of the same. Our subscribers can not complain of such additions, as they will not be subject to the charge of them.

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