

ANCESTRY  
OF  
NATHAN DANE DODGE  
AND OF HIS WIFE  
SARAH (SHEPHERD) DODGE  
WITH NOTES.

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NATHAN DANE DODGE.







ANCESTRY

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AND OF HIS WIFE

SARAH (SHEPHERD) DODGE

WITH NOTES

By MARY A. (DODGE) PARSONS.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THIS book is published by the children of Nathan Dane and Sarah (Shepherd) Dodge, and contains a record of their lineal ancestry as far back, usually, as the Puritan immigration, together with a brief notice of some of the more interesting among the collateral relatives.

It is the genealogy of an average New England family, descended, without exception so far as is known, from the Puritans, whose advent on these shores has gone far to make New England's name prominent in the civilization of the world.

We are like the majority, in that our forefathers have generally been earnest, humble, hard-working men; our foremothers, tender and true women, striving to do their duty according to the light shown them: but we are no less like the majority, in counting among our kinsmen, individuals of note—such as the world is glad to remember—like stars shining through the night of oblivion, which, soon or late, settles down on the mass of mankind.

The method pursued in the following pages is to set down first, the ancestry of Nathan Dane Dodge, and second, that of Sarah, his wife.

Part I will include: First, those ancestors through whom the name of Dodge is derived; second, those of the name of Dane; third, the pedigree of Mr. Dodge's paternal grandmother Hannah (*Whittredge*) Dodge, and her cognate lines; fourth, the lines of his maternal grandmother Hannah (*Ellingwood*) Dane and lines allied to her and to the Dodges; fifth, the Burnham, and other lines related to the Danes, etc.

Part II. The ancestry of Mrs. Dodge will be given in a similar way.

Part III will contain brief notices of interesting collaterals.

Special notice will be given such incidents in the lives of our forefathers as will be of interest to those of the family who may wish to become members of the "Hereditary Societies," where

eligibility to membership depends on lineal descent from a soldier who has done service in either of the Colonial Wars, or in that of the Revolution. This will be done not because we honor warriors more than those who have spent their days wholly in the ways of peace, but since these societies are evidently of value to the community at large, membership in them may also be a good; and we, the descendants of those who have made the peace we enjoy, wish for our children, as did Silas Marner for his little one, "whatever is esteemed a good in" our "Raveloe."

Acknowledgments are especially due Messrs. J. T. Dodge, author of *Dodge Family*; W. F. Abbot, of Worcester; A. A. Galloupe, of Beverly; Geo. Fr. Dow, of Topsfield; Geo. B. Blodgette, of Rowley; Miss Laura A. Marston, of Deerfield, N. H.; Miss Mary Arvedson, of Salem; Hon. R. S. Rantoul and Assistant Registrar of Probate Mr. Ezra D. Hines.

## PART I.

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### NATHAN DANE DODGE.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 11, 1808, in Linebrook Parish, Ipswich, Massachusetts.

The farm, said to have once belonged to a man named Pingree, was bought of Dr. Calef by Mr. Dodge's parents who came thither from Hamilton early in their married life. The place "is beautiful for situation" and its grand old elms were dearly prized by the man who had seen them grow from saplings to magnificent proportions, a type of the hale and vigorous manhood which was his till far past the psalmist's allotment of life to man.

He greatly enlarged the boundaries of the farm as he received it; his energy and hopefulness were marvellous, always, as his devoted wife said of him, taking the heaviest, hardest part of any work to be done upon himself.

A descendant of the Puritans, as will be seen in the coming pages, he not only clung to the faith of his fathers, but he shared the independence of forms out of which the spirit had departed, or into which the spirit could not come because of necessary distractions, so characteristic of them. Our respect for him was not lessened by the fact that he did not force himself and us to a mere formal observance of family worship when the heart was not in sufficient repose to make the service helpful; nevertheless it was his rule to follow the ancient custom, and how well we recall the reverence with which he read from the Bible after breakfast; following his reading by an extempore prayer, while we still sat about the table, he always standing, his hands resting on the chair back, lightly held, its front towards him.

He had a beautiful tenor voice, and among the pleasantest recollections of his children and grandchildren is the family rendering, led by him, of familiar sacred songs, his toil-hardened, yet small hand, rising and falling, very gently, in time to the music.

With his ardently religious temperament, he could not fail to

take an active part in the meetings for prayer and praise of his church, and he gave to it of his means generously, yet without ostentation.

Rev. Daniel Fitz, afterwards Dr. Fitz, performed the ceremony which united him in marriage, May 30, 1829, with Sarah, daughter of John and Catharine (Howe) Shepherd. She was born in Deerfield, N. H. (Part II will be devoted to her and her family.) Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1879. Eleven children were born to them, of whom eight grew to manhood and womanhood.

He died June 6, 1890; his beloved pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Alcott, gave a most appropriate address at his funeral, after which his remains were borne to rest in that cemetery of Newburyport whose gateway arch meets the incoming throng of mourners with those impressive and beautiful words

“Till the day break, and the shadows flee away.”

We close, as it seems to us most fitly, with a few words taken from the appreciative obituary notice of him published in the “Essex County Mercury.”

“He was a christian man and a most worthy citizen. His name was a synonym for honest dealing. Such an one has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.”

### THE DODGE LINE.

Mr. Joseph T. Dodge has given, in his excellent work “Dodge Family, 1629-1894,” so complete a record of the entire family of Dodge in America that we shall simply quote from him the lineal ancestry of Nathan Dane Dodge.

For biographical notices we refer the reader in most cases, to Mr. Dodge's Genealogy.

N. D. Dodge's line direct is from Richard,<sup>1</sup> but in several instances there have been intermarriages with the line of Richard's brother William.<sup>1</sup>

#### RECORD OF DIRECT LINE FROM DODGE GENEALOGY.

**John Dodge** and his wife MARGERY had in Somersetshire, England, three sons, Richard, William and Michael, and a daughter Mary.

Richard and William emigrated to America.

**Richard**,<sup>1</sup> born about 1602; died 15 June, 1671; married Edith —.

He emigrated in 1638; lived in North Beverly, Mass.; was a church member; was interested in education, "for, in 1653, in a list of twenty-one subscribers to Harvard College, his name ranks first."

Edith, his wife, born about 1603; died 27 June, 1678.

**John**<sup>2</sup> (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>), baptized Dec. 29, 1631, in England; lived in what is now Wenham; died Oct. 11, 1711; married Sarah —, who died Feb. 8, 1705-6. He probably came with his father 1638; had title Lieutenant; was deputy to General Court, was often one of the Selectmen; was on the side of temperance and good order; 5 May, 1708, he deeded to his son Andrew, his homestead of forty acres, and other lands near by.

**Andrew**<sup>3</sup> (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), youngest son of John,<sup>2</sup> born Oct. 29, 1676; died Feb. 17, 1747-8; married, first, Hannah Fisk, second, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Porter) Andrews or Andros, in 1704; she died June 6, 1734, in the 60th year of her age. He married, third, Ellinor Edwards, 14 Jan., 1735-6.

He held town offices and was on the building committee for new meeting house at North Beverly for second church.

**Thomas**<sup>4</sup> (*Andrew*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), third son, fourth child of Andrew<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Andrews) Dodge, born Feb. 12, 1707-8, in North Beverly; died in Hamlet Parish Aug. 29, 1754; married Elizabeth Dodge, April 2, 1731.

She was daughter of Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> and Jerusha Rayment (born Woodbury).

**Luke**<sup>5</sup> (*Thomas*,<sup>4</sup> *Andrew*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), eldest son of Thomas, born Aug., 1733; died March 15, 1827; married Dec. 6, 1760, by Rev. J. Champney, to Hannah Whittredge; have heard Nathan Dane Dodge speak of him as athletic, a fine wrestler in his youth and, as strong and active at ninety.

When independence was declared, he was past forty, and had five children, the eldest fourteen; so there is ample reason for his remaining to support the family, especially as his son Thomas served as a soldier in the Revolution, and afterwards in the 1812 war he was in the Navy.

**Andrew**<sup>6</sup> (*Luke*,<sup>5</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>4</sup> *Andrew*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), baptized in Hamlet Parish (now Hamilton), Oct. 6, 1771; died in Linebrook Parish, Ipswich, Sept. 22, 1828; published intention of marriage Oct. 15, 1796, with Elizabeth Dane. (See Dane.) Rev. Dr. Dana, of Ipswich, performed the marriage ceremony, and the Dane house was so near the line dividing Ipswich from Hamilton, that he gave her residence as in Ipswich, while that of the groom was given, as hers should also have been, in Hamilton. The marriage took place, as recorded in Ipswich town book, May 25, 1797. He was a worthy man and good citizen. Children: Samuel Dane,<sup>7</sup> Eliza,<sup>7</sup> Luke,<sup>7</sup> Hervey,<sup>7</sup> Nathan Dane,<sup>7</sup> Livermore.<sup>7</sup>

Connection of Nathan Dane Dodge with the two emigrants Richard and William Dodge:

1. Nathan Dane,<sup>7</sup> Andrew,<sup>6</sup> Luke,<sup>5</sup> Thomas,<sup>4</sup> Andrew,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Richard.<sup>1</sup>

2. Elizabeth,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Wm.<sup>1</sup>

3. Sarah,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Wm.<sup>1</sup>

4. Mary,<sup>2</sup> Richard.<sup>1</sup>

5. Hannah,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>2</sup> Wm.<sup>1</sup>

6. Sarah,<sup>2</sup> Richard.<sup>1</sup>

Explanation: First. N. D. Dodge has descended through sons of the Dodge name from Richard.<sup>1</sup>

Second. Through his great grandmother Elizabeth he descended from William<sup>1</sup> Dodge.

Third. Through his grandmother Hannah (Whittredge) Dodge, the line is traced again to William through her grandmother Sarah (daughter of Capt. John Dodge), who married Moses Gage.

Fourth. Livermore Whittredge, great-grandfather of Nathan D. Dodge, father of Hannah last named, was the son of Sarah, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Dodge) Herriek. Mary<sup>2</sup> was daughter of Richard.<sup>1</sup>

Fifth. The mother of Nathan D. Dodge's mother, Hannah (Ellingwood) Dane, was granddaughter of Wm. and Abigail (Woodbury) Ellingwood; the last named Abigail was daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Dodge) Woodbury, and Hannah<sup>3</sup> was daughter of Captain John,<sup>2</sup> son of Wm.<sup>1</sup>

Sixth. Nathan D. Dodge's great-great-grandmother on the Dodge side, was born Jerusha Woodbury, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury. Sarah Dodge was daughter of Richard.<sup>1</sup>



**William<sup>1</sup> Dodge**, came to Salem in 1629; died between 1685 and 1692; probably born as early as 1604; married and had children: Capt. John,<sup>2</sup> Capt. William,<sup>2</sup> Hannah.<sup>2</sup> Josiah Dodge, killed in the Narragansett war, may have been another son.

Selectman 1668, 1674, 1676, 1679; 1682 was paid for service as deputy at General Court; was often on committees for town interests, also juryman, grand and petit.

**John<sup>2</sup>** (*William<sup>1</sup>*), born 1636; died 1723; married April 10, 1659, Sarah, daughter of John Proctor. He lived in Beverly; served against the Narragansetts 1675; was deputy to General Court 1693-96 and 1702; often on grand and petit jury, and on committees for town and parish business. Children: John,<sup>3</sup> William,<sup>3</sup> Sarah,<sup>3</sup> married Moses Gage; Hannah,<sup>3</sup> died soon; Hannah,<sup>3</sup> married Ebenezer Woodberry; Martha,<sup>3</sup> married John Gilbert; Jonathan,<sup>3</sup> whose daughter Elizabeth married Thomas<sup>4</sup> Dodge of the line of Richard.<sup>1</sup>

#### DANE.

**John<sup>1</sup> Dane** of Berkhamstead and Bishops Stortford, Eng.; of Ipswich and Roxbury, Mass.; married for last wife Annis Chandler, widow of Wm. Chandler of Roxbury, July 2, 1643; buried at Roxbury Sept. 14, 1658. His will is printed in an early volume of N. E. Historic and Genealogical Register.

From Hammatt Papers.—Dane or Dean, John, senior, John, junior, and Francis, were commoners in 1641; John, sen., was probably father of the other two. He also had a daughter Elizabeth, who married James How, senior.

**John<sup>2</sup>** (*John<sup>1</sup>*), born probably in Berkhamstead 1612-13; died in Ipswich Sept. 29, 1684; Selectman at Ipswich 1664-69; married first, Eleanor —; second, Alice —. John<sup>2</sup> subscribes towards the compensation to Major Denison, 1648; his name with the addition of "senior" is in the list of those that by law are allowed to have their votes in town affairs 1679; tithing-man 1677; freeman 1682.

In the record of his death he is called, "John Dane, chirurgeon."

He was the author of a seven-page paper entitled, "A Declaration of the Remarkable Providences in the Course of my Life, by John Dane, Ipswich." This paper may be found at the rooms, on Somerset street, Boston, of the N. E. Historic and Genealogical Society.

(His brother Francis was, according to Farmer, the second minister of Andover; came over, it is said, with Rev. Nathaniel Rogers in 1636. He was ordained about 1648; died 17 Feb., 1696-7.)

Will of "John Dane, Chirurgeon," labelled "Doct. Dean will:" (Date May 31, proved Sept. 30, 1684.) "To my beloved wife during the tearme of her life, I give that new house I built upon land bought of Dan'l Hovey, sen'r, to be kept in repair by my son John." "My will is that my son John and philemon have my books and manuscripts, and that Philemon divide them and that John chuse."

Witnesses, John Brewer, Nehemiah Jewett.

He gives to his son John his farm, he "bought of Mr. Richard Hubbard."

In a list of inhabitants that have shares in Plum Island 1664, the name of John Dane, without addition occurs twice, once among those who are entitled to a share and a half, or four and a half acres, and again among those who are entitled to one share, or three acres. It is probable that one of these Johns was the father, and the other the son.

From Felt's History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton:—John Dane, chirurgeon, when a little boy, came with his father, first to Roxbury, and afterwards to Ipswich. In his diary he says, "I came to Ipswich (from Roxbury) when there was no path but what the Indians had made. Sometimes I was in it, and sometimes out of it."

In 1661, his house was burned.

**John**<sup>3</sup> (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born about 1643-44; died Dec. or Jan., 1707-08; married Dec. 27, 1671, Abigail Warner (daughter of Daniel Warner, born about 1618; Selectman 1662; died Sept. 9, 1688; her mother was Elizabeth Denne, who died Nov. 1, 1659. Daniel Warner was son of Wm. Warner, who emigrated 1637, and died before 1648).

John<sup>3</sup> was one of the jurors in the witchcraft cases and signed with the rest of the twelve, the written expression of sorrow over the terrible mistake which had been made, fearing, that in their blindness, they had shed innocent blood. It is a noble document, considering the times in which they lived, when belief in witchcraft was universal.

**Daniel**<sup>4</sup> (*John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), died Jan. 22, 1730; published

March 16, 1714, to Lydia Day; married second, Mary, daughter of Robert and Susanna Annable.

From Hammatt Papers: Mary, probably his widow, was appointed guardian to John, aged twelve years, Mary, aged ten, Lydia, aged six, Nathan, aged four. At the same time John Dane [probably John,<sup>4</sup> brother of Daniel<sup>4</sup>], was appointed guardian to Daniel, aged fifteen years, children of Daniel Dane, late of Ipswich.

**Daniel**<sup>5</sup> (*Daniel*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born April 29, 1716; died Oct. 14, 1768; published Jan. 5, 1739, to Abigail Burnham, the "grandmother," who "brought up" the little orphan girl, afterwards mother of Mr. Dodge.

Daniel<sup>5</sup> left an estate of £1436 6s. 11d. His will is on file at Salem probate office.

**Samuel**<sup>6</sup> (*Daniel*,<sup>5</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born Feb. 23, 1745; died May 30, 1777; married Nov. 26, 1771, Hannah Ellingwood. He followed the trade of a joiner, and a "secretary" made for his brother, Hon. Nathan Dane, is now (1896) in the possession of Mr. Edwin Hale Abbot, a descendant of Molly, sister of Samuel and Nathan Dane.

Samuel<sup>6</sup> was a member of Capt. Larkin Thorndike's company which belonged to the Lexington Alarm Roll. It was the first foot company of Beverly.

In the Essex County History, article, Beverly, Vol. I, page 700, we find the following:

No troops engaged in that memorable fight had so long a distance to march, yet they arrived in season to participate in the skirmishes that followed the battle of Lexington, and assisted in driving the British back to Boston.

**Elizabeth**<sup>7</sup> (*Samuel*,<sup>6</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>5</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born Sept. 22, 1772; died Dec. 22, 1861; married May 25, 1797, Andrew Dodge. In her face there was a marked resemblance to the portraits of her honored uncle, Nathan Dane, to whom she seemed nearer, as I have heard, than an ordinary niece, because she lived with his mother, who adopted her after the death of both her parents, within the space of a few days, when she was only five years old.

Grandmother Dodge had a slight figure, of medium height, and was quick in her movements even when very old.

Her keen gray eyes seemed undimmed by age, though she used spectacles for reading or sewing. She never wore the "false fronts" in vogue at that time for old ladies, but her own gray hair was tied at the back of her head, and the mass brought forward under her white lace cap, then parted across her forehead—a method strongly commended by another ancient dame, not nearly so old, but less fortunate in wealth of hair. When, as a young girl, I went to read to her from "Scott's Commentaries," I am afraid I enjoyed much more drawing out of her, stories of old days, and in particular an account of the one ghost she firmly believed she had seen, though she declared "Uncle Nathan" had no faith in ghosts!

She was a woman of much intelligence, of great energy and force of character—the princess of care-takers, always alive to what was going on about the farm—and she had the power of winning the lasting respect and love of her descendants.

She was most tenderly cared for at the last—when for somewhat more than a year her mind had become clouded in some respects—by her daughter-in-law Mrs. Dodge, and the granddaughter who had been named for her, Elizabeth Dane Dodge, who married Andrew J. Phillips. She died at the age of eighty-nine years and three months, and her body was laid near that of her husband in the old Parish burying ground.

The following account of her grandmother Dane was written by the daughter of her dearly beloved cousin Fanny (Ellingwood) Larcom :

#### ABIGAIL DANE.

"I think I was early trained into reverence for the name grandmother, partly by the peculiar tone in which I always heard my mother mention hers. I really think that, after I was old enough to remember well, up to the close of her own life, few of her days passed without her making some allusion to this venerable lady. Of her parentage I know nothing. She was Abigail Burnham of Essex, Massachusetts, and from a family record in her own handwriting, I see she was born on August 31, 1717.

Of her history, I only know that she made an early marriage with Daniel Dane, a very respectable young farmer, of the adjoining town of Ipswich, whom she long survived—living beyond eighty years—while he died at fifty-two, leaving her mistress of a fine farm and the mother of twelve children; with all of whom, unmar-

ried, she sat down to her first 'Thanksgiving supper,' then the great New England festival, after the death of their father.

That she was 'well born and bred,' I infer from the fact that she was very highly respected in her neighborhood, as a well educated woman of the day, of superior wisdom and efficiency of character. Her husband was a collector of the town taxes, and held other offices which might have interfered with his farming occupations; but, although her own domestic duties must have been onerous and very complicated with her very large family, she, being a very expert horsewoman, used to take a young child on the saddle before her, ride round to collect the taxes at the distant farmhouses, and at evening 'settle up the books'—as my grandmother told me she could well remember when a child—'to help her husband.'

It had been intended that the eldest son, Daniel, should live on the home farm. But when, at his father's death, he was to marry and enter on his new duties, it was found that the young woman, who was to be his wife, shrank from coming into competition with the elder matron—and he decided to 'take his portion' and go to a new home in New Boston, New Hampshire, where he subsequently became a wealthy and very respectable farmer.

It was then necessary for Mrs. Dane to make a new selection from among her five remaining sons, of one to live with her. She passed over Samuel and John, who were then apprenticed to the trade of 'joiner'—what we now, I think, term 'cabinet-maker'—and decided to have Nathan, then sixteen years of age, for her farmer. But Nathan had other proclivities; and, when the matter was proposed to him, modestly but firmly replied, 'Mother, I wish to go to college.' The surprised mother replied, 'Why, Nathan, that will be impossible—your older brothers cannot assist me, and if they could, I should prefer *you*.' His still firm reply was—'Well, mother, I will work on the farm and *do my best*, until I am twenty-one: then I must go to college.' The subject was no more discussed between them until he had nearly 'attained his majority.' But in the meantime the bonds of respect and affection grew very strong between this mother and son, and his three younger brothers, of whom two were twins, died suddenly and early of fever.

As his twenty-first birthday approached, his mother who had seen how all his leisure had been devoted to reading and study, though none of his duties as a farmer had been neglected, began to feel that she could not long retain him. As he rose up from his



favorite position by the blazing wood fire, where he had been diligently studying by its light, with only the addition of a tallow candle in an iron candlestick, held in his hand, on the evening preceding his birthday, his mother said with some anxiety in her tone,—‘Nathan, you will be twenty-one to-morrow; is it not time for us to talk about the future?’ He then laid a slip of folded paper upon her lap, on which his decision *to go* was very respectfully written, and said, smiling, ‘We will settle all about it to-morrow, mother.’ And the next day he laid a plan before her for the management of all her affairs, which proved that he had wisely and well considered her case, and the execution which he always attended to for her in all the details which would cause her any trouble to superintend.

He was that ‘one Nathan Dane’ to whom Daniel Webster refers in his celebrated speech against Hayne, in the congress of 1830; the author of ‘A Digest of American Law’ and the celebrated ‘Ordinance of 1787’ for the government of the Northwestern Territory, etc.

I had the foregoing little details from my grandmother [Molly (Dane) Ellingwood], his favorite sister, four years younger than himself. He always seemed to me like a sort of grandfather, my mother being a favorite niece of his, and I always living in his immediate neighborhood from my birth until my marriage.

No portrait of any kind exists of my worthy ancestress, and what I have to tell of her really amounts to so little! Yet to me she has been ‘a model woman.’ The entire respect with which I have always heard her mentioned by the numerous descendants whom I have chanced to meet, with the extraordinary influence she exerted upon my mother, who spent much of her girlhood in her companionship, has induced this opinion of her.”

[Copied from recollections written out in 1877 by Mrs. Fanny Larcom Abbot.]

### WHITTREDGE.

Hannah (Whittredge) Dodge was paternal grandmother of Nathan Dane Dodge.

This name is variously spelled in the old records: Whitred, Whittredge, Whittredge, etc.

From Savage’s Genealogical Dictionary we find that WILLIAM WHITRED was in Ipswich, 1637; had come in the “Elizabeth,” 1635,

his age was thirty-six, his wife Elizabeth was thirty, and their son Thomas was ten. He was of Beninden, Co. Kent, England.

He afterwards had a second wife, Frances, who died April, 1658; is reported to have had a third wife, but I have not her name. William Whitred appears to have received land for service in the Pequod war.

**Thomas**<sup>2</sup> (*William*<sup>1</sup>), born 1625; married Florence Norman; was Lieutenant, and is supposed to have been the Lieut. Thomas Whittredgè who was in the Port Royal Expedition, 1654; record of law suit 1668; had a son Thomas, also Lieutenant. The strange manner of the death of Mrs. Thomas W. is fully set forth in the Mass. Historical Collections, Fourth series, Vol. 1, beginning page 17. Written from hearsay by a Rev. Mr. Adams, it illustrates the superstition of the times. The poor woman seems to have died very suddenly from some disease which disordered her mind.

A fortune teller had prophesied trouble to her of a very serious nature, which alarmed her, so that she consulted a Mr. Hubbard "who gave her several Scriptures to consider of."

Her son "a youth of about 12 or 13 years at ye most," desired his mother not to mind what the fortune teller had said, "for he believed he was a lying fellow; but y<sup>t</sup> she would mind what was said in the word of God."

Upon this she ran out of doors where she was later found lying dead.

This youth who gave his mother such excellent advice appears to have been

**Thomas**<sup>3</sup> (*Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), who was born probably in 1657, for he died March 17, 1717, aged "about 60 years."

He was also Lieutenant. He married Charity Livermore before 1683; and second, the widow of Sergt. Samuel Morgan, Sarah who was born Herrick, daughter of Zacharie Herrick. This marriage took place probably in 1702. He moved to Beverly before 1683.

**Livermore**<sup>4</sup> (*Thomas*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), born Oct. 30, 1703; married April 12, 1725, Mary Gage. In 1773, at Beverly, "a committee of correspondence and safety" was formed composed "of representative citizens;" and among the names occurs that of Livermore Whittredgè.

**Hannah**<sup>5</sup> (*Livermore*,<sup>4</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), born Oct. 22, 1742; married Dec. 6, 1760, Luke Dodge; died Nov. 29, 1806.

For the above I am indebted to Mr. A. A. Galloupe of Beverly and Miss Aroline F. Whittredge of Lynn. She is a descendant of Livermore Whittredge, through John, John, Joseph and J. Lucius Whittredge.

### GAGE.

On account of their brevity, it has seemed best to group the allied lines of Gage and Herrick with that of Whittredge, thus giving Nathan D. Dodge's great-grandmother Gage's line, next to that of his grandfather Whittredge.

(See Gage Family, by Norris L. Gage, also Articles in American Ancestry.)

The Gage family seem quite generally to believe themselves descended from an ancestry more than one member of which had been knighted.

According to Mr. N. L. Gage, John, who was made baronet, married Penelope, widow of Sir George Trenchard; died 1633.

His second son John, of Stoneham, Suffolk, came to America with John Winthrop, Jr., landing 1630. For second wife, he married Nov. 7, 1658, Sarah, widow of Robert Keyes, and had eight children, seven of whom were sons. The name of Moses did not occur in Mr. N. L. Gage's enumeration of John's sons, but in his own line it did occur twice, though neither of these was the Moses who married Sarah Dodge. Still it may have been a favorite family name.

At all events Mr. Galloupe is authority for the statement that the Beverly Gages were certainly from Ipswich. Hammatt says very little about John Gage, and the town records of Ipswich nothing; so we must leave the question in doubt, as to the precise relationship of Moses Gage to John.

As he died in 1748, aged eighty (see Dodge Genealogy), he might have been John's son.

**John<sup>1</sup> Gage** was one of the thirteen sent by Governor Winthrop to "forage" Ipswich, in 1633.

It is worthy of note that another of the thirteen was William Perkins an ancestor of Mrs. Dodge.

Mr. Galloupe kindly copies for us the following item relative to



the settlement of Agawam afterwards called Ipswich: April 1st, 1633. It is ordered that noe pson wtsouever shall goe to plant or inhabitt att Aggawam withoutt leave from the court except those that are already gone."

Then follow the names—among them John Winthrop, Jr., John Gage and William Perkins. He adds: "They were the 400 of that day, as they allowed only such persons as pleased them to come into the town."

**Moses Gage**, born about 1668; died 1748; he was a seaman. He had a son John who became Judge of Probate. He married Sarah<sup>3</sup> (*Capt. John*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup> *Dodge*), probably before 1692. She lived to be about seventy-seven years old, dying in 1747.

Their youngest child, **MARY GAGE**, born Aug. 15, 1705; married Livermore Whittredge, and these were the parents of Hannah (Whittredge) Dodge, paternal grandmother of Nathan D. Dodge.

## HERRICK.

This is the line of Nathan D. Dodge's great-great-grandmother, who married Thomas Whittredge.

It is claimed (see Herrick Genealogy), that this name is a modification of Eric or Eirikr, who was a Scandinavian warrior "of high degree," and the founder of the family. In more recent times, however, when the Puritan immigration was taking place they claim that Henerie Hireck—Hericke—Herrick, fifth son of Sir William Herrick of Beau Manor, Leicester, came over, and cast in his lot with the dissenters in church and state.

**Henry**,<sup>1</sup> therefore, to modernize the name, born 1604; came from Leicester, Eng., and was in Salem June 24, 1629; married Editha, daughter of Mr. Hugh Laskin of Salem, who was born 1614. An inventory of his estate is dated March 21, 1658-9, while *Alis*, wife of Mr. Laskin, died 28th, fifth month, 1658.

The will of Henry Herrick, dated Nov. 24, 1670, was probated March 24, 1671, showing he must have died some time between those dates.

**Zacharie**<sup>2</sup> or **Zachariah** (*Henry*<sup>1</sup>), baptized Dec. 25, 1636; died May 20, 1695; married 1653, Mary, daughter of Richard<sup>1</sup> Dodge. She was born about 1632; died Aug. 18, 1710.

Mr. Galloupe thinks Zachariah was born 1630-31. He was a member of Capt. John Gardner's Co., at the "Swamp Fight" Dec. 19, 1675. His father purchased Alford's grant of land in Beverly before 1653, and made many other purchases later.

**Sarah**<sup>3</sup> (*Zacharie*,<sup>2</sup> *Henry*<sup>1</sup>), born Oct., 1662; married, first, Samuel Morgan, Dec. 22, 1692; married, second, Thomas Whitredge, and was the mother of Livermore W., great-grandfather of Nathan D. Dodge.

### ELLINGWOOD.

Turn now to the line of Nathan D. Dodge's mother's mother, whose brief life story closes with these pathetic words: "Died in one week with her husband." The record does not state which went first, and we are left to imagine the cry "out of the depths," when the one child of only five years must be left without father or mother.

Yet she lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and for most of those years enjoyed good health and reasonable prosperity.

**Ralph**<sup>1</sup> **Ellingwood**, probably synonymous with **Elwood** (so says Mr. Wm. F. Abbot, from whom I have received so much information that, I might almost say, "but for him this work could not have been"), emigrated 1637 or 1638; born 1610; married March 14, 1655, Ellen Lyn, by whom he had a large family of children. Among them was

**Benjamin**<sup>2</sup> (*Ralph*<sup>1</sup>), born April 1, 1668; died March 28, 1731; married Mary —, about 1688.

**William**<sup>3</sup> (*Benj.*,<sup>2</sup> *Ralph*<sup>1</sup>), born Nov. 1, 1691; married Feb. 14, 1712, Abigail Woodbury; buried Dec. 27, 1773.

**Ebenezer**<sup>4</sup> (*William*,<sup>3</sup> *Benj.*,<sup>2</sup> *Ralph*<sup>1</sup>), born July 13, 1719; married May 24, 1744, Elizabeth Corning. He died before 1778. He was an innholder, and according to Mr. Galloupe there were two slaves Jethro and Juno seemingly owned by Mr. Ellingwood and a Mr. Larcom.

Probably one owned Jethro, and the other Juno, and he asks, "would the ownership of their daughter Cloe be settled by the wisdom of Solomon?"

**Hannah**<sup>5</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>4</sup> *Wm.*,<sup>3</sup> *Benj.*,<sup>2</sup> *Ralph*<sup>1</sup>), born May 20, 1749; married Samuel Dane; died May, 1777, "in one week with" her husband, aged 28 years. (See Dane.)

NOTE. Owing to the fact that the name *Woodbury* occurs in the direct Dodge line, in that of Hannah Ellingwood, and also in that of her mother Elizabeth (Corning) Ellingwood—for whom it is likely Grandmother Dodge was named—it seems best to give the line of Corning next and then that of Woodbury.

LINE OF N. D. DODGE'S MATERNAL GREAT GRANDMOTHER  
ELIZABETH CORNING.

CORNING.

Ensign **Samuel**<sup>1</sup> **Corning** was in Beverly in 1638; died before March 11, 1695; married Elizabeth ——. She died a widow. He was a large landholder, and proved that he had the respect of his fellow-citizens by holding several offices conferred by them. He built a house near the first church (of Beverly) which was burned in 1680. Then he removed to his farm two miles away.

"A curious coincidence occurred two years ago" (written in 1895) "when the Cabot street sewer was put in. One of the supervisors was a Samuel Corning of N. H., and it fell to his lot to put in the sewer through his ancestor's cellar." . . . . .

"The Cornings have always been held in respect here and they have left a good record with us. But a very few of the name are left."

The above is excerpted from a letter written by Mr. Augustus A. Galloupe of Beverly, Mass.

**Samuel**<sup>2</sup> (*Samuel*<sup>1</sup>), born 1641; died May 11, 1714; married Hannah Batchelder before 1670; she died Feb. 17, 1718. She was of Wenham, we are told, and was probably daughter of JOSEPH BATCHELDER, one of the first settlers of Wenham, and the first representative to General Court from that town. He was sent thither in-1644, and appears to have died in 1647. From records of the first church in Salem, a short time before the organization of the church in Wenham, as I learn from Mr. Wellington Pool of Wenham, there is found the baptism of a Hannah Batchelder, daughter of "Brother Joseph," June 22, 1644. This is probably our ances-

tress. It is believed that Mark, a son of Joseph, was the Mark Batchelder killed at the Narragansett fort, 1675.

Samuel Corning, Jr., above named, was in the expedition to Canada in 1690.

**John**<sup>3</sup> (*Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *Samuel*<sup>1</sup>), baptized May 9, 1675; died Feb. 28, 1734; married Elizabeth —, about 1698. She was living in 1753.

**Ezra**<sup>4</sup> (*John*,<sup>3</sup> *Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *Samuel*<sup>1</sup>), born March 22, 1704; died —; married May 24, 1726, Lois Woodbury, daughter of William and Joanna C. (Wheeler) Woodbury. She was born May 1, 1705.

**Elizabeth**<sup>5</sup> (*Ezra*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *Samuel*<sup>1</sup>), born Feb. 28, 1726; married Ebenezer Ellingwood, May 24, 1744.

## WOODBURY or WOODBERRY.

See essay by Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, of Salem, also Essex County History, article Beverly. Domesday spelling—1085-86—is Wodeberie, Latin, Udeberga and Udeberia. The following three spellings of the name occur in the Saxon Chronicle of dates 1072-1103, viz.: Wudeberg, Wudeburge and Wudebirig, and are the earliest known to the author. [R. S. R.]

“Family connected with many distinguished houses such as Woodbery.” (See Richard Polwhele’s Hist. of Devonshire, Vol. III, p. 450.)

In the family was Sir Ralph de Wodeburg of Nottingham, whom the Chronicle exhibits buckling on his armor for the Welsh wars which gave Edward Plantagenet undisputed dominion over that Celtic province, 1355-7. John de Wodebur appears in the Roll of Archers on Foot for ninety-one days’ service.

In 1390 the *de* falls into disuse and we find “John Wodebury.”

John Woodbury appears in New England four years before the arrival of Endicott. He was the first envoy to the mother country.

Mr. Frederic A. Ober in Essex County History, p. 680, says: As nearly as can be ascertained the first settlers who came here [Beverly] to stay were the Woodburys. In the spring of 1628, John Woodbury, who had come to Naumkeag with Conant in 1626, returned from England (whither he had been sent for assistance) with his son Humphrey and his brother William.

Page 682. John Woodbury . . . came from Somersetshire to Cape Ann in 1624. He and his wife Agnes were of the original members of the first church in Salem, and he was made a freeman in 1631.

Page 373. John Woodbury, who held the first official appointment in the old Colonial records.

From Essex Institute Collections, Vol. xxiv, on p. 3, we find the honorable position John Woodbury held in the colony is indicated in the town records, notably in the contract with John Pickering in 1638, for the enlargement of the "meeting house," where he signs next after Endicott, and is followed by Hathorne, Leech and Conant.

"In 1637 a committee of 12 for manadgin the affairs of the town." (Salem.) Among the names appears that of John Woodbury. In 1638, seven were chosen for the same purpose and his was one of these.

In the original Book of Grants yet to be seen in Salem, is found the following entry: "On the 25<sup>th</sup> of the 11<sup>th</sup> moneth 1633, Voted that Capn Trask, Jno. Woodbery, Mr. Conant, Peter Palfrey & John Balch are to have five fearmes, viz: each 200 acres apiece to form in all a thousand acres of Land, and being at the head of Bass River, 124 pole in breadth and soe runne northerly to the River by the great pond side [Wenham pond] and soe in bredth making up the full quantity of a thousand acres. These limits laid out and surveyed by us

John Woodbery  
John Balch."

After his grant at Bass River, John or "Father Woodbury," as he is called, removed thither and there died "after a life of energy and faithfulness to the colony" in 1641, aged about sixty years.

The "Old Planters" par excellence were Roger Conant, John Balch, John Woodbury and Peter Palfrey.

**John<sup>1</sup> Woodbury** emigrated 1624; "was first minister to England," from New England, 1626; married Agnes —; died 1641, aged about sixty.

**Peter** (*John*<sup>1</sup>), baptized Sept., 1640; died July 5, 1704; freeman April 29, 1668; representative 1689 and 1691; deacon at Beverly; married July, 1667 (a second marriage this), Sarah, daughter of Richard<sup>1</sup> Dodge. She was born 1644; died Sept. 11, 1726.



**Jerusha** (*Peter*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), baptized Feb. 8, 1680 ; died probably after 1757 ; married, first, March 28, 1698, George Rayment ; second, May 15, 1705, Jonathan Dodge, and was on his father's side, N. D. Dodge's great-great-grandmother.

NOTE. Several distinguished persons have descended from Dea. Peter Woodbury. Among these may be named Hon. Levi Woodbury, Governor of N. H. ; U. S. Senator ; Secretary of Navy ; of Treasury ; and justice of Supreme Court of U. S. He came through Josiah, next younger brother of Jerusha Woodbury. Others, from Martha, Jerusha's next older sister, are Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Bishop Phillips Brooks.

The last named was allied through the Phillips line with Mrs. N. D. Dodge also.

Line of *Abigail Woodberry* who married Wm. Ellingwood :

**John**<sup>2</sup> was son of John,<sup>1</sup> according to one authority ; others say that it is doubtful whether he was son of John<sup>1</sup> or of his brother William.<sup>1</sup>

William F. Abbot, says John, jr., might very well have been the son of John,<sup>1</sup> only his name does not occur on the record as such.

He married Elizabeth —.

**Ebenezer**<sup>3</sup> (*John*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup> ?), married May 15, 1690, Hannah, daughter of Capt. John and Sarah (Procter) Dodge. He was baptized July 2, 1671 ; died April, 1757.

**Abigail**<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John* ?), born July 1, 1692 ; married February 14, 1712, Wm. Ellingwood, and on the Ellingwood side, was great-great-grandmother of N. D. Dodge. It is a striking coincidence that still another Woodberry was, on the Corning side, great-great-grandmother of N. D. Dodge, making three of this grade out of the eight to which, in common with every member of the human race, he was entitled.

Her pedigree is as follows :

**William Woodbury** emigrated 1628 ; occupied probably that headland now known as "Woodbury's Point ;" built, doubtless, the first frame house in Beverly. William Woodbury was one of the two pilots of the expedition for the capture of St. Johns and Port Royal in 1654. He married Elizabeth Patch.

**William**<sup>2</sup> (*William*<sup>1</sup>) married Judith— "William Woodbery" is mentioned in Bodge's Hist. of King Philip's War. This may be the one referred to.

**William**<sup>3</sup> (*William*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), married Joanna C. Wheeler of Concord, Sept. 29, 1689.

**Lois**<sup>4</sup> (*William*,<sup>3</sup> *William*,<sup>2</sup> *William*<sup>1</sup>), born May 1, 1705; married *Ezra Corning* May 24, 1726.

The two lines directly connected with this of Lois follow :

### WHEELER.

Mainly from Wheeler and Warren Genealogy.

**George**<sup>1</sup> **Wheeler** was in Concord, Mass., 1638—not unlikely he was there in 1635. Was probably from Co. Kent, Eng.; selectman 1660; wealthy, owned land in every part of the township: Brook meadow, Fairhaven, the Cranefield; by Walden, Goose and Flint's ponds; on White Pond Plain; on the Sudbury line, etc.; died between 1685 and 1687, since his will was dated Jan. 1685, and it was offered for probate 2 June, 1687; wife Katharine died 2 Jan., 1684-5.

**John**<sup>2</sup> (*George*<sup>1</sup>), born March 19, 1642-3; married Sarah Larkin, March 25, 1663-4; made freeman 1690.

NOTE. Farmer mentions that twenty-six Wheelers had graduated from N. E. colleges in 1826.

**Joanna C.**<sup>3</sup> (*John*,<sup>2</sup> *George*<sup>1</sup>), born Dec. 21, 1671; died widow, 1748; married Sept. 29, 1689, William Woodbury grandson of immigrant William.

### LARKIN.

From "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown."

**Edward**<sup>1</sup> admitted inhabitant 30 (5) 1638; admitted to the church; was a wheel-maker; had wife Joanna. Inventory of possessions, 5 lots: (1) house and garden S. W. of Mill hill; (2) one cow common; (3) 1 acre Highfield Marsh; (4) 5 acres woods; Mystic field; (5) 10 acres Waterfield. Total £123. Will 1651. Inventory 1651-2.

**Sarah**<sup>2</sup> (*Edward*<sup>1</sup>), born 12 (1) baptized 4 (7) 1647; married John Wheeler 1663.

### DAY AND PENGRY (PINGREE).

**Robert**<sup>1</sup> **Day**, aged thirty, emigrated in the "Hopewell" Apr. 3, 1635, from Stansted Abbey, Co. Herts, Eng.; Commoner at Ipswich, 1641; selectman 1663, 1669; will dated Aug. 11, and probated Sept. 25, 1683.

**John**<sup>2</sup> (*Robert*<sup>1</sup>), died Sept. 26, 1689; married April 20, 1664, Sarah Pengry, who died between March 25, 1690 and Oct. 11, 1692. On file in the Secretary of State Archives, I found in the list of men from Ipswich to do service in the Indian war.—Captain Appleton's Co.—the name of "John dey." This is, perhaps, our ancestor.

Sarah was daughter of MOSES PENGRY, who was a commoner 1641; deacon of the church 1679; salt-maker 1651; married Abigail, daughter of ROBERT CLEMENT. Second, he married Lydia —, who died Jan. 16, 1675; he died Jan. 2, 1695-6, aged 86 years.

**John**<sup>3</sup> (*John*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), born Feb. 17, 1665; died Feb. 28, 1722; married Jan. 27, 1691, Sarah Wells, who was born May 24, 1671; died Jan. 14, 1702-3. She was daughter of Nathaniel Wells, who married Oct. 29, 1661, Lydia Thurley (probably daughter of Richard Thurley, Thurlo, Thurrell or Thorley, who settled in Rowley, 1643, and Newbury, 1651; he died Nov. 10, 1685; his wife, Jane, died March 19, 1684). Nathaniel Wells died Dec. 15, 1681; his widow married, second, — Emerson. Nathaniel Wells was son of Thomas Wells, who came probably from Colchester, Essex Co., Eng. He was, perhaps, a doctor of medicine since, in his will, he left "phissic books." He was born about 1605; died Oct. 26, 1666.

**Lydia**<sup>4</sup> (*John*<sup>3</sup> *John*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>), daughter of John<sup>3</sup> and Sarah (Wells) Day, born Oct. 27, 1694; married Daniel Dane. (See Salem Probate Records.) From will of John Day made Feb. 28, 1722-3 and probated April 1, 1723: "I give my grandson Daniel Dean the sum of sixty-five pounds, when he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, to be paid by my executors."



The name was often spelled Dean on the records, and was so pronounced in our grandparents' days—evidently N. D. Dodge's mother, when a young girl, was called "Betsey Dean," as it is remembered she so pronounced her maiden name in her last years.

"Daniel Dean" was Hon. Nathan Dane's father and was a child of seven when his grandfather died. His mother was plainly dead, leaving no other children or the will would have mentioned them.

### CLEMENT.

**Robert Clement**, of Haverhill, emigrated from London, 1642; representative 1647; died Sept. 27, 1658, aged about 68, naming in his will Moses Pingree, husband of his daughter Abigail.

From Essex Co. History, page 1909: The deed which passed between the Indians and the English inhabitants of Pentucket (Haverhill), was returned by John Ward, Robert Clements, Tristram Coffin, Hugh Sherratt, William White, and Thomas Davis.

Same, p. 1910. He [Robert Clement], was the first deputy to General Court (1645-1654), when he was succeeded by John Clement. He was also associate judge, commissioner to administer the oath of fidelity to the inhabitants, to set off public land, etc. He was evidently regarded as an able and upright man.

### BURNHAM.

Lieut. Thomas Burnham was great-grandfather of Abigail (Burnham) Dane, great-grandmother of N. D. Dodge on his mother's side.

From Burnham Genealogy and W. F. Abbot's Collection:

Walter Le Ventre came to England at the Conquest (1066) with William of Normandy, in the train of his cousin german Earl Warren; and at the survey (1080) was made lord of the Saxon villages of Burnham, county of Norfolk (and many other manors); from this manor he took his surname of De Burnham, and became the ancestor of the numerous family of that name.

From the best information obtainable at the present day, it would appear that the three boy brothers, John, Thomas and Robert, sons of Robert and his wife Mary (Andrews) Burnham of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, came to America early in 1635; that they came in the ship Angel Gabriel, in charge of their mater-

nal uncle, Captain Andrews, master of the said ship; that they were wrecked on the coast of Maine; that, with the freight thrown overboard to relieve the vessel at the time of the disaster, was a chest (containing valuables), belonging to the three boys; that the boys came to Chebacco, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay with their uncle, Captain Andrews.

The parents of Thomas were

**Robert Burnham** of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, who married **MARY ANDREWS**.

His son **Thomas**, the emigrant, born 1623 or perhaps earlier; came over in ship *Angel Gabriel*, and settled 1636. The fact that he served in the Pequot expedition in 1636 or 37 would seem to make Hammatt correct in setting his birth at 1619; selectman in 1647; sergeant 1664; ensign 1665; lieutenant 1683; representative 1683-4-5; died May 19, 1694.

Married, 1645, **Mary Tuttle**, who was born about 1624; died March 17, 1715. She was daughter of **John Tuttle**, who was born 1596, and came over with wife **Joan** who was born 1593, probably from Hertfordshire. He returned after a few years and died Dec. 30, 1656, at Carrickfergus in Ireland. His widow was alive in 1689.

**John**<sup>2</sup> (*Thomas*<sup>1</sup>), born 1648; died Jan. 12, 1704; married June 9, 1668, **Elizabeth Wells**. Her estate was administered by her son **Jonathan** Feb. 6, 1718; she was daughter of **Thomas Wells**, who was born about 1605; died Oct. 26, 1666. **John**<sup>2</sup> Burnham, from whom most of that name in Essex and many others descended, settled in Chebacco. "He became proprietor of the grist mill (at the Falls) and other real estate in the vicinity."

**David**<sup>3</sup> (*John*<sup>2</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>1</sup>), born Oct. 20, 1668; died Feb. 2, 1770; married July 2, 1711, **Elizabeth Perkins**; married, second, **Elizabeth Bartlett**, who was born 1703; died Oct. 16, 1794.

**Abigail**<sup>4</sup>, daughter of **David**<sup>3</sup> and **Elizabeth (Perkins) Burnham**, born Aug. 31, 1717; died Sept. 3, 1799; married **Daniel Dane**. These were parents of **Samuel** and **Hon. Nathan Dane**.

NOTE. Essex Co. History, page 1179. 1637, **John Burnham** and his brother **Thomas**, were drafted to serve in the Pequot (or Pequod)

war, and in consideration of this service, each received a grant of several acres of land. 1643, John and Thomas were again soldiers against the Indians.

### PERKINS.

From Perkins Genealogy and Mr. W. F. Abbot.

Until about 1400 surnames were extremely uncommon in England, but since that time men were accustomed to add to their Christian names certain terminals such as would better distinguish them from their fathers. We find among these that of *kin* or *kins*, which Bardsley, a late English writer, thinks has all the significance of our *junior*.

In the reign of Richard II, Pierre de Morlaix or Morley, probably a Norman from the town of Morlaix in France was high steward of the estates of Hugo Despencer.

This Pierre, by his wife (born Agnes Taylor), had a son Henry, who, on the death of his father, was known as Henry Pierrekin, or Henry, the son of Pierre.

He succeeded to the stewardship, and had a son John, who in time became steward, and wrote his name John Perkins, and sometimes Perkyns, armiger.

This John Perkins esquire was Lord of the manor of Madrasfield as well as steward, and it is believed he was the first who bore for his arms [what I understand to be the same coat of arms as used by the following named:] "This coat of arms was taken from a deed of land in Ipswich, Mass., from Dr. John Perkins and wife to John Wainwright of Ipswich and bears date 1725." See Perkins Genealogy.

According to the writer of the Perkins Genealogy, Rev. William Perkins (see Part II) was not, at least, immediately, connected with the John Perkins whose family, so far as it relates to that of N. D. Dodge, is given as follows:

**John Perkins**,<sup>1</sup> born about 1590 at Newent Co., Gloucester, England; emigrated in the "Lion" to Boston, Feb., 1631, with Roger Williams, bringing wife Judith. Freeman, May 18, 1631; at Ipswich, 1633; representative 1636; died 1654. (Will made March 8; probated Sept. 26.)

**Jacob**<sup>2</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>), according to Perkins Genealogy, seems to have been younger than John<sup>2</sup> of Ipswich, and deacon Thomas,<sup>2</sup>

who settled in Topsfield; born 1624; died Jan. 27, 1700; Sergeant (and so wrote himself); married, about 1648, Elizabeth —, who was born about 1629 and died Feb. 12, 1686.

**Jacob**<sup>3</sup> (*Jacob*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born Aug. 3, 1662; died Nov., 1705; married, first, Elizabeth Sparks, Dec. 27, 1684, who died April 10, 1692; married, second, Sarah Treadwell, who died Aug. 5, 1738, aged 65 years, 7 months.

Elizabeth Sparks was daughter of John Sparks of Ipswich in 1655, an innkeeper. He married Mary Sinnet (born Nov. 19, 1640, daughter of Walter and Mary Sinnet of Boston, who joined the church, May 23, 1647). John Sparks married Mary Sinnet, Nov. 26, 1661.

**Elizabeth**<sup>4</sup> (*Jacob*,<sup>3</sup> *Jacob*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born March 18, 1690; married David Burnham of Essex, and was the grandmother of Hon. Nathan Dane.

John<sup>1</sup> Perkins had a house and other buildings in Ipswich which with lands adjacent he gave by will to his son Jacob.

## ANDREWS.

Following is the line of Andrew<sup>3</sup> Dodge's wife. They were parents of Thomas.<sup>4</sup>

Kindly furnished by Miss Harriet P. Fowler of Danvers, supplemented by Dodge Genealogy.

**Thomas Andrews**, of Cambridge; was first of Watertown, as Dr. Bond remarks, there having, by wife Rebecca, several children: among them

**Daniel**,<sup>2</sup> born 1643, in Watertown; lived in Salem Village (now Danvers), and was a mason by trade; but, that he was better educated than the great majority of the villagers is shown by the fact that he often acted as schoolmaster. In those early days the school was movable being held in the kitchens of the different farm-houses, a few weeks at a time, in each place.

In 1672, he was thus employed. He was one of the prominent men of Salem Village. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England, says in the June Session, 1689, the first year of liberty recovered from Andros, he was representative, and in 1692, was charged with the preposterous crime of witchcraft, perhaps, because "he knew more than some of his neighbors, but was re-

leased the year following, when reason prevailed over the influence of Cotton Mather;" but Upham, in his "History of Salem Witchcraft," gives a different account of him so far as regards the witchcraft delusion. He says that Daniel Andrews was one of the strong men of the village; had been a deputy to the General Court, and acted a prominent part before and after the witchcraft convulsion. He was very much opposed to Mr. Parris and was among those who were foremost in waging the battle against him.

On the 14th of May, 1692, warrants were issued against Daniel Andrews, George Jacobs, Jr., and others.

The constable made return that he had searched the houses of Daniel Andrews and George Jacobs, Jr., but could not find them. Daniel Andrews was one of the leading men in the village, and the warrant against him was proof that soon none would be too high to be reached by the prosecutor.

He felt that it would be in vain to attempt to resist their destructive power; and getting notice in some way of the approach of the constables, with his near neighbor, friend and connection, George Jacobs, Jr., effected his escape, and found refuge in a foreign country. The exact date of his return is not known, but he took an active part in ridding the parish of Mr. Parris, after the witchcraft delusion had subsided.

In 1694, we find his name intimately associated with those of Joseph Putnam, John Tarbell and others in this work.

In all probability Mr. Upham's account is the correct one as he was much better acquainted with the witchcraft delusion than was Savage, and had thoroughly searched all the old records.

Daniel Andrews lived near the Wenham line, and the land was owned and occupied by his male descendants for five or six successive generations.

He died Dec. 3, 1702; married Sarah, daughter of John Porter.

**Sarah**<sup>4</sup> (*Daniel*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *Thomas*<sup>1</sup>), born 1675; died June 6, 1734; married ANDREW<sup>3</sup> DODGE in 1704.

Robert Andrews, uncle of the Burnham boys, seems to have belonged to another branch of the Andrews family.

## PORTER.

(See Dodge Genealogy, page 37.)

Andrew Dodge married for second wife, Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Porter) Andrews or Andros, in 1704.



SARAH<sup>2</sup> PORTER, who married Daniel Andrews, was daughter of JOHN<sup>1</sup> PORTER, who came first to Hingham; he was born 1596, probably in Dorset, Eng. He was a tanner. Sept. 2, 1637, land was laid out to him, and he was made deputy to General Court for Hingham, May 20, 1644; removed to Salem; died Sept. 6, 1676, in Salem Village, now Danvers, leaving a widow Mary and children.

At the time of his death he was the largest landholder in Salem Village. "What is now known as 'Danvers Plains,' was formerly called 'Porter's Plains;' and it is said he could walk five miles [in a straight line, of course] without going off his own land."

SARAH, his daughter, baptized June 3, 1649; married *Daniel Andrews*.

By will he gave his daughters, Mary and Sarah, "to be equally divided between them the farme called Smith's farme . . . conteyning eighty acres more or less, & one hundred & twenty-five acres lying between the farm y<sup>t</sup> was sometime Kenistones & Laurance Leaches. Also ten acres purchased of Mr. Gotte and is lying next to Putnams agt. mr. Downings farme. also the above named Kenistones farme conteyning two hundred acres more or less with twenty of meadow appteyning therunto."

The above account is taken mainly from the Porter Genealogy.

### PROCTER.

N. D. Dodge is connected with this family through his lineal descent from two of the daughters of John<sup>2</sup> and Sarah (Procter) Dodge; Sarah, ancestress of his paternal grandmother Hannah (Whittredge) Dodge; and Hannah, ancestress of his maternal grandmother, Hannah (Ellingwood) Dane; also Jonathan father-in-law of Thomas.<sup>4</sup>

John<sup>1</sup> aged forty, came from London, 1635, in the "Susan and Ellen," with wife Martha, aged twenty-eight, who died June 13, 1659. His will dated Aug. 28, 1672 (probated 28 Nov., 1672), names daughter Sarah Dodge.

He had also a son John,<sup>2</sup> who suffered death during the witchcraft delusion.

The family of Procter lived<sup>3</sup> (according to the writer, page 1187 Essex Co. History), first at Salem, afterwards at Ipswich, near the stone bridge, in a house long the residence of Capt. Samuel N.

Baker. He thinks John<sup>2</sup> went to Chebacco, and then to Salem Village now Danvers, where he met his death.

He is reported to have said that if the so called "afflicted children" were to have "a good whipping" it would stop the delusion, —a judgment in which many would concur.

John<sup>1</sup> was a rather prominent man first at Ipswich and afterwards at Salem. His daughter

Sarah married April 10, 1659, Capt. John Dodge.

The date of her death is not known, but it cannot be far from 1672.

Through the kindness of Miss Mary E. Arvedson of the Essex Institute, most of the particulars above related have been received concerning John Procter.

### NORMAN.

Miss Whittredge gives Florence Norman as the name of the first Thomas Whittredge's wife. She thinks that she was daughter of Richard Norman, but is not sure.

Savage says of Richard Norman that he might have been brother of John, and came 1626, from Dorchester, Eng., with son Richard. He gives Farmer as authority for the opinion that the elder Richard died 1683; that the son was born 1623, and lived in Marblehead in 1672. Either father or son was freeman 1680.

Hugh Norman was of Plymouth, and married Oct. 8, 1539, Mary White; removed to Yarmouth, and again, to Barnstable.

## PART II.

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### SARAH PERKINS SHEPHERD DODGE.

Sarah Perkins Shepherd born Nov. 25, 1804; died Mar. 21, 1881; married May 30, 1829, Nathan Dane Dodge.

“Her children rise up and call her blessed.”

Who can describe our Mother in fitting words? Shrinking from the task, it has seemed to me best just to note down a few remembered expressions dropped by her sons, from the heart, precious from their their spontaneity, with no thought that they would be preserved more than does the unconscious subject of an instantaneous photograph.

One said:

“My mother had the best disposition—I make no exceptions—the *best* of any person I ever knew.”

“Mother was a real Christian, a more than common one.”

A third alluding to her last hour, said, “I told the doctor,—*such a woman as she had been*,—not to let her suffer.”

Do her daughters need to add anything?—their grief speaks for them, their sense that nothing could atone for her loss to them, but their trust that she has passed “through peace to Light.”

The following was the heartfelt tribute from her son-in-law, Eben Parsons:

“Dear mother! thine has been a blessed life,  
A true, pure, patient, helpful, happy life,  
With golden sunset reaching to the dawn.  
Thy heart did not grow old, and airs of spring  
Forbade us e'er to think the winter come.  
Would we have held thee back? Ah! hands are weak,  
But hearts are strong, and round them were thy hands.  
Would we recall thee now? What heart so bold?  
For thou hast stepped behind the mystic veil  
That from eternal splendors shades our gaze.  
We linger at the threshold—thou within.  
The Father's house is thine forevermore,  
And at the open door we yet shall see  
Thy beaming face, thy voice in greeting hear.”









SARAH (SHEPHERD) DODGE.



## SHEPARD or SHEPHERD.

Several of this name appear to have come from England at nearly the same time, a fact which makes it harder to trace one line. Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, is an authority greatly respected, though errors are said to exist in his work. I have followed him in making Solomon Shepherd the first of his family here, not because he necessarily came over seas but because his connection with other fairly well-traced lines, has not thus far been found.

His first appearance on Salisbury town records is 1684, when he was married. Savage mentions his first date 1690, when he was made freeman. He is quite likely to have been a son of one of the immigrants. There was also a John of Rowley, probably the one connected with the witchcraft delusion who, according to Upham, in his *History of Salem Witchcraft*, left the region. We hope he is connected with our line, for it is probably he who "was bound over for assisting to convey Mary Green, a prisoner, charged with witchcraft, out of this jail."

He probably left in disgust as soon as he was permitted, but what became of him we do not know.

I have followed Savage because my own researches have gained only six years on his record. That he is not named in the list of Shepards among the ships' passengers to which he had access seems proved by Savage not mentioning the circumstance. This is in favor of his being born here. I have examined the genealogies of Rev. Thomas and Edward Shepard. Mr. Franklin Shepard of Pecatonica, Ill., thought he was not in Ralph's line. I could not find him on old Suffolk or Essex County records, all of which does not prove that his father did not go early to Salisbury, though probably not among the very first settlers.

Miss Laura A. Marston found in Daniel Lancaster's history of Gilmanton a statement to the effect that an Edward Shepard and an Isaac his brother came from England and settled in Salisbury, Mass. Edward did come over about the time Salisbury was settled and he may have had a brother who came then, though the name Shepherd does not appear among the records of the first settlers of that town as given in the *History of Essex County*, article Salisbury. Neither have the town records the name, till that of Solomon in 1684, where his marriage is given. Nor have those the record of birth of Mrs. Dodge's great-great-grandfather John;

nevertheless I have accepted the judgment of the town clerk, and shall quote his words in their proper place.

I am indebted in this collection of data to the kindness of Miss Laura A. Marston of Deerfield, N. H.; to Mr. Franklin Shepard of Pecatonica, Ill.; to History of Nottingham, Deerfield and Northwood; to a compilation among the State Papers of New Hampshire, containing sketches of towns in that state; to Mr. Wm. H. Greenleaf, town clerk of Salisbury, as well as to printed church records of Salisbury; to Savage's Gen. Diet., etc.

From the town clerk I have the following items: Solomon Shepherd married Sarah French (widow, born Eastman), Aug. 4, 1684. Children: Sarah, born June 25, 1686; Bethia, born March 13, 1687-8; Solomon, born April 18, 1691; Israel, born March 7, 1693.

John Shepherd married Rachel Morrill, March 20, 1711-12. Children: Samuel, Eliflet, John, Isaac, Abner.

Isaac Shepherd entered his intention of marriage with Martha Brown of Kenzington, Nov. 19, 1747; no record of marriage on town books. A son Samuel was born in Salisbury, and we find elsewhere that our great-grandfather Isaac was also born there. Mr. Greenleaf adds, and I have accepted his suggestion, since town clerks find that even with reasonable care the births of children have not always been recorded. "John was no doubt the son of Solomon, but was not recorded." He might easily have been the eldest son, if one observes the date of Solomon's marriage.

Till we have more perfect knowledge, we give the following, as Mrs. Dodge's Shepherd line, traced by the family or by record without a flaw to John, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Dodge; and to his probable father Solomon.

**Solomon Shepherd** married Aug. 4, 1684; made freeman 1690; his wife was Sarah, daughter of Roger Eastman. She was born Sept. 25, 1655; died Dec. 1, 1748, at a great age, viz., 93 years; married, first, June 13, 1678, Joseph French, Jr.; second, Aug. 4, 1684, Solomon Shepherd. Her father, *Roger Eastman*, born in Wales, 1611; died Dec. 16, 1694, aged 83; married Sarah —, 1639, who was born 1621; died March 10, 1698, aged 77 years. That he came from Southampton 1638, in the "Confidence," in company with many of the original proprietors of Salisbury, seems the opinion of Savage, based on a paper supplied by Henry Stephens of London. In 1650 his minister's tax was 8s. 3d.

Among the names of members of the First church in Salisbury, we find "Rodger Easman," and "Goodwife Sarah Easman, sen'r." The name was sometimes spelled without the *t*.

**John**<sup>2</sup> (*Solomon*<sup>1</sup>), married Rachel Morrill, March 20, 1711-12, so if he were born 1685, he would have been 27 years old.

**Isaac**<sup>3</sup> (*John*<sup>2</sup>, *Solomon*<sup>1</sup>), born July 23, 1721; entered intention of marriage with Martha Brown of Kensington, N. H., Nov. 19, 1747. The town clerk gives the birth of one child as recorded in Salisbury named Samuel, but Miss Marston's record as copied from another town record, probably Deerfield, N. H., gives Isaac, but does not mention Samuel. Her record reads: "Isaac, born in Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 8, 1755. Other children were Oley, Betsey, Anna, Lucy, Sarah. Betsey married Asa Marston, a son of Captain, afterwards Major Simon Marston, a brave Revolutionary officer.

From "New Hampshire Towns" we find this: "Among the first settlers of Deerfield in 1756 to 1758 were Isaac Shepard, Benjamin Batchelder, Jacob Smith and John Robertson."

Certainly the name of our ancestor holds the place of honor, showing that he must have been held a worthy citizen. It is further stated as showing the fervor of their patriotism that "eighteen persons from this town died in the Revolutionary service."

Since his son Isaac would have been only twenty years old in 1775, it is probable that it was the name of Isaac,<sup>3</sup> son of John, which appears among the signers to the "Declaration, a pledge of loyalty to the nation made," to quote from Miss Betsey B. Shepherd, a descendant, "in the early part of the war."

**Isaac**<sup>4</sup> (*Isaac*<sup>3</sup>, *John*<sup>2</sup>, *Solomon*<sup>1</sup>), born Dec. 8, 1755; married Oct. 19, 1778, Comfort Dam, now spelled Dame. Children: John, James, Patty, Mary, Isaac, Ezra, Joseph Hill, Polly and Sarah Perkins. The last named died the year of Mrs. Dodge's birth and she was accordingly named for her aunt, though after her marriage she was accustomed to drop the P. and use the initial letter of Shepherd instead.

The following relative to the military service of Isaac<sup>4</sup> is copied from N. H. State Papers, Revolutionary Rolls, page 451 of Vol. I:

"Muster & Pay Roll of Men in Capt. Daniel Gordon's Co., Col<sup>d</sup> David Gilman's Regiment rais'd out of the Reg't Commanded by

Col<sup>o</sup> Nicholas Gilman to reinforce the Continental Army at New York & mustered & paid by said Nicholas Gilman." 5<sup>th</sup> name Asa Marston. 6<sup>th</sup> Isaac Shepard.—"

Page 532. Same co. Date, Dec. 1776: service Jan. 5, to March 15, 1777.—

Vol. 2, page 268 (condensed), Capt. Simon Marston's Co. (one of 4 comp. for defence of Rhode Island). Isaac Shepherd, (Bounty £4, 10s.); page 270, receipt for bounty; page 271, Isaac Shepherd, Sergeant of same co., served from July 1, 1777, to Jan. 7, 1778.

Other points of interest are: Isaac Shepherd appointed grand juror at Supreme Court Sept. term 1794; selectman (of Deerfield) 1791, 1793-1799; again from 1804 to 1811; from 1798 to 1803 he was constable, collector, and surveyor of lumber; 1801, Captain Isaac Shepherd (first mention of title) was one of the auditors.

In History of Nottingham, Deerfield, and Northwood, we find that he was representative to legislature 1808-1810 inclusive, also selectman, and in 1812 he was again representative.

Page 297, he is mentioned as "Major Isaac Shepherd," and he was remembered as Major Shepherd by Dea. David Stevens recently interviewed (1896), 93 years old. He said 'he [Major Shepherd] was a man of prominence in town.' Miss Marston recalls "the old Shepherd house well—it stood at the Parade (has been torn down within my recollection); it was a large two story old fashioned house—the house stands near it where your mother was born."

Miss Marston quotes these words relative to—it is supposed—many of the early New Hampshire Shepards: "The old Shepherds were men of property and large estates."

**John**<sup>5</sup> (*Isaac*,<sup>4</sup> *Isaac*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *Solomon*<sup>1</sup>), father of Mrs. Dodge, born Sept. 17, 1779; his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth P. (Shepherd) Donallan, made a record of his death as on Feb. 4, 1828, making him forty-eight years and nearly six months of age; married Nov. 6, 1803, Catharine, daughter of Dr. Mark and Mary (Payson) Howe.

I have an impression that he was by trade a cooper, and a very hard-working man; also that he did not die of phthisis, but of what my mother called "blood consumption"—perhaps anæmia, perhaps an obscure case of diabetes.

His daughter Elizabeth prepared, before her death, a list of the



names of her brothers and sisters with her own. I am indebted to her daughter Ella F., wife of Mr. D. B. Lyon of Schenectady, for this list, also for letters her and our "Aunt Mary" had preserved, written by the two minister brothers Mark H. and Edward S.

Mary Packer, died unmarried; Sarah Perkins, married Nathan D. Dodge; Eliphalet H., married first, Martha Weeks; second, Sarah J. Fullerton; Isaac married Anna Hoag; Mark H., married Emily Badger; Lucinda Smith, married Henry Chase; John, married Sarah —; Edward married Jane —; Elizabeth Packer, married John Donallan.

In Part III, excerpts will be given of letters written by Elder Mark H. Shepherd and by Rev. Edward S. Shepherd.

Both died at about the same age, before thirty, but both will live long in the remembrance of relatives as devotedly religious men.

"Grandmother Shepherd" was born in Epping, N. H., 1780; died at the home of her son Eliphalet in Manchester, N. H., July 4, 1857; married Nov. 6. 1803, John Shepherd of Deerfield, N. H. Left a widow with a large family, she must have found life very hard for many years. She was a member of the Free Will Baptist Communion and an earnestly religious woman.

I can recall her speaking in a prayer meeting at the Methodist church in Ipswich, when I was about eight years old and when I heard the peculiar Free-will Baptist "tone" for the first time. Doubtless that has changed with other fashions of the past. During her last years it was said, she spent much time in prayer, and mourned much over those who should be "finally impenitent." Let us hope the dear old motherly heart found peace at last, and joy in the knowledge that she could not be more merciful than the God she worshipped.

## HOWE.

Mrs. Dodge's mother was Catherine or Katy, daughter of Dr. Mark How, as he spelled his name; but Felt, who claims to give spellings as they were written on the original records, gives that of our ancestor as James Howe. This style, Dr. Mark's children have adopted.

Following is the line of Catherine Howe compiled with anxious study and with the assistance of many friends. Among them I may name Miss Elise E. Howe, of Boxford; Mr. J. H. Tenney, of

Millwood, Hon. Daniel Wait Howe of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Wesley Howe, Waltham; Mrs. Elizabeth P. S. Donallan's daughter, Mrs. David B. Lyon of Schenectady (who sent her mother's record); Messrs. Geo. Fr. Dow, of Topsfield; Ezra D. Hines, Assistant Register of Probate, Salem, and George B. Blodgette, of Rowley.

NOTE. I became satisfied that the *Mark*, of *John How*, could not be our ancestor by examining the probate records in Salem. Hon. Daniel W. Howe has no doubt that *Mark* of *Abraham* is of our line.

**James Howe**, the emigrant, was son of Robert, who lived at Broad Oak (Hadley), Essexshire, Eng.; born 1598; lived in Bishops Stortford, at a place called Rokerill; came to Ipswich, Mass., after 1635; was commoner 1641; tithingman 1677. Another gives this: Abraham of Roxbury and James Howe are supposed to have been brothers. James, born about 1606, son of Robert of Hatfield (Broad Oak), Essex Co; settled in Roxbury about 1637, where he became freeman and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dane (ancestor of N. D. Dodge); moved to Ipswich, Mass., where his wife died Jan. 31, 1693, and he died May 17, 1702, aged 96. If the date of birth 1598, be accepted, he would properly be what he has been called, "the man of three centuries." Still another date 1605 has been given—no one can tell with certainty which is correct.

Children: James,<sup>2</sup> Abraham,<sup>2</sup> John<sup>2</sup>. James,<sup>2</sup> married Elizabeth Jackson, a noble woman, but one of the victims of the witchcraft delusion. (See Phillips and Payson.)

**Abraham**<sup>2</sup> (*James*<sup>1</sup>), born about 1649; died Jan. 21, 1717-18; married Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody, March 26, 1678; she died Sept. 29, 1732. Children: Love,<sup>3</sup> Inceas,<sup>3</sup> Sampson,<sup>3</sup> Abraham,<sup>3</sup> Abijah,<sup>3</sup> Israel,<sup>3</sup> Mark.<sup>3</sup>

**Mark**<sup>3</sup> (*Abraham*,<sup>2</sup> *James*<sup>1</sup>), born March 28, 1695; died Feb. 17, 1770; had three wives; married first, Dec. 20, 1722, Hephzibah, daughter of Timothy and Edna (Hazen) Perkins; she was the mother of his children; she died Jan. 30, 1759; he married, second, Margaret Perley, who died Sept. 1, 1762; he married, third, Elizabeth Bradstreet, who not only survived him but seems to have commended herself as a deaconess, for we find recorded

June 19, 1770, the marriage of deacon Caleb Pool to widow Elizabeth How. We are indebted for the above, and for items which follow, to the kindness of Mr. J. H. Tenney, who has copied from the old Linebrook church book, the vital statistics pertaining to this family of How from the date when records began to be kept,—the earliest How I find recorded being in 1751—up to the early years of the 19th century—the last record date being 1806.

“Jan. 30, 1759, died, Hephzibah How, wife of Lieut. Mark How.” This shows that our ancestor held an office in a military company. The date of his death on Ipswich town records—“Lt. Mark How, died Feb. 17, 1770,” shows the same fact.

To quote again from Linebrook church book: “Aug. 10, 1760, Mark How was received with the church by letter from Topsfield church.”

He was chosen deacon this year and held the office till his death.

“Oct. 28, 1764. Violet, a negro woman belonging to deacon Mark How, was admitted to the church.” As her name does not appear in the inventory of his estate, he may have freed her or she may have died.

There were eleven children born to deacon Mark and his wife Hephzibah, but Ipswich records contain the following startling fact: “Mark How with wife Hephzibah lost eight children of throat distemper in the course of twenty-three days, Nov. 5-28, 1736, four sons and four daughters.”

NOTE. Afterwards two sons, Mark and Nathaniel, and a daughter Hannah, who married a Kinsman, were born. From Nathaniel were descended Messrs. Nathaniel Howe of Georgetown, the late Aaron Howe, father of Mrs. Wm. Perley, and Emerson Howe of Linebrook.

In his will deacon Mark How gives “to well beloved Son Mark the Sum of fourteen Pound also half my wearing Cloaths & a third of my Books, the Reason I give him no more is because I have given him so much before.”

Mr. Nathaniel Howe, a lineal descendant of deacon Mark through his son Nathaniel, writes that the reason of his ‘leaving most of his property to his grandfather (Nathaniel) was that Mark received a liberal education and proved a skilful doctor which cost in those days a large sum of money.’

The inventory of Deacon How’s estate gives some interesting glimpses into the life of the past. Among the articles mentioned are:

“A Fire Lock and accoutrements; Flax, Wool, Flax Comb, Loom & Tackling; Hour-glass; Hops and Feathers; Tallow and Hogs Fatt; Malt, Wheat; Iron Potts and brass Kettle, one Trammel; Pillion; Warming Pan, Skillet, Handirons, Box Iron and Toasting Iron.”

Besides the above were utensils, furniture and grains such as we should expect to find in any list of farmer's goods. Also there were. “One Pair of Oxen; Three Cows, Four Steers, Seven Sheep, One Swine.” “Real Estate—about Eighty Acres with the Buildings thereon, & Part of Pew in the Meeting House, a Right in the Stable.”

The property was estimated at £245 6s. 8d.

The house where Dea. How lived stood near the one owned and occupied by the late Mr. Emerson Howe, a second cousin of Mrs. Dodge. His ancestor Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> Howe was born 1739, and was consequently younger than Mark.<sup>4</sup>

**Mark**<sup>4</sup> (*Mark*,<sup>3</sup> *Abraham*,<sup>2</sup> *James*<sup>1</sup>), born Dec. 31, 1736; “baptized Jan. 1, 1737, in Topsfield church.” Let us pause to notice the faith of our fathers. These parents, the month preceding this December, had lost all their eight children; yet in that wintry season, the infant of one day old was carried all the way to Topsfield church, to be consecrated to their God! Surely our Puritan forefathers were ready to act fearlessly on the text, “Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.”

Mark<sup>4</sup> died May, 1818, being then eighty-one and nearly a half years old.

As he was the grandfather of Mrs. Dodge, we would like to know more of his life. He studied with Rev. George Lesslie of Linebrook six months in 1757. (See Essex Co. History.)

He became a physician and surgeon, and lived in Deerfield, N.H., where his son, Dr. Eliphalet Payson Howe, was born in 1779. He was in Epping, N. H. in 1785, as we know from a letter dated there.

He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army as we find by consulting State Papers of New Hampshire, Vol. 3 of the Revolutionary Rolls, pages 108 and 208. His name occurs in a list of officers first in Col. Thomas Bartlett's Regiment July, 1780; next, in 3rd Regiment commanded by Col. Scammell, for 1780, to protect West Point.

On page 447, we find the following letter, in behalf of a disabled captain:

“ Captain Nathan Sanborn who was wounded in the Action at beemans heights in October 1777 by a shot through his Arme has been lame ever since & was oblig<sup>d</sup> to be under the Care of a Surgeon after giting home Several Months before being able for any business ; not like ever to be perfectly well the Shot going through the Deltoidal Muscles of the arme.

Epping June y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1785

Mark How Surgeon.”

The house of his son, Dr. E. P. Howe, was burned many years ago and papers, which doubtless would have been of great value in this work, were thus lost.

He married in Rowley, Mass., March 6, 1760, Mary, daughter of Eliphalet and Ednah (Prime) Payson. She was born Jan. 14, 1740-1; died Dec., 1809. I have heard of children as follows: Dr. Eliphalet Payson Howe, born 1779 in Deerfield, N. H.; William Howe, father of Mrs. Carr and the sisters Mary, Hannah, and perhaps others; Mrs. Robin-on, mother of Mrs. Catharine Smith and Mrs. Lucinda Walker; Dolly, who married a Mr. Packer, and was mother of Charles and George P., also of Mrs. Betsey Brown and Misses Lucinda and Edna P.; Mrs. Smith of Rowley, mother of Lavinia, who married Mr. George Jewett, also of Edward Smith.

Mrs. Dodge spent several years before her marriage at the home of her “Aunt Smith” and was greatly attached to the family of her cousin Mr. Edward Smith, at whose house she was often a welcome guest. The mother of Mrs. Dodge was Catharine or Katy Howe.

**Catharine**<sup>5</sup> (*Mark*,<sup>4</sup> *Mark*,<sup>3</sup> *Abraham*,<sup>2</sup> *James*<sup>1</sup>), born in Epping, N. H., 1780; died (in Manchester, N. H., at the home of her son Eliphalet), July 4, 1857; married Nov. 6, 1803, John Shepherd of Deerfield, N. H.

See notice under Shepherd name.

Prior to 1834 seven Howes had been graduated at Harvard and twenty-three at other New England colleges.

## PAYSON.

Ancestry of Mary (Payson) Howe, grandmother of Sarah (Shepherd) Dodge.

**Edward<sup>1</sup> Payson** came from England 1631 in the ship *Lyon*, William Pierce, master, which brought also Eliot the apostle with Wm. Curtis and Sarah his wife, Eliot's sister and their children. They came from Nazing, a rural village in Essexshire on the river Lee, twenty miles east from London.

Its old church contains the names of Eliot, Ruggles, Curtis, Heath, Payson, Peacock, Graves, and others. The above is quoted from the History of Roxbury. Another authority gives Edward Payson as coming between 1636 and 1640; was of Dorchester, Mass.; born at Nazing; baptized Oct. 13, 1613; died at Dorchester, 1689; took freeman's oath 1640; donated, 1645, three shillings payable annually for support of free schools; married June 21, 1643, Mary, daughter of Benit Eliot, father of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. This was a second marriage. All the authorities I could find, except Savage, give Mary as daughter of Benit Eliot. He thinks she was daughter of Rev. John's brother Philip, though he says her name is not mentioned in Philip's will, while the age of his wife Elizabeth given as thirty, and Mary's as thirteen, when they came over, would not tend to confirm his view. Mary had been baptized 11 March, 1621, or she appears on Nazing Register according to another authority as "Marei Ellett," March 11, 1620, while Philip's daughter Elizabeth is given as baptized 1627.

Edward Payson had married, first, Ann Parke.

**Rev. Edward<sup>2</sup> (Edward<sup>1</sup>)**, born June 20, 1657; died Aug. 22, 1732; married Nov. 7, 1683, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley; was graduated at Harvard 1677; settled colleague of Rev. Mr. Phillips Oct. 25, 1682; had a very large family of children, ten of whom survived him.

Dorcas, another daughter of Rev. Samuel Phillips, married Samuel, brother of Rev. Edward Payson, and from this pair it is supposed that Edward Payson, D.D. was descended.

Rev. Edward was fourth minister of Rowley, Mass. Came thither to preach in 1680; ordained and settled colleague two years later.

Page 1138 Essex Co. History:

All things considered, the pastorate of Mr. Payson was more successful than that of any other minister of this church. From the death of Mr. Phillips to the settlement of Mr. Jewett, a period of thirty-three years, nothing appears of record in church or town



denoting any differences between Mr. Payson and the people under his charge.

“preached y<sup>e</sup> Gospel in Rowley more than 51 years.”

He died in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

**Eliphalet**<sup>3</sup> (*Edward*,<sup>2</sup> *Edward*<sup>1</sup>), was born 1689; died May 28, 1776; married 16 Feb., 1725-6, Edna, daughter of Mark and Jane (Lambert) Prime. She died May 28, 1778.

**Mary**<sup>4</sup> (*Eliphalet*,<sup>3</sup> *Rev. Edward*,<sup>2</sup> *Edward*<sup>1</sup>), born Jan. 14, 1740-1; died Dec., 1809, as recorded in the Bible of Dr. Eliphalet Payson Howe, her son. Unfortunately a fire, which destroyed Dr. Howe's house, destroyed much that would doubtless have been greatly prized by Mary (Payson) Howe's descendants. She married March 6, 1760, Dr. Mark Howe, and among their children was Catharine, mother of Sarah (Shepherd) Dodge.

## PERKINS.

Ancestry of Dr. Mark Howe through his mother.

Assisted by Mr. Geo. Fr. Dow of Topsfield, and Mr. Frank E. Perkins of Weymouth.

Rev. William Perkins, who died at Topsfield May 21, 1682, was the son of William Perkins, merchant tailor of London, and Katherine his wife; grandson of George and Katherine Perkins of Abbots Salford in Warwickshire. George Perkins was a yeoman of a class who were the owners of land of a considerable stated yearly value, and had various privileges.

The will of William Perkins senior, of the city of London, “Merchant Taylor, of the Parish of St. Dunstan in the West,” supplies what few particulars are known concerning the family of George Perkins.

The children of George and Katherine Perkins were

Elizabeth, Beatrice, Joane, Anne, Thomas, and William, who was born Jan. 1, 1579; died 1657. The youngest son was Francis.

William, senior, was baptized at Abbots Salford, Jan. 1, 1579, and settled in London, where he became a merchant tailor; married three times: first, Katherine, May 22, 1603, who died Sept. 18, 1618; married, second, Mary, daughter of George Purchas of Thaxsted in Essexshire, March 30, 1619, who died Oct. 29, 1639; married, third, Jane, widow of — Filmer, who had, at that time,



two unmarried daughters. She survived him; and Jan. 20, 1761, his son William, who was then living in Topsfield, Essex County, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, drew three bills of exchange upon his mother [step mother] "Mrs. Jane Perkins, widow, dwelling at the Three Cocks upon Ludgate Hill, near to the west end of St. Paul's church, in London."

William Perkins, senior, was possessed of considerable property and gave £50 (fifty pounds) to Harvard College. He made his will April 18, 1657, and died not long after, for the instrument was proved at London Registry Nov. 10, following, by the widow and his son Edward the executors.

In his will (which is recorded in volume "Ruthven" page 450), he directs that he shall be buried in Parish Church of All Saints, in Bread street, "where I learnt so much of Jesus' church, by the ministry of that his faithful servant, Master Richard Stocke."

The children of William and Katharine Perkins, were: Rebecca, married Master Martin Cousius; William, born Aug. 25, 1607, emigrated to New England; John, Toby, Sarah Harrington.

**William**<sup>1</sup> Perkins sailed in the "William and Francis," Mr. Thomas, master, leaving London, March 9, 1632, arriving at Boston June 5, following. In March, 1633, with the illustrious John Winthrop, Jr. and twelve others, he began the settlement of Ipswich; was admitted freeman Sept. 3, 1634 and removed to Roxbury, where he married Elizabeth Wootton Aug. 30, 1636.

Oct. 10, 1638, he was one of the surveyors appointed to survey and run the southerly line of the patent. Oct. 7, 1641, because of his father's gift of £50 to Harvard, he was granted 400 acres of land by the General Court; in 1642 he moved to Weymouth, and while there was leader of the military band; was lieutenant in 1642, and captain 1644, in which year he represented the town in the General Court.

He was one of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and was chosen commissioner "to end small controversies" in Weymouth.

From 1650 to 1655 he was preaching to the inhabitants of Gloucester. From there he went to Topsfield, and after preaching a few years, spent the remainder of his life in the calm pursuits of husbandry. He was "among the early settlers of the town, probably the most accomplished person. He was a scholar and a man of

business,—a farmer, a clergyman, a soldier and a legislator.” (See Essex Co. History.)

One of his daughters married a son of Governor Bradstreet, and one of his sons a relative of Major General Denison.

He often visited his native country; was there Feb., 1640; in Oct., 1646; in the spring of 1667; in April, 1670, and during the winter of 1673-4. He died at Topsfield May 21, 1682, leaving the following children: William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Clarke of Topsfield; Elizabeth, married John Ramsdell of Lynn; Tobijah, married Sarah Denison; Catharine, married John Baker of Ipswich; Mary, married Oliver Purchis; John, married Anna Hutchison and settled in Lynnfield; Sarah, married John, son of Governor Bradstreet; Timothy, married Edna Hazen; Rebecca, married Thomas Fiske, son of Capt. Fiske of Wenham.

**Timothy**<sup>2</sup> (*Rev. William*<sup>1</sup> [William. George]), was ninth child and youngest son of Rev. Wm. Perkins, born Aug. 11, 1658, in Topsfield; died 1728; married Aug. 2, 1686, Edna Hazen, of Boxford (probably then a part of Rowley); had eight children: Timothy, Nathaniel, John, Richard, Jacob, William, Hephzibah and Hannah, who married — Nichols.

**Hephzibah**<sup>3</sup> (*Timothy*,<sup>2</sup> *Rev. William*<sup>1</sup>), born Oct. 6, 1702 (church records say she was baptized Oct. 12, 1701, which may be the correct date in spite of town record); died Jan. 30, 1759; married Dec. 20, 1722. Mark How of Ipswich.

## HAZEN.

From New England History and Genealogical Register and Early Settlers of Rowley in Essex Institute Collections.

**Edward**.<sup>1</sup> First mention of him is in Rowley records, thus: “Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hassen was buried 1649, Sept. 18.”

He was a man of substance and influence: was overseer or selectman in 1650-51, '54, '60, '65, '68; judge of delinquents 1666; in the record of surveys Feb. 4, 1661, he appears entitled to “seven gates.” This relates to cattle rights in towns' commons; the average number allowed seems to have been three, while no one had more than seven.

He married, second, 1 mo. 1650, Hannah, daughter of Thomas

and Jane Grant. He, Edward Hazen, was buried 22 July, 1683; wife died Feb., 1715-16. Thomas Grant came 1638, probably to Boston.

**Edna**<sup>2</sup> (or "Edney" as spelled in Reg.), daughter of Edward<sup>1</sup> and Hannah (Grant) Hazen, born June 20, 1667; married Aug. 2, 1686, Timothy Perkins.

### BROWN.

**John**,<sup>1</sup> born in England 1588 or 9; emigrated 1635; said to have settled in Hampton, N. H., 1639; a tract of land of four acres was granted, lying near a branch of the river afterwards bearing his name, though he seems not to have settled on it but on a ten acre lot bought of John Sanders, now in the possession of a lineal descendant (History of Hampton, published 1893). Afterwards, by purchase, made large additions to this lot, and obtained various other tracts in different parts of the town; died Feb. 28, 1687; had wife Sarah and children.

The above is from the History of Hampton, but the following under *Brown* from Savage's Genealogical Dictionary: JOHN, whose death 28 Feb., 1687, is mentioned in early records of New Hampshire, "aged 98 years," may possibly have gained *such* reputation by his father having done some brave act against the Spanish enemy even later than the Armada year to which wild tradition refers the birth of his son.

**Thomas**<sup>2\*</sup> (*John*<sup>1</sup>), born July 14, 1657; died June 29, 1744; married Abial, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Partridge) Shaw.

**Ebenezer**<sup>3</sup> (*Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born about 1696; died Oct. 20, 1780; married, first, Sobriety, daughter of Josiah Moulton; second, probably before July, 1725, Margaret Flanders (Town clerk of Kensington, once a part of Hampton, where Ebenezer Brown lived, gives E. and "*Margaret* his wife," while Hampton History gives the second wife as Mary F.; town record more reliable especially as there are two children named Margaret, and if there was an attempt at abbreviation thus:—*Marg.*—the effect would resemble Mary). They had twelve children.

**Martha**<sup>4</sup> (*Ebenezer*,<sup>3</sup> *Thomas*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), born Feb. 25, 1730; entered intention of marriage Nov. 19, 1747, in Salisbury, with Isaac Shepherd. They were probably married at the bride's home.

\*The History of Hampton, N. H., by J. Dow, gives the name of Thomas Brown among those of Hampton men "known to have been in the service of the country sometime during the two years 1675 and 1676." The name occurs again in the list of Hampton men who served in King William's War.

## SHAW.

Hampton Town History and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

**Roger**<sup>1</sup> was of Cambridge, Mass., 1636; freeman 1638; came to Hampton about 1647, where he bought the right of John Cross to certain tracts of land, and also received some grants from the town; was a large landholder and an influential man; selectman 1649 and 1654, a constable also in the latter year; commissioner for small causes 1651; representative to General Court, 1651, 1652, 1653; born in England; died May 29, 1661; married, first, Anne —; second, Susanna, widow of William Tilton. She died Jan. 28, 1655.

**Joseph**<sup>2</sup> (*Roger*<sup>1</sup>), born about 1635; died Nov. 8, 1720; married June 26, 1661, *Elizabeth Partridge*, daughter of William and Ann of Salisbury, Mass. WILLIAM PARTRIDGE 1638; freeman March 14, 1639; said to be son of John of Olney in Co. Bucks; died 1654, leaving widow Ann, perhaps mother of children. She married Jan. 1, 1656, Anthony Stanion; died July 10, 1689.

## MORRILL.

Mostly from Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, and from Salisbury town records.

**Abraham**<sup>1</sup> came to Cambridge in 1632; perhaps came in the Lion; was a member of what is now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1638; removed with the original proprietors to Salisbury where, in 1650, only four men were taxed higher; died while on a visit at Roxbury June 20, 1662; married June 10, 1645, Sarah, daughter of Robert Clement of Haverhill. (See Clement.)

**Isaac**<sup>2</sup> (*Abraham*<sup>1</sup>), born July 10, 1646; had perhaps two wives; Rachel was daughter of widow Phebe —; Isaac Morrill was selectman 1682; "Isaac Morrill, Sr." was town treasurer for the official year which so began in Salisbury shortly before this as to include both dates 1696-7; "Mr. Isaac Morrill" was selectman 1702-3; "Isaac Morrill" 1703-04; again 1706-07.

(Items concerning Isaac Morrill's town offices from statistics in Essex County History.)

**Rachel**<sup>3</sup> (*Isaac*,<sup>2</sup> *Abraham*<sup>1</sup>), born Aug. 24, 1692; married March 20, 1711-12, John Shepherd, and was the mother of Isaac Shepherd, who was one of the first settlers of Deerfield, N. H.

From records of First Church in Salisbury (from 1687-1754).

Names of members—among them are Isaak Morrill and Isaac Morrill's wife.

The Rocky Hill church, at West Salisbury, was formed, and the covenant was subscribed to by twelve persons, Nov. 19, 1718; one of them was Isaac Morrill, probably father of Rachel.

### PRIME.

From Geo. B. Blodgett's Early Settlers of Rowley, in Essex Institute Collections.

**Mark**<sup>1</sup> an early settler of Rowley, probably 1645; brought his wife Ann. She was buried 6 Sept., 1672; the date of his burial was 21 Dec., 1683

**Samuel**<sup>2</sup> (*Mark*<sup>1</sup>), born 14-6 month 1649; married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Plats, 1 Jan., 1673-4; died 18 March, 1683-4; estate settled 1697; mention made of children Samuel, aged 21; Sarah, over 18; Mark, over 16.

**Mark**<sup>3</sup> (*Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *Mark*<sup>1</sup>), baptized 1680-1; died 7 Oct., 1722, in his 42d year; married 10 Feb., 1702-3, Jane, daughter of Thomas Lambert.

**Edna**<sup>4</sup> (*Mark*,<sup>3</sup> *Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *Mark*<sup>1</sup>), born 15 June, 1705; died 28 May, 1778; married Eliphalet Payson as his second wife. Their daughter Mary was Mrs. Dodge's grandmother.

### PLATS OR PLATTS.

From Early settlers of Rowley.

**Samuel**<sup>1</sup> came to Rowley about 1664, with wife Sarah, who died 10 April, 1681; he married, second, Philippa Felt of Salem, probably a widow.

**Sarah**<sup>2</sup> (*Samuel*<sup>1</sup> and *Sarah*) married Jan. 1, 1673, Samuel Prime.

### LAMBERT.

From Early Settlers in Rowley.

**Francis**,<sup>1</sup> freeman (in Rowley) 1640; had a two acre house lot

1643; had wife Jane, who was buried 7 June, 1659; he was buried 23 Sept., 1647. He is of record thus (Essex Probate) "my sonne Thomas which I freely give unto my brother Thomas Barker."

As Thomas Barker mentions "dear sister Jane Lambert," the inference is conclusive that Francis<sup>1</sup> Lambert had married Jane Barker, especially as that excellent antiquary, Mr. A. A. Galloupe, states that this manner of mentioning friends indicates blood relationship—he has not found it otherwise in his researches. At all events, Thomas Barker was the uncle of Thomas Lambert whom he adopted. Thomas Barker was one of the wealthiest of the first settlers of Rowley.

**Thomas**<sup>2</sup> Lambert (*Francis*<sup>1</sup>), born 3-2 month, 1645; died Sept. 13, 1685; adopted by his uncle Thomas Barker, and received from him and his Aunt Rogers, a large estate; married 4 Nov., 1669, Edna, daughter of Ezekiel Northend.

**Jane**<sup>3</sup> (*Thomas*<sup>2</sup> *Francis*<sup>1</sup>), born 10 Sept., 1685; married Feb. 10, 1702-3, *Mark*<sup>3</sup> *Prime*.

## NORTHEEND.

From Early Settlers in Rowley, mainly.

**Ezekiel**<sup>1</sup> came from Rowley in the East Riding (corrupted from *thirding*, Yorkshire being divided into three parts, besides a small portion called Ainsty) of Yorkshire, born 1622; died Sept. 7, 1698; married Dec. 1, 1648, at Rowley, Edna, widow of Richard Bailey, maiden name Halstead; she was born probably in Halifax Parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire; she died Feb. 3, 1706. In 1677, he owned four freeholds and in 1691 paid the highest tax in Rowley, £10, at which time he was styled corporal; was a prominent man; on many committees; selectman in 1662, 1669, 1691, probably other years. Gave to each of his daughters from 100 to 150 acres of land upon their marriage.

**Edna**<sup>2</sup> (*Ezekiel*<sup>1</sup>), born July 1, 1649; married Nov. 4, 1669, Thomas Lambert; he died and she married Andrew Stickney.

Ezekiel Northend gave portions to his three daughters by will of whom "Edna Sticknee" (mother of Jane Lambert) was one. "I have before paid to each of them £200, and £60 in Currant pay or 40 pounds to be paid within six years" after the death of his wife.



## PHILLIPS.

Mainly from Phillips Genealogy.

**Rev. George<sup>1</sup> Phillips**, first minister of Watertown, Mass., was son of Christopher Phillips of Rainham, St. Martin's, near Rougham in the hundred or district of Gallow, County Norfolk, Eng.; born about 1593; was graduated from Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Eng., 1613, and received the degree of M.A., 1617; embarked April 12, 1630, in the *Arbella* with wife and two children; arrived in Salem June 12. He had in company Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall.

From letter of Governor Winthrop to his son: "On *Arbella* rideing before Yarmouth, April 5, 1630."

"Mr. Phillips exercised with us the whole day and gave very good content to all the company as he doth in all his exercises, so as we have much cause to bless God for him."

He was admitted freeman May 18, 1631, "the earliest date of any such admission;" married, first, daughter of Richard Sargent; second, Elizabeth —; died July 1, was buried July 2, 1644, about fifty-one years old.

**Rev. Samuel<sup>2</sup> (George<sup>1</sup>)**, was son by first wife; born probably at Boxstead, in County of Suffolk, Eng.; died April 22, 1696, "greatly beloved and lamented;" married Oct., 1651, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Everard) Appleton; had nine children; was graduated at Harvard 1650; settled in Rowley, Mass., 1651, colleague of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers; after his death in 1661 (23 Jan.), Mr. Phillips was sole pastor till his own advancing age called for assistance in the work of the ministry, when Rev. Edward Payson was chosen as his colleague. (See Payson.)

His wife died July 15, 1714. Her funeral sermon was preached by her grandson, Rev. Samuel Phillips of South Andover.

"She was an early seeker of God. . . . She took care of her children's souls. . . . She was always humble and penitent. . . . And as she lived so she died depending on Christ for righteousness and salvation."

When the wife of James<sup>2</sup> How, Jr. (uncle of Mark How, senior) was charged with sundry acts of witchcraft, it is a most gratifying circumstance to us, descendants of both Rev. Samuel Phillips and Rev. Edward Payson, that they visited "the insane girl and the



families concerned, and entirely dissipated the theory of witchcraft."

Although they were not able to save this noble woman's life, yet they are of record as too large hearted and too clear headed, to be swayed by the madness of the times. (See Upham's History of Salem Witchcraft.)

**Elizabeth**<sup>3</sup> (*Samuel*,<sup>2</sup> *George*<sup>1</sup>), born Aug. 2, 1665; died 1724; married Nov. 7, 1683, Rev. Edward Payson, who was her father's colleague.

## APPLETON.

Mainly from Appleton Genealogy.

**Samuel**<sup>1</sup> was fourth son of Thomas. His eldest brother, Sir Isaac, resided in the manor house of Holbrook Hall. Thomas was son of William and Rose (Sexton) Appleton. She was daughter of Robert and Agnes (Jermyn) Sexton of Lavenham, Co. Suffolk.

William A., father of Thomas, was of Little Waldingfield, Co. Suffolk. He was son of Robert, son of Thomas, son of John, son of John, son of John Appulton of Great Waldingfield, who died 1436.

Samuel Appleton emigrated 1635; born 1586; married, one authority says, Judith Everard, at Preston, Eng., Jan. 24, 1616. Appleton Genealogy says he married Mary Everard or Everett which is, according to Farmer, the same name.

A manuscript entitled "The Breviary of Suffolk" in the British museum has this of Everard: "This family is very ancient and had fair possessions in Linstead, Laxfield, Hasketon and Dunstan." He died in Rowley, June, 1670, probably having resided with his daughter, wife of Rev. Samuel Phillips.

"He was deputy to General Court 1637 (17th May), also at the June 6 court same year; also Aug. 6; also 26 Sept., but was not chosen to the new court. The former court refused to support the views of the Synod at Newton, which condemned the eighty-two errors in religion as connected with Mrs. Hutchinson and her party. A new court was chosen better disposed to sustain the intolerant views of the times which banished Mrs. Hutchinson and several others. This dismissal from public life is honorable to him. He was on the Grand Jury 1641."

From a pamphlet concerning Ipswich early settlers, I find that "directly opposite the Eastern R. R. station is the house lot of the first Appletons."

**Sarah**<sup>2</sup> (*Samuel*<sup>1</sup>), born in Reydon, Eng., 1629; died July 15, 1714; married Oct., 1651, Rev. Samuel Phillips.

### PEABODY.

**Francis Peabody** was one of the original settlers of Hampton, old Norfolk Co., whither he came in the summer of 1638, probably from Lynn, Mass.; made freeman 1640; 1649 was made one of the three men to "ende small causes" and was confirmed in that office by the justices of the court; 1657 he is found in Topsfield, one of the prominent men of the town; was a large landholder in Topsfield, Boxford and Rowley.

Another account found in Essex County History follows.

From Essex County History:

**Lieut. Francis**<sup>1</sup> of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, born 1614; came to New England in ship Planter, 1635, and settled first at Ipswich; in or about 1650, he took up his residence in Topsfield; married Mary, daughter of Reginald Foster, whose name appears in Ipswich 1635.

**Sarah**,<sup>2</sup> born 1650; married Abraham How, and died April 9, 1705. She was mother of Mark How.

Savage says that, in 1834, thirteen Peabodys had been graduated at Harvard and Dartmouth.

### FOSTER.

**Reginald**,<sup>1</sup> born in Harlon, Eng., 1600; died at Ipswich, 1684; came to Ipswich 1635 or 38; lived near the stone bridge. One account says, "all the family lived to extreme old age." In 1638, "he devised, together with a large property, two rapiers, one old and one new, one corslet; one beaver of iron and one pike."

Said to have been connected with the family of similar name (Foster, Forster, Forrester, all one), in the north, who were distinguished for their exploits against the Scots: supposed to have had a second wife Judith ———, who died Oct., 1664. He had a grant of land 1641.

**Mary**<sup>2</sup> (*Reginald*<sup>1</sup>), born in England; married Francis Peabody; died April 9, 1705.

**NOTE.** Several lines are placed here out of their proper order owing to delay in their preparation, caused by the inability to find essential records, coupled with the hope that time would supply such.

## ELIOT.

It will be remembered that Mary (Payson) How, wife of Dr. Mark How, was the great-granddaughter of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson.

Several authorities have been examined; and, but for an unexpected delay in the verification by an expert, of the Payson Genealogy, we might have had the benefit of fresh research as to the Eliot race and name.

There has no connection been found between Andrew Eliot of Beverly, and Mary Eliot's brother, Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," but it is not unlikely that research in the English archives may yet find it, so I have taken from the genealogy of the former named families, prepared by Walter Graeme Eliot, a part of what is said as to the name Eliot:

Among the Norman Invaders at Hastings in 1066, there was a knight William de Aliot, who is the accredited ancestor of the Eliotts of Stobs and Elliots of Minto in Scotland (Co. Robburgh), distinguished collaterals of the Eliots of Cornwall, Somerset and Devon in S. W. England.

The family undoubtedly settled first in the latter county, the earliest records there showing the presence of gentry bearing the name.

"Aliot, corrupted into Welsh Elyot," and since 1375 the E has replaced the A.

President Eliot of Harvard University is descended from this Andrew Eliot who came to Beverly later than did Rev. John Eliot and his brother Philip to Roxbury.

The last named Eliots came from Nazing or Nasing, a rural village in Essexshire on the river Lee, twenty miles east from London.

It is doubtful however if the Eliots had been for many generations at least, residents of this place, owing to the lack of records to that effect in the church at Nazing.

Bennett Eliot ("Benit Elyot") the father of Rev. John, Philip and Mary, had property in Hunsdon and the surrounding villages, so the Eliots of Hunsdon and Roxwell, might have been related. Very little is known of Bennett Eliot and his wife, except that they gave their son John a liberal education, and were exemplary for their piety. He was buried at Nazing, Co. Essex, Nov. 21, 1621.

In the genealogy of this branch of the Eliot family a letter from the Earl of St. Germans, a descendant of Sir John Eliot, shows the high honor in which Mary (Eliot) Payson's relative was held.

After explaining why he could not tell whether there was any connection between the families, though there might very well be such, since only the records of the eldest son in each generation were in his possession, he adds: "No title more honorable than that of 'Apostle to the Indians,' illustrates any pedigree."

The author from whose work the above items are taken thinks identity of coats of arms proves the relationship of the Bennett Eliot family to that of Sir John. Certainly there was a kinship of soul; a marked similarity in the mental and moral attitude towards the problems of the epoch between Bennett Eliot's sons John and Philip and that of their distinguished contemporary Sir John Eliot who died in the Tower, 1632, where he had been imprisoned two years.

As to whether Mary was daughter or granddaughter of Bennett Eliot, the weight of authority thus far is strongly in favor of the former relation. She was the youngest child according to the Eliot genealogy—and Edward Holden Payson concurred in this view—baptized the year of her father's death. Perhaps the mother was dead before the sailing of the ship "Lyon, William Pierce master, which brought Eliot the apostle, with William Curtis and wife; Eliot's sister, and their children."

Savage, however, in his Genealogical Dictionary presumes that she was Philip's daughter and came in 1635. He has it thus: "Edward Payson 1 Jan, 1642, married Mary, daughter, I presume, of Philip Eliot."

"Philip of Roxbury, brother of the apostle, came probably early in April, 1635, in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundocke, master, though his name is not on the custom house list, for it contains wife Elizabeth, aged thirty, and their children, Mary, aged thirteen," etc.,

also "John Ruggles aged ten, was, the church record says, brought over a servant by Philip E." Savage argues that the non appearance of Philip's name on the list is his inability to procure a license. He may have made himself obnoxious to the government. At all events he reached these shores, and was made freeman 26 May, 1636; was deacon in his brother's church in Roxbury; representative four years 1654-7, and died 22 Oct., 1657, as it is on church record. The town record has it Oct. 24, but this may have been the date of burial.

Savage admits that Mary was not mentioned in Philip's will, but he accounts for this by the conjecture that she had received her portion when she was married.

She was baptized March 11, 1621; married Edward Payson Jan. 1, 1642; "seems to have died March 24, 1697." "In 1834, twenty-two of this name had been graduated at Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth."

### DAME.

I have found this name oftener spelled Dam than Dame on the old records, but I never heard of its being pronounced otherwise than with the a long, as in the similar name Dane.

Isaac Shepherd, known later in life as "Major Shepherd," married Comfort Dam, Oct. 19, 1778.

This is the sole record I have found of Mrs. Dodge's paternal grandmother. Tradition says she did not live to rear her younger children, but, dying, left them in the care of her sister Polly; probably she was the "Aunt Polly Dame," of whom I have heard my mother speak. It is said she made a special pet of one daughter named for herself—a relic of this Polly Shepherd is a pocket book inscribed with her name kindly given me by Miss Marston. She was born Nov. 1, 1802.

I have been at great pains to ascertain the birth record of "Comfort Dam," but have been so completely unsuccessful as to feel tolerably sure that she was born in what is now the township of Orford, N. H., but before the township was granted, and consequently when records were not likely to have been systematically kept. I found from the town clerk of Orford that there was of record a "Comfort Dame" as having "died Oct. 9, 1823, aged eighteen years." While this, of course, was not our Comfort, it hints at the correctness of the tradition which makes Orford her place

of birth, since this is not a common name. Moreover many Dames were in Orford in its early history.

Levi Dam, whose name appears in the "Declaration"—the patriotic men of Deerfield signed this instrument early in the Revolutionary war—might have been her brother, since he or one bearing the same name was married in 1776. John Dam, another signer, may have been a brother also, or her father, who might have removed to Deerfield, since nothing appears of record as to his age on Deerfield records. In support of this supposition is the fact that her eldest son, Mrs. Dodge's father, was named John, although both father and grandfather on the Shepherd side had been called Isaac.

What is proved beyond cavil, is that her ancestor came from England to Dover, N. H. One authority says that John Dam (sometimes spelled Damme), took a lot in 1634 or thereabouts; was made freeman 1653; lived on Dover Neck; will proved March 23, 1693-4; gave his property to his two sons John and William. It is stated that the family of Dame came from Cheshire, England, and were freeholders from the time of Edward IV.

Jabez Dame of Rochester, N. H.; was in the expedition against Louisburg, Cape Breton, 1758; and he was a son of Richard Dame of Newington—this township "was portion of the Dover and Squamscot Patent"—so there is a chance of Jabez Dame having been a near relative of Comfort.

Savage gives it thus, concerning Dame, Dam, Damme—I condense—John of Dover, 1640 or earlier. By wife Elizabeth had John and William; he was deacon; died Jan. 27, 1690, at an advanced age. Had a brother or son Nicholas, who with most N. H. people prayed to join Massachusetts in 1690.

John<sup>2</sup> Dame had married Jane, daughter of Richard Rowe before 1663; married, second, Nov. 9, 1664, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Furber; he had John<sup>3</sup> Feb. 23, 1668.

William<sup>2</sup> Dame married Martha Pomfret, daughter of William Pomfret; had Pomfret,<sup>3</sup> born March 4, 1681; William,<sup>3</sup> born Nov. 14, 1686; Samuel,<sup>3</sup> born March 6, 1689.

Pomfret,<sup>3</sup> married Elizabeth Tebbets; William,<sup>3</sup> married Sarah —; had William,<sup>4</sup> John.<sup>4</sup>

## FLANDERS.

Salisbury, Mass., was settled in 1638, and included Seabrook; a



portion of Hampton, Exeter, Kensington, South Hampton and Kingston.

The wife of Ebenezer Brown was born Margaret Flanders; she was the mother of Martha (Brown) Shepherd, who was the mother of Major Isaac Shepherd.

Ebenezer Brown and Margaret his wife had twelve children whose births are recorded in Kensington, N. H.—Martha being the third in order of age,—but the mother of this large family has no record of birth in Salisbury, where we would naturally look for it, and I have not been able to find it elsewhere. She was very likely born in Hampton from which township Kensington was separated.

Her paternal ancestor undoubtedly was Stephen Flanders, who with wife Jane came to Salisbury between 1640 and 1646. He was admitted a townsman Feb., 1650; this was not the same as being admitted freeman—perhaps he had religious scruples about taking the freeman's oath since none but church members were admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen.

A freeman could vote in the choice of magistrates and deputies; a man might be a free holder and not a freeman, might vote in town affairs and be neither a freeholder nor a freeman.

Stephen<sup>1</sup> and Jane Flanders had Stephen,<sup>2</sup> born March 8, 1647; Philip,<sup>2</sup> born July 14, 1652; John,<sup>2</sup> born Feb. 11, 1659.

Stephen,<sup>2</sup> married Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter of Salisbury. He died 1744, aged ninety-eight years, six months.

Philip,<sup>2</sup> married 1686 or 7, the widow Martha Collins, daughter of John and Martha Eaton. There is no record of any issue.

John,<sup>2</sup> married 1686 or 88, Elizabeth, granddaughter of William and Elizabeth Sargent of Salisbury.

John seems to have been a deacon, settled first in Salisbury, then in South Hampton; admitted freeman 1670; was in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676; died Oct. 25, 1745. The second wife of Ebenezer Brown (Martha's mother), is given as Mary Flanders in the history of the town of Hampton, but the town clerk of Kensington sent *Margaret* as the given name, and I have accepted this as probably correct. She could have been daughter of Philip<sup>2</sup> or John<sup>2</sup> or granddaughter of Stephen.<sup>2</sup>

NOTE:—The statements that Mary not Margaret Flanders was married to Ebenezer Brown—that she was of Salisbury, and that her father's name was John, may be true, but I have not been able to verify them either by the town records of Salisbury, or the Flanders Genealogy, the former containing neither a Mary or Margaret Flanders who could have married Ebenezer Brown, while the latter gives no such child of John Flanders.



## PART III.

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### SKETCH OF NATHAN DANE.

**Nathan**<sup>6</sup> (*Daniel*,<sup>5</sup> *Daniel*,<sup>4</sup> *John*,<sup>3</sup> *John*,<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>), brother of Samuel, was born Dec. 27, 1752; died Feb. 15, 1835; was published Oct. 16, and married Nov. 14, 1779, to Polly Brown, who died April 24, 1840.

I have condensed from "Harvard Graduates whom I have Known," by A. P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., also from a sketch of him in the History of Beverly. This notice is from Rev. C. T. Thayer, his pastor, and first appeared in the American Jurist and Law Magazine.

Nathan Dane was born at Ipswich, in the Hamlet (afterwards Hamilton). His father was a prosperous farmer, but with a family of twelve children. Nathan worked on the farm till he was of age, thus securing doubtless the strength for a long life of close application and arduous labor. Entered college in 1774. He had already pursued a somewhat advanced mathematical course. He graduated with a record of superior scholarship. Resided thereafter in Beverly. In 1782 commenced the practice of law, and was elected to the legislature the same year; was representative four years. In 1785 he was chosen a delegate of Massachusetts to the Federal Congress of which he was a member till it was dissolved by the adoption of the Constitution.

He drafted and reported the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory northwest of the Ohio, which was adopted without amendment, and which was probably the most important act of legislature in the world's history, inasmuch as it determined, not only the civil and social condition of the territory then to be settled, but the destiny of our entire country for generations yet unborn. It enacted the perpetual exclusion of slavery from several of the most populous and prosperous states of the Union, which else would, beyond a doubt, have become permanently subject and tributary to the slave power.

Another article in this Ordinance of less moment, but very important, was the provision that none of the legislatures in the territory embraced in the Ordinance should ever enact any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

This clause of the Ordinance, copied in express terms, was incorporated in the Constitution, and has been enforced by the highest judicial authority.

In 1805, in connection with Samuel Sewall, afterwards Chief Justice, he reported to the Legislature (of Mass.), a series of enactments in some essential particulars remodeling the criminal law of the State, abolishing the "punishments of whipping," etc.

This committee also put the brand of infamy on dueling by their action. The last official service was as one of the Electoral College of 1812. He was chosen to the Constitutional Convention of 1820 with the understanding that he could not go, but for the prestige of his name.

In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford Convention.

Doctor Dane was a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance—for several years its president and one of the chief contributors to its funds. At the time of the embargo, he established and largely subsidized a society, for furnishing employment to the many men and families that had depended on the shipping interest for their subsistence.

For the last twenty years of his life he never spent less than twelve, often fourteen hours a day in his library.

In 1782 he began to collect materials for his two great life-works, one of which he published, the other remains in manuscript.

The first is "A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law," issued in nine octavo volumes in 1823, with a supplementary volume in 1830,—a work probably embodying the fruits of a larger amount of skilled intellectual labor than any other American publication.

The work still unprinted is "A Moral and Political Survey of America." It would be, if printed, at least as voluminous as the Digest.

Dr. Dane was a sincerely religious man, conservatively liberal in belief, in observance almost Puritanical.

He had no children; but there were none of his numerous kindred in need of help that failed to receive it from him, and there

were always those among them whose home was his house. His nephew, Hon. Joseph Dane (H. U. 1799), was educated by him as an adopted son, and several other of his relatives were educated or established in business at his charge.

He had a test, in later years, by which he sought to determine whether his mental faculties were suffering decline. He read the leading articles in a daily paper (probably the "Advertiser") and was careful to note whether he took in the news of the day with as prompt comprehension and as ready an interest as had been his wont. There was no token of failure as to mental vigor or acumen, or the capacity and love for continuous labor, till three months before his death, when he had an attack of paralysis. He looked forward to the approaching change with entire serenity and assured trust.

Dr. Dane's memory is permanently associated with the University in the professorship he founded, and in the hall which still bears his name, though the law school has migrated to larger quarters. His gifts were, in proportion to his fortune, probably the largest amount ever given to the University by a still living benefactor.

From Beverly (town) History, where it is copied, we quote from his own preface to "A Moral and Political Survey of America," which he left complete in manuscript :

Taking into view the author's other labors, public and private, especially his other voluminous writings in print and manuscript, some may doubt if he had had sufficient time properly to form and revise this work, by no means a small one. If any such doubts do or shall exist a mere sketch of his long life, method and course of study will, it is believed, at once remove them and show how much common talents in sixty years and more of studies accompanied by unceasing industry and exertions may accomplish.

So far as there may be any merit in the author's writings, professional labors and public services, state and federal, it is to be attributed entirely to his industry, method and course of studies. As much extended as are his writings, facts that may be briefly stated will show there has been no need of haste, or want of time.

By several years' labor on a farm, a constitution, good in itself, was much strengthened and confirmed.

In the same years by mathematical studies his mind acquired the habits of close thinking and patient investigation. His firm constitution and unwearied habits in thinking and persevering industry enabled him in eight months to prepare for admission into Harvard College, on examination in the usual manner, in the year 1774. The same firm constitution, patient habits and untiring mind have

enabled him since to study and write at least twelve hours a day. Neither the care of children, nor the cares or want of property have interfered with his studies. In May, 1782, he began to collect materials for this and his law work.

Since leaving college in 1778, he has confined his studies and writings principally to the subjects of law and politics, history and biography, morals and religion. He has always, since he commenced these studies, used commonplace books, some of which are preserved; and has ever made his public and professional business and his writings go hand in hand, and afford aid one to the other.

Are not sixty years of such studies nearly equal to the studies of three common lives in time and industry?

It is here proper to state that, in 1782, when the author, in fact commenced this and his law works, there were only fragments in the country on either subject, and he came to the resolution to make his collection of materials on both subjects as extensive as possible so as to produce something like a whole on each.

Could he now be carried back to the age of twenty-eight, and find the copious writings now existing on each subject by others, probably he would not think of engaging in either case. Though no person has ever produced a general code or abridgment of American law or a general survey of all parts of America any way like this, yet the writings of others on these topics are now copious and very valuable. But being the writings of numerous distinct and scattered authors, they are in numerous and distinct and scattered parts. Of near thirty histories by as many authors each one is only the history of a single state. It will be found on inquiry that near half the chapters in this work are peculiar to it, but a small part of which is to be found in any other writings published; and where the information given can be found elsewhere, it is generally in a scattered state and not embodied, as in this work.

Indeed no one has ever attempted to embody in a general work, the morals and politics of all parts of America, for three centuries and more, including statistics largely, and religion as far as it is a part of the constitutions and laws.

In fact no work of this kind has any other author attempted of any part of America.

His pastor, Rev C. T. Thayer, comments thus on the "Survey:"

The Survey evinces great research and comprehends a vast amount of information. But it is marked with the same neglect of style which is so obvious in other of his writings. He had no grace of style, either native or borrowed, neither did he ever seek for any. To instruct and convince—not to fascinate and delight—was his aim.

The above quotation from the preface occurs in a sketch of him by his pastor.

We excerpt farther and condense from the same :

He was uniformly prompt, punctual and systematic. Few ever lived less biased by passion or prejudice.

A lady said, " You mean to be an honest lawyer." He replied, " I mean to be an honest man."

And his whole subsequent career attested the sincerity and strength of this early resolution. He possessed great goodness of heart—instances might be named of his returning liberal benefactions for ingratitude and injury.

He was a religious man and a Christian. Few laymen have spent so much time in the study of theology.

He preserved his knowledge of Greek to the last. He spent his sabbaths in theological pursuits besides attending church which he did regularly. Had some knowledge of Hebrew.

There was found a prayer among his papers which he composed for his own use, which would be found by all a valuable help to devotion.

. . . best evidence was his life—childlike purity, perfect sincerity, untiring diligence. His death was serene, beautiful and happy.

Following is the inscription on the monument in Beverly, reared above his remains : it is believed to have been written by Judge Story of the U. S. Supreme Court:

" In memory of the Hon. Nathan Dane, LL.D.

A revolutionary statesman ; an eminent jurist ; the author of the Ordinance of 1787, for the Government of the Western Territories ; the author of an Abridgment and Digest of the American Law ; the founder of the Dane Professorship of Law in Harvard University.

His private life was distinguished for simplicity, integrity and dignity. His public life for wisdom, fidelity and patriotism. He lived and died a Christian.

He was born on the 27th of December, 1752.

He died on the 15th of February, 1835.

His fame belongs to his country. Let the gratitude of future ages cherish it."

Nathan Dane is referred to in the celebrated speech by Daniel Webster to Hayne.

ELDER MARK H. SHEPHERD and REV. EDWARD  
S. SHEPHERD.

From a published obituary by G. F. Sanborn the following is condensed :

He was born in Deerfield, N. H., March 4, [it may be 10], 1810. Was baptized March 2, 1828 and began to preach very soon, first in the town or village of Meredith Bridge. In May, 1829 he joined the N. H. Christian Conference. Next he spent about four months with the Freewill Baptists, in Sandwich, N. H.

Sept. 29, 1830, he went to Maine, remaining most of the time at Albion. During the first six months he baptized about forty persons and was by request of the church at Albion ordained Nov. 10, 1830. April 30, 1832 he married Miss Emily Badger of Deerfield, N. H.

His health began to fail in 1835, but with zeal beyond his strength he worked till Nov. 9, 1836, at Athens (Me.), he preached his last sermon from Rev. xiv, 6, 7. About this time he had hemorrhage of the lungs, and, in Sept., 1837, he lost his voice and was never again able to speak above a whisper.

In the winter of 1838 he removed to Albion, his former place of residence, where he died about one o'clock on Sabbath morning, May 5, 1839, aged twenty-nine years and two months.

Elders Rigby, Christian and Wilkins, Congregationalist, took part in the funeral exercises. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the writer. [G. F. Sanborn,] from 2d Timothy, iv, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Mr. Sanborn concludes in these words : "Of the subject of the foregoing sketch much might be said, but I leave that for a more able pen.

But I will just say that few men that I have been acquainted with have entered the ministry with more zeal and energy and so continued through the trials and embarrassments attending a Gospel minister than Brother Shepherd.

Although he ever manifested fervency in the exercises in which he was engaged, yet it was not a zeal without knowledge. His sermons were filled with sound practical instruction. . . . .

He suffered much in his last sickness, but bore it all with Christian patience. His greatest fear seemed to be that he should get impatient; and when he found he was about to go to his resting place it seemed to fill him with joy. But our brother is gone! and



O, may we all be as ready to go as he was. May we all remember his heart-broken widow and the little fatherless son."

Rev. Mark H. Shepherd wrote to his mother from Athens, Me., dated Nov. 29, 1836. It was placed in the "care of Nathan Dodge."

He had had a severe hemorrhage from the lungs, but informs his mother that during his sickness he has not been a stranger to real comfort,—when death appeared near he rejoiced in the prospect of a glorious immortality. "My anchor—hope was and is still firm" . . . . "Had I possessed thousands upon thousands of dollars the 17th, 18th and 19th of this month when it seemed to me that death was about to terminate my existence here on earth it would have failed in giving the support I derived from the pure religion which the bible inculcates." . . . "Mother, it would have been gratifying to me to have had you with me in my sickest hours, and even now could I see you enter the room where I am confined, it would give me feelings such as I cannot describe. But such a sight cannot be realized, it is therefore with pleasure that with each other we may converse in the silent language of the pen." . . . "A source of gratitude that with each other we may thus converse."

He mentions his brother Isaac's request to send Edward to Meredith and hopes Isaac will do by him as he proposed in his letter, being sure that Edward "will make a first-rate scholar," adding that had Isaac not sent for him he intended "to have gotten him into the school at Beverly—called the Christian Academy." . . . . Our best respects to brother Nathan and sister Sarah and all the rest. Emily is well—Philanson grows and enjoys very good health and is full of the matter."

Query, does he mean—full of childish activity? with all his quaint, old fashioned expression of himself—his letters seem to bear out what his biography says of him.

A letter to his sister Mary, dated Lowell, Oct. 30, 1837, describes himself as better in health, though not greatly improved. He says: "I suppose before this time you have heard that Lucinda has a young daughter." This must be Mary Elizabeth, born Chase, wife of Mr. J. F. Prescott of Deerfield, N. H.

Farther on is this point of personal interest: "We have been expecting Sarah up this way some time, but begin to think we shall in our expectations be disappointed. Tell her to come if she can."

He then after the manner of the day, candidly informs his sister



Mary that should she live and die in an unregenerate state she will have no one to blame but herself, having been sufficiently warned!

Nay, this young John the Baptist, in his enthusiasm arraigns the popular church of the time, declaring that its members are in danger of being weighed at last in the balance and found wanting; "pride and religion, that is the religion of the day, go hand in hand—but it is to be feared that such professed disciples of Christ as make no sacrifice of worldly passions and gratifications." . . . etc.

The third letter is from Skowhegan, is dated June 26, 1838, and is addressed to his sister Mary.

This tells of great bodily pain, so severe that for two weeks he had been able to get but little rest day or night; after the abatement of the pain his cough became worse, and was wearing him down so that unless he got help it would not be long before he should be freed by death, and if we have preparation therefor, "I don't know as it matters how, when, or where we are called to go."

This like others is full of what would naturally occupy the mind of one so alive to his condition, and withal of a religious temperament, an earnest call to righteous living before it is too late. He condemns "the willingness to neglect the duties of religion at present," as "a fatal snare of the devil by which means he will plunge thousands and millions into the pit of everlasting ruin." "Jesus says it is not every one that saith Lord, Lord, etc.," and from Isaiah "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

Afterwards he relaxes a little, father-like, mentioning that Philanson sometimes wanted his potatoes *mashed* and sometimes *jammed*, as if Aunt Mary had been taking a hand in the lad's training!

The letter ends with a glad note as to the spread of religion in the section where he lived, and he closes with these words:

"Remember us to John and Edward, to Nathan and Sarah and tell them to serve the Lord. Farewell,

Mary Shepherd.

Yours affectionately,

M. H. Shepherd.

The sheet is folded in the old fashioned way, so that below the section where the address appears there is room for a postscript in

rhyme. I suspect it to be Uncle Mark's own from a hint somewhere else that he wrote an acrostic.

As I am not familiar with the hymnology of his church I refrain from quoting it, but it seems very good.

Of the two letters from Rev. Edward S. Shepherd one is not dated, and I can only guess from internal evidence that it is of later date than one from Gardiner, April 3, 1845. Both are addressed to Miss Mary Shepherd, Boston.

That from Gardiner begins :

“ Dear sister Mary :

It is now about six P. M., and I have but just concluded to sit down and write a few lines to you. The sun is about leaving us to visit other climes and gladden other hearts with his cheering beams. How many sad hearts has he shone upon this day. . . . How many a poor slave has wearily bent over his task, while the glad sun was pouring his beams all around him and prayed for deliverance. The sigh of the bondman has this day gone up into the ears of the Lord God of Sabaoth, while he has been dispensing the blessing of sunlight upon both him and his oppressor.”

Uncle Edward's attitude on the slavery question in 1845 seemed worthy of a place here. The sadder side of life seems almost ever present to these young ministers, marked as they doubtless were, by their delicate organization for early graves, and yet we of to-day are like them in our sorrow though they voiced it differently. For illustration note this farther on.

“ Fancy a nation of people literally struck blind and groping at noonday. What would this be compared with what actually exists? Think of the mighty concourse that yearly sink to the silence of the tomb, with not a single ray to light up its gloom. And how many more are being constantly ushered into the world to spend a brief existence of merely animal pleasure and pain, and then die as their fathers did.”

There was probably a reference to the heathen, for he continues : “ How different is our condition. We look up to that stupendous globe and know who the architect is.” . . . .

One is surprised to find a cheerful strain here and there. In one place, although he does not tell it, I can fancy that he is trying to arouse his sister's curiosity as to news “ Isaac ” (our uncle) is to bring. He wishes that she would persuade their mother to come to Gardiner. He sends “ our love to Lucinda and tell her to write

to me and I will to her." He adds that he has one item of news he "will relate. I had a letter from N. D. Dodge a few days ago."

They were well as usual, although Sarah wrote that her health had not been as good since she was sick as it was before. You must pump Isaac for the rest."

One is glad to see that Uncle Edward condescended to be playful after he had done his duty by Aunt Mary in what he calls his "long moral disquisition."

The illness of "Sarah" alluded to I think may have been the rheumatic fever which broke up the "down east" removal.

Children's notions of earthly bliss differed in old times as well as now, but I can distinctly recall a time when the acme of pleasure seemed to me, to be wrapped in a comfortable, and be riding "down east" in a covered wagon! As I never went, I probably had all the joy and none of the pain of the actual journey.

Uncle Edward's second letter seems to have been written on receipt of news of Grandmother Shepherd's illness.

After regrets expressed he says: "It is satisfactory to know however that with her, death will be only an end of cares and trials here and an introduction to a more heavenly inheritance."

He alludes evidently to Uncle Mark as the one "waiting to welcome among the glorified spirits who surround the throne, his sainted mother." . . . "There is ever a hope clings to us that when we separate here, our separations are not final for time. Our family has been a scattered one, hence there has never been that strong attachment among the members of it for each other that there is in many.

Another consequence has been that separations have not been looked upon as of much consequence. Our whole family have never been together, and, solemn thought, never will be until we meet around the great white throne of the Eternal. Oh could each greet the other there as among the sanctified how lovely would be the meeting, how sweet the greeting.

Dear sister let us labor and pray that such may be the case."

The above indicates the feelings not of one who would love yet cannot, but a degree of affection really delightful, and not always witnessed in families whose members constantly dwell together, but not in unity!

Towards the end of this letter he apologizes apparently, for writing so much about his family, but excuses himself by thinking "it would please mother."

He reports that "Calvin is well and goes to school." Also that he sings several tunes correctly, accompanied by "bub," or "Arthur E.," who is apparently a little fellow.

"You would doubtless be amused" he writes, "to hear them singing together. Calvin naturally very quick and bub rather slow, the one holding back and the other hurrying with all his might to keep up."

After all, the comfort of these two young fathers in their children helps us to leave them to their early home-going with less of a chill than if they had given us in their letters only sermons, though these had been of the best.

We are glad to believe that short as their lives were and filled as they seem to have been with earnest work in their chosen field, they yet have a goodly measure of earth's pleasantness.

We admire them for their devotion to a lofty ideal, for the success they seem to have attained in striving towards it;—we love them for their tender affectionateness towards mother, brothers and sisters, and are glad they had little children to "wile the hearts from the weariness" and the bitter sorrow large souled men must often feel in view of life's problems,—well for them when they can trust that all will yet be well.

### FAMILY OF FANNY (ELLINGWOOD) LARCOM.

From a very pleasant letter of W. F. A. :

"When Molly (Dane) Ellingwood—[sister of Hon. Nathan and mother of Fanny]—married her second husband Thomas Whipple in 1787, my grandmother, Fanny E., went to her grandmother Dane's to live [where grandmother Dodge was also living]. On the death of her grandmother Dane in 1799 she went to stay with Betsy Dodge till her own marriage Nov., 1800. During the time she lived with grandmother she thrice saved the life of her cousin's son, a little boy" [This must have been Uncle Samuel I think].

"Once he was choking, and she pulled the piece of hard cracker, which choked him, out of his mouth.

Again he tumbled into a tub full of water and she noticed a slight movement of the cover; took it off, pulled him out and restored him.

The third time she was in the garden and heard him call out, 'Fanny, I'm coming down to see you.'

She looked up and saw him outside the window sill in her second

story chamber. She told him to wait a moment till she could come to him since she wished to show him something.

She then hurried up stairs and managed to draw him in before he tumbled out."

She was married at grandmother's house.

Her daughter Fanny was the mother of our kind friend and cousin Mr. Wm. Fitzhale Abbot. Grandmother was so deeply attached to her cousin Fanny and to Captain Larcom, that it is with great pleasure we add this little notice of the family to ours.

Following is the pedigree giving the Ellingwood line—it branches off from ours after Ralph's grandson William. The Dane pedigree is the same with ours till it reaches Samuel and Nathan. Molly was their sister. Capt. John Dodge is their ancestor also.

### ELLINGWOOD.

(1.) Ralph, born 1610; emigrated in 1638; married March 14, 1655, Ellen Lyn (probably second wife) by whom he had a large family. Among them was:

(2.) Benjamin, born April 1, 1668; died March 28, 1731; married Mary ——-. He was a shoreman.

(3.) William, born Nov. 1, 1691; married Feb. 14, 1712, Abigail Woodbury (born July 1, 1691); buried Dec. 27, 1773.

(4.) Joshua, born Dec. 27, 1721; buried March 29, 1794; married July 15, 1744, Joanna Ober.

(5.) William, born Jan. 6, 1749; died Sept. 24, 1780; married July 19, 1776, Molly Dane.

(6.) Fanny Ellingwood, born April 27, 1780; died Dec. 21, 1847; married Henry Larcom, Nov. 27, 1800.

(7.) Fanny Larcom, born June 14, 1807; died June 26, 1883; married Joseph Hale Abbot, May 13, 1830.

(8.) Henry Larcom Abbot, born Aug. 13, 1831; West Point, 1854; LL.D. Harvard, 1886.

(8.) Edwin Hale Abbot, born Jan. 26, 1834; Harvard University, 1855.

(8.) Francis Ellingwood Abbot, born Nov. 6, 1836; Harvard University, 1859; Ph.D., Harvard, 1881.

(8.) Emily Frances Abbot, born April 1, 1839; married A. A. Vaughan, Oct. 25, 1865.

(8.) Edward Stanley Abbot, born Oct. 22, 1841; entered Harvard University 1860; died July 8, 1863, of wounds received July 2, at Gettysburg.

(8.) William Fitzhale Abbot, born April 27, 1853; Harvard University, 1874; married Dec. 28, 1882, Caroline Ward Sewall.

Mrs. Abbot born Nov. 28, 1860. Children: Edmund Quincy, born July 26, 1884. Hale Wellington and Larcom, born July 30, 1885; Larcom died Aug. 9, 1885. Miriam, April 17, 1890.

### CAPT. EBEN MARSTON'S FAMILY.

Elizabeth J. Marston.

Susan L., married Algernon Willis, of Concord, N. H.; have one son, Eben Marston Willis who married Lena George of Concord.

William Henry, married Lila Irwin of Springfield, Ill., by whom he had three children, Robert I., Laura M., and Ella C.

Charles E., unmarried.

William H. and Charles E., reside in New York; are in the grain business together; also largely interested in Alaska minings.

Laura A., with her sister Elizabeth, reside on the same farm that five generations have lived upon.

These are the children of Capt. Eben Marston and Lydia Dearborn, his wife.

He was the son of Asa Marston (a Revolutionary soldier), and Betsey Shepherd his wife—the daughter of Isaac Shepherd—and sister of Major Isaac Shepherd (a Revolutionary soldier, who is known to have served in Rhode Island.) He was the son of Major Simon Marston and Hannah Wedgwood, his wife.

Major Simon fought at Bunker Hill, Ticondaroga, Saratoga and Bennington, besides being in various other engagements. He was the son of Capt. Daniel Marston and Anna Wingate, his wife. Capt. Daniel was in the French and Indian war, was with his company at the siege of Louisburg. He was the son of Simon Marston and Hannah Car his wife. He was son of Ephraim Marston and Abigail Sanborn, his wife. He was son of Thomas Marston and Mary Estow, his wife.

He was son of William, Sr., who was born in Yorkshire about 1592, and came to this country and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634. After about three years he moved to Hampton with his wife (name unknown), and four children.



## OUR ANCESTORS IN IPSWICH.

Our Ancestors in Ipswich, page 570 Essex County History, article by M. V. B. Perley.

The Wonder Working Providence, published by W. W. Johnson in 1651, reads concerning Ipswich, thus :

“ The peopling of this towne is by men of good ranke and quality, many of them having the yearly revenue of large estates in England before they came to this wilderness.”

Among those whom we have reasons for believing to be our lineal ancestors were John Gage and William Perkins in the first small number who came 1633 to Ipswich. Soon after came John Perkins, John Proctor, John Tuttle, Samuel Appleton, Francis Peabody, William Whitred (or Whittredge), John Dane, Robert Day, James Howe, Moses Pengry (Pingree), Daniel Warner, Thomas Burnham, Nathaniel Wells.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN DANE AND SARAH  
(SHEPHERD) DODGE.

Andrew, born March 20, 1830 ; died Jan. 15, 1833.

John Livermore, born March 26, 1831 ; died Jan. 19, 1891 ; married Oct. 30, 1856, Anna M. Wagner, of Fort Plain, N. Y.

Samuel Dane, born March 14, 1832 ; died Nov. 1, 1834.

Moses Welch, born July 17, 1834 ; married Mary T. Boynton, of Rowley, Mass., Oct. 27, 1854.

Elizabeth Dane, born March 9, 1836 ; married Jan. 1, 1855, Andrew J. Phillips, of Topsfield, Mass.

Catharine Shepherd, born July 11, 1837 ; died Feb. 22, 1840.

Mary Alvina, born March 21, 1839 ; married March 24, 1863, Eben Parsons of Lynnfield, Mass.

Nathan Dane, born April 21, 1840 ; married April 25, 1865, Matilda Hinsdale, of Troy, N. Y.

Laura Ann, born July 17, 1843 ; married June, 1864, George T. Hanford, of Schenectady, N. Y. She died Aug. 20, 1889.

William Henry Perley, born March 7, 1845 ; died March 5, 1878 ; married June 9, 1872, Harriet A. Noyes, of Newburyport, Mass.

Elisha Perkins, born Oct. 5, 1847 ; married Sept. 16, 1869, Katharine S. Gray, of Newburyport.



A PARTIAL SUMMARY OF THE ANCESTRY OF NATHAN DANE DODGE.

Nathan Dane Dodge  
was son of  
Andrew and Elizabeth (Dane) Dodge,  
grandson of  
Luke and Hannah (Whittredge) Dodge,  
Samuel and Hannah (Ellingwood) Dane,  
great-grandson of  
Thomas and Elizabeth (Dodge) Dodge,  
Livermore and Mary (Gage) Whittredge,  
Daniel and Abigail (Burnham) Dane,  
Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Corning) Ellingwood,  
great-great-grandson of  
Andrew and Sarah (Andrews) Dodge,  
Jonathan and Jerusha (Rayment, but born Woodbury) Dodge.  
Thomas and Sarah (Morgan but born Herrick) Whittredge,  
Moses and Sarah (Dodge) Gage,  
Daniel and Lydia (Day) Dane,  
David and Elizabeth (Perkins) Burnham,  
William and Abigail (Woodbury) Ellingwood,  
Ezra and Lois (Woodbury) Corning,  
great-great-great-grandson of  
John and Sarah (——) Dodge,  
Daniel and Sarah (Porter) Andrews,  
John and Sarah (Proctor) Dodge,  
Peter and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury,  
Thomas and Florence (Norman) Whittredge,  
Zacharie and Mary (Dodge) Herrick,  
Probably John and the one who had been the widow Sarah (Key's) Gage,  
John and Sarah (Proctor) Dodge,  
[N. D. Dodge was descended from three children of this couple—two in this grade  
Jonathan and Sarah.]  
John and Abigail (Warner) Dane,  
John and Sarah (Wells) Day,  
John and Elizabeth (Wells) Burnham,  
Jacob and Elizabeth (Sparks) Perkins,  
Benjamin and Mary (——) Ellingwood,  
Ebenezer and Hannah (Dodge) Woodbury,  
John and Elizabeth (——) Corning,  
William and Joanna C. (Wheeler) Woodbury,

A PARTIAL SUMMARY OF THE ANCESTRY OF MRS. DODGE.

Sarah (Shepherd) Dodge  
was daughter of  
John and Catherine (Howe) Shepherd,  
granddaughter of  
Isaac and Comfort (Dame) Shepherd,  
Mark and Mary (Payson) Howe,  
great-granddaughter of  
Isaac and Martha (Brown) Shepherd,  
—— ——— Dame and Mark and Hephzibah (Perkins) Howe,  
Eliphalet and Edna (Prime) Payson,  
great-great-granddaughter of  
John and Rachel (Morrill) Shepherd,  
Ebenezer and Margaret (Flanders) Brown,  
—— ——— Dame and Abraham and Sarah (Peabody) Howe,  
Timothy and Edna (Hazen) Perkins,  
Rev. Edward and Elizabeth (Phillips) Payson,  
Mark and Jane (Lambert) Prime,  
great-great-great-granddaughter of  
Solomon and Sarah (French but born Eastman) Shepherd,  
Thomas and Abial (Shaw) Brown,  
James and Elizabeth (Dane) Howe,  
Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody,  
Rev. William and Elizabeth (Wootton) Perkins,  
Edward and Hannah (Grant) Hazen,  
Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson.  
Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips,  
Samuel and Sarah (Plats) Prime,  
Thomas and Edna (Northend) Lambert.  
Isaac and Phebe (——) Morrill.

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