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Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent

1745 - 1827

Winthrop Sargent

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COL. PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT
(From a sketch by J. Trumbull, 1776)

File # 5.00 2.3-68 p. 5011 ✓

Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent
of Revolutionary fame.

The following data concerning
Col. Paul Dudley Sargent and his
wife - Lucy Saunders, will prove
interesting reading to his
Descendants -

An item of further interest is
the connection between the Saunders
family and Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's
half brother - Capt. Wintthrop Sargent
who married Judith Saunders the
daughter of Capt. James Saunders
Grandfather of Lucy Saunders, wife
of Col. Paul Dudley Sargent.

It is thus 'the Saunders connection'
that Charlotte Croshman, the great
actress, is allied to the Sargent
family

Haverford Pa

November
1920

Wintthrop Sargent

Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent
of
Sullivan, Maine

Col. Sargent was born at Salem, Mass., 1745; he was the son of Col. Epes Sargent, of Gloucester, Mass., and his second wife, Catherine Winthrop, widow of Samuel Brown, of Salem, and daughter of John and Ann (Dudley) Winthrop, of Boston, where she was born. Paul Dudley Sargent resided in Gloucester, Amherst, N. H., Salem, Boston, and Sullivan, Me., where he removed about 1787. His business was that of a merchant. The Revolutionary War almost ruined him financially. He had a large interest in vessels, which were lost by capture or shipwreck. He was said to have been one of those who planned the Boston Tea Party. He was an intimate friend of Lafayette. His advanced age prevented his acceptance of the invitation to meet Lafayette at Boston, when he visited this country, in 1824.

His nephew, Daniel Sargent, of Boston, under date of August 26, 1824, writes: “ * * Your old fellow soldier, Gen. Lafayette, is now here, and I have just had the pleasure and honor to pay my respects to him.” Col. Paul Dudley Sargent was a Revolutionary pensioner, and his pension added much to the comforts of his old age. He was the first Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; the first Judge of Probate, a Justice of the Peace, all for the County of Hancock; all of the commissions were signed and issued by Governor Han-



LUCY SAUNDERS
Wife of Col. Paul Dudley Sargent
(From a Silhouette)

cock on the same day. He was the first Representative to the General Court from Sullivan; appointed Postmaster the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States. He was also one of the original Overseers of Bowdoin College, 1794.

A biographical sketch of Col. Sargent, from the Boston Palladium, 1828, is here given:

“ Col. Paul Dudley Sargent, of Sullivan, Me., was a son of the late Col. Epes Sargent, of Gloucester, Mass., by his second wife, who was the widow of the Hon. Sam’l Browne, of Salem; she was granddaughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and a descendant of Gov. John Winthrop.

The subject of this memoir was born in Salem, Mass., in the year 1745, and was brought up in Gloucester, where he married a daughter of the Hon. Thos. Saunders, a patriotic and distinguished member of the Council of Massachusetts during the disputes with the “ Mother Country.” Paul Dudley Sargent was an early asserter of the rights of the colonies, and one of the first who took up arms in their defence.

Being in Boston in the year 1772, he had the honor of an invitation to be present at a meeting of that celebrated club of patriots, Hancock, Samuel Adams, and others who took the lead in the Revolution, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity. The question which was debated upon that occasion, was the organization of the militia, or the best mode of disposing of them, and it was determined that companies of volunteers or minute men should be raised and disciplined. In a very short time after his return to Gloucester, a company was raised there which he joined, and in the formation of which

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Post-Master General

of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting,

KNOW YE, that confiding in the Integrity, Ability and Punctuality of Paul D. Sargent of
Sullivan in the District of Maine, I do appoint him a Deputy Post-

Master, and authorize him to execute the Duties of that Office at Sullivan in the District of Maine,
according to the Laws of the United States, and such Regulations conformable
thereto, as he shall receive from me: T O W I T H the said Office of Deputy Post-Master, with all the Powers,
Privileges and Emoluments to the same belonging, during the Pleasure of the Post-Master General of the United
States, for the Time being.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Seal
of my Office to be affixed, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-fourth Day of
June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and
Ninety Six, and of the Independence of the United States the Twentieth.

Paul D. Sargent

Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent's Commission as Postmaster

he took an active and zealous part; but having become obnoxious to the Government he deemed it expedient, with the advice of some of his friends, to remove to Amherst in New Hampshire, where he soon raised and trained a very large company. In January, 1776, he was chosen, though not by a duly authorized body, commander of the southern part of the country, while Stark was chosen commander of the northern part. In a few hours after learning that the British had penetrated into the country as far as Lexington, and were proceeding to the northward, he marched with about three hundred men, and in the evening of the same day arrived at Concord with one thousand strong, where, by the committee of safety then sitting there, he was directed to remain until further orders. Two days afterwards he was ordered to Cambridge. He expected to obtain a Colonel's Commission from the General Court of New Hampshire, of which he was then a member, but was disappointed. They ordered the troops to be put under the command of a general from New Hampshire. Gen. Ward then took him to Watertown, where the Convention of Massachusetts was in session, and represented the case to them. Several of the leading members, as well as Gen. Ward, took a lively interest in it, and altho' the full number of commissions had been made out for the command of regiments, the convention determined to add another for Mr. Sargent. He soon raised a regiment, and had an advanced post assigned him at Inman's farm.

At the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill he was very desirous of joining our troops there with his regiment, but Gen. Ward, apprehending that the post at Inman's farm would be

attacked, did not think it advisable to permit it. The General's apprehensions proved to have been well founded, for a large schooner full of men attempted to get up, but the wind being ahead and the tide turning, prevented her. Col. Sargent then had leave to join the troops at Bunker Hill, but it was too late. He got near enough, however, to receive a scratch by a four-pound shot from a gunboat lying at Penny's ferry. After the British evacuated Boston, Gen. Washington ordered him into the town and gave him command of the Castle under Gen. Ward. This gave him the command of all the boats that could be procured, by which means he protected and was greatly instrumental in saving the valuable powder ship which was sent in by the brave but unfortunate Capt. Mugford. A few days after, he took with him two hundred men and two six-pound cannon to Long Island, and in the night threw up a small work. At daylight, some British who still remained near the coast, perceiving the work, and supposing it to be much stronger than it was, got under way immediately and departed. Soon after he was ordered to New York, and marched from Boston with an uncommonly full regiment. On his arrival he was posted at Hurl Gate, where he had a battery of twelve eighteen-pounders. The British threw up a work opposite to him on Long Island, and they cannonaded each other steadily and constantly for seven or eight days, when the British landed at Turtle Bay, about a mile below the American Fort. He was then ordered by Gen. Washington to move to the plain back of him, there form in order to cover the retreat of part of the army, and wait further orders. This order was duly and happily executed; the British were formed in front of him, about a mile distant, but did not choose to attack him. He

remained on the ground until night, when he was ordered on to Harlem Heights. At this time he was commander of a very strong brigade, as Col. Commandant. In the skirmish at that place a number of his men were killed and wounded, several of them on each side, and very near him. The next day he was ordered to retire over King's Bridge to West Chester, and from thence he was ordered to White Plains, where he performed very severe duty, and by hard fighting and sickness lost a large number of his men. He finally became sick himself, and was obliged to leave camp for a number of weeks. On returning to the army at Peekskill, he found an order to join Gen. Washington in Pennsylvania, under the command of Gen. Lee. They crossed the river at King's Ferry, December 2, 1776, and marched without making much progress until the 13th, when a party of British Light Horse surprised and carried off the General, who lodged at a house about three miles from his troops. Immediately upon being informed of the facts, Col. Sargent took about seventy picked men and went in pursuit of them, following their tracks for seven or eight miles but without success. The troops then marched on with speed under Gen. Sullivan, and joined Gen. Washington on the 23d of December. Two days afterward they were ordered on the famous expedition to Trenton. Col. Sargent's brigade was in the division which succeeded in getting over the river, and did itself much honor on that memorable and auspicious day. He was in the second affair at Trenton, and also in the engagements with the British regiments coming out of Princeton.

After the brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton (as they were then called on account of their beneficial and import-

ant effects), Gen. Washington led his army into a place of security in order to give them the rest which they so much needed, and at this time Col. Sargent returned home. He then engaged in privateering with the same spirit and activity which he had shown in the army, and previously, from the commencement of the disputes with Great Britain. A respectable gentleman in this commonwealth (Massachusetts), now living, who was attached to his regiment, and afterwards to his brigade, and from whom a part of the information contained in this memoir has been obtained, speaks in the highest terms of his patriotism, bravery and services. He was lavish of his money as well as of his time and health in promoting the general cause.

When peace took place he resumed his business as a merchant, but like many, if not the most of the American merchants of that day, he was unfortunate. He retired to a small farm at Sullivan, in the District (now State) of Maine, where he lived many years enjoying the respect and esteem of his friends, neighbors and fellow citizens. He represented his town in the General Court, and was honored by appointments to a number of civil offices under the government of the commonwealth and of the United States. He took a lively interest in passing events, to the day of his death and rejoiced in the welfare of his country. He left a widow and a large number of descendants."

Colonel Sargent died in Sullivan, September 28, 1828. He married in Gloucester, Mass., November 12, 1772, Lucy, the daughter of Hon. Thomas and Lucy (Smith) Saunders. She was born November 24, 1752, and died in Sullivan, October, 1840.

From a Nonagenarian

Concerning Col. Paul Dudley Sargent and his daughter,
Mrs. Julia Sargent Johnson.

This record is found in a little booklet that belonged to
Dr. Winthrop Sargent, and after his death was found among
his papers by his son, Winthrop Sargent.

Died.

“ In Weathersfield, Conn., June 30th, 1877, Mrs.
Julia Sargent, widow of the late Dr. A. Johnson,
aged ninety-two years.”

Something more than a passing obituary may be allowed, even in these busy days, to one who was the last link between her own, and the present generation; whose reminiscences of childhood stretched back into the eighteenth century; who could, through father and son, lay a hand on each of our great national conflicts; who could give delight to children and grandchildren by tales drawn from personal recollections of refugees of the French Revolution, and who remembered Prince Talleyrand as a guest at her father's table.

Mrs. Johnson was the youngest but one of a family of seven daughters and two sons, with whom in the year 1788, Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent and his wife Lucy Saunders removed from Boston to Sullivan, Maine.



COL. EPES SARGENT
Ancestor of the Gloucester Sargents
(From a portrait by Copley)

Paul Dudley was the eldest son of Epes Sargent by a second marriage, his mother being a descendant of Gov. Winthrop and granddaughter of Gov. Dudley. Col. Sargent had commanded one of the nineteen regiments which constituted General Washington's camp in Cambridge, in July, 1775, and at times shared with the young Marquis de Lafayette the honor of aid-de-camp to the General.

Regiments in those days were not up to the present regulation number, and Col. Sargent's (not the least) numbered one hundred and ninety-two men.

To these he supplied shoes and other garments, at his own expense, and after serving honorably more than three years retired from the army, having sacrificed nearly all of his private fortune in the cause of the Young Republic.

There are also family traditions of East India merchandise, taken when nearly in port, by English privateers, which so exhausted his resources that he was induced, at the age of forty-four, to make for himself and family a humble home on the coast of Maine, where he lived to the age of eight-three years in greatly reduced circumstances. Sullivan, on Frenchman's Bay, is unsurpassed for natural beauty on the whole New England Coast, but of schools or teachers or social advantages there was nothing to compensate the rising family for all they had left in Boston. But the Colonel had brought with him a good library and there was much reading of historians and poets, and much sharpening of wits one against the other, by these young people—also much visiting back and forth by bridle roads between them and "Fountain Leval," a colony of French refugees on the same coast, with occasional and some-

times prolonged visits to Boston relatives; and so it came to pass that the seven daughters all grew up into intelligent and accomplished women, holding their own in society everywhere, and their numerous descendants are now filling honorable positions throughout the land.

Among the remnants of family correspondence is a letter from a nephew, Daniel Sargent, (brother of the late Lucius Manlius, whose father was half brother to Paul Dudley) dated August 26, 1824, in which he says: "I yesterday went to visit the family of our late cousin Epes.

"They inquired and talked about you, and Mrs. Sargent was particularly desirous to know if the Government has restored to you your pension. I promised her that I would ask the question, and I hope I may be able to say 'yes'".

He also asks if his uncle has received a remittance of money, "from your niece and my cousin, Mrs. Powell," and goes on, "your old fellow soldier, General Lafayette, is now here and I have just had the pleasure and honor to pay my respects to him. You doubtless see by the papers how cordially and gratefully he is everywhere received."

In reply Col. Sargent says that his name is not replaced on the pension list though he has taken every step possible in that direction, save perjury, that he did not receive Mrs. Powell's remittance, says, "It would be a pleasure to pay my compliments to General Lafayette, but it is debarred me," and fervently thanks his Boston relatives for their interest in and kindness to "one who is but an inch from the tomb," that his health "is as good as one of seventy-nine years of age can reasonably expect," that he enjoys his "bowl of bread and

milk with berries." That he does not suffer from the want of luxuries, but, "I know not what your aunt would do if it were not for the kindness of our children. Her health is fast declining and it cannot be long that either of us will stand in need of temporal comforts.

That we may be fit for the blessed rest is our utmost wish."

At a later period, through the kind intervention of his Boston friends, his pension was restored and this added to the comforts of his old age. The children to whose generosity he refers were John Sargent, late of Calais, Maine, and Julia, who was now the wife of Dr. A. Johnson, both settled within a stone's throw of their parents. A crushing blow had come to them in the loss at sea of their much loved and promising son, Paul Dudley, at the age of twenty years.

It was a few years after the revered father had been laid in his desired resting-place and while the aged mother still lingered in the isolation of utter deafness and decrepitude, that Dr. and Mrs. Johnson were awakened by the bursting of flames into their chamber, and it was with difficulty that their six children were rescued before their pleasant home was a mass of cinders. This, with losses that occurred at sea nearly the same time left them almost penniless, but so thankful were they for the escape of the family that their children do not remember ever to have heard the event alluded to but in terms of gratitude.

After this they lived several years in Cherryfield, and then removed to Brewer, on the Penobscot River, opposite Bangor.

Mrs. Johnson has been a widow for the last thirty years, living alternately in the families of her children. There has



CATHERINE WINTHROP SARGENT

Wife of Col. Epes Sargent

(From a portrait by Smilert)

been something peculiarly distressing in the circumstances which have attended family bereavements.

The first sundering of the household band was in the death of a lovely daughter. Mary Sargent Johnson, just twenty years of age, full of life and love and enthusiasm in the religious life on which she had just entered, who died while with an aunt in Sullivan of typhus fever; while the mother, sister and brothers were stricken down by the same malignant disease at their home in Brewer, and only the father could witness the departure of his beloved child.

On the 4th of July, 1847, the husband and father died suddenly at the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston, where it was supposed that he was in a fair way to recover from the effects of an amputation, which had been some weeks previously successfully performed.

In 1850, the second son, Thomas Saunders Johnson, died in California so suddenly that the same mail packet brought at once his letters, written in high health and spirits, and the tidings of his death by cholera; and then the youngest, born three months after the midnight conflagration above mentioned, of whom a chronicler of those days says, "1st lieut. Dudley H. Johnson, 17th Maine Volunteers, as promising and gallant a young officer as ever drew sword in defense of his country, on whose altar he laid his life while bravely leading his company in a charge at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3rd, 1863."

All these were heavy blows, wounds which no earthly power, not even the progress of time could heal, yet the mother never was heard to murmur or question the love and wisdom of her

Heavenly Father. Though smitten to the heart her bearing under all plainly said, "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day."

Once only when, as she thought, a daughter was grieving immoderately over a sad bereavement, the anguish that could not always be suppressed burst out in the exclamation, "O my child, you had the comfort of seeing your child die in your arms, but even this has always been denied to me."

But the great passion of her life was to impart, and most industriously did she devote the years of her widowhood and old age to whatever might promote the happiness and comfort of others. Her letters have for all these years been a source of comfort and pride to her descendants, and her exquisite workmanship in knitting, netting and embroidery has enriched and beautified every household that came within the limits of her family and social circle.

Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Adams, in whose pleasant home she passed the last six or seven years says, "I shall never forget how strange it seemed one morning about two months before her death, when I went into her room and found her sitting in her arm chair with her hands folded.

"It was the first time I ever saw her sitting so. She was always either working or reading or kneeling in prayer. How often when I have wished to speak with her, I have waited almost impatiently for her to finish her devotions. 'A widow indeed' continuing in prayer night and day. 'You will step easily across the river, dear mother,' I would say to myself, 'for he that is washed needeth not save to wash his

feet.' Her industry in those last years was wonderful. In the month that completed her ninety-first year, when the weather was oppressively hot, she knit seven long stockings and the eighth a few days afterwards, and the winter before her death, when she had knit little mittens and pretty little stockings almost innumerable for her grandchildren and great-grandchildren and still begged for more work, Mr. Adams said to her, 'Mother, you and I will form a society for the benefit of poor boys. I will furnish the yarn and you shall do the knitting.' The yarn was provided and for sometime it was very quiet in mother's room, but at the end of fourteen working days, a little package of seven pairs of mittens appeared one morning on the library table, and at the end of another fourteen days another package of the same number, so that in twenty-eight days she had knit twenty-eight mittens for the poor little outsiders. Her last work, finished about three weeks before her death, was the knitting of three pairs of stockings for a Home Missionary box."

And so with a character chastened and beautified more and more as the years had passed on, with a scarcely perceptible dimming on the intellectual faculties, though the outward senses were somewhat worn and blunted, with undiminished affection for her surviving descendants, having just caressed the little one of the fourth generation—not knowing that it was the last time, and spared the pain of conscious leave-taking—she fell asleep to awake in the light of God.

“ Oh! honored beloved,
To earth unconfined
Thou hast soared on high
Thou hast left us behind.
But our parting is not forever;
We will follow thee by Heaven’s light,
Where the grave cannot dis sever
The Souls whom God will unite.”

In reviewing her old age, the greatest regret of her children is that she was so strictly and persistently self-abnegative. Never permitting herself any indulgence or allowing anything to be done for her which she could by any possibility do for herself, it seems like a triumph for her that with her own hand she helped to prepare her bed the last time that such preparation was needful for her.

Wakefield, Mass., August, 1877.

Col. Paul Dudley Sargent, late of Sullivan, Maine, was a son of Col. Epes Sargent, formerly of Gloucester, Mass., by his second wife, widow of Hon. Samuel Brown, of Salem. Her father was John Winthrop, F. R. S., her mother was Ann Dudley, granddaughter of Gov. (Thomas) Dudley, and daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley.

John Winthrop, F. R. S., was son of Wait Still Winthrop, grandson of Gov. John Winthrop, of Conn., and great grandson of Gov. John Winthrop, of Massachusetts Bay, the first Governor of the Colonies.

Col. Paul Dudley Sargent was born in Salem, Mass., in 1745, married Lucy Saunders, daughter of Thomas Saunders, of Salem (?) a patriotic and distinguished member of the Council of Massachusetts during the dispute with the mother country. His wife, mother of Lucy Saunders, was eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland, Maine.

The biographer of Rev. Thomas Smith says, "The most prominent figure in our history through the greater part of the eighteenth century was the Rev. Thomas Smith, the first ordained minister after the settlement of the town. For a long course of years he was the most distinguished preacher in this part of the country; for many years the only physician in town. He lived under the reign of four sovereigns, and the presidency of George Washington, dying in the year 1795, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, after a ministry with the people of Portland of sixty-eight years and two months."

Thomas Sanders was born in Gloucester; married about 1752, Lucy, daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, of Portland; and died January 10, 1774, aged forty-five. It was his son Thomas, born in 1759, who settled in Salem, and died a wealthy citizen of that place, June 5, 1844.

Winthrop Sargent, M. D.
1879

SANDERS' ANCESTRY

These notes by E. Sumner Sargent

1. John Sanders or Saunders, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England; came to Ipswich in 1635 or earlier, but is first mentioned at that date. Was admitted freeman in 1643. He removed to Hampton, N. H., about 1643, and sold land there to Henry Dow. He had a house lot in Ipswich, between Mr. Sewall's and Saltonstall's garden at the mill; he sold land at the Meadows in Ipswich in 1639. This lot is easily identified with the lot bounded on the three sides by the Green, North Main and Summer Streets. We also find mention of Sanders' brook, which was on the road leading to Topsfield. He was fined for using "indiscreet words" in 1643, at Hampton, and soon afterward settled at Cape Porpoise (Kennebunkport), Me. He had six "little children" according to the court records of Hampton, in the case mentioned. He married Ann ———. He bought land in Wells, Me., August 20, 1645, of Ezekiel Knight; but his first purchase in Maine appears to be two years earlier, July 14, 1645, of the patentee, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, one hundred and fifty acres, between Little River and Cape Porpoise, in Wells, and fifty acres in the vicinity. Flewellyn, son of Sagamore Sosavan, confirmed the sale of lands by his father (Indian chief), to John Sanders, Sr., John Bush and Peter Tarbutt, land above Wells and Cape Porpoise,

between the cape and a line four miles west of Saco River. Sanders bought land of Peter Tarbutt, December 16, 1663.

John Sanders died in 1670. His widow and eldest son, Thomas, deeded land adjoining Symond Bussey and Nicholas Cole to Andrew Alger, October 21, 1670. Children: 1. Thomas lived in Arundel, sold land in Falmouth in 1732; 2. John, mentioned below; 3. Elizabeth; three others.

2. John Sanders, son of John Sanders (1) was born about 1640. He settled at Cape Porpoise with his father when a child. He was a fisherman. He married Mary ———. His father was known as John, Sr., in 1663. John, Jr. sold land to Brian Pendleton, of Winter Harbor, at Cape Porpoise, southwest of Long Cove, October 6, 1673, being then married. The consideration was three pounds in peas and wheat. He died about 1700, and about 1702 his family located in Gloucester, driven from home, probably by the Indian troubles of that period. The history of Gloucester intimates that the family came direct from England. That is an error. Nathaniel Sanders, of Gloucester, quitclaimed his share of his father's estate to his brother in law, Jonathan S. Springer, March 9, 1713-14. Mary Sanders Pease and her husband, Samuel Pease did likewise, March 10, 1713-14, the property being at Cape Porpoise as mentioned above. The widow Mary died at Gloucester, December 21, 1717, aged sixty years. The children were: 1. John, lost at sea February 17, 1736, on a voyage to the Isle of Sable, married; 2. Nathaniel, had four sons, Nathaniel, John, Joseph and David, and five daughters; 3. Captain Thomas (see below); 4. Edward, died 1759, shipwright at Gloucester, left four sons and three daughters; 5. Joseph,

married January 1, 1735 and had son, Nathaniel, born June 28, 1736. Joseph was lost at sea with his brother John, both had posthumous sons; 6. Mary, married Samuel Pease; 7. Elizabeth, married Johnathan Springer and from that marriage Thomas Todd, my brother-in-law is descended.

For much of the following we are indebted to Babson's history of Gloucester. "The first persons bearing the name of Sanders appear in town in 1702. They were shipwrights, and were attracted thither, without doubt, by the great activity with which the business of shipbuilding began to be carried on about that time. The family apparently consisted of the widowed mother, Mary, and her seven children, John, Nathaniel, Thomas, Edward, Joseph, Mary and Elizabeth; the latter married Jonathan Springer, and Mary was married to Samuel Pease. Joseph died November 18, 1712, and his mother was appointed administratrix of his estate July 30, 1716, but died before completing the trust, and his brother Thomas was made administrator *de bonis non*. The whole amount received by him was eighty-nine pounds twelve shillings, the larger part of which was recovered at law, which occasioned the "expense at court to be very great," so that the six brothers and sisters, his heirs, got only about six pounds each. Of John, the first-named brother, I can say no more. (According to the record found in the Todd-Wheeler genealogy, noted on the preceding page, this Joseph was one of two brothers lost at sea, but the account given below would make this a mistake.) Nathaniel had five daughters and four sons: Nathaniel, was born 1705, died September 27, 1717; John, March 13, 1707; Joseph, October 17, 1708, and David, 1715. This John I suppose to be

the one who married Mary Dolliver, December 1, 1736, by whom a son was born August 7, 1737. His brother Joseph was probably the same who married Mary Stevens, January 1, 1735, and had a son, Nathaniel, born June 29, 1736. I know not who, if not these two brothers, were the sufferers by a disaster at sea, mentioned in our records, though it is difficult to reconcile the dates, unless there is an omission of double dating according to the custom of the time." Rev. Samuel Chandler says in his Diary: "Joseph Sanders and John Sanders went away in February, 1736, for Isle of Sables, and had not been heard of 26th of August following; supposed to have been run down presently after they went out in a schooner belonging to Epes Sargent, Esq."

The Todd-Wheeler record previously given assumes that it was John and Joseph, sons of John and Mary, who were thus lost, but they would both have been men well past middle life, while the two mentioned by Babson would be young men and apt to go on a fishing voyage, and the statement that they left posthumous sons, could only apply to these latter.

3. Thomas Sanders, son of John (2) and his wife, Mary, married Abigail Curney, on January 12, 1703. He died July 17, 1742, aged sixty, and she died February 12, 1767, aged ninety. If these dates are correct she must have been several years older than he. Of the Curney family we learn but little: John Curney married Abigail Skelling in November, 1670, and came from Falmouth, Me., to Gloucester, where in 1671 he had a grant of half an acre of land where his house was standing. He died May 4, 1725, aged eighty. She died February 15, 1722, aged seventy.

In March, 1704, he had of the commoners an acre of ground between the head of the Harbor and Cripple Cove; and, in 1706, a piece of flats below where he built vessels. He was a shipwright himself, and carried on the business of shipbuilding extensively. From the frequent occurrence of his name in connection with grants of ship timber it is evident that he was a man of great enterprise. In 1725 he commanded the Government sloop "Merry-meeting." He had three sons and four daughters. Thomas, born March 20, 1704 (see below); Abigail, June 29, 1705, married Peter Dolliver; Joseph, February 21, 1707; Mary, March 10, 1709, married Daniel Gibbs; John, June 14, 1711; Lydia, March 24, 1714, married Daniel Witham, and Elizabeth, April 10, 1717, who married Zebulon Witham, and died November 27, 1767. Thomas Sanders left a clear estate of 3,160 pounds; one of the largest that had been accumulated in town at the date of death in 1742.

Joseph, second son of Thomas Sanders (3) and brother of Thomas, Jr., was a sea captain, and had a wife, Elizabeth. He died of small pox on his passage from Ireland to Boston, June 25, 1732, leaving an only child, Joseph, born September, 1730, who married Martha Henderson September 9, 1752, and was drowned on his passage to George's River, Me., April 6, 1757. His wife and son were in Gloucester at the time, for we find in the diary of Rev. Samuel Chandler the following entry: 1757, April 21. Just after meeting I was sent for to Capt. Winthrop Sargent's; his child dangerously sick; I prayed with it and it died in a few minutes; then went to Capt. Gibbs, at his desire went to carry the news to Mrs. Sanders, of the death of her husband, drowned at sea; then visited and

prayed with old Mrs. Sanders at Capt. Gibbs.' (This Mrs. Sanders was mother to Mrs. Gibbs.) Joseph left an only son, Thomas, who was born at Pleasant Point, George's River, June 17th, 1753. On the death of his father he was taken into the family of his kinswoman, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Daniel Gibbs, she being sister of Thomas Sanders (3) by whom the expenses of his education were defrayed. Concerning Capt. Gibbs, we read that he was a merchant. In his will proved April 8, 1762 he gave to his two half sisters, Mary and Letitia Archibald, twenty shillings each and to his wife the rest of his property. Rev. Samuel Chandler's records speak of Daniel Gibbs as being very ill on March 10th and 20th, and on the 21st "was sent for to Capt. Gibbs'; found him dying; attended him till he died, about 8 o'clock in the evening," and on the 24th of March, 1762, he attended his funeral. Rev. Jabez Bailey, says in his journal: "This evening had an interview with Esq. Gibbs, who behaved toward me with a degree of complaisance I had always been unaccustomed to, though I must acknowledge I have had my share of extraordinary caresses from several persons who have been in exalted stations. I was pleased with this gentleman's aversion to rusticity and profaneness." Mrs. Gibbs died January 27, 1769. By her will she gave most of her property to Thomas Sanders, 3rd, her nephew, and wished that he might have a liberal education. She also made bequests to Mary Sanders, sister of Thomas, and to Mary Edgar. She left an estate of 2,269 pounds. Thomas Sanders graduated at Harvard, 1772, and excepting occasional employment during the war in privateering, is believed to spent his whole after life in teaching school. After keeping

the town school for several years he was hired by a number of individuals, who erected the building long known as the Proprietors' School House, to take charge of a select school. He had been in their employment but a short time when, in consequence of severe and unmerited censure of his course as a teacher, a depression of spirits was brought on and induced such a state of mind as caused him to put an end to his existence, April 23d, 1795. He lived in a house which stood on or near the lot on which the City Hall now stands. At the back side of the house was a well, at the bottom of which his body was found and into which he fell or threw himself after committing the deed which ended his life. He was lamented as a capable and faithful teacher and an excellent man. His mother married David Ingersol for a second husband and his only sister Mary, married Eben Hough, a shipmaster in Gloucester, who died about 1793. As soon as Thomas had graduated from college at the age of nineteen he married his cousin Judith, daughter of Hon. Thomas Sanders. They had a number of children, one of which, Lucy, became the wife of Rev. Stephen Farley, of Atkinson, N. H., and another, Joseph, of Philadelphia.

John, the third son of Thomas Sanders (3) married Hannah, daughter of Elder James Sayward, January 23, 1753, and died after six years' illness. Besides two daughters he had a son, John, born October 24, 1753, who married Jemima Parsons, May 12, 1757. He was a sea captain and died October 24, 1807; she died at the age of eighty-one.

4. Thomas Sanders, 2nd, our ancestor, was son of Thomas Sanders, 1st and Abigail Curney, and was born March 20, 1704. He married Judith, daughter of Captain Andrew Robinson

(which line see), in 1728 and died October 24, 1774, aged seventy; she died August 30, 1770, aged sixty-six. He was generally known as "Captain" Thomas Sanders and was commissioned as lieutenant of the sloop "Merry-meeting" in 1725 and passed a large portion of his life in the service of the Province as commander of a Government vessel. On one of his voyages to the eastward he was taken by a party of French and Indians. Under the guise of a happy and contented appearance he allayed all their apprehensions of his escape, and at Owl's Head took an opportunity, when they were sound asleep, to abscond with their bag of money amounting to about two hundred dollars. This he hid under a log and then made his way to the fort at St. George's. Many years afterwards, returning from Louisburg, with General Amherst on board, he related the adventure to that officer, and, becoming becalmed near Owl's Head, requested the General to go on shore with him and assist in looking for the money. The latter was somewhat doubtful about the story but complied and soon after they had reached the shore saw Sanders lay his hand upon the prize. In January 1745, he sent a memorial to the Governor urging his inability to support himself, and to get good able-bodied men to navigate the Province sloop under the scanty allowance made them, and praying for an addition to the wages of himself and company, and to the allowance for the hire of the Sloop "Massachusetts." The Governor, in communicating the memorial to the House of Representatives says, "I am satisfied with the reasonableness of Captain Sanders' request, and am extremely loath to lose so experienced and faithful an officer. I must desire you would give him such

relief as may make him easy in the service." The wages and pay referred to were—for the sloop, five shillings a ton per month; for the captain, five pounds per month; to the mate a trifle less, and to the sailors, fifty shillings per month each.

Captain Sanders was engaged in the expedition to Cape Breton the same year, and during the siege had command of the transports in Chapeau Rouge Bay. In many respects the adventurous life of Capt. Sanders resembled that of his wife's father, the noted Captain Andrew Robinson, both having been captured by the Indians, and both making their escape. In the diary of Rev. Samuel Chandler we find frequent mention of his enjoying the hospitality of Capt. Sanders, and in the entry for July 1, 1750, we read that on his way home to dinner he found a "large rattle snake killed today at the flat rock with twelve rattles; 'twas laid across the wall by Mr. Whites; we went out and cut off the head and buried it; afternoon we went in the chaise to Capt. Sanders, he at home; drank punch and tea there; he was very courteous, desired me to frequent his house, the oftener the better." Later we find the record showing that Capt. Sanders was taking steps to join the First Parish Church, as follows: January 1, 1762. Very cold; visited at Captain Thomas Sanders'; had much free conversation with him; he is inclined to come to communion and Baptism. January 2. Exceedingly cold; went again to Capt. Sanders'; wrote his relation." This was a customary preliminary to receiving church membership. A public notice of his death says, "He was a gentleman well respected among those who had the honor of his acquaintance, and died greatly lamented." He had eleven children of whom

I have record of but seven as follows: Thomas, Joseph, Bradbury, Judith, who married Winthrop Sargent (see which family lineage), Abigail, who married William Dolliver, May 14, 1759, she died in 1816, Rebecca, who married Capt. James Babson; and Lydia, who married James Prentice.

5. The Hon. Thomas Sanders, as he was termed, was the oldest son of Thomas and Judith Robinson Sanders, and became a distinguished citizen. He married about 1752, Lucy, daughter of one of the most noted ministers of the day, Rev. Thomas Smith, of Falmouth, Me., and died January 10, 1774, aged forty-five. His widow became the second wife of Rev. Eli Forbes, and died June 5, 1780, aged forty-eight. She lies buried by the side of her first husband and her gravestone is inscribed with the name that she received by her first marriage, a circumstance which tells its own story. Thomas Sanders was fitted for college by the Rev. Moses Parsons, of Byfield, and graduated at Harvard in 1748. It is not known that his education was designed to fit him for any learned profession, and it is believed that his life was chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits. He was representative, from 1761 to 1770, inclusive, and afterwards a councillor. He resigned his seat at the Council Board in June, 1773. He built, though not in its present shape, the large mansion next east of the Unitarian Meeting-house, where he resided a number of years. His death took place at a critical political period, and if his life had been spared he would have borne without doubt, in the events which followed, the conspicuous part for which his education, patriotism and experience in public affairs so well qualified him. His pastor, the Rev. Samuel Chandler, thus eulogizes him in the newspaper of the day:

“ Exalted sentiments of generosity, humanity, piety, probity, and public spirit, animated his soul with many noble resolves, and prompted him to vigorous exertions in public and private life. With an uncorrupt and truly patriotic spirit, he served the town several years as representative, and for several years had a seat at the Council Board, in which political spheres a laudable ambition of being extensively useful engaged the liberal movements of his soul in assiduous efforts to be a guardian to the civil Constitution, for which he had a tender solicitude. Loyalty, virtue and public spirit bloomed in his mind, and merited approbation; till the springs began to fail; until infirmities brought on a relaxation of nature and a languor of spirit which caused him to resign his public posts and retire. In the uneven traces of life he exemplified the grace of patience and preserved a calm and harmony within himself. Christian fortitude encircled his soul in variegated trials and he viewed the approach of death with Christian confidence, and is doubtless gone to rest in an unchangeable state of everlasting bliss.”

Of the twelve children of Hon. Thomas Sanders, son of the second Thomas, born August 14, 1729, eight at least appear to have been living when he died in 1774. Five of these were daughters, all of whom were married. Lucy, married Col. Paul Dudley Sargent with whom in 1788 she removed to Sullivan, Maine, and died quite aged and in a “ state of utter deafness and decrepitude ” as stated by a descendant. This latter, a great granddaughter errs in saying that she was daughter of Thomas Sanders of Salem, but states correctly that she was daughter of Lucy (Smith) Sanders. Several of her descendants named Adams live in Weathersfield, Conn.,

and two are in business in Boston. Julia, the daughter of Paul Dudley and Lucy Sanders Sargent, married Dr. A. Johnson, of Sullivan, Me., and died June 30, 1877, aged ninety-two years. The daughter, Judith, married Thomas Sanders, the schoolmaster previously spoken of; Harriet married Peter Dolliver; Sarah, married Thomas Augustus Vernon, a merchant of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Mary, married Erasmus Babbitt, a lawyer of Sturbridge, Mass. The latter had a daughter who was the mother of Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress. Of the five sons of Hon. Thomas Sanders only two lived to marry. Thomas, born March 26, 1759, was sent to Byfield to the celebrated Academy there, to be fitted for college, but left on the death of his father and entered the counting room of Mr. Derby, of Salem, a distinguished East India merchant. He finally became a merchant himself and carried on his business with such success that at his death, June 5, 1844, he left a large fortune to his wife and children. His wife, Elizabeth Elkins, to whom he was married in 1782, was an authoress and a lady of admirable qualities of heart and mind. She died February 18, 1851, in her eighty-ninth year. Their oldest son, Charles, was born May 2, 1783, graduated at Harvard, and died April 7, 1864, leaving no children but deserving special remembrance for his liberal bequest to the cause of temperance in the home of his ancestors. A clause in his will reads thus:

“ Believing as I do that drunkenness is a crime, and likewise the origin of a large portion of the crimes, vices and misery which exists among us I am desirous to do all in my power for its prevention and cure by establishing, in Gloucester, the home

of my ancestors, and in Cambridge, my present place of residence, a permanent salary, to be paid to some worthy man in each place, who has the discretion and zeal for the cause, to be constantly employed as a missionary in the cause of temperance in reforming old drunkards and preventing young drunkards and abolishing as far as possible the use of all intoxicating articles. I therefore give and bequeath, to the town of Gloucester, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be held as permanent funds, the interest of which shall be paid quarterly, as salaries to those persons employed for the above-named purpose, in these places so long as the vice of drunkenness continues."

Besides this son, Mr. Thomas Sanders, of Salem, left a son, George T., a daughter, Catherine, wife of Dudley L. Pickman; a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, and a daughter, Caroline, wife of Nathaniel Saltonstall.

Joseph, youngest son of Hon. Thomas Sanders, born November 22, 1772, married, according to the Edgartown records, Eliza Allen, November 18, 1801. He became a seafaring man and was for some time a naval officer, serving as lieutenant on board the United States frigate "Constitution." He died July 13, 1804, aged thirty-two. His widow took for her second husband, October 10, 1805, Joseph Kendrick, of Rochester.

The house built by Hon. Thomas Sanders on Middle Street, in 1764 and still standing, together with four acres of land and orchard, were sold after his death to John Beach for 1,050 pounds.

5. Joseph, son of the second Thomas and brother to the Hon. Thomas, was born April 9, 1737, married Anna Stevens,

May 12, 1760, but their wedded life was of short duration. Rev. Mr. Chandler records in his journal: "December 10, 1761. In the evening about nine o'clock, was sent for to see Joseph Sanders; talked with him some time and prayed; after which he fell into a delirium; to a high degree distracted; it took six men to hold him in bed. I came home about ten o'clock in the morning;" and again, "December 23, I was called up early to see Joseph Sanders; found him dying; he died about 8 o'clock." His widow married Dr. Samuel Plummer, November 19, 1763. His only child, Joseph became a shipmaster, and died in Boston about January 7, 1830, aged seventy, leaving a daughter, Nancy Olive, wife of William Coffin.

5. Bradbury, third and youngest son of the second Thomas, born August 23, 1742, became a shipmaster and merchant. He was a patriot of the Revolution and took an active part in the repulse of Linzee, in 1775. The date of his death is not known but it is certain that he was dead in 1783. His wife was Anna, daughter of Capt. James Babson. His daughter, Anna, married her cousin, Capt. Joseph Sanders; another, Abigail, married Captain William Hutchings, and another, Mary, married Capt. Daniel Rogers. He had a son, Bradbury, whose career is not given. He married Judith, daughter of Col. Joseph Foster, who, in company with Miss Clementine Beach, conducted a popular boarding school for young ladies, in Dorchester in the early part of this century. Capt. Bradbury Sanders probably built and certainly occupied the large gambrel-roofed house at Rose-Bank, still standing, though not on its original site. In the "chamber over the sitting room"

there were, at his death, "calimancoes, green broadcloth, scarlet broadcloth, shallon, calico, handkerchiefs, gloves, cambric, sewing-silk, pins, needles, & c," all valued at 149 pounds and indicating that here was kept a hundred years ago one of the dry goods shops of the town.



TOMB OF COLONEL PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT

At Sullivan, Maine

The accompanying sketch, from the pen of Charles Sprague Sargent, was written since we went to press, and it seems to fit in so well with the few facts already noted, that I feel you should read his little brief upon the Sargent Family. Both Professor Sargent and his cousin, John Singer Sargent, have inherited their virtues and powers and carried the name of Sargent further than any of their ancestors, which lends interest to his short story.

THE SARGENT FAMILY OF GLOUCESTER

William Sargent, who came from England to Gloucester, probably near the middle of the Seventeenth Century, is the first of the family of whom we have record. He soon left Gloucester, but was followed by a son, also named William. To him was granted two acres of land on Eastern Point in 1678, the year in which he married Mary Duncan of Gloucester. Sixteen children were born of this marriage, but of the sons, only the fifth, Epes, left descendants.

Little is known of the first and second generations of the family; and any really authentic account of the Gloucester Sargents must start with Epes of the third generation, from whom they are all descended. He was born in Gloucester in 1690 and became, like several of his descendants, a prosperous and highly respected merchant. After the death of his first wife in 1743, he moved to Salem, Mass., where he died nineteen years later. Fifteen children were born to Epes Sargent. Of his eight sons, four only left descendants. The oldest of these four sons, the second Epes (1721-1779), was, up to the time of the Revolution, a successful merchant and ship owner. His interest in John Murray, the Universalist clergyman, who was induced to come to Gloucester by him and his brother Winthrop, brought religious persecution on the Sargents, and Epes

Sargent further suffered and was finally ruined financially by his loyalty to the Mother Country at the breaking out of the Revolution. The best known descendants of the second Epes Sargent were his great grandsons, John Osborne Sargent (1811-1891, Harvard 1830), classical scholar, lawyer, editor, Overseer of Harvard College and an early President of the Harvard Club of New York, and his brother Epes (1813-1880), the industrious and successful author, editor and compiler. His *Sargent's Standard Speaker* is remembered by many men who were boys fifty or sixty years ago. Boston men, who were boys in the fifties and sixties of the last century remember, too, another of the great grandsons of Epes Sargent, Jr., the famous schoolmaster, Epes Sargent Dixwell (1807-1899, Harvard 1827), headmaster of the Boston Latin School and later of a popular and successful private school for boys.

Winthrop Sargent (1727-1793), the fifth child of the first Epes, was an officer in 1743 on a sloop of war at the taking of Louisburg and Cape Breton. In spite of his activity in introducing Universalism into Gloucester, he became the most influential and respected citizen of the town. He was a member of the Committee of Public Safety during the Revolution, a member of the Convention for Forming the State Constitution of 1779, and a member of the General Court in 1788. The first church devoted to the spread of the Universalist belief was built in the garden of Winthrop Sargent's home in Gloucester. His oldest child, Judith (1751-1820), married for her second husband John Murray, who had brought the Universalist creed from England to America and had received encouragement and substantial help from the Sargent family. Mrs. Murray

is perhaps better remembered by two beautiful portraits, one by Copley, painted probably at the time of her first marriage, when she was only eighteen years old, and the other by Stuart, painted in the first years of the nineteenth century, than she is remembered by the products of her industrious pen, which are now as well forgotten as remembered.

Winthrop Sargent's oldest son, Winthrop (1753-1820, Harvard 1771), served with distinction through the Revolutionary War, obtaining the rank of Major. After the war, he was one of the organizers of the New Ohio Co., and became its Surveyor-General. On the organization of the Northwest Territory he was appointed its Secretary. He served with distinction as Adjutant-General in Saint Clair's disastrous campaign against the Indians, and was wounded in the battle of the Miami Village. When the Mississippi Territory was organized, Winthrop Sargent was appointed by President Adams its first Governor, and arrived in Natchez in ~~1809~~ 1798. When Adams was succeeded by Jefferson, the Governor was removed from office and Winthrop Sargent became a successful cotton planter and continued to live in Natchez until the time of his death. His mansion at Natchez, to which he gave the name of Gloster Place, was occupied by his descendants until 1880 and is still standing. The most distinguished of Governor Sargent's descendants was his grandson, another Winthrop Sargent (1825-1870, Harvard Law School 1847), a man of letters, best known by his *Life of Major Andre* and his *Account of Braddock's Defeat*. A granddaughter of the Governor was one of the famous beauties of her day, and as famous for her wit as for her beauty; and it is interesting that one of his

great granddaughters was the first woman elected a member of the London City Council.

Fitzwilliam (1768-1822), the youngest son of Winthrop, son of the first Epes, was also a successful ship owner and merchant in Gloucester. His oldest son Winthrop (1792-1874), moved to Philadelphia, where he has been succeeded by four generations of Winthrop Sargents in direct descent. A son of Winthrop and a grandson of Fitzwilliam, Dr. Fitzwilliam Sargent (1820-1889) married, in 1850, Mary Newbold Singer (1826-1906), of Philadelphia. From this marriage was born in Florence, Italy, on January 12, 1856, John Singer Sargent, who, in the passage of time the world will hold to be one of the most distinguished men of American descent.

The seventh child of Epes Sargent, Daniel (1731-1805), was the greatest merchant of a family which has produced many successful men of affairs. He married in 1763, Mary, the beautiful daughter of John Turner, a Salem merchant, the third owner of that name of the house in which his daughter Mary was born, made famous by Hawthorne as "*The House of the Seven Gables*." Later Daniel Sargent moved to Boston and lived and died in a splendid house surrounded by a large garden, at the corner of what are now Essex and Lincoln Streets. Nearly all the Boston Sargents are descended from Daniel Sargent and Mary Turner, who had seven children. Their second son, Ignatius, was the grandfather of Charles Sprague Sargent (1841- . Harvard College 1862). Henry (1776-1845), their fourth son, was an artist of distinction who painted several portraits of members of the family and is best known by his picture of the Landing of the Pilgrims, now at

Plymouth. The artistic taste of this branch of the Boston Sargents was shown in Wodenethe on the Hudson River, in what is now Beacon, the country home of the son of Henry Sargent, Henry Winthrop (1810-1882) Harvard 1830, and in its day one of the most beautiful gardens in the United States. Lucius Manlius Sargent (1786-1867), the youngest son of Daniel Sargent, is the best known of his children. An excellent classical scholar, although troubles at the college in the "days of hard cider and pewter platters," led to a rebellion over the "Commons" and prevented Sargent from graduating with his Harvard Class of 1804. He was an easy, voluminous and tireless writer and is now best remembered by his "*Dealings with the Dead*," in which he gathered a series of articles written for the press, and filled with interesting information about old Boston and its inhabitants. Lucius Manlius Sargent was one of the most industrious speakers and writers in the cause of temperance and his "*Temperance Tales*" passed through many editions, and in their day had great influence. The two sons of Lucius Manlius Sargent served with distinction in the Civil War and the younger who bore his name was killed in battle.

Paul Dudley Sargent (1745-1827), a son of Epes Sargent by his second wife, was the most distinguished soldier of the Sargent Family. Marching from Amherst, New Hampshire, to Concord, with a ^{Mass} company of volunteers, he only arrived after the fight was over. ~~At Lexington,~~ he was slightly wounded. He was at one time an aide-de-camp of Washington, in company with Lafayette, with whom he formed a lasting friendship; he later commanded two Massachusetts regiments and entered

Boston at the head of his regiment after the evacuation by the British. After the war Colonel Sargent was unsuccessful in business and moved to Sullivan, Maine, where he lies under a monument erected in his memory on the shores of Frenchman's Bay. Many of his descendants are living in the state of his adoption.

Portraits of many members of the Sargent Family and a collection of books which they have written can be seen in the beautiful house at Gloucester, built about 1767 by Winthrop Sargent, the son of Epes, for his daughter Judith, in which she and John Murray, and later the author of "*Fair Harvard*" lived and now preserved as a memorial of the Sargent Family.

"Holm Lea"

Brookline, Mass.
November 15, 1920.

