

CS
71
.D645
1879

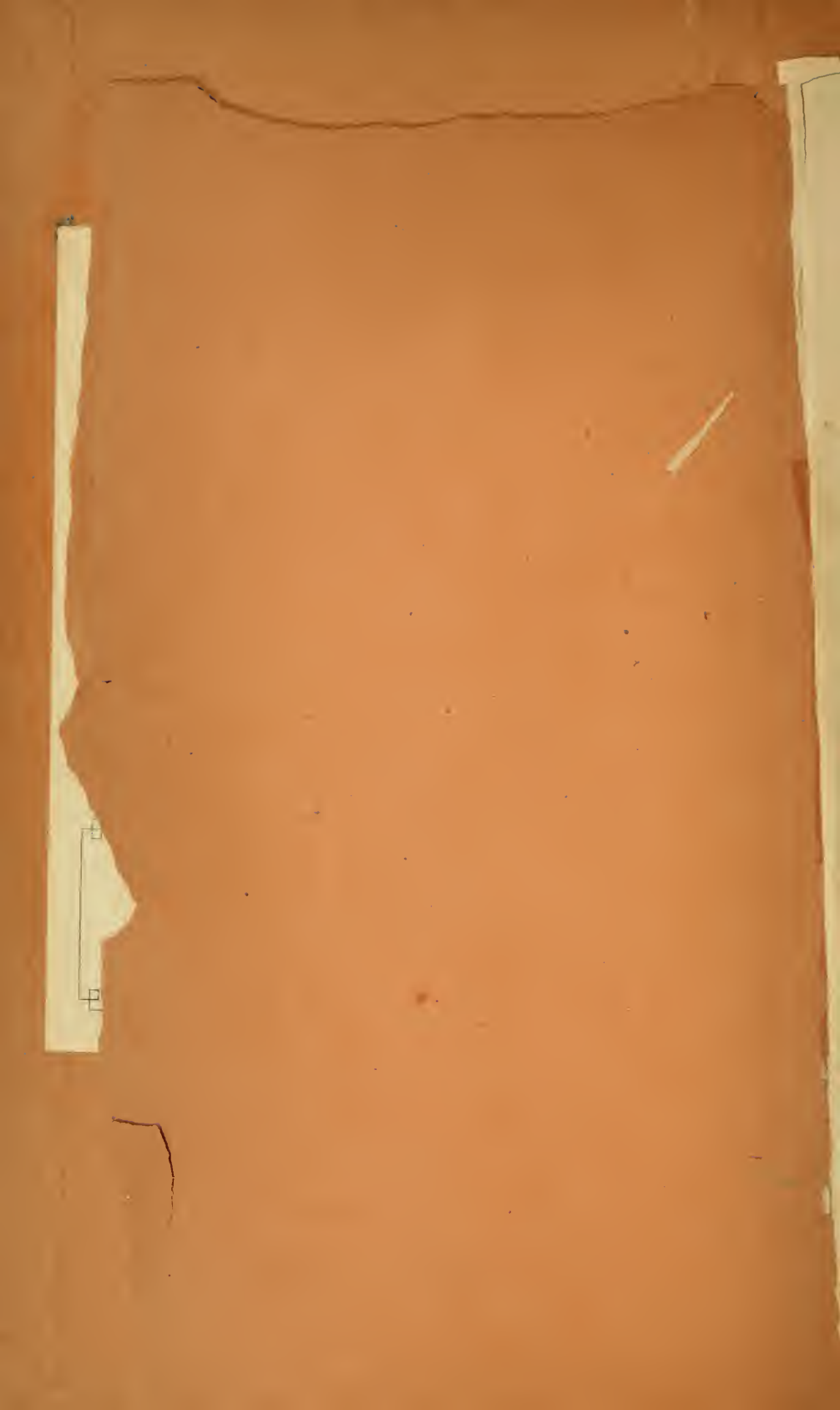
**Research
Library**

★
No. CS71. D6k5 1879a



Exchange from





*Heaven,
m thence*

.. 4.

*bernacle
rd, will
shall go
by.*

0-1.

ns from

.. 4.

*e nobles,
ckoned by
y of them*

ii. 5.

Mr. John Fitch
North Bay
of his Inward

Robt. Dodge

If any of thine be driven into the outmost parts of Heaven, from thence will the Lord thy God gather thee, and from thence will he fetch thee.

DEUTERONOMY, xxx. 4.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down. But there the glorious Lord, will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams: wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby.

ISAIAH, xxxiii. 20-1.

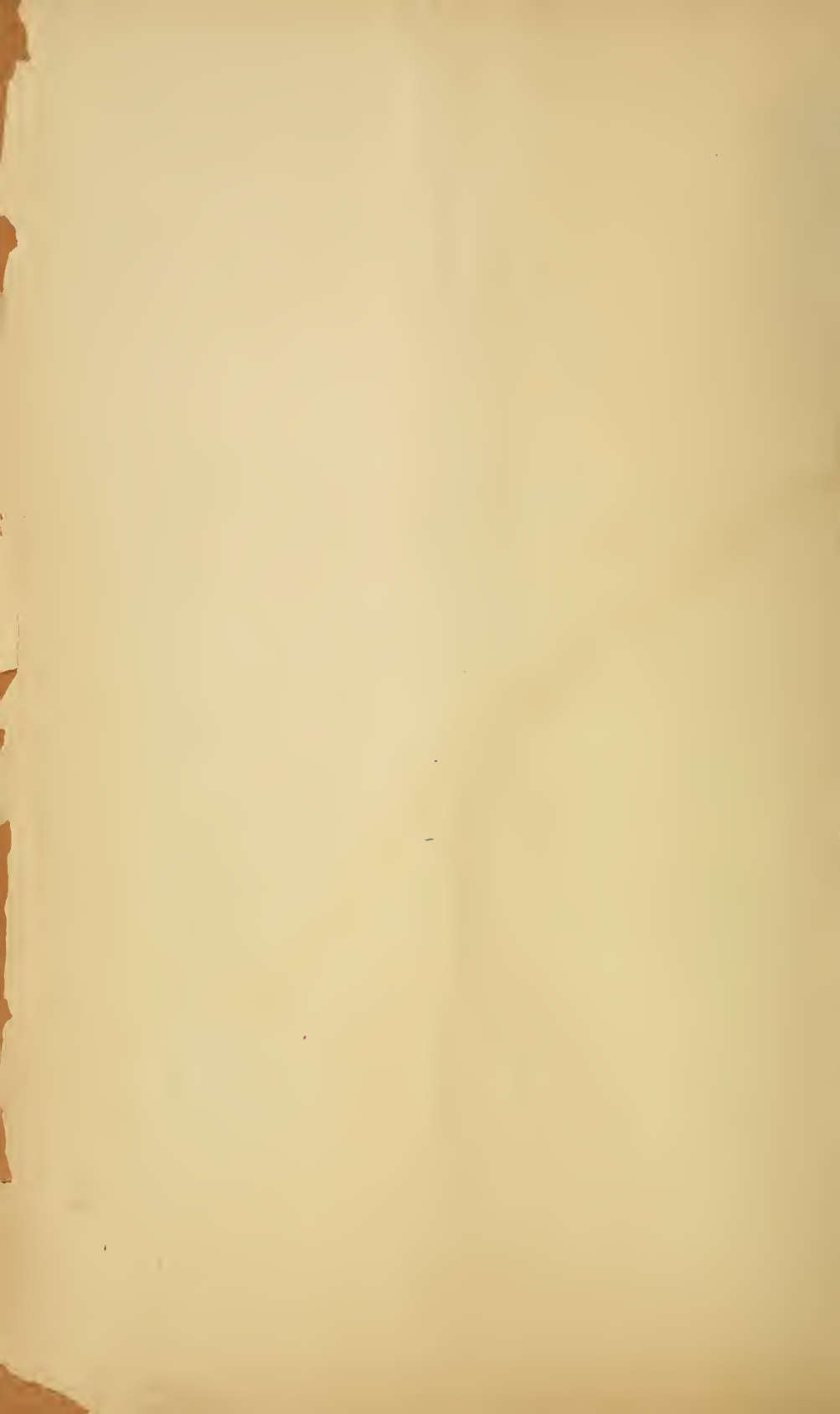
Who hath wrought and done it, calling the generations from the beginning?

I, the Lord: the first, and with the last, I am He.

ISAIAH, xli. 4.

And my God put into mine heart, to gather together the nobles, and the rulers, and the people; that they might be reckoned by genealogy. And I found a register of the genealogy of them which came up at the first.

NEHEMIAH, vii. 5.



DODGE MEMORIAL.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS

BY

* 4339a.121

ROBERT DODGE,

OF

NEW YORK CITY,

Delivered at Salem, Essex Co., Massachusetts, at Mechanic Hall, Thursday,
July 10, 1879, before the Assembly of the Representatives of the
Family of Dodge, in the United States, on the two hundred
and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of their
First Ancestor from England in America.

Salem, 1879

*CS 71

.D645

1879a

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1878, by
ROBERT DODGE,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

MAILED
JAN 10 1879
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ADDRESS.

To an American, of ancient Family Line, with a genuine zeal for some knowledge of his Ancestry; no other motive can justly be attributed than that of laudable pride in the honored name of many generations of

“Heaven-gone kindred, wise and good.”

Such studies mark the advanced culture of our day: devoting all the resources of scholarship, to a filial duty, and observance of the command to “Honor thy Father and thy Mother”: in grateful acknowledgment of the Providence that setteth the “Solitary in families”: and gave us parentage in this Family of long descent.

Family names or Sur-names; with their Genealogy, that had always been sedulously cherished by the Orientals, Greeks and Romans: were only abandoned in the Mediæval darkness that settled on Western Europe, during the period between the downfall of the Roman Empire and the dawn of modern Nationalities and civilization, or about the Thirteenth Century.

Upon the restoration of comparative peace, and immunity from devastation and pillage, conferred on cities by Imperial charters, their inhabitants, who were nearly all of the industrial arts, ungraced by Knightly or noble rank or title; resorted for their sur-names, frequently, to the trade or calling of the father of the family, his birth-place, residence or personal traits. So we have the “Schmidts” of Saxon origin, largely represented by the “Smiths”: black or white Smith may have been the trade of the ancestor. Miller, Farmer, Webster or female weaver, and many other trades; Lincoln, Yorke, England, Ireland, Washington, Douglas, from local origin; Goodrich, Goodenough, Strong, Weak, from personal attributes: and many other illustrations will occur.

It is alleged that Sur-names are first met with in England in A. D. 1050, but were not popular or general until about 1307.

Our ancient family name, comes from Saxon root of their ancient Folk speech, which, like the Hebrew, has a meaning and history frequently of greater significance than those of Latin Europe.

Spelman in his Glossary of Anglo Saxon—the highest authority on the subject—derives it from “DUGGE”: a woman’s breast. This is verified and confirmed by the very ancient, original Patent of the Family Arms; and to the same effect is Gwillim’s Display of Heraldry.

Our name has always remained without change, which is so frequent in other Sur-names.

In the recent edition of Milton’s Poetical Works, by Prof. David Masson; and in the Editor’s note to the Sonnet on the University Carrier, will be found an effort upon inferior authority to give the etymology of our name, when used as a verb by Milton.

If Richardson and Wedgwood, whom he quotes, had studied Spelman and our ancient Patent of Arms, it is safe to say, that neither they nor Masson would have resorted to conjecture or secondary application, for the original meaning of a simple and original Saxon word.

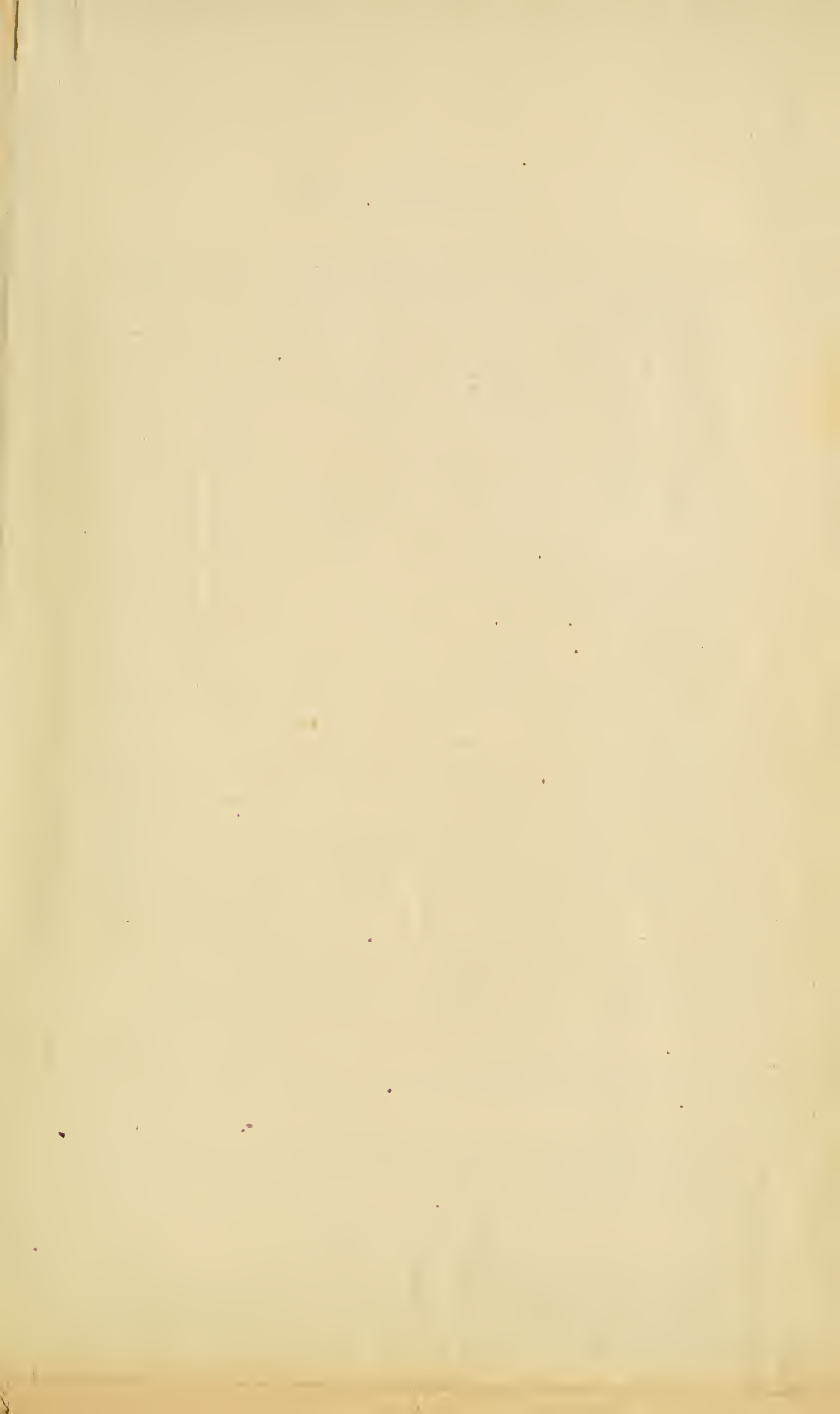
As the Patent is of itself an historic curiosity, and the armorial Bearing depicts the meaning of the name, according to its Saxon origin; besides reciting the achievements and locality of the Patentee, and Founder of the Family in England, I may be allowed, on this occasion, to re-produce the original Patent, as certified from the Herald’s College, London.

The original Patent is in Norman French, of which I give a literal translation from the parchment copy in my possession, with rich emblazonment of the Arms: certified as “Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London. Thos. Wm. King, York Herald, 30 March, 1850.”

FIRST PATENT.

“To all Men loving Nobleness, Virtue and Chivalry: and to all Ladies, and maidens of honor, of honest deportment and *gentillesse*, and to each of them:

“I, James Hedingley, called Guyen King of Arms: Greeting in Peace and good Speed. Above all, that which appertains to the honorable office of a Herald is first; to record the good fame and renown of all honest and virtuous persons. So, likewise it is suitable and fit, to Give and set in order to such persons, Ensigns and Arms of honor; so, that their noble and valiant deeds of arms, may be preserved in perpetual remembrance.





“ And therefore having regard to the loyal and valiant service of
 “ PETER DODGE, a Native of the Town of Stopworth, in the Count-
 “ ty of Chester, Gentleman: which he has done and performed to
 “ my most dear and Sovereign Lord, by the Grace of God, King
 “ of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyen, as well in
 “ several battles against his great enemy and rebel, Baliol, King of
 “ Scotland and Vassal of England: as likewise at the sieges of Ber-
 “ wick and Dunbar: there, where, in his duty and valiant courage,
 “ he was conspicuous for the advancement of his renown and the
 “ good content of my said Sovereign Lord, who, in recompense of
 “ his said service, and by his Special Grace, Gave to Him, and to
 “ his Heirs forever, the Lordship of Podenhughe, with the Barony
 “ of Coldingham, in the Kingdom of Scotland.

“ I have thought it therefore convenient in the performance of my
 “ office, to Grant him Arms accordingly, and specially for two rea-
 “ sons: the one for having valiantly served towards the King's peace
 “ and the public good: the other, that his heirs and successors by the
 “ remembrance of his honour and valor, may be encouraged to fol-
 “ low him, always in like virtue and noble conduct. And for which
 “ cause: Know Ye: That I, the aforesaid Guyen, have Given and
 “ Granted to the said PETER DODGE, that from henceforth, he may
 “ carry his Shield: ‘ *Barry of Six: Or and Sable: on a Pale*
 “ ‘ *gules, a Woman's Breast Gouttant:*’ which Arms appear,
 “ here in view depicted. I, Guyen King of Arms, have Given and
 “ Confirmed to the said PETER DODGE and to his heirs forever, to
 “ have, enjoy and use the same: and in them to be adorned and
 “ clothed, for the advancement of their honour, as well in all Tri-
 “ umphs, Jousts, Tournaments, and other deeds of Arms, as also in
 “ Martial matters and enterprises, that may be requisite in peace or
 “ in war, in all places and at all times, according to their pleasure,
 “ without the impeachment of any person or persons.

“ In Testimony of which I have here Subjoined my Seal.

“ Given the 8th day of April, the Thirty Fourth Year of the reign
 “ of our said Sovereign Lord, Edward, Son of King Henry;
 “ after the Conquest, the First of that name.”

Another Patent Grant of Arms, of a much later date viz: 1547:
 or 38th Hen. VIII., is also on record in the College of Arms, Lon-
 don, and likewise Certified.

It is shorter, to JOHN DODGE of Rotham, Kent: and inasmuch as
 it confirms the First Patent, as then very ancient: and describes the
 Crest also: I may be allowed here to give it in modernized English,

SECOND PATENT.

“ To all Nobles, and Gentles, Reading Hearing or Seeing these
 “ Letters present: Thomas Hawley, as Clarencieux principal Her-
 “ ald and King of Arms, of the South, East and West parts of the
 “ Realm of England from the River Trent Southwards, sendeth due

“ and humble Commendation and Greeting; Equity willeth, and
 “ Reason ordereth. that men virtuous, and of noble courage be by
 “ their merits and good renown rewarded; not only their persons in
 “ this mortal life, so brief and transitory, but also after them, those
 “ that shall be of their body descended: to the end that by their en-
 “ sample, others may the more enforce themselves, to get the re-
 “ nown of ancient Nobles. in their Lines and posterities,

“ And forasmuch as JOHN DODGE of Rotham in the County of
 “ Kent, Gentleman is descended of a House bearing Arms, as ap-
 “ peareth by an ancient Patent of Arms, granted and given by Jac-
 “ ques (James) Hedingley as Guyen King of Arms the viiith day of
 “ April, in the xxxviii (*sic.*) Year of the Reign of King Edward
 “ the First, to PETER DODGE, born in Stopworth, in the County of
 “ Chester, Gentleman: then being as more plainly appeareth by
 “ the said Patent. of the which the said JOHN is descended. There-
 “ fore the said Clarencieux King of Arms by the authority and
 “ power annexed, attributed, given and granted by the King, our
 “ Sovereign Lord, by express words, under his most noble Great
 “ Seal, to me, and to my office of Clarencieux King of Arms; Do
 “ Ratify, Set forth, Confirm and Grant to the said JOHN DODGE,
 “ Gentleman, for him, and his posterity the said Arms, with a Crest
 “ thereunto in manner as hereafter followeth, that is to say; *Gold*
 “ *and Sable, Barry of Six pieces: on a Pale Gules, a Woman's*
 “ *pappe, gouttant, Situ.* Upon his *Helmet*, on a *Torse, gold* and
 “ *azure; a Demi-Lyon maryn: Sable, langued and armed gules:*
 “ *about his neck a Gemmel Gold, manteld Gules. Dobléd, Situ:*
 “ as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margin. To have and
 “ to hold the said Crest and Arms to the said JOHN DODGE, Gentle-
 “ man, for him and his posterity, and they it to use and enjoy ever-
 “ more.

“ In Witness whereof, I, the said Clarencieux King of Arms have
 “ signed this present Confirmation with my hand and set the seal
 “ of my Arms with the Seal of my office of Clarencieux King
 “ of Arms. Given and Granted at London the xviith day of
 “ December, in the xxxviii th year of the reign of our Sovereign
 “ Lord Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of En-
 “ gland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and of the
 “ Church of England and Ireland, on Earth, the Supreme
 “ Head.”

This Patent contains two errors of date; viz. of the First Patent
 as granted 38th Ed. I. who died in the 35th year of his reign (1307)
 and the record as we have seen dated it the 34th Ed. I; and also in
 that of Henry the Eighth, who died January 28th, 1547; just enter-
 ing on the 38th year of his reign; this Patent issued the previous
 month of December, 1546; 37th Hen. VIII.

Before leaving these Heraldic honors and history of our English
 Parent stock; I may add that the Herald's College has on record the

Pedigree for a few generations of JOHN DODGE of Mannington in Norfolk to 1563, or 5th Eliz.: also the funeral Hatchment or Escutcheon of Arms, Houghton and Dodge families combined, viz: PETER HOUGHTON, Alderman and Sheriff of London, 1596, funeral conducted by the Herald King of Arms, 38 Eliz. The same Crest and Arms also appear again of record there on the funeral Hatchment and Pennon of EDWARD DODGE of Campo in the County of Kent, Esquire, who died at his house in Lachlad in the County of Gloster, 26 Dec. 1597, and was interred 30th March, 1598, 40 Eliz. by the Herald King of Arms.

These Héraldic honors of the old time and Country may of themselves be of little worth to us, under our Constitution and Laws, prohibiting Rank and perpetuities of Estate in any family, but they are significant here; to show the antiquity, origin, and chief settlements of our English stock.

The First Patent (1306) to "PIERRE," or PETER DODGE is among the most ancient records of the Herald's College; and the curious student will be interested, if not amused, to read the laudatory comments thereon, with quaint texts from the Book of Esdras, by old Gwillim in his "Display of Heraldry."

It will be observed that this First Patent bears date in the 34th year of the reign of Edward, the First of that name, in the Norman Line of Kings, after the Conquest of England.

This Edward, was the son of Henry III: and his Queen Eleanor of Provence, and the sixth English King after the Conquest. He was born in Westminster Palace 1239; succeeded to the Throne in 1272 on the death of his father, reigned thirty-five years, till his death in 1307. July 7, at Burgh on Sands, on his last invasion of Scotland.

His Scottish wars began in 1289: to punish the revolt of his Liege, and appointed King of Scotland, John Baliol, who became a public enemy. The Scotch Crown was also then claimed by Robert Bruce and his army; which was supported by the forces led by Sir. William Wallace,

These wars engaged all the Military Power of Edward I, from 1289 to 1307, and have been amply illustrated by all the Bards and chroniclers of Scotland and England.

Scott's Border Minstrelsy rings with its story, and in the following ballad he introduces the ancient Baron of Coldingham; reviving in its measure and spirit the Mediæval Lays of the Troubadours, sung to the Harp.

EVE OF ST. JOHN.

By Walter Scott.

His arms shone full bright :—in the beacon's red light
 His plume, it was scarlet and blue ;
 On his shield was a hound, in a silver leash bound,
 And his crest was a branch of the yew.
 Yet hear but my word, my noble Lord !
 For I heard her name his name :
 And that lady bright, she called the Knight
 Sir. Richard of Coldinghame.
 * * * * * * *

The varying light deceived thy sight ;
 And the wild winds drowned the name :
 For the Dryburgh bells ring, and the white monks do sing,
 For Sir. Richard of Coldinghame.
 There is a Nun in Dryburgh bower,
 Ne'er looks upon the Sun,
 There is a Monk in Melrose Tower,
 He speaketh word to none.
 That Nun, who ne'er beholds the day,
 That Monk who speaks to none,
 That Nun, was Smaylhome's Lady gay,
 That Monk, the bold Baron.

This Ballad is without date of its epoch ; but from his Arms, Color, and Crest, this Sir Richard, Baron of Coldingham, was of the ancient nobility of Scotland : by the fortune of war his Barony was seized by the English King and granted out to his military Liege, PIERRE DODGE. Perhaps he then turned a white Monk of Melrose Abbey. Coldingham lies on the coast of Scotland, eleven miles distant from Berwick, in its Shire, near Tweeddale ; on the Border and in the charmed vicinity of Dryburgh and "fair Melrose" Abbies. The ruined walls of the Choir and Clerestory of Coldingham Priory have been preserved by being built into a church of the last Century. Those fine Gothic arches and capitals, in the style of Melrose, are mellow with history. This Priory, very anciently a cell of the Monks of St Cuthbert of Durham, was in A. D. 1098, by Edgar King of Scotland, founded as a Benedictine Priory. In 1216 it was

burnt by King John. In 1554 the English Invaders (Temp. Mary) occupied it as a Fort. After the Reformation it was granted to Earl Bothwell. Cromwell, in his campaign against Leslie and the King, besieged it, and blew up a large portion; and finally, its old 90 foot tower fell in 1774; leaving only these sturdy old walls that have met a better fate.

The Village and Parish of Coldingham, in which this ruined Priory is situate, is a well known Court Town of Berwickshire of about 3000 inhabitants; eleven miles North West of Berwick and eighteen miles from Dunbar; and in the old wars frequently lay on the path of the Invader and became the scene of many battles. The Priory remains are beautifully engraved in Billing's Antiquities. Upon the confiscation of Bothwell's estates its lordship passed to Lord Hume, in whose family it still remains. Our family name, or that of PETER DODGE, nowhere appears in its history: and the other gift of a Lordship, Podenhughe, is not now to be found in any work of authority, and doubtless is long extinct.

Our libraries lack Scotch heraldic books or lists of their landed Nobility and Gentry.

These are mostly preserved in the Lays of its Minstrels. But the antiquarian of leisure might perhaps find in the Confessions of the Refugees to its Mediæval Sanctuary; now preserved in the library of Durham Cathedral, among the many narratives of Border Frays, and Sieges of Berwick and Dunbar; some record of the deeds of PETER DODGE, the new English lord of the Barony of Coldingham and Podenhughe, and their description at that epoch.

I have seen many of these Confessions: they are on parchment, in old monkish Latin, bound in heavy folios, and stand in many ranks, in that curious old Library, in the twilight and silence of the Cloisters of Durham.

It was, from early time, the great Sanctuary-Shrine of St. Cuthbert. In the constant Border turbulence and bloodshed, the manslayer fled to this Sanctuary as a Refuge from Justice, or the vengeance of the kinsman of his victim. He knocked at the old Griffin-headed knocker on the North door (in 1847 fully preserved), was admitted and shriven by an attendant Monk, who recorded his confession; he then assumed, for thirty days, the gown and cross of the order of St. Cuthbert; and then, if not demanded meanwhile by the King, was shipped to Sea at the Abbey's Sea-port of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, near modern Bamborough, on the North Eastern Coast of England.

This very ancient "Right of Sanctuary," based on the Jewish Cities of Refuge, whose beginning is immemorial, continued in England, for all offences until after the Reformation, when it was abolished only for Treason. In the reign of Elizabeth it was swept away as to all crimes, leaving its immunity to Debtors: and that was finally removed in 1697; (9 W. & M.) while, even now, by charter, Holyrood Palace and its precincts are a Debtor's Sanctuary.

The date (1306), and Era of this First Patent of Arms lie in the far depths of the History, whose fruits are the World's modern progress.

Only four years had elapsed since in 1302, at Naples, the Mariners Compass was invented, or re-discovered to Europe, and applied by, Gioja of Amalfi.

The inspired, suffering, exiled "Poet Saturnine," immortal Dante had just completed his *Divina Comedia*: enshrining forever the Italian language complete, so many ages before all other European tongues.

The fierce persecution and martyrdom of the Knights Templar was raging; and, but six years previous, all Christendom had been convoked to the first Jubilee at Rome by Pope Boniface VIII. In the same year the Republic of Switzerland was founded; Robert Bruce was crowned at last, King of Scotland; and Rudolph of Hapsburgh, founder of the Austrian Empire and family of monarchs, ascended the Throne of Germany. It was forty years before the Battle of Cressy, so famous in Froissart; and the Roman Republic of Rienzi, "the last of the Tribunes," whose history living on the pages of Bulwer, and native writers, has been the parent of its modern revolutions under Garibaldi and Mazzini.

It long preceded the accepted Era of the English Language.

Wicliffe's Bible, sometimes quoted as specimen of early English, but not now intelligible to an English reader, however cultivated, did not appear till 1370. Chaucer, whose Norman English is perhaps our earliest English, but must be translated for our apprehension, was born about 1340, and died 1400. Norman French was then; and from the Conquest had been the exclusive language of the Court, Law, Parliament and society: Saxon, of the mechanic and peasant, and the English language was legally unknown till 1327. This Act of Edward 3d.'s reign required all proceedings in Courts and Parliament to be in Englysshe: but this law never took effect and became obsolete. The book most like English, Sir. John Mandeville's Travells, appeared in 1356.

Our native language was of slow growth. It did not begin to settle into the likeness of our speech, until long after Caxton, in 1477, set up the first Printing Press at Westminster.

While the Latin remained the language of the Church, the Law, Court and Diplomacy, until the Long Parliament of 1640: whose proceedings were first reported in English, and the Courts of the Protectorate anglicised the forms of the Law: yet, all the foreign Treaties and Diplomacy of that Era were in Latin, by Oliver's great Latin or "Foreign" Secretary, John Milton: and on the Restoration of Charles II, (1660), the Courts resumed the old law Latin, which was not banished by the Act of Wm. IV.: but only to a partial extent by their recent Code of Procedure (1865) and its amendments. The Statutes, only from about the Era of the Reformation, have assumed an Anglicised Latin form.

Our standards of the 17th Century: the Book of Common Prayer, the Version of the Bible, Shakspeare and Milton with their contemporaries, have become Archaic and need Glossaries. The Version is soon to be superseded by the work of the Revisers; who, in 1871, chosen from all denominations by Royal Commission, are pursuing their work in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. Each generation raises new standards: in fact our language is ever changing as it grows, like our race.

I may be allowed to linger yet around the Era of this old Patent—the English Fountain of our race. Its date (1306) was the era of the full development of Chivalry in England.

Chivalry, in its theory of Church militant; or the honors and wealth of Knighthood and Peerage, conferred for Loyalty and Beneficence, adorns the romantic ballad of the Trouveurs of Provence: and doubtless in many a gloomy robber castle of England, its coarse inmates listened often to the evening song and harp of the wandering minstrel from France, about their fabled Knights and Ladies fair.

The actual English Knight or Baron, like his Continental Peers, was a rough soldier, warring for Estate and Rank.

Rarely, even in the Ballads of the Time, is any Knight's memory enshrined in deeds of mercy or self-sacrifice for the public good.

The Crusades had just closed (1096—1291) their eventful career: and from the many returned survivors, their influence still reigned. But all the useful and elegant Arts, Culture and Learning of the East, which they brought back to Europe, were acquired by the commercial and industrious Cities of Italy and Flanders.

England, at this period, was a poor and almost depopulated country ; devastated by the Plague that carried off more than half its people, and often left once flourishing towns a total solitude. Crime went unpunished : rapine, violence, slavery and pauperism prevailed. The people, crushed by their woes, became victims of warrior Knights and Barons, and the enormous levies of the King for his wars. The Nation had dwindled to less than two million souls : and the land, in large part, was dense forest ; the haunt of beasts of prey, and the armed and titled robbers, often fierce as they.

From their smoky and squalid huts, meanly clad in wool or leather, and scantily fed, the people looked to the Court and Aristocracy, issuing from castles of little more comfort, in vain for relief ; but, as the scourged slave in his dungeon, they brooded on their wrongs, and wondered if the Baron's act that in 1215 had wrested from weak King John the vaunted Magna Charta, could minister to their relief against these Barons and Royal oppressors.

Such is the truth only in part ; the full details of the actual social condition of our ancestors at this period, in their depths of pollution, are too repulsive for repetition.

Court, Aristocracy and People were alike more barbarous than the Franks under Charlemagne, (A. D. 800) ; and like the modern contrasts of Abyssinian to Western Civilization, when compared with the luxurious grandeur and glory of culture of Saracenic Spain, or of Venice and the other Republics of Italy.

Of the antecedents of this first Patentee we know nought beyond the recitals in the Patent. Neither is he knighted or graced with rank or coronet : like many more he won estates and broad Manors, with their dignity, in the lands of the Border in Scotland, yet unsubdued, the reward then frequently given for successful service in the army of the King. It may well employ the diligent Antiquary to trace the general Lineage from this early and fortunate soldier down to the first emigrant of our name for America : WILLIAM DODGE, of 1629.

His research in England would be for the books of Pedigrees and records of the old settled families who claim descent from this same Cheshire stock. Although our name is said often to occur in the Lowlands, of which one instance will be given further on, it is not probable that the Patentee ever entered upon his Scotch Barony and Lordship.

In that lawless age, when Scotch National hostility to the English was implacable by reason of constant invasions ; it would have re-

quired a large army to overcome the natives and subjugate them to the rule of a Sassenach Grantee.

This enduring hate of the Saxon, developed in the ceaseless Border attacks; and the rally of the clans to the most northern Highlands for the Stuart cause at all periods down to their last National Struggle at Culloden in 1745: when their cause was, in their view, sanctified by the martyrs of Glencoe. Long after the Act of Union (1707. Temp. Anne.) they remained strangers, plotting, conspiring, or in open hostility, until the reign of George 3d., (1760—1820); when Scotchmen first became placemen under the Crown by the sagacious policy of his first Minister, the Earl of Bute: which was followed by the Era of modern English Commerce and Manufacture, with its ample rewards to the frugal and industrious enterprise of Scotchmen; who have long forgotten the feuds of their isolated ancestors.

To restore the sway of reason, and a proper National feeling, required the long historic period of more than Five hundred years.

It is therefore probable that this Grantee never took possession of his Scotch Barony of Coldingham and Lordship of Podenhughe.

But, as I have been informed by Scotchmen, that our name is not infrequent in Glasgow, the Lowlands, and the Border: the investigation whether they also come from the same stock might be of interest. The principal fact remains—that, in the same part of England—ancient Cheshire—on the Southern bank of the river Mersey, opposite modern Liverpool; having its County-seat and Cathedral in hoary reverend Chester, with its antique covered Ways and Market Crosses, Saxon and Roman remains; was the original English home of our race in 1306: and so now continues, with its numerous branches in Lancashire, Bedfordshire, Middlesex, Kent and Norfolk, during this long period of Five hundred and Seventy Three Years.

They are now, and long have been, among the oldest and most numerous of the landed gentry and Commoners of ancient family in England.

In my own frequent visits to England, I have met the name familiarly in Liverpool and London, and I could seldom convince my British friends that as a DODGE, I could have descended from very ancient American origin; but should be an Englishman of the Cheshire stock, with which they were long acquainted. They expressed equal incredulity as we should if John Hancock should be presented to us, an Englishman from birth and long descent. The emigration of our Scion, in 1629, in a large company, from different Counties

of England, to America, was entirely unknown and of no significance to them: the record only appeared here, never in England.

As of the May Flower at Plymouth (1620): the planting of either small Colony, in the wilderness, was of no moment to the rest of the people, whose life and history moved on its daily struggle unconsciously; and the Emigrants usually gave up all intention of return. For a century previous, and from the Era of Elizabeth, the enterprise of Gresham and Raleigh started colonies in Virginia and India. These feeble outposts of England, were then so remote, and only reached by occasional ship, that it is not strange they became lost to the general public, absorbed in their interests at home.

Few or none would take sufficient interest to search the musty records of past centuries, if such be extant; to gather the materials for individual histories of this company of emigrants.

It is of little moment to them, but of much value to us; that, Two hundred and Fifty Years ago, one of our name, of the same old English stock, chose to leave home forever, and take his abode with the little Colony of Salem, in the wilds of far distant America: from whom has sprung a race far more numerous, wide-spread and distinguished than in the Parent Land: and for whom, as with many others, of like origin, America has proved a Greater Britain.

The enterprising Scions of old Families at Home, trammelled by the laws of primogeniture, the hopelessness of all effort to rise above day labor and its poor wages: oppressed in conscience by State and Church: justly felt, that, as freeborn Englishmen, their only refuge was to brave the terrors of the Atlantic, the Wilderness, and the Savages: and plant their homes in their own self-governed Colony of true freedom civil and religious.

We know their History: with us, now diligently researched. Little of it has ever yet reached England: although a greater interest was awakened therein, by our late Civil War: yet this unpopular pursuit was repressed by the influence of the manufacturing and ship-building magnates, controlling Earl Russell and his Ministry. No attention was given to these Colonies by the Home Government, until in the early years of the reign of George 3d.; when to meet what was thought an appalling Public Debt, £100 millions sterling, contracted by the French War and Conquest of Canada, every resource of Internal Taxation, tried by the Bute ministry having failed; Grenville, who succeeded, laid before Parliament, like a revelation, the astonishing extent and value of the Commerce and Industry of the American Colonies.

Their existence, history and growth were almost unknown in St. Stephens. Then followed his fatal Bills for Colonial Stamp duties Taxation of Shipping, and prohibition of manufacture, and any other than the Home Market; which were eagerly adopted as a happy resource, by the solid majority of Placemen; and their enforcement, in blind self-will and obstinacy by the King and Lord North; produced our successful Revolution and cost the Crown its fairest Jewels.

The real historic interest of my general subject, so full of suggestive relation, in such a lapse of time, must be my apology for so long detaining you from the narrative of our Planting at Salem, Massachusetts, June 29, 1629. (O. S.)

I need scarcely say that our Ancestor in this Country came in one of "the Fleet" of five vessels; which, landing at the humble Mission outpost of the Wilderness, called by the natives, from their Tubal name, "NAUMKEAG," in 1629: created and settled a Town and separate Community; which, in joy they named SALEM, as their quiet Haven, the City of their Peace.

As frequently in that scholastic age, the name of the Colony, gave rise to some display of real or pretended learning. Cotton Mather fancies, "that the Indian name was really Hebrew. of like sound and meaning, viz: 'Haven of Comfort'; and they called it 'SALEM': "another Hebrew word, for the Peace, which they had or hoped in "it."

Hubbard in his New England, says: "In this Place, soon after (by a Minister, Rev. Fras. Higginson, that came with a company "of honest Planters.) called 'SALEM', from that in Psalm 76. 1: "was laid the first foundation, on which the next Colonies were "built."

"In Salem is His Tabernacle."

This First Settlement directly grew out of the failure of a Colonizing enterprise at Cape Ann, for which, in 1624, the New Plymouth Company in England composed of Merchants of the West of England, had obtained a Charter. In two years this Colony failed; a few of their number resorted with the Missionary, Rev. Philip White, to his station "NAUMKEAG," among the Indians of that name. This feeble beginning was well cultured by Mr. White, whose letters engaged several of worth and influence in his enterprise: so that on March 19, 1628, (3 Car. 1.) he obtained a Grant from the Council for New England to "Sir. Henry Russell, Sir. "John Young, Knight, Thomas Southcoat, John Humphrey, John "Endicott, and Simom Whetcombe, gentlemen: of all the lands be-

“tween three miles to the Northward of Merrimack River, and
 “three miles to the Southward of Charles River: and in length,
 “within the described breadth, from the Atlantic Ocean to the
 “South Sea”; and denominated it “Massachusetts Bay.”

These absurd boundaries, entailing much litigation and expense, are only to be attributed to the absolute and general ignorance then prevailing, of American Continental Geography: both of the early Colonists on the Atlantic shore, and in English official circles, continuing till long after our Independence.

Interest in this new project arose and spread in various quarters of England: where it was hailed as a Refuge for Christian men of the Established Church; who, were grieved for its lack of purity, and harassed for their non-conformity to the novel ordinances and abuses, that, since his accession in 1627 Archbishop Laud had forced into the Ritual; and also by his sanction of the public desecration of the Lords Day. It is significant, that in those days of bitter religious strife and persecution, reflected in the political struggle: all English Protestants continued in the same Established Church organization, however Puritan and separate in their convictions. Neither the members of the famous Westminster Assembly, nor their successors before the era of Charles 1st and the Tory measures of conformity, enforced by ejection from their livings; found it necessary to accept voluntary privation, and establish the modern sect-organizations. They and their hearers lived and died in the Establishment, however grieved at what they felt to be its departure from the old ways of Truth.

The Address, from Gov. Winthrop and others, of April 7, 1630, to their brethren in the Church of England, from on board the *Arbella*, at Yarmouth, on parting for Salem, contains these words, which I give in the original — partly formed English, orthography.

“Howsoever your Charitie may have met with some occasion of
 “discouragement, through the mis-report of our intentions, or
 “through the disaffection or indiscretion of some of us, or rather
 “amongst us; for wee are not of those, that dreame of perfection in
 “this world: yet wee desire, that you should take notice of the prin-
 “cipals and body of our company: as those who esteeme it our
 “honour, to call the Church of England, from whom we rise, our
 “deare Mother, and cannot part from our native Countrie, where she
 “specially resideth, without much sadness of heart, and many tears
 “in our eyes. It is an usual and laudable exercise of your charitie,
 “to commend to the prayers of your Congregations, the necessities
 “and straights of your private neighbors: Doe the like for a Church
 “springing out of your own bowels, when wee shall be in our poor
 “cottages in the Wilderness, overshadowed with the spirit of sup-

“plication, through the manifold necessities and tribulations, which
“may not altogether unexpectedly, nor we hope, unprofitably befall
“us.”

I may add that the Ministers of the Church at Salem — the first Church Society — were, prior to 1657, when our Harvard first supplied its graduate: Francis Higginson, Samuel Skelton, Francis Bright, Roger Williams, George Burdet, Hugh Peters, John Fisk, and Edward Norris: all, excepting Williams, natives of England, graduates of Cambridge University, and ordained in the Established Church. Roger Williams, alike ordained, was born in Wales, and graduated at Oxford. We need not delay our purpose further than to say, that, with all their eccentricities, few greater moulding minds in that Age of heroes, can be found than those two early Ministers of the First Church at Salem, Hugh Peters: and that Prophet, exemplar, Martyr—exile for true Civil and Religious Liberty, justice and mercy to the Indian; perfect freedom and toleration to all sincere convictions — Roger Williams.

The organization of our modern sects, began in England after the Restoration; by Ministers ordained in the Established Church; the same as Methodism in the Eighteenth Century under Whitfield and Wesley who died in such membership. In the days of Laud's tyranny, it would only have lighted martyr-fires equal to those of Bloody Mary (1553-8); to have attempted to found dissenting Sects in England, if such purpose anywhere existed. But, although feeling themselves constrained for conscience sake to begin a new life in the remote wilderness of America: Sect organization formed no part of their design. With Ministers ordained in the Established Church, they transferred their old church, purified, as they believed, from abuses, in primitive simplicity, to their infant Colony. Their isolation and colonial success, shared by the Church; with the intolerance of the Laud hierarchy at home; may have conducted to their permanent separate organization: as Independents, Presbyterians or Congregationalists.

Of course, I am here only speaking of the external organization of their differing religious opinion: whose respective merits, I do not assume to mention or discuss.

I will add that, however their Church was cherished at Salem, its membership was never made, as at Plymouth, an essential condition of civil rights, and of becoming a landholder and member of the Colony, or holding office therein. It is perhaps, more to our purpose to remark on the singular fact, that it never occurred to any Eng-

fishman of that age, to attempt a Colony in new countries, without first obtaining a Grant of the region from the Crown.

By the mysterious fiction from the Roman Civil Law or practice : it was assumed that the Crown owned all the lands watered by a river or its affluents : whose main stream had been first ascended to tide water by any of its subjects : and an indefinite depth of the country, whose sea-coast had been alike first visited.

This rule yet subsists in International law, and was successfully applied by our Government as successor to the Crown, in our Oregon and St. Juan de Fuca controversies with Great Britain ; was the basis of the French title to Canada, wrested from them by England ; and of that of the Mississippi valley acquired by us through the purchase of Louisiana. This pretense of title in the Crown, had no regard to the settled ancient sovereignty of the natives, who were considered as the "heathen" given to us "the Lord's people for an inheritance" and without rights.

These Charters were not procured to assure Nationality and protection ; for they always remained British subjects ; but in almost all the Colonies they formed their only basis of title to their lands.

Our pioneer colonists voluntarily repaired their title by purchase and Warranty Deed from all the Indian claimants, in 1686 ; of their Colony of Salem, by a careful description. The Grantees named in the Patent of 1628 were all from the vicinity of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, next to Devon, in south west England.

John Endicott, of their number, was named Governor for the new Plantation ; and, sailing from Weymouth June 20th, he arrived out at Naumkeag on 6th September, 1628.

In London the Company had then its official seat : Matthew Cradock being its Home Governor, with Thomas Goffe as Deputy.

But in 1630, the whole administration was transferred from London and its officers, to Salem and to Gov. Winthrop.

It became very efficient, with ample capital and influence. Much of its official correspondence has been preserved by a careful historian, the late Rev. Joseph B. Felt.

On Feb. 16th 1629, Matthew Cradock writes to Gov. Endicott : "that the Company had been enlarged recently," and proposed "to send over Two or Three hundred emigrants, with Two Ministers, and one hundred head of cattle : that they had bought one ship of two hundred tons, and hired two more, each of two hundred tons : one of ten and the other of nineteen guns."

He had before mentioned that Hugh Peters, who was then in Holland, was expected, but had not yet arrived : he came to Salem in 1636.

The Journal of the Court of Assistants of the Company in London, at this time shows a very curious list of necessaries, and comforts, very amply provided for these colonists. Such as apparel for 100 men: being "200 sutes, dublett and hose of lether, lyned with "oiled skin lether, ye hose and dublett with hooks and eyes:" many other articles of dress alike now unused, but of similar endurance: as: "100 lether girdles: 100 black hatts, lyned in the browes with "lether; 100 pr. breeches of lether: lether drawers, to serve to "weare with boath the other sutes," which are alike detailed, with large stores of bedding, rugs, matting; Guns small and large, artillery, ammunition, cattle and provisions.

These were all specially made — and in that age of much greater cost — for these favored Colonists.

March 3d, 1629, this Journal reads:

"It was debated howe some good course might be settled for the divison of the lands, and that all men intendinge to goe in person, "or to send over, might underwrite and seale some instrument to bee "made, whereby every man to be tyed to such orders, as shall bee "agreed uppon here: and that a coppey of this agreement be sent "to Dorchester ffor all men to underwrite, and seale, that intend to "take passage in the Lyons Whelpe, or ells order to be taken that "the Shippe procede without them."

The Company's corporate seal — the Indian being of the design still used by the state of Massachusetts — was sent over to Gov. Endicott in 1629, after the Patent of Land had been confirmed, and a Charter granted by the Crown, (4 Car. 1.) creating the Company a body Corporate, by the title and style of "The Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay" with a Governor, Deputy, and Court of Eighteen Assistants, all freemen of the company; to be chosen yearly by the General Assembly, of all the members of the company, and with full authority to make all laws, consistent with those of the Realm, for the Colony, and admit members as free of the Company: essentially, a full grant of political and religious independence.

In April, 1629, Rev. Francis Higginson was employed and settled as Minister by a special contract, of liberal terms for outfit, voyage and maintenance. This may have somewhat biased his conclusions in the quaint document giving his reasons for encouraging the Colony.

He, with Samuel Skelton of Lincolnshire, and Francis Bright, were the first three ministers appointed for the Colony. They were all ordained in the Established Church, but calvinistic in their opinion; offended by the "Book of Sports," and by the order of

Archbishop Laud to read the same in time of public worship, with all his other innovations; and doubtless, would, had they remained, have been excluded from their livings.

On May 28th 1629, the Company at London write to Gov. Endicott at Naumkeag, at much length and detail, making request for the Rev. Mr. White "that attention may be shown to a *number of passengers in the Lyons Whelpe, from the Counties of Dorset and Somerset; that WILLIAM DODGE, a skilful husbandman may have ye charge of ye teame of horses: that Hugh Tillie and William Edes may serve Sir. Richard Saltonstall: that Francis Webb may have encouragement in setting up a Mill: and that all persons sent over by the same clergyman may be in the employment of the Company.*"

The earnest men who made this primitive record, however careful in all other respects, left out the birth-place or last English home of each colonist. This fact was important then, for they were mostly men of property and social position, while some were Barons. The population of England, then, was small: estimated from Taxes (for no legal Census had ever been taken) at about Three Million souls. A Register of each Colonist, and his place of birth or last home in England, would have been so easy, that its neglect is noteworthy; while the minutest detail of their outfit is carefully put on record: and, specially, inasmuch, as the Home Company as well as the colonists themselves, acted throughout in the apparent conviction that the Planters, sailing by this Fleet, embarked for life—to found an enduring Colony in remote America—never to return, and only to correspond by occasional ship; and these Colonists were, in their eyes, the Elect of all England.

Not only would such Register have furnished their Posterity with the missing links to their ancestral home and pedigree, saving much labor and misty tradition; but it would have completed a substantial report of the labor and efficient service of the officers, with the strength and influence of the Company in all the Kingdom, to their "Freemen of General Court": or as we should now call them, the general body of Stockholders, their only constituents, to whom they were by charter obliged to report: while there is no evidence of any need or intent to hide the complete list of names and origin of the Colonists from pursuit of Star Chamber or other Court, such as checked (with so little wisdom) the intended flight, in their youth, of Hampden and Cromwell in later years; and, besides, among these Colonists were some of the Patentees.

But, on May 18, 1629, we find in their record at London: "The names of all the adventurers *to be sent over*, with the severall somes by them underwritten. It is ordered that the Governour and Councell there shall have power to allott unto every particular adventurer, that shall desire the same by himselfe or his assignees, 200 acres of land upon the some of £50, adventure in the generall stock, to the first dividend: and proportionately for more or less according to their severall adventures: and if within Ten days after their arrival and demaund made, the same be not soe allotted, that each man, being an adventurer is hereby permitted free liberty to build in any place where himselfe shall think most convenient" on ground not previously occupied or engaged. "That all such persons as goe over at their own charge, and are adventurers in the common stock, shall have lands allotted to them for themselves and their families, forthwith: 50 acres of land for each person, but being noe adventurer in the common stock shall have 50 acres of land for the Mr. of the Familie, and such a proportion of land more, if there bee cause, as according to their charge and qualitie, the Governour and Councell of New England shall think necessary for them, whereby their charge may be fully and amply supported. And for such as transport servants, land shall be allotted for each servant, 50 acres to the Mr.: which land the Mr. is to dispose of at his discretion."

This list even of the Land allotments, and thereby of the names of all the Colonists has not yet appeared; but Mr. Felt has carefully prepared, from scattered original sources, a list of all the Early Settlers of Salem, comprising over 400 names, with the several dates of their arrival, or grant of land. Of this list, only seven in all have the prefix "Mr." This designation, so long since too common for a distinction, was, in that age of strenuous punctilio, only lawful for "Captains and sometimes Masters of vessels, military Captains, eminent Merchants, Schoolmasters, Doctors, Magistrates, and Clergymen, Masters of Arts of any College, and Freemen of the Company." The wives and daughters of a "Mr." were called "Mrs." "Goodman" and "Good Wife" were the lawful designation of such as were not "Mr." or "Mrs." This distinction ceased about 1650, during the Protectorate. To be deprived of this title was a grievous loss of social position. In 1631 it is on record that the Court of Assistants took away the title of "Mr." from one for immorality.

Our first ancestor in America will be found carefully styled "Mr. WILLIAM DODGE." The Fleet, bearing the first Colonists to Naumkeag 1629, which, on their safe arrival, they named "Salem," consisted of five ships: "*The Talbot*," of 300 tons, 10 guns and 30 men. "She carried about 100 planters, 6 goates, 5 great pieces of ordnance, with meale, oatmeale, pease, and all manner of munition, of provision for the plantation for a twelvemonth."

“ *The Lyons Whelpe*, (called also *George Bonaventure*), Capt. Thomas Cox; of 120 tons, 8 guns, carrying many mariners, and 40 planters, specially from Dorchester, and places therabouts, with provisions and 4 goates.” The whole number of persons on board the *Lyons Whelpe*, on this voyage, was 125, as appears by the report of the Surgeon in charge.

The “ *Four Sisters* :” of about 300 tons carried “ many cattell, with passengers and provisions.”

“ *The May Flower*, (the same vessel that brought the *Plymouth Colony* of 1620) : freighted with emigrants and supplies”; and

“ *The George* : of 300 tons, 20 guns, and about 30 men. Her cheefe carriage was cattell, 12 mares, 30 kyne, and some goates, 52 planters, and other provision.”

According to the Lord Treasurer’s warrant of permission to emigrate, pursuant to the paternal laws of the Stuarts, this company of emigrants “ consisted of 60 married and un-married females, 26 children and 300 men, or 386 persons: with supplies of food, arms, clothing, tools, and 140 head of cattle.”

The ship “ *Talbot*” : bearing the Rev. Mr. Higginson, who narates his first Sea-voyage, with quaint detail and wonder: sailed from Gravesend, England, on the 25th day of April, 1629: and by the 8th day of May following, reached no further than Cowes, on the Isle of Wight; whence on the 11th of May, having been joined by the “ *Lyons Whelpe*,” they sailed together, with a fair wind. On the 26th of June he writes: “ By noon, we were within 3 leagues of Capan, and, as we sayled along the coasts, we saw every hill and dale, and every island full of gay woods and high trees.” On the 27th of June, to avoid a squall of rain, they put into Cape Ann: the next day was Sunday, and religiously observed—all remaining on board the ship.

On Monday the 29th day of June, 1629, “ by the aid of two Pirlots sent by Governor Endicott in a Shallop, and by God’s blessing, we passed the curious and difficult entrance into the large, spacious Harbor of Naimkecke. And as we passed, it was wonderful to behold so many islands, replenished with thick wood and high trees, and many fayre greene pastures. We rested that night with glad and thankful hearts, that God had put an end to our long and tedious journey. The next morning (June 30, 1629) the Governor came aboard, and bade us kindly welcome, and invited me and my wife to come on shoare, and take our lodging in his house, which we did accordingly”; and doubtless they relished together the Governor’s favorite viands: venison-pasty and beer.

No other narrative of this voyage is extant, and also as before noticed, no list of passengers by each vessel.*

Careful Mr. Higginson, whose Journal transcribes every incident however trivial, would have noted the significant fact, if it had occurred, that the Lyons Whelpe parted company before their arrival. It is therefore certain that she also arrived on Monday the 29th day of June 1629,* at "Naimkecke:" bearing, among her 49 Planters, our Progenitor, Mr William Dodge.

He is not on record as a member of the First Church of Salem which was formed in August 1629. Its records begin in 1634.

The only two of our name thereon prior to 1658, are *Richard Dodge*, of the members in 1644, (who received a Grant of Land from the Salem authorities in 1638), and in 1645, Elizabeth Dodge is a member.

This same *Richard Dodge* was one of the founders of the church in Beverly in 1667. Beverly began in 1636; was set off from Salem, and Incorporated in 1638.

Mr. William Dodge, Senior was admitted freeman of Salem in 1639; and was also one of the founders, in 1667, of Beverly Church.

It seems almost established, that this Richard and William Dodge were brothers; and also that William had dark complexion, hair and eyes, was of over usual stature, well formed and athletic—the typical ancient Briton; while his brother Richard was of fair complexion hair and eyes—the Saxon type. They are respectively credited with the same marked differences in their descendants.

William Dodge, 2d son of our Progenitor, is thus mentioned in the earliest book printed on this Continent, viz.: "Hubbard's Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, or Indian Wars": 4to printed at Boston, 1667, of which only three copies survive.†

"1675, Jan. 21. Capt. Prentice, his Troop being abroad, met
"with a Party of the enemy of whom they took Two prisoners and
"killed Nine: in which exploit something hap'ned very remarkable

* This date, June 29th, and all other dates of days mentioned herein, prior to the Act of Parliament of 3d Sept. 1752, are of the Old Style. By that Act, which became the Law of the Colonies, and was adopted by our several State Constitutions the present New Style or Gregorian Calender of A. D. 1582, was established in England and with us; whereby, to make the Civil Year agree with the true Solar Year: Eleven days were directed to be added to dates of the Old Style: beginning with its date, September 3d was thus by law called and computed as September 14. This date, O. S. June 29th is now to be computed for its Anniversary, New Style, as July 10th.

† William Hubbard was a Graduate of Harvard College, and for some time acting President thereof. His "Narrative" above entitled was first printed in quarto at Boston, 1677.

Mrs. Anna Bradstreet's Poems, by some claimed to have preceded it, were first published in London, 1650; and a second edition at Boston in 1678.

“ for one W. Dodge of Salem riding in company with another friend,
 “ they hap’ned to meet with two Indians : the said Dodge being bet-
 “ ter horsed than his friend, made after the foremost, leaving his
 “ friend to deal with the hindmost : but his pistol missed firing :
 “ whereupon the Indian taking him by the leg, turned him off his
 “ horse, and getting upon him, was about killing him with his knife :
 “ which Mr. Dodge, by chance espied, and came time enough to do
 “ his business also : by that means he did three good offices at once,
 “ saved the life of one friend and slew two of his enemies.”

Surely, this early Chronicler—styled Historian—cannot be esteem-
 ed for perspicuous narrative.

Stone’s History of Beverly (1843) says :

“ The first Town Meeting of Beverly, subsequent to its In corpo-
 “ ration was held Nov. 23d, 1668 : at which Capt. Thomas Lothrop,
 “ William Dixey, *William Dodge, Senior*, John West, and Paul
 “ Thorndike were chosen Selectmen.” And on almost every page
 of his History the family name appears. By the courtesy of Mr.
 John H. Stone of Salem, in 1850, I have the Genealogy of the fam-
 ily of this patriarch, William Dodge for six generations down to 1833.

I have also numerous, though not perfected Genealogies of the
 family of the first named Richard Dodge : and also of the family in
 Rhode Island and Block Island.

Farmer’s Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New Eng-
 land (1839) gives :

“ George Dodge of Concord, 1645 ; John Dodge born in 1636
 “ was an inhabitant of Beverly in 1666, and representative in the
 “ General Court for Rowley in 1664 : William Dodge (2d) was ad-
 “ mitted freeman in 1683, and representative in 1690 ; Daniel Dodge
 “ graduated at Harvard University in 1700.”

Careful research by a competent mind, in the records, both of the
 towns, and of our very numerous kinsfolk resident in Salem, Beverly,
 Wenham, Danvers and Hamilton ; together with established Tra-
 ditions there, would unveil the fountains of our Family in this coun-
 try, and its digested record prove of enduring value.

Many in this lengthened roll yielded their lives at Bunker Hill ;
 and their record of brave deeds at that American Thermopylae, is
 lost save to patriot memory. There are no lists of names of the
 American killed or wounded in that brave and bloody struggle.
 There was no regular army organization on their side.

On that day, their guns were heard with dismay far beyond the
 melting ranks of Howe, that sank as before a reaper. They sound-
 ed an alarm in Parliament, and throughout England, and reached
 the Cabinets of the Continent ; who did not conceal their satisfaction,
 at the heavy losses and almost discomfiture, by simple American yeo-
 men, of their boastful enemy.

In long, sad ranks, beneath their plain grave-stones, in the church yards of Essex County, among the crowding generations of our Family, they sank to rest until the Resurrection.

From the field of battle, many of the dead were taken to their Essex homes, and laid away where they still rest, by the side of those old roads: along which they marched forth to their last struggle in June 1775.

Many of our family were of these Hero martyrs Frothingham's careful narrative gives the names; as Captains:

Abraham Dodge, in Col. Little's Regiment.

In Col. Gerrish's Regiment from Essex Co. Mass. Richard Dodge, who on the 16th June, the day before the battle, was elected Major, and Barnabas Dodge. Lieutenant Robert Dodge, Ensign Paul Dodge.

The names of the Privates, of whom so many were of our family, are not preserved.

Col. Gerrish, in August 1775, was cashiered by the severe judgment of a Court Martial: for cowardice in refusing to lead his men to the front, when so ordered by Gen. Putnam; but his whole regiment, led forward by their Adjutant, Febiger, fought bravely to the last. The regiment was simply Volunteer: neither commissioned nor full.

In the very brief and imperfect list of the dead on the American side, that were buried upon the field, is the name of James Dodge, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, to which I have before alluded.

In every war of our History, our kinsmen have borne their part with distinction. In Colonial times, when England contested with France for supreme rule on this Continent, her armies relied for support on Colonial troops. They shared her struggle and triumph on many fields, as well as at the fall of Quebec, where the gallant Wolfe died at the moment of victory; after reciting, as is said, Gray's sad line

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

One of my ancestors was in the army of Abercrombie, at his Battle of Lake George, against the French under Montcalm. Doubtless, many, in these long records of the Essex Co. families, served before Louisburg and Quebec; or in the Revolutionary Army, and War of 1812, with my ancestors and kinsmen.

The War of 1812 found Henry Dodge, a native of Indiana, and son of Israel Dodge born at Canterbury Conn, a resident of the Territory (now State) of Missouri, whither he had migrated, when a mere youth, with his father some fourteen years before the United

States purchased Louisiana from France. Upon the first call for volunteers to defend the frontier against invasion by Great Britain and her savage allies, Henry Dodge raised a company of mounted volunteers; and rose from the rank of Captain, passing through all the intermediate grades, to that of Brigadier General to which he was appointed by President James Madison in 1814. He was a member of the convention that in 1820 formed the Constitution under which Missouri was admitted into the Union.

In 1827 Henry Dodge migrated to the Territory of Michigan (now the State of Wisconsin), and in that year led a company of mounted volunteers, in several campaigns against the hostile tribe of Winnebago Indians forcing them to capitulate and to surrender those of their tribe who had murdered his neighbors. Here in 1832, when Black Hawk at the head of the so called "British" band of Sac and Fox Indians invaded Illinois and Wisconsin, spreading desolation and death in their track, Henry Dodge again appeared in the field at the head of a mounted regiment of volunteers, composed of his friends and neighbors. He served in several campaigns, in three of which, by almost unprecedented forced marches, he succeeded in overtaking the Indians and in forcing them to battle; viz: at the Pecatonica, Wisconsin Heights, and Bad Axe. In the fight first named (Pecatonica), of small numbers on each side he destroyed the entire party of the Savages; himself killing their Chief in a hand to hand encounter. He was soon after placed by President Jackson in command of a thousand Mounted Rangers, raised for the protection of the frontiers of the North West.

In 1834 he was appointed by the same President to command the first regiment of Dragoons. He led his regiment to the Texas frontier, and along the base of the Rocky Mountains,—(then almost a Terra Incognita)—holding councils and making treaties with some 25 different Tribes of Indians and forcing them to surrender the Americans, whom they had held in captivity for many years.

In 1836 he was taken from the Army and appointed Governor of Wisconsin by President Jackson, in deference to the almost unanimous expression of the people whom he was to govern. He was reappointed by Presidents Van Buren and Polk,—filling that place some ten years. He was twice chosen to the House of Representatives of the U. S. as Delegate from the Territory of Wisconsin, and twice elected to the Senate of the U. S. after Wisconsin became a State; and passed fourteen years in the two Houses of Congress.

His son Augustus C. Dodge was appointed Register of the Land Office by President Van Buren in 1838. He was four times elected

to the House of Representatives of the U. S. as Delegate from the Territory of Iowa, and twice to the Senate of the U. S. from Iowa after it became a State; and was the first Senator born west of the Mississippi River. He served four years and some months as Envoy &c. to Spain, having succeeded the Hon. Pierre Soule at the Court of her Catholic Majesty.

I may be pardoned for saying, that when in 1850, I became acquainted with the late Gen. Henry Dodge, then revered as the Patriarch of the U. S. Senate: I was surprised at his apparent close resemblance in figure, stature and feature to the late Gen. Andrew Jackson, with whom he had long been associated.

In our late War of the Rebellion, the Army and Navy lists on both sides frequently bear our name; and it has done good service on Arctic expeditions.

The Government Blue Books, or Registers of Congress and of the Civil and Military Service: and that of almost all the Territories and States: from the beginning, will supply many names of distinction from our family: which are also numerous, and often eminent, among the Professors and Graduates of our Colleges; the Clergy, the Bar, and the Medical profession, from their earliest records, in all parts of our Land: and equally so, among the Manufacturers, Inventors, Merchants, Bankers, Mechanics and Farmers.

On consulting the most recent U. S. Gazeteer, and Post Office Directory for 1878: I find that our name is borne by four large Counties in as many States, viz: Georgia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska: and by fourteen Towns or Villages; of which six are in the State of Iowa, and the remainder in the first named four States, together with Kansas, Texas and Massachusetts: showing the wide and numerous settlements of the branches of our Family line; and also that they are the prominent and guiding men in their several localities.

My address will have come short of its design should it fail to indicate the Topics for systematic research, required for a full, reliable and worthy Genealogy of our Family.

Briefly, these Topics are: *First*, such an inquiry in England, probably best made by a visit to the true sources: as will show the Parentage, Family and Home, of the first arriving William Dodge: and his descent from the first Patentee of 1306; with the several Families in England and their history. These questions are not impossible to an intelligent inquirer among the ancient Families of our Line there, and their Books of Pedigrees &c. And at the same time the Scotch families of our name might be likewise traced: and also

a thorough examination of all the extant books and records of the Company settling Salem for the light they may give on the subject in all its branches. And *Second*: to establish the relation of the first Richard with this William; with their respective descendants and settlements in this country.

For which, besides considerable and numerous private collections: the full records of each Town in Essex and neighboring Counties of Massachusetts, and of the other New England States should be put in service, and their very ample information digested.

Third: Similar analytical research, so far as practicable, should be applied, for the record of the several families, in each of the States and Territories: by well organized correspondence or visit, to the best sources, furthered by general and hearty co-operation and all authentic Family Records, relics, or Memorials.

One competent directing mind, employing a few necessary subordinates, could, from this large mass of reliable information; in a reasonably short period: elicit a well ordered and complete Genealogical biography of our very ancient and numerous Family, from its historic origin, down to the most recent descendants.

I confess to an abiding, life-long interest in the subject; whose faint outline, I have concisely, but very imperfectly presented. I cannot doubt of your equal or greater interest. I have tried to refrain from needless Family pride; but I will frankly own that I envy not the man who can affect or feel indifference to the fact; that whatever be his lot in life; he is lineally descended from such an ancient Hero race; from men, who as steel-clad Barons, wrought deeds of valor and renown in Mediaeval Wars for Norman King of England; and through the whole long cycle of its history of struggle, and solid though slow advance to true Liberty, took an active part; and that through the emigration of two of its sons to Salem, Massachusetts, has spread over our whole Land; and in each generation, since England first began her American plantations: has achieved just eminence in every position of public and private life, and history.

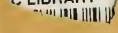
I am fully assured that when the historic facts of this Memorial, are fully known by the wide spread Kinsfolk of our broad Land, and justly considered; its present purpose, and that of our Assembly; viz: to secure a well digested and complete Genealogical Biography of our very ancient Family, from its historic origin, to the most recent descendants in this country, will meet general and cordial co-operation and early organized success.







C LIBRARY



145



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06439 739 9

