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Edward Bangs the Pilgrim



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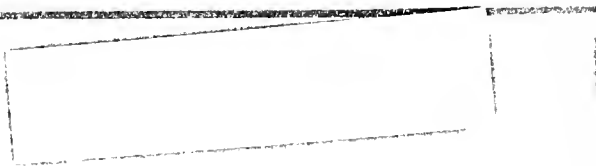
CHARLES H. BANGS, M. D.

SECRETARY

THE EDWARD BANGS DESCENDANTS

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EDWARD BANGES THE PILGRIM

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The authentic story of the life of Edward Banges the Pilgrim begins with the arrival of the third expedition to New Plymouth. This expedition was organized and fitted out by Mr. John Pierce and sailed from London with 109 persons about the middle of October, 1622, in the ill-starred ship, the "PARAGON." Meeting tempestuous weather in the Downs, the Paragon was so much damaged that she was obliged to return to London after fourteen days for extensive repairs.

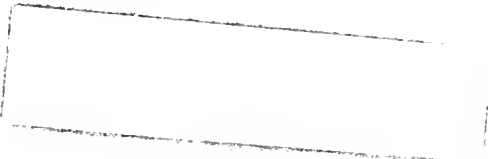
She sailed again December 22d, but encountered such "extreme tempestuous weather" that, in the middle of February, when about half way across she became dismantled and was finally driven back to Portsmouth, a shattered wreck.

- Depleted in fortune by the repeated disasters of this expedition, John Pierce sold his interest to the "Company" and another ship, the ANNE, was chartered to transport the sixty people who constituted the final expedition, together with the sixty tons of goods that made up their effects, to the shores of the New World.

The ANNE, Capt. William Prince, Master, was a ship of 140 tons burden, but was not sufficiently commodious to accommodate the party, so the company purchased the LITTLE JAMES, a fine new pinnace of 40 tons, Mr. Bridges, Master. Together these two vessels made the passage, the ANNE arriving at Plymouth in the last days of July and the LITTLE JAMES arriving a few days later, or early in August 1623. The fact of the arrival of Edward Banges with this expedition presupposes that he was a member of the original party.

That the majority of such a large company of people should keep together from the middle of October until the first of the following August to accomplish the voyage to this new country is an enlightening commentary on the steadfastness of purpose of those who sought freedom, fortune or adventure upon these shores. It seems, indeed, a part of that "wonder-working Providence" that founded this Nation.

Previous to the formation of the Society of The Edward Bangs Descendants in 1912, nothing was known, with any degree of certainty, as to the possible ancestry of Edward Banges nor, in fact, as to the origin and history of the family name. Many believed that "Bangs" was a modification of "Banks" and that our ancestor was an immediate descendant of some Banks family.



Through the efforts of the Committee on Genealogical Research of this Society, assisted very ably by Dr. Charles Edward Banks, Historian of the Banks Family, it has been possible in the past three years to trace the Bangs name back in the English records to 1297. At that date the records of the Parish of Thorp (now preserved in St. Paul's Cathedral, London) show that Thomas Bannges paid four pence for two sheep.

We quote the records:

"Ad lampadem in Cancello.

"Thomas Bannges iiii d pro ii ouibus.

"Alicia Hamond iid pro i oue.

"Rickardus le Barkere viiid d pro iiii ouibus."

Through succeeding generations other records appear which make quite a consistent connection of the name and family, to one John Banges who died in Hempstead, County of Essex, England, in 1631 or 1632. The record of his will, a copy of which is attached, furnishes very good evidence that John Banges of Hempstead was the father of Edward Banges, the subject of this sketch. The chief points in this evidence are: 1st, a consistent date; 2d, the identical spelling of the name Banges; 3d, the fact that John had a son Edward and a son Joshua; 4th, that our ancestor Edward named his first son John, a later son Jonathan and another son Joshua. These chief points are supported by other corroborative evidence.

Much praise is due the Committee on Genealogical Research, and its chairman G. E. Bangs, of Chicago, for the very able manner in which this research has been conducted and to the liberality of those members of our Society who have contributed to its cost.

While Dean Dudley in his History and Genealogy of the Bangs family published in 1896, (and of which the greater part of the edition was destroyed by fire) is very vague as to the ancestry and origin of Edward Banges he makes it very clear that he was the first of the name to come to this country and was, thus, the founder of the American branch of the Bangs family.

This ancestor spelled his name Banges and it so appears in the signature to his will, but the hardships of Colonial life soon tended toward dispensing with superfluities, so the quite useless "e" was soon dropped and Bangs has since been the usual form, although various modifications are to be found in the old records.

Even in recent years, however, one correspondent who depends more upon the sound than upon any rules of spelling, frequently reverts to the old form in addressing his letters. The modern spelling of the name will be used in the following sections of this narrative.

The history of Edward Bangs after coming to Plymouth is not found in any connected form or collected in any one narrative, but is written in the records of the times wherever is recorded that philanthropy of service that marked the lives of those who bore the burden of administering the affairs of the Colony. While he does not appear in history with the prominence of a Bradford, a Prence or a Standish yet there are records which prove that he filled an important place in the affairs of the Church and Colony and the varied duties which he was called to perform show him to have been a man of integrity, of versatility and of liberal attainments.

It is through the public service of this man rather than the events of his private career that we catch some glimpses of his life and form our estimate of his character.

Rev. Enoch Pratt in his History of Eastham says: - "In the early Plymouth records mention is frequently made of Edward Bangs who is the first of the family that emigrated to this country. He is repeatedly mentioned as serving on the Grand Jury, as an overseer of Captain of the guard against the Indians, as an appraiser of land and as engaged in other public employments."

The arrival of the expedition of the ANNE revealed the sad condition of destitution which prevailed among the Colonists. Although they had been settled through two summers and well into the third, they had made so little progress in raising grain or vegetables that it is recorded that "the best dish that we could present them with is a lobster or piece of fish with out bread or anything else but a cup of fair spring water." (Young's Commentaries.)

Under these conditions it is not surprising that the thoughts of the immigrants should have turned toward preparing the soil for productivity. Therefore there was a division of the land and to Edward Bangs was allotted "four acres for a garden plot on the other side of the town towards Eel river." This may quite reasonably be assumed to have been the homestead of Edward Bangs and in the subsequent division of the lands in 1627 this grant of 1623 was confirmed. (Vol. I, p. 13.) This grant of land appears to be in that part of the town of Plymouth now called Chiltonville and near the foot of Winter Street. The grant of four acres was a little more than the average allotment for to some was given six or eight acres and to others only one. As it does not appear that he had a family at this time we may infer that this larger amount was for some particular service or peculiar qualification.

In 1627 there was a division of the cows and goats. Edward Bangs was in the twelfth group with the Jenneys, Robert Hicks and family and others to the number of eleven. To this group fell the prize of the "big line back cow" brought over in the ANNE.

The first distinctly public service of our ancestor of which we have a record was Jan. 3, 1627, when Edward Bangs, with William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Howland, Francis Cook and Joshua Pratt were appointed

"in a full court" as "layers out" of the land not previously divided, so that twenty acres should be apportioned to each individual. (Deeds, Vol. I, p. 13.)

Of this Commission, William Bradford was Governor of the Colony, Edward Winslow afterwards Governor was so prominent in Colonial affairs that he was the one chosen to go to England in 1645 to defend the Colonies against Morton and John Howland (the thirteenth signer of the compact) is referred to as "an ancient professor of the ways of Christ, one of the Firstcomers and proved instrument of good."

Thus we find our ancestor, at the outset of his public career, associated with the ablest and most highly esteemed men of the Colony. In 1633 he was on the list of "Freemen" of Plymouth and was taxed 12s. July 1st of that year, Captain Myles Standish, Edward Bangs and eight others were appointed to divide the meadow ground in the bay equally. In 1634-35-36, he served as one of the assessors of Plymouth. In October, 1636, he served on the jury to try "actions and abuses."

Even in the early days of the Colony there was distrust of those in power and a determination to be informed of all public affairs. In 1636 there was formed a body known as the Great (or Grand) Inquest, "Sworn to enquire of all abuses in the body of the Government." In this "Inquest" Edward Bangs served in 1636 and 1637 and again in 1638. It would be of interest to know the deliberations of that body and the part taken in it by our ancestor and what form of abuse existed in the Government at that early date.

There was a division of the meadow lands made in 1637 and Edward Bangs was appointed with the Governor and assistants and Mr. Stephen Hopkins to serve as a Committee for this purpose. Again on December 4th of that year he was appointed with Gov. Bradford and others to lay out "bounds of land of John Alden of Ducksborrow." In 1639 he was called upon by the Court to act as arbitrator between Samuel Gorton and Thomas Clark, - a task always requiring tact and diplomacy, to settle controversies between neighbors.

"Ten acres of Meddewing in South Meadows toward Aggawan, Colbrook Meadows" was granted him in 1640.

About this time he is mentioned as serving as Overseer or Captain of the Guard against the Indians. In 1640 and again in 1641 he was engaged in the duties required by the Grand Inquest, making five times that he was called to assist in investigating the affairs of the Government.

An enterprise was put on foot in 1641 to build a barque of forty or fifty tons burden and to cost £200. In this connection we find the first intimation of Edward Bangs' trade for, being a shipwright, he was selected to supervise the building of this the first vessel built at Plymouth. There is a tradition that this vessel was named the Rebecca, probably for the second wife of the builder. For contributing one-sixteenth part of the cost

of the vessel he was granted eighty acres of land. Relative to this grant of land the record reads, "Sept. 7, 1641, Edward Bangs is granted a parcel of fourscore acres of upland at Warren's Wells, to be viewed and layed forth for him by Mr. Jenney, Manasseth Kempton and Joshua Pratt." As the equivalent for contributing one-sixteenth part of the cost of the barque the value of this land would appear to be about seventy-five cents per acre.

October 17, 1642, the records show that "Whereas four score acres of land were formerly granted to Edward Bangs at Warren's Wells, he now desiring to have some land near his house it is granted that he shall look out a parcel of land which upon view shall be layd forth for him and to be deducted out of the eighty acres he should have at Warren's Wells." (Vol. I and II, p. 25, 48.)

In the matter of the building of the ship he is referred to as one of the "Purchasers or Oldcomers." (Pratt, p. 9.)

At a town meeting February 10, 1643 it was voted to build a number of wolf traps and to Edward Bangs and ten others among whom was Richard Higgins and Nicholas Snow was assigned the building of one at "broken wharfe."

In 1644 he was appointed by the Court an Appraiser of Lands.

For several years there had been much dissatisfaction relative to the location of the settlement at Plymouth. Many had left the settlement owing to the unproductiveness of the land, and the whole body of the Church began to consider seriously whether it would not be best to remove in a body to another place rather than to be weakened by degrees. Ultimately it was unanimously agreed to remove in a body provided that some place was found which might conveniently receive the whole church with such additions as might afterwards join them. The better corn lands of Nauset had long been looked upon with favor as the location for a settlement and in 1640 a grant of the portion of the Cape beyond Yarmouth had been secured by the Oldcomers from the General Court, but no settlement had been established. In 1644 the Church at Plymouth sent a number of persons to examine this territory with the view of removing the Colony in a body if the report was satisfactory.

The Commission consisted of Governor Thomas Prence, Deacon John Doane, Nicholas Snow, Richard Higgins, John Smalley and Edward Bangs with other members of the Church. These men confirmed the opinion of previous Committees that the territory was not sufficiently extensive for the entire Church and reported that it was not capable of containing more than twenty or twenty-five families. They, however, renewed the purchase from the Indians, altho there is no record of the terms or conditions of the sale. It was decided that the entire Church at Plymouth should not remove, but permission was given to those who desired to remove to do so on condition that they pay for the land which had been acquired for them in the name of the Church.

This territory extended from Monomoyack (now Chatham) on the South to the Herrin brook at Billingsgate (now Truro) on the North and from Namsketet and Barnstable Bay to the ocean. It had a length of about fifteen miles and a breadth of about two and one-half miles. These seven men, with their families, numbering forty-nine persons (Pratt's History of Eastham) constituted the first settlers of the town afterwards called Eastham and comprising what is now the towns of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans.

Having acquired possession of the grant of land from the Court and rights from the Indians, seven families "said to have been among the most respectable in Plymouth" removed in April, 1644, from that settlement to Nauset and commenced the building up of a new community.

Since Edward Bangs was so closely identified with the members of this little band, it is of interest to know something of the heads of the families comprising it.

Thomas Prence was a born leader of men. His election to the office of Governor in 1634 when he was but thirty-four years of age and his re-election in 1638 and again in 1657 to remain in office until his death in 1673, is abundant proof of this assertion. His efforts toward establishing education in the Colony prove him to have been a man of remarkable foresight. He is said to have been the real founder of the Public School System of New England. The laws of the Colony required the Governor to reside at Plymouth but by special dispensation Governor Prence was allowed to live at Eastham seven years during his term of service.

Deacon John Doane was respected for his wisdom and sagacity. A zealous supporter of the cause of religion, he was one of the deacons of the church at Plymouth and retained that position after moving to Nauset. He was chosen one of the Governors' Assistants in 1633 and again in 1642, and was one of those chosen to revise and certify the laws. He was one of the first Board of Selectmen of the town and filled many positions of responsibility. He died February 21, 1675, aged ninety-six years, leaving the record of a life plentiful in good deeds as it was abundant in years.

Richard Higgins was a worthy citizen who served the town several terms as Deputy and three years as Selectman. *was also a member of the*

Nicholas Snow was the first town clerk of the new town and served seventeen years. He was selectman seven years and represented the town at the General Court.

John Smalley and Josias Cook were worthy forebears of those who bear their name and of them Pratt's History of Eastham records that John Smalley was made grand jurymen and surveyer of highways, and Josias Cook constable at the organization of the town. With these associates Edward Bangs took up the duties of citizenship in the new settlement and accessions to their numbers were so rapid that Nauset was granted to be a township on June 2d, 1646.

One of the first duties of the little settlement was the erection of a church. This was not only a place of worship, but a place of defence against the Indians. It was twenty by twenty feet, had a thatched roof and was provided with loopholes in the walls for defence. This church was located near Town Cove, as was the burying ground, and probably indicates that this was the central point of the settlement. With these associates Edward Bangs took up the duties of citizenship in the community and upon the incorporation of this settlement into a township in 1646, he was chosen its first Treasurer and filled that office continuously for twenty years.

In securing data for this narrative it is disclosed that there are no original records of Eastham extant previous to 1648 and very few for the succeeding thirty years. Such records as exist are carefully preserved at Orleans but are very incomplete. The records of the first church at Eastham which, before the separation of Church and State, were quite as important as the town records were destroyed many years ago.

Consequently it is necessary to rely very much upon the data preserved by Rev. Enoch Pratt of Brewster in his History of Eastham, Wellfleet and Orleans, published in 1844. He devoted two years to the preparation of that book and had the old Church records as well as the town records. Doubtless there were many more records available seventy-five years ago than there are now. He states "Such facts and transactions, only, as the writer found established by unquestionable authority have been introduced." While there are undoubtedly errors in that work yet we believe that it was conscientiously compiled and in the main reliable. That the list of Deputies does not agree in all instances with the reprinted Colonial records may not always indicate an error on his part for there are many known instances where men failed to serve after having been regularly chosen.

According to Pratt's History of Eastham, in 1647 Edward Bangs and Deacon John Doane were chosen the first Deputies from the new town to the General Court at Plymouth. The General Court by an act passed in 1646 "shall meet at seven o'clock in the morning in the summer and eight in the winter upon penalty of six pence for every default, and continue until eleven and then rise to dinner, and after dinner continue until evening, as the governor shall think proper, and every hour any of them shall be absent after they are called, shall pay six pence, if they offer no good excuse." In 1658 the town voted £5 for "Deputies' Wages" which may have been from two to three shillings per day. The same year the town voted 3s. for Mr. Bangs' going to Yarmouth on town business.

He was in the same year made surveyor of highways and again in 1651 was appointed in the same capacity. In 1650 he was chosen to represent the town at the General Court with Joseph Cook as associate; in 1663 with Josias Cook, and 1664 with John Cole, making in all four terms as deputy to the General Court. (This record by Pratt is not confirmed by reprinted records of the General Court.)

The approximate location of the homestead of Edward Bangs at Eastham appears to be established by the following record: - May 13, 1654, "Granted to Daniel Cole six acres of land on the further side of the Cove upon the hill over against Goodman Bangs his dwelling house."

Owing to the pasturage being in common it was necessary that stock be marked for identification as the stock on the western ranches is marked at the present time. Many pages of the original Eastham records are devoted to the registration of horse marks and the transfers of marked horses. The horses of Edward Bangs appear to have been "marked with a slit down the top of the right ear and burn marked with an E on the right shoulder."

On several occasions horses were "carried away" by Mr. or Capt. Josiah "Hubart" or "Hubbard" of Hingham upon order of Edward Bangs. May this be a significant fact in the investigation of "Who was Rebecca."

The question of highways between the settlements was one of importance and in 1654 he was appointed with others "to lay out a convenient way from Sandwich unto Plymouth." In 1657 he was licensed as a retailer or shop keeper in Eastham and it is said that he engaged extensively in trade for the remainder of his life and at one time was keeper of the public house.

June 1, 1658. "Whereas it is an order of the Court that every town in this Colony is to choose two or three men for the oversight and disposal of poor children, this town hath chosen Edward Bangs, Nicholas Snow and Richard Higgins according to order." When in 1659 the town of Eastham was required to furnish "three troop horse" for the common defense, Governor Prence and Edward Bangs each furnished a man and horse at his own expense and provided maintenance for the same for two years. In 1663 he was made Constable. According to the record of Dec. 13, 1660, the Town meeting was held at the house of Goodman Bangs. In 1665 he was elected Selectman for a term of two years. At that time the Selectmen tried all cases under 40s. in their respective towns. They were also required to complain to the Court of all persons who absented themselves from public worship on the Sabbath. The General Court also passed a law that year to inflict corporal punishment "on all persons who reside in the towns of this Government who deny the scriptures." The town strengthened this statute by voting that "all persons who should stand out of the meetinghouse during the time of divine service, should be sat in stocks." With such laws prevailing at this time the office of Selectman would be no sinecure. Let us hope that our ancestor found public sentiment to support the law. In 1667 he served on the Coroner's jury in the case of the death of David Doane.

This was the last public service performed by Edward Bangs of which we have record and brings him to the age of seventy-five years, of which forty-four had been spent in the activities of Colonial life and forty years had been largely devoted to some form of public service. Surely he had richly earned the right to quietly spend the remainder of his life in that home which he had reclaimed from the wilderness and in the enjoyment of that competency which he had wrested from primeval solitude.

He died at Eastham between October 19, 1677 and March 5 following, aged eighty-six years having lived fifty-five years in the Colonies. These gleanings from history show him to have been an able, prosperous and public-spirited man, well educated according to the standard of the times and constantly identified with the affairs of Church, Town and Colony. Many of the duties he was called to perform required more than ordinary ability and education. He was a man of a judicial mind for he was repeatedly chosen to investigate the affairs of the Government as well as to arbitrate differences and "try actions and abuses." He was prosperous and left a considerable estate at his death. That he was a man of integrity and possessed the full confidence of his associates is shown by his being continued in the office of Town Treasurer for twenty consecutive years. This is confirmed by his repeated election to positions of responsibility in those days when each man knew his neighbor as himself. He was honored by being one of the very few men in the Colony to whom was accorded the title of "Mister," which was high distinction in those days. Never spectacular, probably seldom remunerative and frequently irksome were the duties he was called to perform, yet he fulfilled these duties with that devotion to duty and philanthropy of service which the good citizen must ever stand ready to render to the community.

Since good citizenship is the foundation on which rests our Republic, and service, freely rendered, is ever necessary in achieving glorious results, we may take just pride in the life and deeds of our ancestor. Without ostentation, he set his standard of citizenship and manhood so high that it may well be an inspiration and a guide to his far removed generations of posterity.

As we look among his descendants and see governors, congressmen, judges, makers and interpreters of the laws, generals and commodores, crators and clergymen whose burning words have swayed multitudes, and others in the arts and sciences, the trades and the professions; all ministering to the needs of their generation, all bearing aloft on their banners the motto of Citizenship and Service, we may well believe that the spirit of Edward Bangs lives on in the souls of his descendants and that his dominant traits are preserved in them as a rich heritage.



Secretary of The Edward Bangs' Descendants.

FAMILY RECORD OF EDWARD BANGES

--oOo--

Edward Bangs was twice married. First to Lydia, daughter of Robert and Margaret Hicks. This marriage took place probably about 1633. While there were ten children born to the two marriages, Robert and Margaret Hicks mention only one grandchild, John Bangs, in their wills, and Joshua Bangs makes no mention of John Bangs in his will, but leaves bequests to all the other children of the family. These circumstances appear to bear out the opinion of Dean Dudley that Lydia bore but one child, John, and that she probably died soon afterward and that the second marriage took place soon and that nine children were the fruit of this union.

In Charles E. Mayo's Mortuary Records (p. 71) it is recorded: - "Captain Jonathan, son of Edward and Rebecca Bangs, b. 1640 m. 1st. Mary M. Mayo." This apparently fixes the date of the second marriage previous to 1640 instead of "about 1649" as is given by some writers. Also the Cole family records refer to Captain Jonathan as the son of Edward and Rebecca. To the writer it seems probable that the second marriage occurred about 1635 and that the first daughter (born 1636) was named Rebecca for her mother.

In the absence of records bearing specifically upon the matter it is the general supposition that Edward Bangs married second, Rebecca ~~HOBART~~ probably Tracy. Recently the suggestion has been advanced that the second wife was Rebecca the sister of Rev. Peter Hobart. This is supported to some extent by some traditions in the family, but no positive information has been thus far disclosed and the query "Who was Rebecca" remains unanswered.

The following dates of birth of his children may not be entirely correct, but are based upon the best data available.

John Bangs, b. 1634, m. ^{Hannah} ~~Rebecca~~ Smalley;
 Rebecca, b. 1636, m. Jonathan Sparrow;
 Sarah, b. 1638, m. Captain Thomas Howes;
 Jonathan, b. 1640, m. 1st, Mary Mayo; 2d, Sarah -----; 3d, Mrs.

Ruth Young (nee Cole);

Lydia, b. 1642, m. Benjamin Higgins;
 Hannah, b. 1644, m. John Doane;
 Joshua, b. 1646, m. Hannah Scudder;

Dean Dudley gives the date of Joshua's birth as 1637.

Bethia, b. 1650, m. Rev. Gersham Hall;

Mercy, b. 1651, m. Stephen Merrick;

Apphia (twin) b. 1651, m. 1st, John Knowles, 2d Stephen Wood.

COPY OF WILL OF JOHN BANGES, HEMPSTEAD, COUNTY OF ESSEX, ENGLAND.

(Record found by Bower Marsh, 270 Walworth Road, London, S. W.)

--oOo--

20 Aug. 1631.

I John Banges of Hempsted in ye Countie of Essex yeoman being at this present of good and perfect memory thanks be given unto Almighty God - "I comyt my bodie...to be decentlie buried in ye Churchyard of Hempsted amongst my christen bretheren & systers and nere unto my two Children - to the poor of Hempsted 10s - to every of my sons John, Edward, Jonas, Sampson & Josua £40 apiece to be paid as follows: to John the first year after my wife's decease £20, the next year to Edward £10, the next to Jonas £10 and so on - if John die, the money to go to his children John and Elizabeth - to my nephew Thomas Banges £40 (£10 a year after all my sons legacies have been paid) and a little brasse pott with remainder in case of death to his brother John and sister Susan Banges - to my daughter Jane Payne my great brasse pott - to Jane my loving wife all my howses & landes in Hempsted with all my moveable goods whatsoever for life unless she cupple herself to another man - them to sons Sampson, James and Josua - at my wife's death son James to have my lands and execute my will - if my children or nephew attempt law against son James in any pointe in this my will their legacy shall be void - to Mr. Greenwood for his paynes in preachinge a sermon at my funerall putting the people in mynd of the mortallitie x^s - wife Jane sole executrix - my loving friend Mr. John Draycott gentleman supervisor to whom for giving his good advice and ayde to my said wife in all thinges x^s - if my son James die before his mother then Josua to succeed him in my landes etc in Hempsted, after him Sampson then John - (sig) Joh. Banges, wit: Humfry Neave, Thos. X. Bell - Proved at Dunmow 20 Feb 163 1-2 by James Banges, son by reason of the death of the executrix (Commissary of London, Essex & Herts, original will)

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23. Miss Gertrude Chalmers, 5423 Drexel Ave., Chicago.
24. George H. Bangs, 26 Winthrop St., Augusta, Me.
25. Mrs. Louise Augusta Bangs Holmes, (Mr. Alfred C.), Portland, Ore.
26. Mrs. Ada Pauline Hayden, (Mrs. John E.), Los Angeles, Cal.
27. Miss Margaret L. Holmes, 1173 E 23d St., Los Angeles, Cal.
28. Philip Bangs Walker, Needham, Mass.
29. Mrs. Adelaide Bangs Walker, 11 Gordon Terrace, Needham, Mass.
30. Mrs. Annie Harrison Bangs Heald, Sandwich, Mass.
31. William B. Bangs, Provincetown, Mass.
32. Harry Nathan Bangs, Winthrop, Mass.
33. Mrs. Annie Spring Lynch, Brownfield, Maine.
34. Francis Sedgwick Bangs, 161 West 73d St., New York.
35. Mrs. Hodessa J. Milliken Bangs, 25 College Avenue, Waterville, Me.
36. Hon. Eugene Noble Foss, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
37. Hal C. Bangs, Res. Glencoe, Ill. Am. Tr. Bldg., Chicago.
- *38. Mrs. Martha P. Swett Bangs, 9 Lafayette Park, Lynn.
39. Frederick Walter Bangs, 847 S. 15th St., Newark, N. J.

*Deceased.

40. Mrs. Stella Bangs Linn, Two Rivers, Wash.
41. Helen Whitney Bangs, (Mrs. F. S.), 161 W. 73d St., New York.
42. Miss Mary Whitney Bangs, 161 W. 73d St., New York.
43. Francis Nathan Bangs, 161 W. 73d St., New York.
44. Miss Helen Clewell Bangs, 161 W. 73d St., New York.
45. Henry McComb Bangs, 55 Wall St., New York.
46. Fred E. Butler, Lewiston, Idaho.
47. Judge Henry V. Freeman, 5735 Washington Ave., Chicago.
48. Frederick Augustus Bangs, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
Res. 319 Forest Avenue, River Forest, Ill.
49. John Kendrick Bangs, Cape Neddick, Me.
50. Mrs. Clara Bangs Roughton, Bradentown, Fla.
51. John Seymour Bangs, 936 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
52. Miss Caroline Drew Bangs, Sandwich, Mass.
53. Mrs. Ellen Bangs Phelps, 114 Maplewood Terrace, Springfield, Mass.
54. Gay Esty Bangs, First National Bank, Chicago. Res. 5019 N. Hermitage
Avenue.
55. George Roscoe Bangs, 869 So. 15th St., Newark, N. J.
56. Harry Walter Bangs, 847 So. 15th St., Newark, N. J.
57. Robert B. Walker, 45 Kilby St., Boston. Res., Needham, Mass.
58. Mrs. Annie M. Doane, Harwich, Mass.
59. Mrs. Emma Wilder Holmes Bangs (Mrs. Geo. D.), Huntington, N. Y.
60. Mrs. Dora M. Kinsley, Clinton, Me.
61. Benjamin Bangs (Jr.), Kohl Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Res. 2300 Warring St., Berkeley, Cal.
62. Arthur Edward Bangs, 137 Bellevue Road, Lynn, Mass.
63. (Hiram) Franklin Bangs, 401 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
64. John Blake Bangs, 694 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
65. Frederick Howard Hatton, 4640 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago.
- *66. Vital Emanuel Bangs, Modesto, Cal.
67. Mary Rutherford Hall Bangs (Mrs. C. R.), 15 Dey St., New York.
68. Ben. J. Tarbutton, Sandersville, Ga.
69. Henry T. Bangs, Shreveport, La.
70. Miss Ida Reliance Bangs, 131 Prince St., West Newton, Mass.
71. Caroline Bangs Nickerson (Mrs. H. D.), Orleans, Mass.
72. Mrs. Susan Kelley Bangs Clarke, 11 Wilson Ave., Malden.
73. Miss Sarah Bangs Clark, 11 Wilson Ave., Malden.
74. Howard Kirsley Brown, Clinton, Me.
75. Edward Dwight Bangs, 30 Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass.
76. Mrs. Helen Eudora Bassett, 105 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass.
77. Mrs. Henrietta Seabury Paradise, 18 Hartwell St., Roxbury, Mass.
78. Chauncey Ward Bangs, 17 Elgin St., Ottawa, Canada.
79. Edwin Mayo Bangs, N.D., Ithaca, N. Y.
80. William Bowman Bangs, 400 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
81. William Dean Bangs, Glencoe, Ill.
82. Fred T. Bangs, 34 B St., Lynn, Mass.
- *83. Frederick Herbert Bangs, M.D., 300 S. 17th St., San Jose, Cal.
84. Mrs. Clara Seabury, 78 Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass.
85. David Cornelius Bangs, Franklin Park, Ill.
86. Arthur Louis Bangs, 208 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.



87. Ethel Louise Brackenbush Bangs (Mrs. A. L.), 208 Columbia Road,
Dorchester, Mass.
88. Lester Gilbert Bangs, 618 N. Carroll St., Carroll, Iowa.
89. Joseph Edward Bangs, 6036 Kenwood Ave., Chicago.
90. Mrs. Jessie N. Bangs Gladwin, 81 Church St., East Weymouth, Mass.
91. Mrs. Rebecca Flint Nichols, 33 Arlington St., Lynn, Mass.
92. Mrs. Josephine M. Brooks, Barre, Mass.
93. Bleecker Bangs, 400 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
94. Charles Samuel Bangs, 251 Concord St., Concord, N. H.
95. William H. Bangs, 63 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
96. Gertrude Strong Bangs, (Mrs. G. H.), 26 Winthrop St., Augusta, Maine.
97. Eva Parcher Bangs (Mrs. C. H.), 6 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
98. Olive Maud May Hurdman Bangs (Mrs. C. W.), 328 Frank St., Ottawa, Can.
99. Marion Isabel Gilmour Johnson (Mrs. Clyde), 417 Cabot St.,
Beverly, Mass.
100. Miss Catherine Bleecker Bangs, 400 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
101. Mrs. Ida Stevens Aborn, Lynn, Mass.
- *102. George Channing Burgess, 26 Elm St., Brookline, Mass.
103. Mrs. Louise Burnham Bangs Klock, 352 Frank St., Ottawa, Canada.
104. Miss Maria Louise Bangs, 352 Frank St., Ottawa, Canada.
105. George Anderson Bangs, M. D., Santa Cruz, Cal.
106. Nathan Magruder Jones, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
107. Mrs. Bernice O. Porter, 5031 Davenport St., Dundee, Neb.
108. Raymond Gardner Bangs, 55 Pwell Ave., Ottawa, Canada.
109. Clifford Ireland, Peoria, Ill.
110. Mrs. Florida E. Cross Lawrence, Walcott, N. Y.
111. Miss Malvina Bangs Pearson, 1930 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.
112. Edward Bangs Braddeock, 303 Cass Ave., Bay City, Mich.
113. Miss Mary Freeman Bangs, 371 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
114. Alergnon Sidney Bangs, Herndon, Florida.
115. Miss Althea Bangs, 6 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
116. Miss Sadie Elmyra Bangs, 224 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.
117. Clarendon Bangs, Custom House, Atlanta, Ga.
118. Miss Lilian L. Bangs, 77 Tremont St., Boston.
119. Leslie Bradeau Bragdon, 208 Manor Place, Crawford, N. J.
120. Walter M. Chase, 37 School St., Somerville, Mass.
121. Minor Cole Taft, 307 Douglass Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.
122. Rev. Richard B. Grover, West Newbury, Mass.
123. Lt. Col. M. W. Wood (U.S.A. Ret'd.), Sunnyside, Idaho.
124. Miss Lulu Bell Hall, 207 Fairview Pl., Waukegan, Ill.
125. Charles Edward Bangs, Honorary Member, 31 Park Lane, Clissold Pk. N.,
London, England.
126. William Ashley Bangs, Iron Mountain, Mich.
127. Miss Mabel Hoyt, 1944 Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.
128. George Archer Bangs, 181 Reeves Avenue, Grand Forks, N. D.
129. Tracy R. Bangs, Grand Forks, N. D.
130. Henry Latham Magruder, Oak Grove, Flint, Mich.
131. Mrs. Bettie Brooks Chapman, Keokuk, Iowa.
132. Arthur Clarence Bangs, Winfield, Kansas.
133. Arthur Milton Bangs, Winfield, Kansas.

- *134. George Howard Robinson Doane, Oakland, Cal.
- 135. Mrs. Sarah Delina Cropley, 94 Prospect St., Wollaston, Mass.
- 136. Mrs. Adelaide Bangs Rider, 1028 Hoyt Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
- 137. Walter Mathews Bangs, 31 Rusling Place, Bridgeport, Conn.
- 138. Clare W. H. Bangs, Huntington, Ind. Pres. Central College.
- 139. Mrs. Mabel Bangs Badger, 821 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill.
- 140. Mrs. Almira A. Bangs Paddock, 1207 Bales Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- 141. Lester Walton Bangs, 619 Stratford Pl., Chicago.
- 142. Fletcher H. Bangs, Union Club, New York.
- 143. Mrs. Jennie C. Bangs Hatton, 1414 Bluff St., Peru, Ill.
- 144. Mrs. Sarah Bangs Merrill, Lostant, La Salle Co., Ill.
- 145. Nesbit Hoyt Bangs, 32 E. 51st St., New York.
- 146. James E. Bangs, 126 Somonauk St., Sycamore, Ill.
- 147. Mrs. Sadie Myrick Bond, 785 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 148. Mrs. Clarabell Bangs Luick, 792 Marietta Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 149. Mrs. Mabel Edna Bangs Hughes, 687 Van Buren St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 150. Mrs. Catherine Chapin Higgins, 228 West St., Worcester, Mass.
- 151. Elizabeth Rider Symons, 1028 Hoyt Ave., Saginaw, Mich.
- 152. Mrs. Bethiah Laughlin Sater, New London, Iowa.
- 153. William Henry Bangs, New London, Iowa.
- 154. Miss Elizabeth Bangs, Stetson University, DeLand, Florida.
- 155. Charles Edward Bangs, M.D., U.S. Marine Hosp. Service Milwaukee, Wis.

*Deceased.

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