

FANEUIL HALL, 1805, BEFORE ENLARGEMENT.

HISTORY
OF
The Military Company of the Massachusetts
NOW CALLED
The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company
of Massachusetts.

1637-1888.

BY OLIVER AYER ROBERTS,
HISTORIAN OF THE COMPANY.

VOLUME II. — 1738-1821.

BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,
24 FRANKLIN STREET.
1897.

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6/18/2003

THIS VOLUME

Is Dedicated to the Memory

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM HEATH (1765),
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BROOKS (1786),
MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN (1786),
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HULL (1788),

OFFICERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

AND MEMBERS OF

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,
WHO, WITH THEIR COMRADES IN ARMS,

“ . . . Shook the feudal tower,
And shattered slavery's chain as well;
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.”

ARMORY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON,
December 25, 1896.

To the Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts :

The Committee on Military Museum and Library have now the pleasure of presenting the second volume of the History, from June 1, 1738, to June 1, 1822.

The third volume is now well under way, and it is hoped will be in print before the end of the present year, and that the close of 1898 will find the fourth and last volume completed.

EDWARD WYMAN, *Chairman.*
ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM.
GEORGE HENRY ALLEN.
WILLIAM PARKER JONES.
HENRY WALKER.

WILLIAM LITHGOW WILLEY, *Secretary.*

P R E F A C E .

THE kind reception accorded the first volume of the History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was extremely gratifying to the Committee on Publication and to the historian of the Company, and has been helpful in the preparation of this second volume.

It was originally intended that this volume should cover the entire period of the second century of the Company's existence; but the large number of members of the Company active in the Revolutionary War, and the prominent parts they took in the stirring events in and around Boston during that period, defeated the original intention. This volume, therefore, ends with the town government of Boston (1821), and the third volume will commence with the year 1822, when the city government of Boston was inaugurated.

In 1783, just after the declaration of peace, the population of Boston numbered about ten thousand; in 1821, forty-five thousand. Young men from various parts of New England rushed to its metropolis and established themselves in trade or mechanical pursuits. Many of them became members of the Artillery Company, some of whom, after a short residence in Boston, removed to other localities. It has been impossible to learn whence some of them came or whither they went. The facts recorded concerning these members are therefore comparatively few.

The arbitrary system adopted in the former volume is continued in this. Each year, from 1738 to 1821, is complete in itself. The records of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company are given in full in this and the preceding volume, from the earliest preserved record (1698) until the year 1800. Subsequent to the last mentioned date, those portions of the records which are of value in presenting a correct account of the Company are inserted in the text. During the present century, the records have been kept with much care, and enter largely into the details of Company affairs. Such matters as reports of committees on arrangements for anniversaries, names and number of guests invited, names of members admitted or discharged, and minor details of Company business are omitted, while the essential facts, constituting a portion of the history of the Company, have been recorded in their appropriate places.

The index of this volume is constructed on the same principle as that in the preceding volume. Every student of local history, or searcher after genealogical facts,

has probably had his patience tried in looking up a large number of references, many simply trivial, with no clue as to which reference would afford knowledge of the subject. To obviate this perplexity, the first reference under each name in the index refers to a biographical sketch or to the fullest information regarding that subject in this volume. Other references are incidental. The great value of this method is a sufficient reason for a departure from the common style.

The compiler is under increased obligations to many persons who have furnished biographical data. The names of those persons, near and far, who have rendered this valuable service, are too many for enumeration. A part of them, however, are mentioned in the notes.

His special indebtedness for valuable assistance rendered is to Mr. John Ward Dean, editor of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Boston, and librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; also to Mr. William Prescott Greenlaw, of Cambridge, assistant librarian of the above-named society, who has cheerfully rendered every assistance sought by the author in the preparation of this volume.

With a knowledge of its imperfections, but trusting in their fraternal forbearance, this volume is respectfully submitted to the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

If it is believed that on these pages justice has been done to the memory of those members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who fought for the independence of the colonies, and of those who, holding high civil or military authority, fashioned the state, then the patient toil of years will be amply rewarded.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1896,
MELROSE, MASS.

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HISTORY

OF THE

Military Company of the Massachusetts

NOW CALLED

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

THE Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts had but a moderate degree of prosperity during the closing years of its first century and the opening years of its second century. Immigration had comparatively ceased, currency was inflated, commerce restricted, industries were crippled, natural rights and chartered privileges threatened.

The first enumeration of the inhabitants of the town of Boston now known was in 1722, during the prevalence of the small-pox, when the selectmen ordered a "perustration of the town." It was then reported that the number of inhabitants was 10,567, "besides those who had died or removed out of town." The same year Mr. Bonner estimated the population to be 12,000. This was probably nearly the correct number just prior to the appearance of the small-pox in 1722. In 1738, the population was estimated at 16,000. From the latter year until the Revolution the population of the town remained nearly stationary. In 1776, it numbered 2,719 white inhabitants only. During the period from 1738 to 1774 the people poured out their treasure and blood in various Indian and French wars, seeking to maintain the integrity of the British possessions, and to add to their area and value. The town and the Artillery Company lost many of its volunteer soldiery in these conflicts, and their places were not more than supplied, as to numbers, by the new-comers.

There were heavy and discouraging burdens placed upon the people by the British government, and the small-pox, in 1738, again showed its fatal presence among the people. The province and the town of Boston labored "under the greatest hardships, difficulties, and distresses upon many accounts," which appeared to be daily increasing, without any prospect of relief.

Notwithstanding these discouraging conditions, the Artillery Company pursued the even tenor of its ways, held its meetings and drills regularly, and experienced a healthy growth. Its members continued to exercise their former influence in town affairs, and were prominent in all public matters. A majority of the overseers of the poor, assessors, constables, clerks of the market, and also many of those citizens who held minor offices in the town government, were members of the Company. Joseph Marion, nephew of John (1691), was untiring in his proposal to the town to reduce its annual expenses, and Capt. Nathaniel Cunningham (1720) presented a valuable paper to the town as instruc-

tions for its representatives in the General Court, which is given in full in the Boston Town Records, as printed by the Record Commissioners, 1729-1742, pp. 197-201.

The history of the British Empire in America, by Mr. John Oldmixon, which was reprinted, with amendments and corrections by the author, in 1741, gives a vivid description of Boston as it was when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company entered upon the second century of its existence. "The capital of New England," says Mr. Oldmixon, "is Boston, and the biggest city in America, except two or three on the Spanish continent. . . . The bay of Boston is spacious enough to contain in a manner the navy royal of England." Castle Island is well described, and the defences of Boston are clearly outlined. The Castle protected the town with one hundred cannon, and five hundred men were exempted from military duty in time of war, "to be ready to attend the service at the Castle at an hour's warning." "There is a large pier at the bottom of the bay, eighteen hundred or two thousand feet long, with a row of warehouses on the north side. The chief street of the town comes down to the head of the pier; at the upper end of it is the Town-house, or Exchange, a fine building, containing besides the walk for the merchants, the Council Chamber, the House of Commons, and a spacious room for the courts of justice. The Exchange is surrounded with booksellers' shops. There are five printing-houses, between three and four thousand houses, eight military companies, and one troop of horse, twenty-four thousand population and ten churches in Boston. . . .

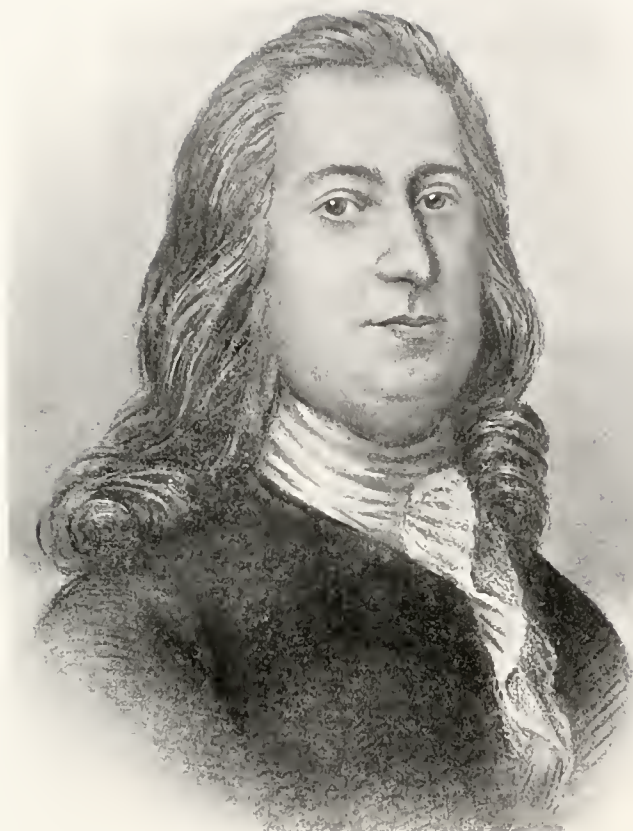
"The conversation in this town is as polite as in most of the cities and towns of England; many of their merchants having traded into Europe, and those that staid at home having the advantage of society with travellers; so that a gentleman from London would almost think himself at home at Boston, when he observes the number of people, their houses, their furniture, their tables, their dress and conversation, which perhaps is as splendid and showy as that of the most considerable tradesman in London. Upon the whole, Boston is the most flourishing town for trade and commerce in the English America. Near six hundred sail of ships have been laden here in a year for Europe and the British plantations. The streets are large and the buildings beautiful. The goodness of the pavement may compare with most in London; to gallop a horse on it is three shillings and fourpence forfeit. . . .

"The neck of land between the town and the country is about forty yards broad, and so low that the spring tides sometimes wash the road. The town is near two miles in length, and in some places three quarters of a mile broad."¹

1738. The officers elected were: Daniel Henschman (1712), captain; Ebenezer Bridge (1717), lieutenant; Jeremiah Belknap (1724), ensign. Joseph Goldthwait (1732) was first sergeant; William Warner (1733), second sergeant; John Wendell, Jr. (1735), third sergeant; Habijah Savage (1733), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Simpkins (1727), clerk.

The gentlemen selected to visit and examine the public schools, June 26, 1738, besides Rev. Messrs. Sewall, Chauncy, Hooper, Mather, and Byles, were Hon. Thomas

¹ The British Empire in America, containing the history of the discovery, settlement, progress, and state of the British Colonies of America. By John Oldmixon. Vol. I., p. 193 *et seq.* London, 1741.



Dan Henckman

Hutchinson (1694), Hon. Adam Winthrop (1694), Hon. Ezekiel Lewis (1707), and Hon. Jacob Wendell (1733).

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1738 were: John Daniel, Joseph Edwards, Jacob Emmons, Samuel Haley, Joseph Jackson, Arthur Savage, William Taylor, and Sendall-Williams.

John Daniel (1738), a tanner, son of William and Dorothy Daniel, was born in Boston, Nov. 6, 1700. He married, (1) Elizabeth —, in 1726; (2) Mary, "the only daughter of Thomas Clark," (published) Oct. 26, 1728.

He was a member of the First Church in Boston, but on the organization of the West Church, Jan. 3, 1736-7, he became one of the seventeen original members. He was an owner of real estate in Charlestown. Mr. Wyman, in "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," gives Mr. Daniel's (1738) residence as in Boston.

Joseph Edwards (1738), goldsmith, of Boston, son of John (1699) and Civell (Sibell) (Sivill) Edwards, and brother of Capt. Thomas Edwards (1724), was born in Boston, June 11, 1707. His nephew, John, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1747. He probably lived in or near his father's house on Cornhill, as, in 1733, April 18, he was assessed eight shillings for repairing the pump in Cornhill. He held town office from 1746 to 1752 inclusive, and was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1742, and ensign in 1754. In the provincial militia he attained the rank of captain.

Jacob Emmons (1738), probably son of "Jacob Emms and Mary, his wife," was born in Boston, May 16, 1701. He married Mary — in 1727.

He held office in the town of Boston in 1740, 1743, and 1745. At a meeting of the selectmen, June 6, 1744, "Voted, that Mr. Jacob Emmons [1738] be prosecuted for receiving one Eliza Wormwood into his house from Lynn and not informing thereof as the law directs." He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1742.

Samuel Haley (1738), son of "William and Sarah Healey [Haley]," was born in Boston, Sept. 11, 1715.

He served as a constable of Boston in 1753, and resided at "the South End," on "Orange Street." He was a member of the Boston militia, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Joseph Jackson (1738), distiller, of Boston, was born in 1707, and married, May 1, 1732, Susannah Gray. They were the parents of Col. Henry Jackson. Joseph Jackson (1738) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1742, ensign in 1746, lieutenant in 1749, and captain in 1752. He succeeded Col. Phillips (1725) as treasurer of the Artillery Company in 1763, and continued in that office until the Revolution. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity; he attended the installation ceremony at Concert Hall, Oct. 1, 1755, when Jeremy Gridley, Esq., was installed as grand master of Masons in North America, and walked in the Masonic procession, as grand treasurer, at the interment of the remains of M. W. Jeremy Gridley, Sept. 12, 1767.

Joseph Edwards (1738). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jacob Emmons (1738). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Joseph Jackson (1738). AUTHORITIES: Records of Boston Selectmen, 1752-1772; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Drake's Hist. of the Society of the Cincinnati; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1892; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

He was prominently identified with the militia, being captain for several years (1752-8) of a Boston company; became major of the Boston regiment in 1758, and was its colonel from 1761 to 1766. He served as selectman of Boston from 1752 to 1760, when, in March, 1761, he was excused from serving at his own request, but was elected again in 1764, and continued to serve until 1773, when he declined the office. He was a fireward from 1748 to 1765, when he declined, and was on the committee, from 1749 to 1777, for the purchasing of grain, the care of the granary, and for giving all needful directions to the keeper regarding the quantity of grain to be sold and the price thereof. He served on very many special committees, and stood side by side with Hancock, Adams, Molineaux, etc., during the stirring events of his time.

In 1756, an act was passed by the General Court authorizing the town of Boston to have a series of lotteries, "for raising monies to pave and repair the Neck." Col. Jackson (1738) was one of the managers named in the act. Nine drawings were made prior to March, 1760, the board of managers remaining the same.

He became a member of the Old South Church, Aug. 18, 1754, and was very active in its affairs. He was appointed a justice of the peace, Sept. 14, 1756.

Col. Jackson (1738) was one of a committee of the town which waited on Lord Colvil in 1752, Gov. Pownall in 1760, and Gov. Bernard in 1768, presenting congratulatory addresses from the town of Boston. In 1766, at a critical time, he was on the important committee concerning the secret depositions accusing prominent men and injuring the town. James Otis was chairman; Col. Jackson's (1738) name stands next, and John Hancock's third. In 1768, the regiments arrived in Boston from Halifax and Ireland, and troubles multiplied. The invasion of the town, the seizing and impressment of inhabitants of Boston, the obstruction of navigation, and the menace of famine, incited the people to address the governor and ask that the war-ship "Romney" leave the harbor. A true statement of affairs was likewise sent to the London agent. In these patriotic offices Col. Jackson (1738) shared.

Oct. 4, 1769, with the Messrs. Cushing, Samuel and John Adams, Otis, Warren, etc., Col. Jackson (1738) was appointed to vindicate the character of the town from false representations contained in memorials to the king; and a little later he was one of the committee which transmitted the town's vote of thanks to Col. Barré for waiting upon the sovereign in person and presenting their petition. He was one of the selectmen of Boston, March 6, 1770, the day after the Massacre, and was one of a committee to wait on the lieutenant-governor and inform him that "it is the opinion of the town that the inhabitants and the soldiery can no longer dwell together in safety." "The immediate removal of troops was demanded." Col. Jackson (1738) set and maintained a military watch while the meeting of March 6 was in session.

June 24, 1771, he was moderator of the town meeting, and was thanked for his prompt despatch of business. He was also, March 5, 1772, one of a committee "to return the thanks of the town to Joseph Warren, Esq., for the oration delivered by him at their request, in commemoration of the horrid massacre perpetrated on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, by a party of soldiers of the Twenty-Ninth Regiment, and to desire a copy thereof for the press."

He was about seventy-five years of age when he ceased to hold public office. His continuance therein, his military promotions, and the committees of "the true and the tried" upon which he served, evince his personal ability and worth, and the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his countrymen. He died at Boston, April 10, 1790,

aged eighty-three years. He was buried under arms, by the Artillery Company, in the King's Chapel Burial-Ground, though he was not in commission at the time. A band of music, the first in Boston on such an occasion, accompanied the funeral procession. His property inventoried over three thousand pounds.

Arthur Savage (1738), son of Habijah (1699) and Hannah (Phillips) (Anderson) Savage, was born July 19, 1715. Thomas (1739) and Capt. Habijah (1733) were brothers of Capt. Arthur (1738). His marriage does not appear to be recorded in Boston records. He held minor town offices in 1738, 1750-2. He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain, serving in that capacity at Fort Frederick from Nov. 21, 1740, to May 20, 1742.

Capt. Arthur Savage (1738) died Jan. 25, 1765.¹

William Taylor (1738), of Boston, son of John and Ann (Winslow) Taylor, of Milton, was born in Milton in 1714. He married (1) Faith, daughter of Knelem and Abigail (Waterman) Winslow, and (2) Nov. 30, 1749, Sarah Cheever, widow of Capt. Habijah Savage, Jr. (1733), son of Lieut.-Col. Habijah Savage (1699). He was identified with the militia, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1741 and 1742, second sergeant in 1743, ensign in 1756, lieutenant in 1757, and captain in 1760. He died at Milton, Mass.,² Feb. 16, 1789, aged seventy-five years, and was buried in King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

Sendall Williams (1738), cooper, of Boston, was a son of Dea. Jonathan Williams (1711), of the First Church, and grandson of Dea. Robert Williams. His mother was Mary (Hunlock) Williams, granddaughter of Samuel Sendall. Dea. Jonathan (1711) and Mary Williams had two sons, Jonathan, Jr. (1729), and Sendall (1738). The latter was born Feb. 26, 1705, and married, Feb. 14, 1739-40, Elizabeth Smart, widow of John Smart, of Boston.

Sendall Williams (1738) was appointed by the selectmen, Dec. 4, 1734, one of three persons to take care of the Old and South burying places. One of the said persons, with one assistant, was obliged "to attend the funeral of every white person at the gate of the burying-place, to conduct the corpse to the grave, and to see the same covered up," and also to lock and unlock the gates at proper times. The price for digging a grave was from five to ten shillings. July 14, 1736, being summoned before the selectmen, Sendall Williams (1738) was informed by them "That Complaints were Exhibited him for his Uncertain and Irregular Ringing the Bell at 9, 5, and 11 O'clock. He offered some Reasons for Excusing the same; and withal Signified his readiness to resign that Office, when his Quarter is up." Upon the 30th of August following, Mr. Williams (1738) resigned the care and ringing, daily, of the South Church bell.³

Sendall Williams (1738). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ "Boston, Monday 28th 1765. Friday afternoon last died, very suddenly, Capt Arthur Savage, in the 50th year of his age. His Remains are to be interred tomorrow afternoon." — *Boston Newspaper*.

² "After the battle of Lexington the town of Milton removed the furniture from Gov. Hutchinson's house, to save it from utter ruin. Mr. Samuel Henshaw afterwards visited the house and found in the garret a trunk full of papers, among which was

the governor's letter-hook, which he secured. Col. William Taylor [1738] removed from the house several trunks and retained them for safe keeping. A part of his goods were sold at auction, at the barn of Col. Taylor [1738], standing where the town-house [in Milton] is now located." — *Teele's Hist. of Milton*, p. 143.

³ Oct. 2, 1731, "they hang'd their new great bell" at the South Meeting-house. "Weights 1000." This bell was first used for town purposes in 1736. — *Hill's Hist. of Old South Church*, Vol. I., p. 457.

Sendall Williams (1738) served as constable in 1741, and was elected culler of staves in 1745, 1746, and 1747, but in the last year was excused from serving. Aug. 24, 1737, he was licensed to keep a retail shop in Cold Lane (now Portland Street), but in 1744 he carried on the same business in School Street.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1738 is as follows :—

“April 3, 1738. The Company being under arms, made choice of the Rev'd John Cotton of Newtown, to preach the next Artillery Election sermon, and that the present commission officers, with Mr. Henry Gibbs [1726], be a committee to request it of him. Voted, also, that Mr. Samuel Holyoke [1714], one of the former Clerks, be paid the sum of ten pounds eight shillings & seven pence out of the publick stock in the hands of the committee ; it being so much due to him to balance accounts for monies expended for the Company, as by the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Clerks accounts. Voted, also, at the same time, that the sum of eight pounds be paid to Thomas Johnson out of their publick stock in full of his account for painting of drums for the Company's use.

“May 1, 1738. Under arms. The committee appointed to acquaint the Rev'd Mr. John Cotton of the choice the Company made of him to preach the next Artillery Election sermon, returned answer that it was against his conscience to preach a sermon on that occasion ; and therefore desired to be excused. Upon which the Company made choice of Rev'd Mr. Ebenezer Turell, of Mystick, for that service and, voted, that the commission officers of the Company, with Col Jacob Wendell [1733], be a committee to request it of him. Voted, also, in the evening, that the Company would choose a Treasurer for the service of the Company ; and then made choice of Capt William Downe [1716] for that service until another should be chosen in his room. Also, voted, that Mr. Samuel Holyoke [1714] should deliver what papers he has, belonging to the Company in his hands to Capt William Downe [1716], Treasurer of the Company. Voted also that Capt Daniel Henchman's [1712] account of what monies he has received of the Company was accepted by them, and that the sum of forty shillings due from him to the Company, to balance his account exhibited to the Company, should be by him paid unto Capt. William Downe [1716], Treasurer of said Company. Also the Company voted thanks to Mr. Samuel Holyoke [1714] for the extraordinary services he had done the Company, whilst in his Clerkship and at all other times.

“Memo. Oct. 2. This day being the day appointed by Charter for the exercise of the Honorable Artillery Company, it, proving unseasonable weather, was put by according to said Charter, till the next Friday, and then met, it being the 6th of October, 1738.”

Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, was invited to preach the Artillery election sermon in 1738, but, as “it was against his conscience to preach a sermon on that occasion,” he declined. He was a son of Rev. Rowland Cotton (who preached the Artillery sermon in 1706), and great-grandson of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston (who preached the Artillery sermon in 1651), and was born in 1693. He graduated at Harvard College in 1710. He married, Feb. 19, 1719, Mary, daughter of Robert Gibbs (1692), of Boston, who resided in Gibbs' Lane, afterward (1845) called Belmont Street. She was a sister of Henry Gibbs (1726). Mr. Cotton preached in Newton as a candidate, and subsequently, March 22, 1714, the town voted to invite him to become its minister at a salary of eighty

Rev. John Cotton. AUTHORITY: Smith's Hist. of Newton, pp. 217, 218.

pounds per annum. He was ordained Nov. 3, 1714. His ministry extended over a period of forty-two and a half years. A Latin epitaph is supposed to describe the man :

"Here is deposited all that was mortal of the reverend and truly venerable John Cotton, the most faithful, prudent, and learned pastor of the church of Newton, renowned for his ability in preaching and in prayer, distinguished for his purity, honored of all for his holy life, and deeply lamented, especially by his congregation, to whom 'being dead he yet speaketh.' Fame will proclaim his beloved name far and wide with a louder and more lasting voice than the most enduring marble. Broken, but not by age, he died May 17, 1757, in the sixty-fourth year of his age and the forty-third of his ministry."

Rev. Ebenezer Turell, of Mystic (Medford), who also declined the invitation of the Company to deliver the anniversary sermon in 1738, son of Samuel and Lydia (Stoddard) Turell, was born in Medford, Feb. 5, 1702. He was a grandson of Capt. Daniel Turell (1660), and his mother was a daughter of Anthony Stoddard, son of Simeon (1675). Rev. Ebenezer Turell married, (1) Aug. 11, 1726, Jane Colman, who died March 26, 1735; (2) Oct. 23, 1735, Lucy, daughter of Addington Davenport (1692), who died May 17, 1759, aged forty-five, and, (3) Aug. 21, 1760, Jane Pepperell, of Kittery. He graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and studied with Rev. Benjamin Colman, whose daughter, Jane, was Rev. Ebenezer's first wife. June 17, 1724, the church at Medford unanimously elected Rev. Ebenezer Turell as its pastor, at a salary of one hundred pounds per year, and Aug. 31, 1724, he accepted it, which the church and town considered and accepted, Sept. 19, 1724. He was installed Nov. 25, 1724, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Benjamin Colman. During his pastorate he printed several pamphlets, which called out earnest replies. He was one of the many ministers opposed to Rev. George Whitefield. On the death of the latter, he delivered a sermon concerning him from the text, "Verily every man, at his best estate, is altogether vanity." In 1772, too infirm to perform all the duties of his position, assistance was furnished by the town, and, in 1774, a colleague was provided. He died Dec. 5, 1778, and was buried at Medford.

Rev. Benjamin Colman, D. D., of Boston, who was preacher before the Artillery Company in 1702, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1738. It was nearly the middle of May, 1738, when Mr. Colman was invited to deliver the centennial Artillery sermon,¹ but, as in the case of Rev. Cotton Mather, in 1707, a short notice was sufficient.

Rev. Ebenezer Turell. AUTHORITY: Brooks's Hist. of Medford.

¹ Extracts from the "Sermon preached to the Honourable and Ancient Artillery Company in Boston, June 5, 1738": —

"Forgive me this *Excursion* in the *beginning* of my Discourse, my *Reverend Hearers*; and You *Gentlemen in Arms*, who have on a sudden press'd me to speak my *last* to you, when others have fail'd you."

"It is now almost forty Years that I spake to your *Fathers* in this *Place*."

"Your *Earthly Captain General* [Governor Belcher] is here present to go before you."

"Our *Scarlet and Crimson* can boast no proved *Valour* equal to their *hardy Buff*."

"Nor ought I to omit the *proved Valour* of

Captain Lyman [1732], with two or three more *Volunteers* in his *Youth*, who penetrated far into our *Woods* to seek out the *Enemy*; and by cutting off a single *Family* (as I am told) they struck such a *Terror* into a *Clan* who were advantageously *posting* themselves for a ready and *easy Decent* upon our several *Provinces*, by our *three grand Rivers*; that finding the *English* had got so *nigh* to the fine *Interval Land* they had chosen, they were *intimidated* and hasted away."

"As also it must be acknowledged to the glory of God, that not a few of our present *Commanders* do at this *Day*: [awe their families and frighten their enemies] being bright *Examples* of *Virtue* and *Devotion*, *Generosity*, *Gravity* and *Wisdom*, and justly esteem'd by all that know them."

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1739 were : Caleb Lyman 1739. (1732), captain ; Erasmus Stevens (1720), lieutenant ; William Nichols (1727), ensign. Ebenezer Storer (1732) was first sergeant ; Edward Vail (1733), second sergeant ; John Symmes (1733), third sergeant ; Samuel Pratt (1734), fourth sergeant ; Nathaniel Thayer (1734), clerk, and Bartholomew Gedney (1726), clerk's assistant.

The committee of six persons who had charge of the erection of the workhouse (four of whom, Edward Hutchinson [1702], Jacob Wendell [1733], Samuel Sewall [1720], Daniel Henchman [1712], were members of the Company) reported to the town, July 27, 1739, that the workhouse begun in 1737 was completed and ready to be occupied. Hon. Jacob Wendell (1733), for the overseers of the poor, presented for the town's approval a body of orders for the regulation of the workhouse, which, after amendment as proposed by Hon. Edward Hutchinson (1702), were adopted by the town.

Sept. 14, 1739, a committee of five persons, three of whom — Nathaniel Cunningham (1720), chairman, Edward Winslow (1700), and Samuel Sewall (1720) — were members of the Company, was chosen to memorialize "the Great and General Court" in regard to the prospect of a war, and the defenceless condition of the town. Sept. 18 the memorial was presented to the town by Capt. Cunningham (1720), and was accepted. The committee was so painstaking as to be tendered the thanks of the town.

Mr. Christopher Kilby, representative to the General Court, having been chosen agent for the House of Representatives to the court of Great Britain, an election was held, Dec. 10, 1739, to fill the vacancy in the Boston delegation in the House. Capt. Nathaniel Cunningham (1720), "by a great majority of votes," was chosen to take Mr. Kilby's place.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1739 were : James Butler, Thomas Edes, John Franklin, Samuel Goodwin, Ralph Hartt, Samuel Salter, Jr., Thomas Savage, William Simpkins, John Storer, John Waldo.

James Butler (1739), of Boston, goldsmith, son of James and Abigail Butler, was born in Boston, Dec. 4, 1713, and married, (1) May 17, 1739, Elizabeth Davie, and (2) — Wakefield. He was chosen a constable of Boston in 1743, but, refusing to serve, paid the fine. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1743, and held the office of captain in the militia. About 1750, he moved from Boston to Halifax, N. S., but his enterprise proving unfortunate he soon returned to Boston. He afterward lived for a while in Sutton, Mass., but died in Boston, in 1776, aged sixty-three years, and was buried in the Granary Burial-Ground.

Thomas Edes (1739), of Boston, a baker, son of Edmund and Susanna Edes, of Boston, was born in Boston, April 11, 1715. He married, Dec. 21, 1738, Sarah Larabee, born July 12, 1719, whose father, Capt. John Larabee, was for fifty years, 1712-62, commander of Castle William.

Ensign Thomas Edes¹ (1739) was elected a clerk of the market in 1742-3, but declined to serve, and paid the fine. In 1747, he was elected town constable.

Aug. 26, 1765, during the Stamp Act troubles, a mob attacked and destroyed the

¹ Whitman says, "Ensign Thomas Edes was a printer." Thomas Edes, leather-dresser, of Charlestown, brother of Benjamin (1760), printer, of Boston, was born in 1737. See Wyman's Charlestown, Vol. I.

mansion of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. The governor's family escaped, and took refuge "with his sister, at the house of Dr. Samuel Mather in Moon Street." "The mob, however, demanded his person, and he was compelled to retreat by a back way to the house of Thomas Edes [1739], a baker, guided by little Hannah Mather, as she herself relates. Here he remained during the night, returning to his brother's house to breakfast." ¹

He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1744, and ensign in 1762.

Ensign Thomas Edes (1739) died in September, 1794, aged seventy-nine years, and was buried from the house of his son, Edward, "near the North Grammar School."

John Franklin (1739), tallow-chandler, of Boston, son of Josiah and Abiah (Folger) Franklin, and eldest brother of Benjamin Franklin, was born in Boston (baptized), Dec. 7, 1690. He learned his trade in his father's shop, and afterward pursued the same business in Newport, R. I., and Boston. He married (about 1716) Elizabeth Gooch, and "had but one son, John, lost at sea, a young man grown." Benjamin was apprenticed to his brother James, a printer, in 1718. The two years previous he had assisted his father. This assistance became more important because, in 1717, John Franklin (1739) "married and removed to Rhode Island, where he set up for himself as a soap and candle maker." How long he remained in Newport is not stated, but, in 1724, the sloop in which Benjamin Franklin left Boston touched at Newport, "where then lived his brother John, who had been his shopmate while he had helped his father at candle-making, six or seven years before. His brother, who had always loved him, received him very affectionately." In 1722-3, James Franklin, brother of John and Benjamin, was forbidden by the General Court to print or publish the *New England Courant*, or any pamphlet or paper of a like nature, except it be first supervised by the secretary of the province. It was claimed that the tendency of his newspaper, the *Courant*, was to make light of religion. James, therefore, moved to Newport, R. I., and established the first printing-press in that plantation. Probably the fact that John (1739) lived there was the reason that James selected Newport as his home.

John Franklin (1739) was in Boston in 1729-30, when he was sworn as constable. May 14, 1751, he was elected an overseer of the poor, and Feb. 5, 1752, made the annual visitation of the town with the justices, selectmen, and others. When Benjamin Franklin became postmaster-general in 1753, he appointed his brother John (1739) postmaster of Boston, a position which he held until his decease, Jan. 30, 1756. When he died, Benjamin Franklin wrote to one who mourned him: "He who plucks out a tooth, parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it: and he who quits the whole body, parts at once with all pains and possibilities of pains and diseases which it was liable to, or capable of making him suffer. Our friend and we were invited abroad on a party of pleasure, which is to last forever. His chair was ready first, and he is gone before us. We could not all conveniently start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to follow, and know where to find him?"

John Franklin (1739). AUTHORITIES: *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, January, 1857, and April, 1880; *Parton's Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. I., pp. 51, 53; *Bridgman's Pilgrims of Boston*, p. 323.

"The earliest portrait we have of [Benjamin] Franklin exhibits him attired in the extreme of the fashion of that day, except that he wears no sword at his side. It was taken in London in 1726, when

he was working there as a journeyman printer; and, on his return to America, he gave it to his brother John [1739], of Rhode Island, the companion of his candle-making days."—*Parton's Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. I., p. 212.

"Elizabeth Franklin sells at the Post Office in Boston, Genuine Crown Soap, Candles, Cheese, &c."—*Advertisement in Boston Papers*, May 7, 1764.

¹ *Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston*, p. 166.

Samuel Goodwin (1739), cooper, of Charlestown, son of John and Lydia (Sprague) Goodwin, was born in Boston, March 16, 1716-7. He married, (1) Feb. 15, 1738-9, in Boston, Elizabeth Willard, who died May 1, 1764; (2) Sept. 25, 1765, Mary Birch, and, (3) Nov. 13, 1800, Rebecca Jepson. He had seven children, and, dying in November, 1802, aged eighty-six years, was buried the 2d of December following. His will, dated June 4, 1801, was probated May 3, 1803. From 1741 to 1773, he was taxed in Charlestown. His father left him, by will, in 1753, a lot forty by one hundred feet, on Southac (Howard) Street, Boston, which in 1736 cost seventy pounds.

May 10, 1738, he was chosen a viewer and culler of staves in Boston, and was re-elected March 15, 1742, but was not sworn the latter year. During most of his life he resided in Charlestown, in the records of which he is given the title of "Major."

Ralph Hartt (1739), mast maker, of Boston, son of Samuel and Abigail Hartt, of Lynn, was born in Lynn, June 12, 1699. He married, (1) Nov. 27, 1722, Mary Hudson, who died Aug. 2, 1733, and, (2) Jan. 8, 1733-4, Lois Rowland (Boston records) or Rowling (Lynn records). He had settled in Boston prior to his second marriage, as he took out, at the town clerk's office in Boston, marriage papers on Dec. 12, 1733. His wife, Lois, died Nov. 5, 1751.

Ralph Hartt (1739) was elected a constable in Boston, March 10, 1735-6, which seems to be the only town office he ever held. In 1754 he commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. His son, Zephaniah, joined the Artillery Company in 1765. Mr. Hartt (1739) lived, as also his son, on Charter Street.

Feb. 28, 1742, Gov. William Shirley commissioned Ralph Hartt (1739) as "lieutenant in the foot company in the town of Boston, under the command of Capt. Samuel Rand [1720], in the regiment of militia within the county of Suffolk whereof Jacob Wendell, Esq. [1733], is colonel." He was captain of a militia company, the same regiment, in Boston, in 1750. He made "the general walk or visitation" of the town, with the justices and others, Feb. 11, 1756, Feb. 16, 1762, and Feb. 21, 1763.

Capt. Edmund Hartt, who built the famous frigates "Constitution" and "Boston," and many of the best ships of his day, was a nephew of Capt. Ralph (1739). The Hartt family were the first widely known shipwrights. For several generations they were identified with the ship-building interests of the country. At one time, seven members of the family were naval constructors at different ship-yards in the United States. The descendants of Edmund bought and occupied the "Hartt House," so called, Nos. 24 and 26 Hull Street.

He died March 14, 1776, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in Copp's Hill Burial-Ground.

Samuel Salter, Jr. (1739), of Boston, son of Samuel and Sarah Salter, was born in Boston, April 25, 1710. He does not appear to have held any town office.

Samuel Goodwin (1739). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates, Vol. I., p. 422; Boston Records.

Ralph Hartt (1739). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Rambles in Old Boston, N. E., by E. G.

Porter; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1848, p. 391.

A copy of the commission of Ralph Hartt (1739) as lieutenant in the militia is printed in Bridgman's Copp's Hill Burial-Ground, pp. 204, 205.

Thomas Savage (1739), merchant, of Boston, second son of Lieut.-Col. Habijah Savage (1699), was born in Boston, Jan. 5, 1710. He married, June 26, 1735, Deborah Briggs, and died Dec. 19, 1760.

He served the town as constable in 1735, clerk of the market in 1737, purchaser of grain in 1748-9 and as fireward in 1756, 1757, and 1758. He made the general visitation of the town in 1754, 1755, and 1756. Under the date of July 12, 1758, in the "account of beds carried to sundry places in the town for the use of the King's troops now in the town," it is recorded in the town books, "To Capt. Savage's house, 50." He was a member of the Boston militia, and was promoted to be captain in 1756. "He was the grandfather of the learned antiquary of New England." He served as first sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1744, ensign in 1752, lieutenant in 1755, and captain in 1757. The inventory of his estate was more than seven thousand pounds, lawful currency, his real estate at the North End and Long Wharf being valued at more than two thousand pounds.

William Simpkins (1739), goldsmith, of Boston, married, May 14 or 16, 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Langdon) Symmes. His son, John, joined the Artillery Company in 1769. He was elected a constable March 15, 1742-3, but declined to serve, and paid the fine. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1743, and its ensign in 1757.

John Storer (1739), of Charlestown, son of Col. Joseph and Hannah (Hill) Storer, was born at Wells, District of Maine, Sept. 6, 1694. He was the eldest brother of Ebenezer Storer (1732), who was born June 4, 1699, in the fort at Saco. Capt. John (1739) married Mary Bassett, widow of Nehemiah, of Charlestown, Nov. 8, 1736. They resided in Charlestown, where she joined the First Church, April 9, 1738, and in that town, prior to 1739, two children were born to them. He was captain of the Third Company, First Massachusetts Regiment, in the expedition against Louisburg. He is not mentioned in the records of the town of Boston.

John Waldo (1739), merchant, of Boston, was published to marry Elizabeth Waldo, March 17, 1729, and to marry Hannah Gold, Sept. 12, 1732.

He was a constable of Boston in 1738, and was re-elected in 1749, but declined to serve. He signed the memorial to the General Court, Dec. 19, 1760. "This petition," says Drake, "signed by the principal business men, shows the head and front of the opposition to the crown officials." It hastened the crisis of which President Adams said, "Here began the Revolution."

In 1720, a division occurred in the New North Church which resulted in the withdrawal of a number of its members and the formation of another church, called the "New Brick," which, in May, 1779, united with the Second Church in Boston. A John Waldo was a member of the New North Church, but active in the formation of the Old Brick Church.

Thomas Savage (1739). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John Storer (1739). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's

Charlestown Genealogies and Estates, Vol. II.; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1870 and 1871.

John Waldo (1739). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Drake's Hist. of Boston.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1739 is as follows:—

“1739, Memo. April 2d. This day being appointed by Charter for the exercise of the Honorable Artillery Company, it proving unseasonable weather was put by according to said Charter till the next Friday, and then met, it being the 6th of April, 1739. The Company being under arms made choice of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather to preach the next Artillery sermon; and that the present commission officers, with the field officers, be a committee to request it of him; returned that it was accepted by him.

“May 7th, 1739. Voted, that the present commission officers be desired to wait on Capt. Wm. Downe [1716] and desire him to prepare the account relating to what he has received and paid, and lay it before the Company on the election evening.

“June 4th, 1739. The Company being under arms, voted that the present commission officers of the Company, with those to be now elected, and the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather, and give him the thanks of this Company for the sermon preached to them this day; and in the evening after lodging the Colours, voted that the above committee ask of Mr. Mather a copy of his sermon for the press; and that it be printed at the charge of the Company; and that his Excellency, the Governour, with every member of the General Assembly, have each a sermon given to them, and that two sermons be printed for each member of the Company, and that Capt. Daniel Henchman [1712] have the care of printing the same. Voted, that the commission officers, elected this day, with those of the last year, with the clerks of the same, be a committee to consider the state of the Rules and Orders, whereby the Company regulates themselves; and also of the Company's Books, and lay their sentiment before the Company at the training in September next for their consideration.”

Rev. Samuel Mather, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1739.¹ He was the son of Rev. Cotton Mather and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Clark and widow of Richard Hubbard. He was born Oct. 30, 1706. He graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and in 1732 was called to be colleague with Rev. Mr. Gee at the Second Church. After colaboring for nine years, differences arose between the ministers and between Mr. Mather and a majority of the church. They resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Mather and the division of the church. Ninety-three members followed him, and organized the Tenth Congregational Church in Boston. A meeting-house was erected on the corner of North Bennet and Hanover streets, and the admirers of Mr. Samuel Mather worshipped there until his decease in 1785. The meeting-house

Rev. Samuel Mather. AUTHORITIES: Mass. Hist. Collection, Vol. III.; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit, Vol. I., p. 371; Robbins' Hist. of Second Church, Boston.

¹ Extracts from sermon by Rev. Samuel Mather, M. A., “preached to the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company on June 4, 1739”:—

“Fire Arms have now superseded many of the Ancient Weapons, and obtain'd the Preeminence before the Lance and Pike, the Bow and Arrow, the Dart, Javelin, Sling and other offensive Weapons.

“The first Inventor of Guns in Europe was a Monk, named Berthold Schuvart, a considerable Alchymist, who liv'd in the Year of our Lord thirteen hundred and eighty. Tho' some affirm the Hand-Gun or Musket was never used until the Siege of Rhegium in the year fifteen hundred and twenty.

And it is doubted by some, who have made it their Business to enquire into such Things whether it be so old; For about the Year fifteen hundred and sixty some Muskets and but a very few of them were mix'd with Harquebusses: So that, according to this, it must have bin forty Years before the Hand-Gun had learned to speak.

“These Hand-Guns or Muskets have from the Time of their first Invention bin of various Lengths and Bores: But it is proper to observe here, that it is always fit the Muskets of our Army and of our State or Kingdom should be exactly of one Bore.

“Besides these Muskets, there are now other Weapons for the Foot, such as Touks, Shables, two handed Swords, Hangmen's Swords, Javelins, Morning Stars, Rapiers; most of which are rather for the Defence of Batteries, Forts and Towns than for

was then sold to the First Universalist Society of Boston, Rev. John Murray, "the father of American Universalism," being the first pastor. After ninety-six years of service, this house was succeeded by the brick edifice built in 1838, now a Baptist Seamen's Bethel. After Mr. Mather's decease, in accordance with his request, most of his followers united with the Second Church.

He married Sarah (Foster) Hutchinson, daughter of Col. Thomas Hutchinson (1694) and sister of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, "the historian of Massachusetts." They had three children, one of whom, Samuel, married Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Gerrish (1714). He died June 27, 1785, and was buried in the tomb of his family at Copp's Hill.

The following-named members of the Company are given in a list as "Artillery Soldiers under fine of 12*d.* per diem for non-appearance":—

Matthew Barnard (1734), Daniel Bell (1733), John Bennett (1734), Joseph Blanchard (1737), John Chandler, Jr. (1734), Nathan Cheever (1733), Thomas Clark (1733), William Cock (1733), John Daniel (1738), Moses Deshon (1737), Thomas Downe (1733), Joseph Dwight (1734), Jacob Emmons (1738), Daniel Epes, Jr. (1734), Joseph Fitch (1733), Zechariah Fitch (1733), Samuel Haley (1738), Ralph Hartt (1739), Elnathan Jones (1734), John Pecker (1733), Thomas Pratt (1733), Andrew Symmes (1734), Nathaniel Thwing (1736), Daniel Tucker (1733), William Warner (1733), Samuel Watts (1733), Jacob Wendell (1733).

The following-named members of the Company are given in the record book as "Artillery Soldiers under fine of 6/ per diem for non-appearance":—

Ephraim Baker (1733), Abraham Belknap (1735), Aaron Bordman (1736), Geyer (Gear) Coffin (1734), Thomas Drowne (1737), Joseph Dyar (1733), Joseph Edwards (1738), Joseph Goldthwait (1732), Joseph Jackson (1738), Joseph Pomeroy (1733), Samuel Pratt (1734), Samuel Salter, Jr. (1739), Arthur Savage (1738), Thomas Savage (1739), Ebenezer Storer (1732), William Taylor (1738), Nathaniel Thayer (1734), Daniel Watts (1736), John Welch (1736), John Wendell, Jr. (1735), Sendall Williams (1738), James Wright (1736).

The above lists were made out, probably, in 1739-40.

the Field. As for the light-arm'd Foot, They for the most Part are now arm'd with Musket and Sword or Rapier.

"As to the Cavalry or Horse, They have now their peculiar Weapons: as the Pistol, which was invented by Camillo Vitelli, an Italian, in the Time of Henry, the Eighth of England, the Harquebuss, which is of older Date and the Carabine. The Carabine is usually carried about the Soldier's Neck in a Bandileer of Leather, which is a far easier Way of carrying them than the former one of hanging them at their Saddles. Some, instead of these Carabines, carry Blunderbusses, which are short Hand-Guns of great Bore. Broad Swords were constantly used by the English and Scots. As for the Rapier, that is not over forty Years old; altho' the long Sort of hem was used in the Times of the Civil War in England for a while, and afterwards laid aside.

"Nor may we omit to mention here great Guns, which by the English are accurately divided into the Cannon, the Culverin, the Pierior and the Mortar. Each of which are sub-divided into several Sorts according to their various Bores: The three former are generally made of Iron Brass and Copper: The latter, I think, is generally of Iron: And, under the Mortar may be comprehended Pot-Pieces, Square Murtherers, Tortles and Petards. . . .

"Thus I have cursorily called over the most used and approved Arms of . . . the Moderns, and rank'd them in the best Order I could. And, altho' what I have thus done might appear very strangely on any other Occasion; yet, in such an Auditory as This, there cannot, I think, be any sufficient Reason to blame me for it."

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1740 were: John
1740. Wendell (1733), captain; James Fosdick (1722), lieutenant; John Phillips
 (1725), ensign. Josiah Carter (1732) was first sergeant; John Bennett
 (1734), second sergeant; Matthew Barnard (1734), third sergeant; John Welch (1736),
 fourth sergeant; Nathaniel Thayer (1736), clerk, and Bartholomew Gedney (1726),
 clerk's assistant.

Notwithstanding the former failures to provide market houses, the friends of the measure persisted. In 1734, a convenient building was erected on the town's ground at the town dock, called "Dock Square," which was used for a time, but was soon "demolished and pulled down." It obliged the "people to go out upon the Neck and spend a great part of the day in providing necessaries for their families." Peter Faneuil, of Boston, having been pleased to offer to build, at his own expense, an edifice for a market for the sole use of the town, Thomas Palmer (1702), Edward Hutchinson (1702), John Osborn, father of Capt. John, Jr. (1764), and three hundred and forty others, presented a petition to the town, July 2, 1740, asking for a special town meeting that the desire of the people in regard thereto might be expressed. At the town meeting, held in the afternoon of July 14, the matter was considered, and, upon the question of the acceptance of the proposal of Peter Faneuil, the yea and nay ballot was announced. "Number of yeas, 367; number of nays, 360." Such was the slender majority that gave Faneuil Market to Boston and the Cradle of Liberty to the country. Mr. Faneuil was immediately notified that his proposal had been accepted by the town, and the thanks of the town were expressed to him by the selectmen.

A manuscript description of New England, by Mr. Joseph Bennett, contains his impressions of the Castle. He says: "The entrance to the harbor is defended by a strong castle, which they call 'Fort William,' on which there are mounted a hundred guns, twenty of which lie on a platform level with the water, to prevent an enemy passing the castle; which is a quarry, surrounded by a covered way, joined with two lines of communication to the main battery. This battery is situated so near the channel that all ships going up to the town must sail within musket-shot of it. They have always one company of soldiers doing duty in the castle even in time of peace, but in time of war they are said to have five hundred; and, as I was taught to believe, they had now till I saw the contrary; but there is such a number of men who are excused all other military duty on purpose to attend the service of the castle if need require it, whom they say they can call together in an hour's time."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1740 were: John Adams, Thomas Baxter, Joseph Bradford, Jonathan Carey, Benjamin Goldthwait, Newman Greenough, John Hyland, John Nichols.

John Adams (1740), son of John and Mary Adams, was born in Boston, Oct. 10, 1710. He married Mary Clough, July 20, 1732.

There were two citizens in Boston named John Adams, both mentioned in the town records. Ensign John (1740) is distinguished as "living at the North End." He was a fence-viewer from 1740 to 1744 inclusive, and viewer of boards and shingles in 1745. He is probably the John Adams of the Third Company, First Massachusetts Regiment, on the Cape Breton expedition. In the military he rose to the rank of ensign. His will was proved in 1761.

Thomas Baxter (1740), of Braintree, son of Samuel and Mary Baxter, of Braintree, was born Feb. 25, 1702. He married, Nov. 12, 1724, Deliverance Marshall, of Braintree, by whom he had children in 1726, 1733, and their last, born in Braintree, was Thomas, Jan. 23, 1737-8. He was a surveyor of highways of Braintree in 1735, and a tithing-man in 1738. Soon after, he removed to Boston and opened a cabinet-maker's shop. Nov. 2, 1741, he was paid by Mr. Price, rector of King's Chapel, sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and eleven pence, "for a new chair for the Gov. Seat." He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1744.

Joseph Bradford (1740), glazier, of Boston, son of Moses and Elizabeth Bradford, was born in Boston, May 14, 1705. He married, July 17, 1729, Ruth Baker, of Boston. He held minor town offices in 1742 and 1743; was clerk of the market in 1744 and 1745, and re-elected in 1746, but declined to serve. March 12, 1743, he was appointed on two committees of the town, — one to devise means to prevent fraud in the measurement of wood, and the other to prevent the firing of chimneys. Both committees reported. May 4, 1744. He was elected assessor in 1749 and collector in 1751, but declined both offices. He rose to the grade of ensign in the Boston militia.

Under date of Sept. 22, 1746, the town records state, "Whereas it is suggested that there are several persons, Roman Catholicks, that now dwell and reside in this town, and that it may be very dangerous to permit such persons to reside here in case we should be attacked by an enemy, Therefore voted that Mr. Jeremiah Allen, Mr. Nathaniel Gardner, and Mr. Joseph Bradford [1740]" be a committee to prevent danger from their residing here. He was elected assessor in 1759, 1760, 1761, and 1762, and though he declined in 1762, he was elected again the next year. His will was proved in 1787.

Jonathan Carey (1740), shipwright, of Boston, son of James (1723) and Sarah Carey, was born in Boston, April 30, 1717. He was published May 16, 1744, to marry Elizabeth Proctor. He was a constable of Boston in 1747, and, Jan. 13, 1747-8, made with the principal citizens the annual visitation. He was chosen a culler of staves in 1758. He was identified with the Boston militia and became a captain. March 14, 1768, "Capt. Jonathan Carey [1740]" was chosen one of a committee "to obtain subscriptions to an Agreement not to purchase any Lamb untill the First Day of July next." He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1759, and its lieutenant in 1762. He died at his residence in Fish Street, Dec. 29, 1801, aged eighty-five years. His gravestone on Copp's Hill says "he was a Universalist," and Mr. Whitman (1810) adds, "Probably one of the first converts of the Rev. Mr. John Murray, and a founder of the First Universalist Church." His son, Capt. Jonathan Carey, joined the Artillery Company in 1756.

Benjamin Goldthwait (1740), merchant, of Boston, son of John (1720) and Sarah (Hopkins) Goldthwait, was born Nov. 25, 1704. He married, (1) Oct. 10, 1726, Charity Edwards, and, (2) Aug. 9, 1759, Sarah Dawes, daughter of Story Dawes and a niece of William Dawes (1760). Their youngest child, Susanna, married James Lanman, who joined the Artillery Company in 1786.

Thomas Baxter (1740). AUTHORITIES: Annals of King's Chapel; Braintree Town Records.

Joseph Bradford (1740). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jonathan Carey (1740). AUTHORITIES: Bos-

ton Records; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Benjamin Goldthwait (1740). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1870; MS. of Mr. Joseph C. Whitney, Boston.

He was a constable of the town of Boston in 1736, and was a clerk of the market in 1743, who, for his extraordinary care in attending to his duty, was given a special allowance by the selectmen. March 4, 1736-7, in company with the selectmen and others, he made the annual visitation of the town. He was captain of the fourth company, Second Massachusetts Regiment in the Cape Breton expedition, and was commissioned Feb. 9, 1744. May 20, 1746, the agents of the various regiments held a meeting at Capt. Peter Prescott's. Capt. Goldthwait (1740) was agent for Col. Waldo's regiment. Capt. Benjamin (1740) was a brother of Joseph Goldthwait (1732). The latter died at Weston, March 1, 1780, and hence was not "living in 1784," as Mr. Whitman (1810) states in his history of the Artillery Company. Benjamin Goldthwait (1740) died in March, 1782, and his estate was advertised by the administrator April 4, 1782.

Newman Greenough (1740), sailmaker, of Boston, third son of Capt. John (1712), grandson of Capt. William Greenough (1675), and brother of Thomas (1744), was born in Boston, May 6, 1708, and married Elizabeth Montfort, Sept. 6, 1730. Their son, Samuel, joined the Artillery Company in 1786. Major Newman Greenough (1740) lived on Charter Street, was active in military matters and in all that concerned the well-being of his native town. He held the offices of fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1744, ensign in 1755, lieutenant in 1757, and captain in 1758. He was elected clerk of the market in 1736 and constable in 1741, but declined the latter office. In August, 1752, he was chosen fireward, and was annually re-elected for twenty-five years. In the town records, he is called "Captain" in 1756, "Esquire" in 1762, and "Major" in 1764. He held office in the Boston regiment.

Dec. 28, 1738, Mr. Newman Greenough (1740) became a member of the company having charge of the "copper engine by the North Meeting-house." Oct. 29, 1740, "the master of the copper engine" reported to the selectmen that Newman Greenough (1740) had left them.

July 1, 1767, with other gentlemen, Major Greenough (1740) made the annual visitation to the public schools. May 11, 1773, the town voted to apply to the General Court for an act empowering the town to erect, support, and defend lamps in the public streets. Newman Greenough, Esq. (1740), and Capt. Fortesque Vernon were appointed a committee to locate the lamps in Ward 2.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, Dec. 7, 1774, Jonathan Williams, Esq. (1729), being moderator, a committee was chosen "for carrying the resolutions of the late Continental Congress into execution," of which committee Major Newman Greenough (1740) was a member, and, July 26, 1776, he was appointed by the committee of correspondence to take charge of the inhabitants of Boston residing in Ward 2, both on the alarm and train-band lists.

His will, proved Feb. 23, 1781, speaks of "his advanced age."

John Hyland (1740). His name does not appear on the town records.

John Nichols (1740), of Boston, son of John (who was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, July 27, 1702) and Rebecca Nichols, was born March 17, 1714-5. He married Mary Laughton, Jan. 5, 1737. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1746.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1740 is as follows:—

"April 11th, 1740. The Company, being under arms, made choice of the Rev.

Newman Greenough (1740). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Mr. Mather Byles to preach the next Artillery sermon, and that the present commission officers, with the field officers, be a committee to request it of him. Returned answer that it was accepted by him.

"June 2d, 1740. The Company, being under arms, voted, that the present commission officers of the Company, with those to be now elected, and the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, be a committee to give the thanks of the Company to the Rev. Mr. Mather Byles for his sermon preached to them this day, and desire a copy thereof for the press. And in the evening, after lodging the Colours, Voted, that the sermon be printed at the charge of the Company, and that each member of the General Assembly have one sermon, and that each member of this Company have two sermons, and that Mr. Thomas Fleet [1727] and Mr. Joseph Edwards [1738] have the care of the same.

"Oct. 6th. Voted, that the Company would have a new flight of Colours, made of red taffety; and that Ensign Phillips [1725] should provide the same against the next training day, and dispose of the old ones for the most they will fetch for the use of the Company. Also, Voted, at the same time, that the Company on the next training day would exercise after the new method, and that the Company in the meantime would endeavour to get the members compleat in said exercise."

Rev. Mather Byles, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1740. He was a son of Josiah and Elizabeth Byles, was born in Boston, March 26, 1706, and graduated at Harvard College in 1725. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Aberdeen College in 1765. He married, (1) Feb. 14, 1733, Anna Gale, a niece of Gov. Belcher, and, (2) June 11, 1747, Rebekah, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Tailer (1712). He received a call from Hollis Street Church, Boston, to become its first pastor. He accepted, and was ordained Dec. 30, 1733. He remained with this church until 1776, when his sympathy with the Royalists caused the relation to be dissolved. In May, 1777, he was denounced in town meeting as an enemy to his country; was afterwards tried before a special court, and was sentenced to be sent to England. The sentence, however, was never executed. He never afterward assumed any pastoral charge, but lived in retirement. In 1783 he had a stroke of paralysis, and, gradually declining, died July 5, 1788.

He became especially known for his exhaustless wit, and had considerable reputation as a preacher. He was tall, well-proportioned, and commanding in appearance. His voice was powerful and melodious, and his manner of address popular. He delivered the funeral sermon at the burial of Hon. William Dummer (1702), lieutenant-governor.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1741 were: Joshua **1741**. Cheever (1732), captain; Joseph Fitch (1733), lieutenant; Hugh McDaniel (1729), ensign. Andrew Symmes (1734) was first sergeant; Aaron Bordman (1736), second sergeant; Moses Deshon (1737), third sergeant; Thomas Drowne (1737), fourth sergeant, and William Taylor (1738), clerk.

Rev. Mather Byles. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's *Annals of American Pulpit*, Vol. I., p. 376; Drake's *Landmarks of Boston*, p. 412; Chaney's *Hist. Discourses on Hollis Street Church*; Tyler's *Hist. of*

American Literature, Vol. H., p. 192; Tudor's *Life of Otis*; Allen's *Biog. Dict.*; *Polyanthos*, IV.; *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, Vols. II. and III.; Sabine's *American Loyalists*.

The fortifying of the town — a subject which had constantly been brought up in the town meetings, and ever received the support of the prominent members of the Artillery Company — was again brought up in March, 1741. It was desired to reduce the width of the channel below Castle William, to remove the encroachments on Fort Hill, and to repair the North and South batteries. The expense of the first was estimated at eighteen thousand two hundred pounds. The matter was kept before the town and the Legislature until the general government took charge of it, when the town was put in a good condition for defence, in 1741-4, by the combined efforts of the town and the province. Dea. Jonathan Williams (1711) was prominent in the above-mentioned work.

May 22, 1741, Hon. Jacob Wendell (1733), Abiel Walley, Esq. (1710), and Hugh Hall, Esq., were appointed a committee "to protect such Coasters as may bring Provisions, Wood, &c. [to Boston] from being Impressed on board His Majesties Ships of War, lying in the Harbour."

A company of Cadets was organized, Oct. 16, 1741,¹ of which Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Pollard (1726) was commissioned commander by Gov. William Shirley. The first mili-

¹ In November, 1776, a petition was presented to the "Honorable Council and the Honorable the House of Representatives of said State [Massachusetts Bay] in General Court assembled," by a committee of the Boston Independent Military Company, consisting of John Barrett, William Gale, Henry Bromfield, Joseph Coolidge, and Benjamin Hammett, Jr., praying for an act of incorporation, "agreeably to the spirit and intention of the articles" or regulations submitted with the petition. The prayer of the petitioners was granted by the General Court, Dec. 7, 1776, so far as to authorize the granting of commissions "to the gentlemen chosen by said Company," viz.: John Hancock, first officer; Henry Jackson, second officer; Benjamin Hichborn, third officer; Perez Morton, fourth officer, and John Steel Tyler, fifth officer.

The regulations presented to the court were signed by sixty-eight persons, of whom the following were, or became, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; viz., Samuel Gore (1786), William Cunningham (1786), Benjamin Edes (1760), John Boyle (1769), Elisha Sigourney (1788), Thomas Newell, Jr. (1786), John Wheelwright (1794).

In 1777, the above-named company, under command of its second officer, Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, went to Rhode Island, but soon returned, and was discharged from public service May 5, 1777. The company says in its original petition that it expects "to be marched into the field and ordered to such posts and stations as they may be most likely to answer the end of their association." The "usefulness of the design is the strongest argument for granting the prayer." Probably this company disbanded when the necessity of actual service ceased.

"Every friend in America will hear with pleasure that the spirit of emulation for perfection in military exercise which, prior to the late revolution, so nobly displayed itself throughout this State, and which gave the line of the army belonging to this Commonwealth a deserved prominence, begins to break forth. A company of Independent Cadets, composed principally of young gentlemen in the mercantile line, has been formed within these few

days in this town, and which is now in great forwardness." — *Mass. Centinel*, Aug. 3, 1785.

It is said that the above-mentioned organization was suggested in the month of July, 1785, when a number of young men formed a volunteer cavalcade to escort Gov. Bowdoin to Cambridge on commencement day, and to Boston on his return. While on this duty, it was suggested that a new company be organized which should serve as an escort to the governors or commanders-in-chief on public occasions.

"The committee for approbating members for the Corps of Cadets now raising will meet for that purpose at the Green Dragon to-morrow evening at seven o'clock." — *Mass. Centinel*, Oct. 5, 1785.

Nearly a year passed, when the following appeared:—

"Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1786. On Saturday morning last, the new raised company of Cadets went through the exercises and performed a number of military evolutions on the Common in this town. We are told that this Company intend honoring the 17th of October with their first public appearance in uniform." — *Boston Newspaper*.

In answer to the petition of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Bradford and his associates, the Legislature, on the 18th of October, 1786, passed resolves authorizing and empowering the governor to commission the officers of the Independent Company of Cadets. On the following day the company had its first parade under this organization. The corps has continued until the present time. Its records from 1786 to 1795 were destroyed by fire, but it is supposed the corps did escort duty to the governors during those nine years. From 1795 to 1831, except in 1822, and from 1832 to 1872 inclusive, the corps performed that duty on the first Wednesday in January each year. It performed the same service in 1874, but it was omitted in 1873 and 1875.

It therefore appears that the original company of Cadets, chartered in 1741, disbanded in 1774; the Independent Company, chartered in 1776, disbanded when active service in the Revolution ceased; and the present corps of Cadets was chartered Oct. 18, 1786.

tary duty performed by this company was in 1741, when it escorted Gov. Shirley to the boundaries of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, being on his way to Rhode Island for the purpose of adjusting the boundary line between that colony and the colony of Plymouth, which had been annexed to Massachusetts. It is said that from 1741 until the summer of 1774 this company was recognized as the body-guard of the successive governors, and was detailed to perform escort duty.

Gov. Thomas Gage arrived in Boston and landed at Long Wharf, May 19, 1774, and was escorted to the Old State House by the Cadets, then under the command of Col. John Hancock.¹ It was the custom for each successive governor to present to the company a standard having on one side the arms of the province and on the other the coat of arms of the donor. With this usage Gov. Gage complied. Col. Hancock was, a few months later, dismissed from his command by the governor in accordance with the following order:—

“SIR,—I am directed by his Excellency, the captain-general, to acquaint you that he has no further service for you, as captain of the governor’s company of Cadets, and you are hereby dismissed from that command.

“I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“(Signed) JNO. FLUCKER, *Sec’y.*”

The Cadets were incensed at this summary proceeding, and a committee of the corps waited on the governor. The standard which he presented was returned, and they informed Gov. Gage that they considered the dismissal of their commander equivalent to the disbandment of the company. The governor received the standard, and merely remarked that had he known their intention he would have disbanded the corps himself. The removal was without doubt caused by Col. Hancock’s refusal to concur in the political views and purposes of the governor. “On the dismissal of Col. Hancock, the company of Cadets was *voluntarily* disbanded.”²

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1741 were: John Dixwell, John Milliken, Thomas Snow.

John Dixwell (1741), hardware dealer, of Boston, son of John and Mary (Prout) Dixwell, and grandson of John Dixwell, alias James Davids, one of the regicides who settled in New Haven, was born in 1718. John Dixwell, the grandfather, flying from prosecution as one of the regicides, came to America in 1664, and some time after settled in New Haven, where he was known as James Davids. He confessed his true name at the time of his decease, March 18, 1689.³ His son John took his father’s true name, removed to Boston, was a goldsmith, also ruling elder of the new North Church. He died April 2, 1725, leaving three children, John (1741) being seven years of age.

John Dixwell (1741) was elected scavenger in 1746, clerk of the market in 1747

John Dixwell (1741). AUTHORITY: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1861, 1878.

¹ “Boston, Monday, June 6 [1768]. His Excellency the Governor hath appointed John Hancock, Esq., to be the first Major of the Independent Company of Cadets, and William Coffin, Jr., Esq.,

to be second Major of the said Company.” — *Boston Gazette*.

² Constitution and By Laws of the Independent Company of Cadets, 1854, p. 4.

³ Savage’s Gen. Dict., Vol. II., p. 55.

and 1748, and was elected constable in 1747, but declined to serve. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1743 and 1744, and he died May 14, 1749.¹

John Milliken (1741), merchant, of Boston, was the son of John and Elizabeth Milliken, of Boston.

John Melecan, Jr., was elected clerk of the market in 1731, and John Milliken (1741), doubtless the same person, was constable in 1735.

June 19, 1727, John Milliken, Sr., "in Hanover Street," advertised in the *New England Weekly Journal* "a young negro woman" for sale.

Thomas Snow (1741), of Boston. Susanna, daughter of Thomas (1741) and Susanna Snow, was born in Boston, June 23, 1741.

Mr. Snow (1741) was elected a constable of Boston, May 19, 1742, and scavenger in 1753. He served as second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1746.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1741 is as follows:—

"April 10th, 1741. The Company, being under arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Phillips to preach the next Artillery sermon, and the present commission officers, with the field officers, be a committee to request it of him. Returned answer that it was accepted by him.

"June 1st. In the evening, after lodging the Colours; voted, that the present commission officers, with those of the last year, and the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, be a committee to give the thanks of this Company to the Rev. Mr. Samuel Phillips for his sermon preached to them this day.

"Oct. 5th, 1741. Voted, that the report of the committee appointed by this Company to examine the accounts of the late Clerks be received and recorded by the present Clerk in the book of accounts, belonging to the Company. Voted, that the balance due from Mr. Bartholomew Gedney [1726] being fifty shillings and one pence, and from Mr. Thomas Simpkins [1727], five pounds, nineteen shillings, two former Clerks, be paid to the Treasurer of this Company. Voted, that the balance due to Mr. Nathaniel Thayer [1734] of fifty-four shillings and four pence, a former Clerk, be paid by the Treasurer of this Company. Voted, as there is a list, taken by the present Clerk, from the several former Clerks' lists, of what fines that are now due to the Company from the members, who now belong to the same, to the amount of £24. 7. 6d. it's desired that the present Clerk collect those fines; and he has full power to demand, or to excuse any that are in debt, as per this list, if there has been any mistake committed by the former Clerks, it appearing to the present Clerk's satisfaction; and to make report in April next. Voted, that the Treasurer's account be received; balance due the Company £96. 3. and be recorded by the Clerk in the Company's book of accounts. Also it is desired that the Treasurer, as soon as he has got as much of the Company's money as will make this sum £100. to let it out at interest for the use of the Company, and to take good security. Voted, that there be paid by the Treasurer to the present commission officers,

¹ "On the 14th inst [May, 1749] died here much lamented, and on the 16th was decently interred, (the Gentlemen Cadets among whom he was an officer, attending the funeral), Mr. John Dixwell [1741] aged 31 years, a considerable dealer in the ironmongery way, a young gentleman exceedingly beloved and esteemed for his many good qualities

by all his acquaintance. He was son to Mr. John Dixwell, late of this place, and grandson of John Dixwell of the Priory of Folkstone in the County of Kent, England, who came over into New England about the year 1660 and settled at New Haven, Connecticut. He left one son and one daughter." — *Independent Advertiser*, May 22, 1749.

the sum of thirty pounds, in order to help them to defray the extraordinary charge they will be at in the entertaining the Company on the Election day, and the same to be paid yearly by the Treasurer to the commission officers, that shall be hereafter chosen to serve this Company, it being for the same end, and this to continue till it is revoked by the Company.

Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1741. He was the eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, of Salem, and was born in that town Feb. 17, 1690. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, and his maternal grandfather Rev. John Emerson, of Gloucester. He graduated at Harvard College in 1708, taught school the following year at Chebacco, and the next year he began his theological study. He was invited to become the pastor of the South Parish Church, Andover, and began to preach there in April, 1710. He was ordained Oct. 17, 1711, on which occasion he preached the ordination sermon. He continued as pastor of this church for sixty-one years, and died June 5, 1771, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Mr. Phillips married, Jan. 7, 1712, Hannah White, of Haverhill. She died Jan. 11, 1773, aged eighty-two years. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. Their sons, John and Samuel, were noted for their liberality in educational work. Together they founded Phillips Academy in Andover, and John, in addition, established a professorship of divinity at Dartmouth College, and founded and endowed Phillips Academy of Exeter, N. H.

Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, was a brother of Col. John Phillips, of Boston, who commanded the Artillery Company in 1747 and 1759.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1742 were: Samuel **1742.** Watts (1733), captain; Henry Berry (1733), lieutenant; Jonathan Williams, Jr. (1729), ensign. Nathaniel Thayer (1734) was first sergeant; Joseph Edwards (1738), second sergeant; Jacob Emmons (1738), third sergeant; Joseph Jackson (1738), fourth sergeant, and William Taylor (1738), clerk.

The erection of the market-house, donated to the town by Peter Faneuil, was begun Sept. 8, 1740, and completed Sept. 10, 1742. A meeting of the town was held Sept. 13, 1742, when Hon. Adam Winthrop (1692), Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (1694), Hon. Edward Hutchinson (1702), Samuel Waldo, and Hon. Ezekiel Lewis (1707) were chosen a committee to draw up a vote of thanks to be given Peter Faneuil, Esq., "for his noble and generous benefaction." The committee reported at that meeting, concluding their report as follows: That "Hon. Thomas Cushing [1691], Hon. Adam Winthrop [1692], Edward Hutchinson [1702], Ezekiel Lewis [1707], Samuel Waldo, Thomas Hutchinson [1694], Esqs.; the selectmen and representatives of the town of Boston, Hon. Jacob Wendell [1733], James Bowdoin, Andrew Oliver, Esqs.; Capt. Nathaniel Cunningham [1720], Peter Chardon, Esq., and Mr. Charles Apthorp wait upon Peter Faneuil, Esq., in the name of the town, to render him their most hearty thanks for so bountiful a gift," etc. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (1694), then moved that, "in testimony of the town's

Rev. Samuel Phillips. AUTHORITIES: Abbot's Hist. of Andover; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit, Vol. I., p. 273; Wisner's Sermon on the death of Hon. William Phillips, son of Rev. Samuel.

gratitude to the said Peter Faneuil, Esq., and to perpetuate his memory, the town would now pass a vote that the hall over the market-place be named 'Faneuil Hall,' and at all times hereafter be called and known by that name"; which motion was passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Sept. 17, 1742, Mr. Faneuil was requested by the town to nominate a clerk of the market, and he named Mr. Thomas Jackson (1716), merchant, who was unanimously chosen by the town.

His Excellency the Governor notified the selectmen that he had received from "my Lord Chamberlain" his Majesty's picture, a present to the town of Boston, to be hung up in Faneuil Hall. The town selected Hon. Adam Winthrop (1692), Samuel Waldo, and Ezekiel Lewis (1707), Esqs., to express its thanks to the governor for the present.

The building, erected in 1740-2, was of brick, one hundred by forty feet. It was injured by fire in 1761, repaired by a lottery fund in 1763, and enlarged and completed in its present form March 10, 1806. Mr. Faneuil died March 3, 1742-3, aged forty years and about nine months. March 14, 1744, the town "voted to purchase the Faneuil Arms, elegantly carved and gilt by Moses Deshon [1737], to be fixed in the hall."

The journal of Benjamin Walker, Jr., thus refers to the death and burial of Peter Faneuil, the donor to Boston of Faneuil Hall, where the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has for so many years had its headquarters:—

"Thursday 3 [March, 1743]. Peter Faneuil Esq^r, between 2 & 3 a clock in y^e afternoon dyed of a dropsical complayca [tion], he was a fat, squat, lame [man] hip short, went with high heeled shoe (In my opinion a great loss too This Town aged 42. 8 m.) & I think by what I have hear'd has done more Charitable deeds than any man y^t ever liv'd in this Town & for whom I am very sorry.

"March 10. Peter Faneuil, Esq^r buried. Bearers, Mess^{rs} Tom. Lechmere, Josh Winslow, Jn^o Wheelwright, And. Oliver, Jn^o Gooch, Jn^o Wendall went round y^e Town house.

"Thursda 10. Burried Peter Faneuil, Esq^r in 43^d year of age, a fatt, corpulen, brown, squat man, hip short, lame frō childhood."

A manuscript note in William Nadir's almanac, under date of March 10, 1743, says:

"Mr. Peter Faneuil, Esq^r burried. a very large funeral went round y^e Town house. gave us gloves at y^e funeral but sent y^e gloves on y^e 11 day. his Coffin cover[ed] wth black velvet, & plated with yellow plates."

The first meeting of the citizens of Boston held in Faneuil Hall, other than a town meeting, was held on Monday, March 14, 1742-3, when Mr. John Lovell, master of the South Grammar School, "made an handsome Oration on the Death of Peter Faneuil, Esq., to the great acceptance of the Town."¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1742 were: Joseph Belknap, Nathan Blodgett, Joseph Butler, Benjamin Church, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Caleb Phillips.

Joseph Belknap (1742), leather dresser, of Boston, son of Jeremiah (1711), grandson of Joseph (1692), and great-grandson of Joseph (1658), was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1716. His brother, Jeremiah, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1745. Lieut. Joseph (1742) married, July 31, 1741, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Mather Byles. Jeremy

Joseph Belknap (1742). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ The oration is printed in the Fourteenth Re-

port of the Record Commissioners, Boston Records, 1742-1757, pp. 14-16.

Belknap, who wrote the history of New Hampshire and several volumes of American biography, born June 4, 1744, and graduated at Harvard College in 1762, was a son of Joseph (1742) and Sarah (Byles) Belknap.

Lieut. Joseph (1742) was elected constable of Boston in 1745, but, declining to serve, paid the fine. He served as scavenger in 1748 and 1749, and as "informer of deer" from 1755 to 1762 inclusive. He was a clerk of the market in 1763. Feb. 11, 1756, a committee representing the various trades was appointed by the town to make inquiry and report as to the decline of their respective trades in Boston since 1746, and reduce the same to writing. Joseph Belknap (1742) was one of that committee. He was then called "leather dresser." He was a member of the Boston militia, and became a lieutenant. In 1746 he served as third sergeant of the Artillery Company. He joined the Old South Church, Nov. 16, 1735, and died at Dover, N. H., August, 1797, aged eighty-one years.

Nathan Blodgett (1742), of Woburn, son of Samuel and Huldah (Simonds) Blodgett, and uncle of Seth (1756), was born in Woburn, March 15, 1704.

He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1745.

Joseph Butler (1742), carpenter, of Boston, son of Matthew and Sarah Butler, was born in Boston, Dec. 28, 1713. He married, June 1, 1738, Sarah Hunt, of Boston.

He was elected constable of Boston, March 15, 1742, and was a viewer of boards and shingles from 1753 to 1756; was excused the latter year, but was re-elected from 1769 to 1777 inclusive. He had charge of the scavenger work in Ward 4 during 1776 and 1777. In 1746 he served as third sergeant of the Artillery Company. His brother John joined the Artillery Company in 1745. He lived in Salutation Alley, and died there, March 11, 1793, aged seventy-nine years.

Benjamin Church (1742), vendue-master, of Boston, was the only son of Edward and Elizabeth Church, and grandson of Col. Benjamin Church, of Little Compton, R. I. Benjamin Church (1742), recorded as of Newport, married Hannah Dyer, of Boston, March 6, 1731. "Hannah Church, widow of Deacon Benjamin Church," died March 24, 1794, aged seventy-nine years. Their dwelling-house was on Newbury (Washington) Street. He graduated at Harvard College in 1727.

May 4, 1743, Mr. Benjamin Church (1742) petitioned the town for "the grant of Wheeler's Pond and the land thereunto belonging." Pond Street ran from Wheeler's Corner (Bedford and Washington streets) by Wheeler's Pond toward Wheeler's Point, near the foot of Summer Street. Dea. Church (1742) lived near this pond. In 1739, the town contemplated filling it up; in 1743, Mr. Church (1742) asked the town to give it to him, and, in 1753, a piece of land, less than fifty by one hundred feet, including the pond, was sold by the town at auction to Mr. David Wheeler, father of Lieut. Wheeler, Jr. (1765), for fifty-one pounds.

Benjamin Church (1742) served as a constable of Boston in 1745, and was an assessor from 1752 to 1777 inclusive. In 1764, he was chosen a warden, and May 11, 1773, was one of the committee chosen to locate the street lamps. He then represented Ward 12. April 13, 1763, a memorial of Benjamin Church (1742), setting forth that

Joseph Butler (1742). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Benjamin Church (1742). AUTHORITY: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1857, p. 155.

“he had the misfortune of having a house burnt in the late fire, and another, occupied by Hanners and Smith, valued at one hundred and twenty pounds, pulled down to the ground in order to prevent the spreading of the fire, and praying satisfaction may be made,” was presented to the town. It was unanimously voted that no allowance be made Benjamin Church (1742) died Oct. 10, 1781.¹

Thomas Johnson, Jr. (1742), escutcheon maker, of Boston, was the son of Thomas. He was published May 2, 1739, to marry “Susanna Mackmillion.”

He built the first organ of American manufacture used in Boston. March 16, 1747, he petitioned the town for permission to build a shop on the north side of Faneuil Hall, “on the town’s land at the head of the dock,” which was disallowed by the town. He died in 1765, and was buried in King’s Chapel Burial-Ground.

Caleb Phillips (1742), of Roxbury, son of Caleb and Hannah Phillips, was born in Roxbury, Oct. 5, 1705. He married,² Dec. 31, 1730, Elizabeth Wentworth, daughter of Samuel Wentworth (1693). He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1747, its clerk in 1747 and 1748, and a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1742 is as follows:—

“April 5th, 1742. The Company, being under arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Seth Storer, of Watertown, to preach the Artillery sermon in June next, and voted, that the commission officers of this Company, with Mr. Ebenezer Storer [1732], be a committee to wait on him and request the same.

“May 7th, 1742. The committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Seth Storer to desire him to preach the Election sermon, returned that it was Mr. Storer’s desire he might be excused for several considerations and prayed that we might have the smiles of Heaven that day. The Company, being under arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. John Taylor, of Milton, to preach the Election sermon, on Mr. Storer’s refusal; and voted that the field officers, with the commission officers of this Company and Mr. William Taylor [1738], Clerk of the Company, be a committee to wait on him and request the same; and in case of his refusing, the above committee were voted to get a minister for to preach on that day.

“June 7th. The Company being under arms; voted, that the present commission officers, with those to be chosen this day be a committee to return the Rev. Mr. John Taylor thanks for preaching the Election Sermon.”

Rev. Seth Storer, of Watertown, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1742, but “he desired to be excused.” He was the youngest son of Col. Joseph and Hannah (Hill) Storer, of Wells, Me., a brother of Capt. Ebenezer Storer (1732) and of Capt. John Storer (1739), and was born May 26, 1702. He graduated at Harvard College in 1720; was called Feb. 3, and ordained in Watertown, July 22, 1724. He died Nov. 27, 1774, after a ministry of more than fifty years.

Rev. Seth Storer. AUTHORITY: Bond’s Hist. of Watertown.

¹ Col. Benjamin Church, the warrior, who resided in Little Compton and Bristol, R. I., had, by Alice (Southworth) Church, Edward Church, of Boston, vendue-master. The latter married Elizabeth —, who died April 18, 1766. They had one

son, Benjamin (1742), also vendue-master and deacon of Dr. Byles’s church. This Benjamin (1742) was the father of Dr. Benjamin Church, a distinguished patriot at the commencement of the Revolution, but a traitor at its close.

² “Caleb Phillips was published to marry Mary Henkley, Sept. 19, 1739.” — *Boston Records*.



J. Dwight

Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1742. He was a son of John and Ann (Winslow) Taylor, and brother of Col. William Taylor (1738), clerk of the Artillery Company in 1742 and its captain in 1760.

Rev. John Taylor was born in 1704, graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and settled in Milton, Nov. 13, 1728, as pastor of the church. He held this relation for twenty-one years, and died Jan. 26, 1750. Dr. Chauncy said of Mr. Taylor: "Few men were more universally loved while they lived, and lamented when dead." Rev. Thomas Thacher spoke of him "as remarkable for his high rank in the republic of letters, for his uniform virtues and elegant social manners." His residence stood where the town hall in Milton now stands. There he lived and died.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1743 were: Joseph **1743.** Dwight (1734), captain; Jabez Hunt (1727), lieutenant; John Salter (1727), ensign. Daniel Watts (1736) was first sergeant; William Taylor (1738), second sergeant; William Simpkins (1739), third sergeant; James Butler (1739), fourth sergeant, and John Dixwell (1741), clerk.

Capt. Nathaniel Cunningham (1720), Thomas Hutchinson (1694), and Joseph Marion, appointed in May, 1742, reported to the town, March 16, 1742-3, upon the distressed state of the town of Boston. It was presented to get a reduction of the province tax. The committee compares the state of the town in 1735 and 1742. During these seven years the general trade of the town diminished one half; distilling business one third; cod-fishery became very small; trade to the West Indies "almost nothing"; trade to London "altered for the worse"; town expenses, on account of the poor, increased from £2,069 in 1735 to £4,800 in 1740; whole town rate increased from £8,600 in 1738 to £11,000 in 1742, and the polls decreased 423 in four years, being, in 1738, 3,395, and in 1741, 2,972. Provisions greatly increased in price, and the support of the ministry of Boston, which was £8,000 in 1735, was £12,000 in 1742.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1743 were: John Gore, Jacob Hurd, Kenelm Winslow, Jr.

John Gore (1743), painter, of Boston, son of Obadiah and Sarah (Kilby) Gore, of Boston, was born Dec. 29, 1718. He married, May 5, 1743, Frances, daughter of John Pinckney. She was born Sept. 20, 1726. They had thirteen or more children, nine of whom lived to be married. Capt. John (1743) was a great-grandson of John Gore (1638), and the father of Samuel Gore (1786) and of Christopher Gore, governor of Massachusetts. He was also grandfather of Lieut. Christopher Gore (1814).

Capt. John (1743) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1747, also in 1755, and lieutenant in 1758. He was elected constable of Boston, March 13, 1743, but declined to serve and paid the fine. He was clerk of the market in 1752 and 1753; warden in 1764 and 1771, and overseer of the poor from 1767 to 1774 inclusive. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and, in 1759, was senior warden of the First Lodge in Boston, of which, at that time, Adino Paddock (1762) was master and Joseph Webb (1761) junior warden.

Rev. John Taylor. AUTHORITY: Teele's Hist. of Milton, 1640 to 1887, pp. 255-257.

John Gore (1743). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Sabine's American Loyalists.

"He was an addresser of Gage, went to Halifax in 1776, was banished in 1778, and pardoned by the Legislature in 1787."¹ He died Jan. 15, 1796, and his will is in the Suffolk Registry, Lib. 94, f. 182. His tomb is No. 2 in the Granary Burial-Ground.²

Jacob Hurd (1743), goldsmith, of Boston, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Tufts) Hurd, of Charlestown, was born Feb. 12, 1702-3, and married, May 20, 1725, Elizabeth Mason. He was elected a constable of Boston in 1731, but declined and paid the fine. Nov. 1, 1733, he resided in Pudding Lane (Devonshire Street, between State and Water), when he was allowed to dig up the pavement to lay a drain; also in June, 1734. May 25, 1735, he gave five pounds towards the erection of the workhouse. Having permitted John Bradshaw, with his family, from Medford, to move into his tenement, Mr. Hurd (1743) was ordered to appear before the selectmen, by whom he was fined forty shillings, "for not informing the selectmen according to law." He was prominent in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain of a Boston company.

He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1745, soon after which he removed, and became one of the first settlers at Halifax, N. S. He died there about 1773.

Kenelm Winslow, Jr. (1743), merchant, of Boston, son of Kenelm and Abigail (Waterman) Winslow, was born in Marshfield, Nov. 5, 1717. He married, March 14, 1754, Abigail Bourne, of Barnstable, and died Aug. 13, 1780, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Abigail, died June 21, 1761, aged thirty-two years. He and his brother Joseph (born in October, 1724) became merchants in Boston. The latter became involved and failed, which ruined the financial prospects of Kenelm, Jr. (1743), and the ancestral estate was lost.³ Mr. Winslow (1743) was elected a constable of Boston, March 15, 1742-3, but refused to serve, and paid the usual fine.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1743 is as follows:—

"April 4th, 1743. The Company being under arms, a motion was made by the Captain to reconsider a vote passed October, 1742 [1740], which obliged the Company to exercise according to Col. Blakeney's method, which passed in the affirmative; and then voted for the future to exercise according to Col. Bland. Voted, that the Rev. Mr. William Hooper, of Boston, be desired to preach the next Election sermon; and that the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, with the present commission officers of this Company, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same. The evening being spent at Sergt Nathaniel Thayer's [1734], voted to receive the Treasurer's account; and that the Clerk copy the same. The Company proceeded to the choice of a committee, viz: Col. Jacob Wendell [1733], Lt.-Col. William Downe [1716], Major Daniel Henchman [1712], Capt. Samuel Watts [1733], and Mr. Samuel Holyoke [1714], for the following reasons:—To consider what allowance further shall be made to the commission officers of this Company, to ease them of the entertainment to be made next election; to settle the Clerk's account and to see what shall be proper to allow him for his trouble the past & future, and to any Clerk that shall be chosen hereafter; & to report what shall be done with the money now in the hands of the Treasurer, balance

Jacob Hurd (1743). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1865.

¹ William H. Whitmore, in "Brief Genealogy of the Gore Family."

² "He was buried from the house of Jonathan

Hunnewell, on South Street, Monday, Jan. 18, 1796."—*Boston Newspaper*.

³ See New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., for genealogy of Winslow Family, 1863, p. 160.

being £54. 3/ : & what he shall have in his hands for the future ; & to consult what shall be done, as to the raising of the fines for their not appearing, & to take into consideration what shall be further for the advantage of the Company, & make report next May meeting.

"May 6th, 1743, Friday. The weather proving bad last Monday, we were obliged to appear this day as per Charter, and, being under arms, the Captain being one of the committee appointed to wait on the Rev. William Hooper to desire him to preach the Election sermon, informed the Company he had accepted the same. After reading the report of the committee chosen in April last, to consider of several things relating to the Company, they voted one by one, and ordered that the Clerk copy the same. Voted, that the Sergeants hereafter chosen shall be obliged to return the Halberts to those that shall be chosen in their room ; or be accountable to the Company in case either of them loose their Halberts.

"A motion being made by Maj. Daniel Henschman [1712], to have a duplicate of their book of Records and accounts,¹ and to encourage the same, he promised to give a handsome book for that purpose, that they might repair these in case of any accident happening to the original books ; which was voted ; & that Mr. Samuel Holyoke [1714], a former Clerk, be desired to transcribe the books, and when it's finished, the original is always to be in the possession of the Treasurer for the time being. Voted, that the time appointed hereafter, on the half days, shall be at three o'clock in the afternoon ; & that the members not appearing at that time ready to march, shall be liable to a fine of six pence new tenour.

"1743, May 6th. The report of the committee as follows :—We the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable Artillery Company, at their meeting on the fourth April instant, to consider of several things for the benefit of the Company, agreeable to their votes as recorded in their Book, report on the several articles as follows :—

¹ As will be seen by the preceding record, Major Daniel Henschman (1712) introduced a motion to have a duplicate of the records of the Company made, and gave a book for that purpose. The transcript was not completed until 1750. Through a similar foresight, as Mr. Whitman (1810) in his history of the Company states, Major Thomas Savage (1637) in 1680 ordered Nathaniel Barnes (1676), clerk, to make "a list of all the officers' names of this Company, which have been since their first settlement, as far as any account is to be found thereof," etc., which list was completed in September, 1681. To the foresight of Major Savage (1637) the Company is indebted for the preservation of the roll of its members and officers during the first fifty years of the Company, and no less to Major Henschman (1712) for the preservation of the former lists, completed in 1750. The lists of officers and members of the Company as given, prior to 1750, in this work, are an exact copy of the Savage and Henschman lists and records. These two books are now in the possession of the Company.

By the third article, adopted May 6, 1743, the sergeants were provided with halberds. This was their first appearance so armed.

"Finally," it was proposed, for the greater convenience of the Company, that on training days the colors be displayed at Major Henschman's (1712)

corner (south corner of State and Washington streets), "and that the place of parade hereafter be at the town-house." The lower floor of the "old town-house" served "for a covered walk for any of the inhabitants," implying there was considerable open area. The custom of placing the standard there in the morning, to be a notification for the training until the Company was formed, was long adhered to. After Faneuil Hall armory was established,—"which Boston was obliged to furnish for the Company, having received Capt. Robert Keayne's [1637] donation for that purpose,"—the Artillery Company met and formed there, though the colors were displayed at Henschman's (1712) corner. After the formation of the line, the lieutenant with the color-guard proceeded to bring the standard to its place in the line. This ceremony was annually repeated from 1743 to 1795, except during the Revolutionary War. Monday, June 2, 1795, was a stormy day, and the colors were then brought from Henschman's (1712) corner, for the last time, by Capt. Joseph Eaton (1773), then lieutenant of the Company. "Gen. Arnold Welles [1811], who commanded the Artillery Company in 1811, when a boy served his time in the corner store, and had charge of the colors, and from him the account was received."—*Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, 2d Ed., p. 294.*

" 1st. That an allowance of ten pounds more than what was before voted, be granted to the commission officers towards defraying their charge on the day of Election, to make up in the whole the sum of forty pounds, old tenor, to be paid them by the Company's Treasurer.

" 2d. That there be allowed to Mr. William Taylor [1738], the present Clerk, the sum of six pounds, old tenor, for his extraordinary trouble in collecting the fines due to the Company from the lists of former Clerks, &c. to be deducted out of the fines.

" 3d. That there be provided for the use of the Company a Half-Pike for the Lieutenant, and also two Halberts for the Sergeants to compleat the Company's badges, the cost of which to be paid by the Treasurer.

" 4th. And whereas upon examining the Clerk's account, we find in his hand a balance of fourteen pounds six shillings & seven pence, and by a list of outstanding debts to be collected the sum of twenty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence; we therefore propose that the whole amount of what is at present in hand, and what he shall be able to collect, after the six pounds allowed him to be deducted, be paid towards the Dinner on the Election day, for the benefit and ease of the members of the Company. And that all the Clerks for the future pay their respective balances yearly towards the Election Dinner, as aforesaid, until the Company shall vote to the contrary.

" 5th. As to the Article of fines, we are of opinion, that as they were stated & determined upon, & subscribed unto from so long a date as the year 1700, therefore think it not convenient to make any other report than this, viz: — That the Company's Clerks for the time being do receive all the fines & forfeitures for the delinquents as they are fixed & recorded in the Company's book in lawful money of this Province; and if the Company concur with the foregoing Article of the Clerk's paying the yearly balance for the use and benefit of the members at the day of Election, we apprehend such fines can be no hardship upon us, considering also, that every man through the Province liable to train being a delinquent, must pay his fine as stated by the act in lawful money. Finally, we would propose for a greater conveniency to the Company, that their Colours for the future be hung out upon our Training Days, at Maj. HENCHMAN'S [1712] corner and that the place of parade hereafter be at the Town House. All which is submitted by

" JACOB WENDELL,
 " WILLIAM DOWNE,
 " DAN'L HENCHMAN,
 " SAMUEL WATTS,
 " SAMUEL HOLYOKE,

" BOSTON, April 30th, 1743.

" *Committee.*

" June 6th, 1743. The Company, being under arms, voted, that the commission officers of this Company be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. William Hooper, & give the thanks of this Company for preaching the Election sermon.

" September 5th. The Company, being under arms, and upon a motion made & consented to, the letters from the R't Hon. Lord Carteret to his Grace the Duke of New Castle, published in the Boston *Evening Post*, the same day, giving an account of His Majesty's success against the French on the river Main, was read at the head of the Company, which was followed by three huzzas and the discharge of three volleys."

Rev. William Hooper, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1743. He was born in 1702 in Edenham, Scotland, and, having emigrated to America, married the daughter of Mr. John Dennie, a merchant of Boston. Their son William read law with James Otis, settled in North Carolina, was a member of the Congress of 1776, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The West Church, in Boston, was organized Jan. 3, 1737, and, on May 18 next following, Rev. Mr. Hooper was ordained over it. He preached his own ordination sermon. He continued in this relation for nine years, when he suddenly left the church and went to England. Mr. Sabine names him in his "Biographical Sketches of American Loyalists." He was reordained in England, and soon after returned to Boston and became minister of Trinity Church, the third Episcopal church in Boston. The house of worship stood on Summer Street, at the corner of Hawley. He held the office of minister to this church until his decease in 1767, at the age of sixty-five years.

The officers elected were: William Downe (1716), captain; John **1744.** Phillips (1725), lieutenant; Ebenezer Storer (1732), ensign. Thomas Savage (1739) was first sergeant; Thomas Edes (1739), second sergeant; Thomas Baxter (1740), third sergeant; Newman Greenough (1740), fourth sergeant, and John Dixwell (1741), clerk.

March 12, 1743-4, the memorial of Moses Deshon (1737), "Setting forth, That he by the Encouragement of Several Gentlemen about Fourteen Months since began to Cut the Arms of their Late Generous Benefactor, Peter Faneuil, Esq., and soon after his Death the same was Compleatly Finished & Gilt," asked that it be accepted and placed in Faneuil Hall at the expense of the town. It was thereupon voted that the selectmen purchase the said arms at the expense of the town. This was done, Mr. Deshon (1737) being paid forty pounds, old tenor, for the same.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1744 were: Isaac Cazneau, John Comrin, Joseph Gale, Thomas Greenough, and Thomas Stoddard.

Isaac Cazneau (1744), saddler, of Boston, was born in 1696. He married, Sept. 22, 1726, Hannah Johnson, who died April 8, 1784, aged seventy-eight years. She was buried from Mrs. Winslow's, on Hanover Street. His name is variously spelled in the town records, — Casno, Casneau, and Cazneau. Isaac Cazneau (1744) was chosen a constable March 8, 1730, but was excused. Being re-chosen, March 14, 1736, he declined to serve and paid the fine. He was clerk of the market in 1746, 1753, 1754, and 1777, and sealer of leather in 1762. He belonged to the military, and rose to the grade of captain.

Feb. 18, 1729, the selectmen executed a lease to "Isaac Casno, sadler," of a shop or tenement, No. 7, fronting on Dock Square, for twenty pounds per annum, and, Oct. 19, 1739, it was re-leased to him for five years at thirty pounds per annum. This lease was again renewed Sept. 1, 1744. He resided on Water Street in 1744, for at a meeting of the selectmen, April 4, 1744, "Mr. Isaac Casno [1744] appeared and desired liberty to erect a sign-post before his house in Water Street." His untenanted house "in the upper part of Water Street" was destroyed in the great fire of 1760.

Isaac Cazneau (1744). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jan. 4, 1757, Mr. Cazneau (1744) was employed by the selectmen to "make a good serviceable sedan, at the charge of the town," for removing the sick at Rainsford Island. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1747, and third sergeant in 1755. He died in May, 1774, aged seventy-eight years.

John Comrin (1744), trader, of Boston, married, Feb. 1, 1732, in Boston, "Sarah Lorthorn [Lawton]." He served as a constable of Boston in 1743, and, Dec. 8, 1749, was elected a collector of taxes, but was excused. July 2, 1742, liberty was granted to Capt. John Comrin (1744) to dig up the pavement in Shrimpton's Lane (Exchange Street) to repair his drain; and, Feb. 23, 1742-3, he was granted liberty to put down a post before his store door in Cornhill (Washington Street). April 20, 1748, the selectmen sold a piece of property at auction, on Water Street, to Capt. John Comrin (1744) for one thousand and seventy-five pounds, old tenor. He is mentioned in the records of the Old South Church as a member, July 16, 1744, and Oct. 31, 1757. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1750; was identified with the militia, and held the position of captain. He died in 1762.

Joseph Gale (1744), upholsterer, of Boston, married, April 29, 1735, Mary Alden, of Boston. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1749, fourth sergeant in 1755, and ensign in 1758. His son, Ensign Joseph, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1759.

Joseph Gale (1744) was clerk of the market in 1737, and a constable of Boston in 1738. His will was proved in 1774.

Thomas Greenough (1744), mathematical instrument maker, of Boston, son of Capt. John (1712) and Elizabeth (Gross) Greenough, grandson of Capt. William Greenough (1675), and brother of Major Newman Greenough (1740), was born in Boston, May 6, 1710. He married, (1) May 9, 1734, Martha, daughter of William Clarke (1703), and (2) Sarah, daughter of David Stoddard, who, with her sisters, the wives of Rev. Charles Chauncy and William Hyslop (1755), were the devisees of Shute Shrimpton Yeamans, and thus the owners of Noddle's Island.

His parents were members of the Second Church, but he was one of the founders of the New Brick Church, and a deacon from 1755 until its union with the Second Church in 1779, and was continued in the same office in the latter church until his decease, May 1, 1785. He was for several years treasurer of the New Brick Church, and was very prominent in church matters.

His father and grandfather were ship-builders, having their ship-yard at the North End, near the present Chelsea Ferry.

Mr. Greenough (1744) made the annual visitation to the families in the town of Boston, with its most prominent citizens, seven times, — 1750-6. He was clerk of the market in 1735; was elected constable March 10, 1739, but declined to serve, and held other town offices as late as 1777. March 10 of the last-named year he was elected a selectman of Boston.

John Comrin (1744). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Thomas Greenough (1744). AUTHORITIES: Sumner's Hist. of East Boston; Boston Records. The famous Frankland House, on Garden-

Court Street and Bell Alley, at the North End, was occupied at one time by Thomas Greenough (1744). He bought it Jan. 6, 1746-7, of the heirs of William Clarke, and afterwards sold it to Sir Charles Henry Frankland.

July 26, 1774, he was chosen one of the committee to receive donations for the relief of the inhabitants of Boston, suffering on account of the shutting up of the harbor of Boston, and, Nov. 8, 1776, he was one of those employed by the town "to determine the damage sustained since the Boston Port Bill."

Thomas Greenough (1744) was a member of various town committees both before and during the occupation of Boston by the British; and throughout the entire contest, whose triumphant close he was permitted to see, he adhered with unflinching firmness to the cause of the colonies. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1747.

Thomas Stoddard (1744), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Stoddard, of Boston, was born July 13, 1699. He married, (1) April 2, 1723, Tabitha Hodgdon, born Jan. 4, 1702, daughter of Nathaniel (1727) and Susanna Hodgdon, of Boston; and (2), (published) April 2, 1735, Abigail Barker, of Andover.

Thomas Stoddard (1744) was chosen a constable of Boston in 1733, but was excused from serving. He was re-elected and sworn in 1734. He was elected clerk of the market in 1739, but refused to serve and paid the fine. He served in that office in 1744 and 1745, and was re-elected in March, 1745-6, but refused. He was thanked by vote of the town for past services. He was elected purchaser of grain, March 12, 1749-50, and hog-reeve in 1761.

June 17, 1734, he was one of the petitioners, with William Parkman (1711), John Greenough (1712), and Newman Greenough (1740), for permission "to lay down and maintain for twenty or thirty years, good and sufficient ways for the landing of passengers from Winnisimmet, at the town's slip, at the lower end of North Street," which was granted by the town. He commanded a company against the Indians, and there is extant a printed sermon on the occasion of their departure, by Rev. Samuel Checkley. In the Artillery Company he held the rank of sergeant, and was captain in the militia, serving as such at Crown Point in 1755. He died, April 12, 1763, aged sixty-four years. His gravestone stands on Copp's Hill.

In his will there was set off to his daughter, Susannah, who married William Bordman (1758), a dwelling-house and land bounded southeast by Clark's Square (Suffolk County Probate Record); his mansion house on Union Street, six hundred pounds; house "two houses below said house," and house and land in Roxbury, are mentioned. Also, four small arms, one pair of pistols, and seven swords, four pounds four shillings; one old negro, one negro boy, and one negro girl.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1744 is as follows:—

"April 2d, 1744. The Company being under arms, voted, that the Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons of Bradford be desired to preach the next Election sermon; and that the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, and the present commission officers of this Company, with the Hon Richard Saltonstall, Esq. [1733], be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"May 11th. The weather not proving suitable on Monday, we, by our Charter were obliged to appear this day, and being under arms, the Lieutenant, who led the Company, and being one of the committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Joseph

Thomas Stoddard (1744). **AUTHORITIES:**
Palfrey's History; Records of Boston; MS. of Mr. Joseph C. Whitney.

Mr. Joseph C. Whitney, of Boston, has in his possession a christening bag imported by Thomas Stoddard (1744), in which William Bordman (1786) was baptized in 1760.

Parsons to desire him to preach the next Election sermon, reported that he accepted the same. The evening being spent at Sergeant Taylers [1738], the four following votes were there passed. 1st. That there be a committee chosen to take the affair under their consideration respecting the monies belonging to the Company, being the produce of what their land sold for, and now under the care of their Treasurer, how they shall be appropriated for the future, and make report thereon the next training day. 2d. That the committee consist of five, viz: Col. Jacob Wendell [1733], Lt. Col. William Downe [1716], Maj. Daniel Henschman [1712], Capt. John Wendell [1733], and Capt. John Phillips [1725]. 3d. That an allowance of twenty pounds, old tenor, more than what was before allowed, be paid by the Treasurer to the commission officers, towards defraying their charge on the next Election day, to make up in the whole the sum of fifty pounds, old tenor. 4th. That an allowance of twenty pounds, old tenor, be paid by the Treasurer for the benefit of the private soldiers dinners on the next Election day. The Treasurers account being read, it was voted to accept the same.

“June 4th. The Company being under arms, it was voted, the old commissioned officers of this Company, with the new ones elected this day, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Joseph Parsons and give him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached to them this day. The evening being spent at Col. Wm. Downes [1716], the following report from the committee chosen the last Training Day was read & the Company voted to accept the same, viz: The committee appointed by the Honorable Artillery Company, the 11th of May 1744, to take under their consideration the affair respecting the money belonging to the Company, being the produce of what their land sold for, now under the care of the Treasurer, have met accordingly, and are of opinion, that as most of it is let on real security, and the value of the money therein stated, and the remainder, the value of the money is settled by Act of the General Court; Therefore it will be most for the interest of the said Company for the present to continue the whole at interest, until some favorable opportunity offers for the laying out the same in a real estate, agreeable to the order of the General Court, dated June 16, 1731.

“JACOB WENDELL,
 “WILLIAM DOWNE,
 “DANIEL HENCHMAN,
 “JOHN WENDELL,
 “JOHN PHILLIPS.”

“BOSTON, May 29th, 1744.”

Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Bradford, Mass., delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1744. He was the successor, as pastor of the Bradford church, of Rev. Zachariah Symmes, whose father, Rev. Thomas Symmes, also a pastor of the Bradford Church, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1729.

Rev. Joseph Parsons was born at Brookfield, Mass., in 1701, graduated at Harvard College in 1720, and was ordained at Bradford in 1726. During his pastorate the Bradford church was divided by the formation of the East Precinct, June 17, 1726, and a new church was organized June 7, 1727. One hundred and one members, including the two deacons, withdrew to form the second church in what is now Groveland. Rev. Mr. Parsons also delivered the annual election sermon before the General Court. He was opposed to Mr. Whitefield's preaching, and was one of the ten ministers in Essex County who protested to the Boston ministers against his being admitted to the pulpit. After an able, conservative, and zealous pastorate of nearly forty years, he died in Bradford in 1765.

Rev. Joseph Parsons. AUTHORITY: Hurd's Hist. of Essex County, Art., Bradford.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1745 were: Jacob Wendell (1733), captain; John Carnes (1733), lieutenant; John Codman (1733), ensign. Jacob Hurd (1743) was first sergeant; Thomas Stoddard (1744), second sergeant; Nathian Blodgett (1742), third sergeant; Ephraim Copeland (1733), fourth sergeant, and John West (1745), clerk.

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. (1694), at the town meeting March 25, 1745, "informed the Town that he was much Obligated to them for the Honour Done him in choosing him a Selectman for several years past, that he found his own private affairs would not permit him to Serve the Town in that office any longer."

March 26, 1745, the selectmen informed the town that the "Two hundred & Fifteen Fire Arms given to the Town by the hon^{ble} Colo Thomas Fitch [1700] dec'd, were lately Impressed by the Government for the Service of the Expedition against Cape Breton." They were ordered to apply to the government for the full value of said arms.¹

The fifth war between Great Britain and France was declared in March, 1744, and proclamation thereof was made in Boston two months later. "Europe rocked like the ocean on the lulling of a long storm, when the opposite wind has just sprung up, throwing the heaving billows into tumultuous conflict."²

In May, 1744, the French surprised the little English garrison at Canseau, and its defenders were carried as prisoners to Louisburg. Near the close of the summer of 1744 they were released, and came to Boston on parole. After hearing their story, Gov. Shirley determined upon an expedition to reduce Louisburg, the French stronghold in America. The Legislature approved of the proposed expedition by a majority of only one vote; but the people seemed to be enthusiastic in its favor, and the expedition gave promise of success. The rendezvous of the army was Boston, and two thousand and seventy men assembled here, who sailed for Louisburg March 24, 1745. Gov. Shirley commissioned as officers for the expedition, William Pepperrell, lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief; Roger Wolcott, major-general; Samuel Waldo, brigadier-general, and Joseph Dwight (1734), brigadier-general.

The following-named members of the Artillery Company were officers in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745: Joseph Dwight (1734) was commissioned colonel of the train of artillery, Feb. 20, 1744, brigadier-general, Feb. 20, 1745, and judge of the court of admiralty, June 20, 1745. According to the lists given in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October, 1870, by Hon. Charles Hudson, Joseph Dwight (1734) was commissioned colonel and captain of the First Company of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers on the Louisburg expedition, June 18, 1744, and brigadier-general, Feb. 20, 1745. In the First Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. John Storer (1739) was lieutenant-colonel and captain of the Third Company, commissioned Feb. 5, 1744; William Warner (1733) was captain-lieutenant of the Ninth Company, commissioned Feb. 5, 1744; John Butler (1745) was lieutenant of the Second Company, commissioned Feb. 16, 1744; John Bridge (1751) was ensign of the Ninth Company, commissioned March 5, 1744; Joseph Goldthwait (1732) was adjutant of the First Regiment, commissioned March 12, 1744. The latter was promoted to brevet-captain March 20, 1744. In the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Benjamin Goldthwait (1740) was captain of the Fourth Company, commissioned Feb. 9, 1744. In the Third Massachusetts Regiment, Christopher Marshall (1724) was captain of the Third Com-

¹ See Vol. I., p. 433, of this history, in regard to these fire-arms.

² Bancroft's Hist. of the United States, Vol. III., p. 451.

pany, commissioned Feb. 15, 1744, and Estes Hatch (1711) was captain of the Tenth Company, commissioned Feb. 4, 1744. In the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Benjamin White (1722) was adjutant, commissioned March 16, 1744. In the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Jonathan Carey (1740) was captain of the Ninth Company, commissioned Feb. 14, 1744. In the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, William Williams (1733) was lieutenant-colonel and captain of the Second Company, commissioned June 1, 1745, and Nathaniel Thwing (1736 and 1761) was major and captain of the Third Company, commissioned June 1, 1745. In the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Samuel Jackson (1733) was ensign, commissioned July 5, 1745. In the train of artillery, Joseph Dwight (1734) was colonel, Joseph Sherburne (1745), who was commissioned as captain of a company in the New Hampshire Regiment, June 6, 1744, was commissioned store-keeper of his Majesty's ordnance Dec. 1, 1745. Dr. William Rand (1732) was one of the surgeons of the expedition, and was commissioned March 9, 1744. Under the head of "House Carpenters," Matthew Barnard (1734) is given as commissioned captain, March 16, 1744. Benjamin Goldthwait (1740) was agent for Col. Waldo's regiment, May 20, 1746; John Adams (1740) was a member of the Third Company, First Massachusetts Regiment; William Moor (1749) was a sergeant of the Fifth Company.

July 2, 1745, a messenger arrived in Boston announcing the capture of Louisburg. On the morning of July 3 the news was announced to the people of the town by three discharges of musketry by the militia of Boston. In the evening the people held a carnival of joy, bonfires were built, and the town was illuminated. July 18 was observed as a day of thanksgiving.

Gov. Shirley landed at the Castle at 4 P. M., Nov. 8, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. He passed the night there, and on the next morning proceeded in the Castle barge to the town. He was accompanied by several officers who came with him from Louisburg, being saluted all the way by the ships in the harbor and the town battery. At twelve o'clock at noon he landed at Long Wharf, amidst a great crowd of people, and was welcomed by the officers of the province and the town. He was formally received by the Boston regiment, under command of Col. Jacob Wendell (1733), a troop of the regiment of horse, commanded by Col. Estes Hatch (1711), and the company of Cadets, under command of Col. Benjamin Pollard (1726).

This expedition, which contained many members of the Artillery Company, was pre-eminently a colonial enterprise. The expense was finally borne by the British government, which, Sept. 18, 1749, delivered to the province at Boston two hundred and fifteen chests and one hundred casks, containing one hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and forty-nine pounds two shillings and seven and a half pence as the expense of the expedition. For the adjustment of accounts, the rolls were sent to England and were never returned.

In addition to the loss in the land forces, the town complained, March 11, 1745-6, that the seamen impressed for his Majesty's ships, and those who had fled for protection from impressment, added to those who went in the sea service to Cape Breton, amounted to more than three thousand men. The committee also added, "Boston is the metropolis of that province who has been the principal in the reduction of Cape Breton, which, added to her former military achievements for loyalty, justly sets her at the head of his Majesty's provinces; that those other provinces, New Hampshire and Connecticut excepted, have borne no part of the burthen of the war."¹

¹ Report of Boston Rec. Com., No. 14, pp. 84, 85.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1745 were: William Baker, Jeremiah Belknap, Jr., John Butler, Eneas Mackay, Benjamin Russell, Joseph Sherburne, Benjamin Walcott, John Wendell, 3d, John West, John Wilson.

William Baker (1745), tobacconist, of Marshfield and Boston, was published to marry Sarah Perkins, Nov. 29, 1739. She was the widow of Isaac Perkins, goldsmith, of Boston. Mr. Perkins died prior to Nov. 1, 1737, and William Baker (1745) was appointed administrator of his estate, May 31, 1746.

Nov. 13, 1764, William Baker (1745) became a member of the engine company of which Joseph Putnam was master, and, March 27, 1765, he was assessed six shillings as his proportion for the repairing of the pump standing on the town's land in Cornhill (corner Court and Washington streets). He was chosen constable in 1743-4, but paid the fine; clerk of the market in 1746, and scavenger in 1749. He died Dec. 9, 1785, aged eighty-one years.

Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), of Boston, son of Jeremiah (1711), grandson of Joseph (1692), and great-grandson of Joseph (1658), was born in Boston, Feb. 10, 1720. His brother Joseph joined the Artillery Company in 1742. Jeremiah (1745) married, June 30, 1748, Mary Rand. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1748 and 1754, and ensign in 1763. He joined the Old South Church Nov. 8, 1741. Nov. 27, 1765, he was chosen by the selectmen of the town for usher of the North Latin School.

Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), was chosen constable in 1751, but was excused; scavenger in 1763 and 1770, and clerk of the market in 1764; was one of the census takers in August, 1776. Feb. 6, 1777, a committee of thirty-six persons, "not in trade," was selected by the town, "to aid and assist the selectmen and committees of correspondence, inspection, and safety, by information," etc., to carry into effect certain acts, — of which committee Mr. Belknap (1745), representing Ward .8, was one. Capt. Thomas Adams (1765), Russell Sturgis (1786), and Job Wheelwright (1759), were also members of this committee. May 22, 1777, he was the first drawn juror "for a special court for the trial of such persons as the town has represented to be inimical to these States and dangerous to the public safety." He was devoted to the interests of the colonies during the Revolutionary War, and died April 17, 1796, at his residence on Cornhill, in Boston.

John Butler (1745), cooper, of Boston, son of Matthew and Sarah Butler, was born in Boston, Dec. 29, 1710. His brother Joseph joined the Artillery Company in 1742. John Butler (1745) was lieutenant of the Second Company, First Massachusetts Regiment, on the Cape Breton expedition. He died in June, 1748.

Eneas Mackay (1745) was published, Oct. 21, 1743, to marry Elizabeth Bon-garden. March 25, 1745, he was elected constable, but was excused, and March 9, 1746, was elected scavenger. He is called "Captain" in the records of the selectmen of Boston, Nov. 27, 1765. He resided in that part of the town called "New Boston," which included Cambridge and Green streets and vicinity. Jan. 13, 1747-8, he became a member of the First Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Boston, and subsequently was accepted in the Master's Lodge.

William Baker (1745). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Benjamin Russell (1745), housewright, of Boston, son of Joseph (1722) and Susannah Russell, was born March 10, 1697. He was published to marry Elizabeth Belknap, Oct. 26, 1727. He was elected constable in 1731, but was excused; was re-elected, and served in 1732. He served as fence-viewer in 1731, 1732, 1733, and 1734, from 1747 to 1750 inclusive, and from 1755 to 1759 inclusive. He estimated the cost of the new market houses in 1733, and was elected a viewer of shingles, etc., in 1743, 1744, and 1754, but was excused the latter year.

His father, Joseph Russell (1722), hired a part of the gun-house on the Common, March 1, 1725-6, which was afterward occupied by Benjamin (1745). The latter was warned out by the selectmen, May 26, 1736, as they esteemed the gun-house large enough to store the guns in, and also serve as a barn for the town bulls and for the hay with which to feed them. June 23, 1736, Benjamin Russell (1745) petitioned the selectmen for permission "to set up the Old Bull House, near the South School-house, for a shop." He appears, however, to have retained possession of the gun-house, and, July 28, 1742, he notified the selectmen "that he had no further occasion to improve the gun-house on the Common."

Nov. 10, 1730, he resided on Milk Street. Feb. 25, 1735, he purchased of the selectmen the breastwork of the North Battery for seventeen pounds. May 4, 1737, he erected for the town a pound, "in the northeast corner of a pasture belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Thomas Fitch [1700]," and March 12, 1738-9, he asked liberty of the town "to fill up Wheeler's Pond, in Pond Street." This so-called pond was in the vicinity of the present Bedford Street.

His son Thomas joined the Artillery Company in 1769. Capt. Benjamin (1745) died in Boston, July 9, 1760, aged sixty-three years. He was buried in the Granary Burial-Ground.

Joseph Sherburne (1745), storekeeper, of Boston, was probably from Portsmouth, N. H. A Joseph Sherburne was published to marry Mary Watson, of Boston, Feb. 21, 1733; and Joseph Sherburne married Eunice Hubbard, Feb. 2, 1737. Joseph Sherburne was published Nov. 21, 1750, to marry Mary Plaisted, of Salem.

March 25, 1735, he subscribed fifteen pounds, "to be paid in goods at money price," towards the erection of the new workhouse. He was chosen clerk of the market in 1736 and 1737, and constable in 1742. He visited the public schools, with the justices, June 28, 1748, and June 29, 1753. He was chosen, June 3, 1746, one of a committee "to raise a subscription for building or purchasing a house for the reception of distracted persons"; was an overseer of the poor in 1751 and 1753-5, and, May 15, 1764, was chosen "to consider what measures may be proper for the preservation of Beacon Hill." In 1773, Paddy's Alley, running from Ann Street to Middle, was widened (now North Centre Street, between North and Hanover streets), and Joseph Sherburne (1745) was paid seven pounds for his "loss of land and damage" thereby.¹ March 30, 1757, Mr. Joseph Sherburne (1745), having let a tenement to John Corny and family, from Marblehead, without informing the selectmen, was fined forty shillings

Benjamin Russell (1745). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Joseph Sherburne (1745). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ Other members of the Company owning prop-

erty on this alley were: Jacob Emmons (1738), who was awarded thirty-five pounds; William Simpkins (1739), five pounds; Asa Stoddard (1765), who was assessed two pounds, and Joseph Jackson (1738), one pound.

for the breach of the law. He was appointed a justice of the peace May 23, 1760, and reappointed Nov. 5, 1761.

Nov. 12, 1746, he received Masonic degrees in the First Lodge in Boston, now called "St. John's Lodge." He served as second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1749.

Benjamin Walcott (1745), blacksmith, of Boston, was clerk of the market in Boston in 1732 and 1741, and constable in 1733.

John Wendell, 3d (1745), ship-chandler, son of Isaac and Catalyna (Van Dyck) Wendell, of Albany, N. Y., nephew of Abraham Wendell, who died in Boston in 1734, and of Col. Jacob Wendell (1733), and a cousin of Col. John Wendell (1733) and of Major John Wendell, Jr. (1735), was baptized Nov. 15, 1718. He was brought up in the counting-room of Jacob (1733) and John (1733) Wendell, and became a merchant and importer, doing an extensive business with the West Indies.

John Wendell, "Tertius" (1745), was chosen a constable of Boston for the year 1753, which seems to be the only town office he ever held. He was interested in the militia, and rose to the grade of lieutenant. He was buried in Boston, Nov. 12, 1755.

John West (1745), retailer, of Boston, was a son of John and Mary West, and married Elizabeth ——. He was constable in 1733, and was sworn; was re-elected in 1748, but declined to serve and paid the fine. Oct. 13, 1740, he was approved and recommended by the selectmen as a retailer of beer, cider, etc., at his shop on Middle Street, now Hanover. Two years later, the license for the same shop was granted to Mary West. John West (1745) was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1745 and 1746, and second sergeant in 1748. Administration was granted on his estate in 1750.

John Wilson (1745), son of John and Mary Wilson, was born Jan 21, 1707. He is not mentioned on the records of the town of Boston. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1750.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1745 is as follows:—

"April 5th, 1745, Friday. The weather proving unsuitable on Monday, we, by our Charter, were obliged to appear this day, and, being under arms, Voted that the Rev. Mr. Thomas Prentice of Charlestown be desired to preach the next Election sermon, and that the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, with the present commission officers of the Company, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"May 7th. Being under arms, the Captain being one of the committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Prentice to desire him to preach the next Election sermon, made report to the Company, that he had accepted the same. The evening being spent at Serg't Greenoughs [1740], the four following votes were passed. 1st. That an allowance of twenty pounds be added to the standing sum of thirty pounds, to make up in the whole the sum of fifty pounds, old tenor, be paid out of the Treasury to the commission officers towards defraying their charge on the next Election day. 2dly. That the charge of every member's dinner on the next Election day be defrayed by the Com-

John Wendell, 3d (1745). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Talcott's Gen. Notes of New York and New Eng.; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1882.

John West (1745). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

pany, and that the Treasurer pay for the same. 3dly. That the field officers of the Regiment of this town of Boston, with the commission officers of this Company, be a committee to provide a dinner on the next Election day for the Company. 4thly. That the time appointed hereafter, on the whole days in May & September only, shall be at ten o'clock, A. M. and the members not appearing at that time ready to march, shall be liable to a fine of sixpence, new tenor.

"June 3d. The Company being under arms, it was voted, that the old commission officers with the new ones elected this day, and the field officers of the Regiment of Boston, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Prentice, and return the thanks of this Company to him for his sermon preached to them this day.

"October 7th. The Company being at the house of Lieut. John Carnes [1733], it was there voted, that the sum of five pounds, old tenor, be given to Mr. John Dixwell [1741], the former Clerk, for his services done for the Company."

Rev. Thomas Prentice, of Charlestown, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1745.¹ He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Batson) Prentice, and was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1702. He graduated at Harvard College in 1726, became minister at Arundel, Me., in 1730, and was installed over the First Church in Charlestown, Oct. 3, 1739. He married (1) Irene Emery, of Wells; she died in 1745, and he married (2) Rebecca Austin, of Charlestown, Oct. 16, 1746; she died in 1748, and he married (3) Mary Butman, of York, Me., who survived him. On the destruction of Charlestown in 1775, Rev. Mr. Prentice moved to Cambridge, occupied the house in which he was born, and resided there until his death.

After an interval of three years, — 1775-8, — the people to a considerable number having returned, public worship was re-established in Charlestown, "under the ministry of the now aged Prentice," in a block house "erected by the enemy." He continued in this service with this people until infirmity of body and mind obliged him to desist. He died, June 17, 1782, at Cambridge, but the people of his parish bore his remains to Charlestown and buried them.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1746 were: Daniel 1746. Henchman (1712), captain; Ebenezer Storer (1732), lieutenant; Joseph Jackson (1738), ensign. John Nichols (1740) was first sergeant; Thomas Snow (1741), second sergeant; Joseph Butler (1742), third sergeant; Joseph Belknap (1742), fourth sergeant, and John West (1745), clerk.

March 31, 1746, Gillam Phillips (1714) proposed to the town to straighten Pudding Lane, near the town-house, by taking part of his land on the westerly side of his lane, which he was willing to give to the town. His proposal was accepted.

The collectors of taxes for this year were Capt. John Goldthwait (1720), Joseph

Rev. Thomas Prentice. AUTHORITIES: Budington's Hist. of First Church, Charlestown; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge; Mem. Hist. of Boston, Vol. III.

¹ "Monday last [June 3, 1745], being the anniversary Day for electing the officers of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company of the Province, the Rev. Mr. Prentice, of Charlestown preach'd

before His Excellency, His Majesty's Council, and the said Company, after which the Company made Choice of the Hon. Jacob Wendell Esq [1733] Colonel of the Regiment in Boston, Capt; John Carnes [1733] for their Lieutenant and Capt John Codman [1733] their Ensign." — *The Boston Evening Post*, June 10, 1745.

White (1722), Capt. Andrew Cunningham (1720), Benjamin Edwards, Elias Dupee, father of Elias (1763), and William Larrabee.

April 8, 1746, it was determined by the town to place a battery of eight guns on Long Wharf, and one of four guns on Clarke's Wharf. May 14, 1746, Col. Jacob Wendell (1733), Samuel Welles, Col. John Hill, Col. William Downe (1716), John Fayerweather, and Isaac White (1733) were appointed a committee to have the twelve gun carriages "made and finished."

There was a project for reducing Canada, in 1746, by Great Britain and the colonies. Men were liberally voted by the colonies: Massachusetts voted, May 31, 1746, to raise three thousand men, and actually enlisted two thousand. Great Britain did not send the promised fleet and army, and the levies for Canada were kept on foot until October, 1747, when they were dismissed. This proposed expedition cost Massachusetts sixty-eight thousand pounds before May, 1747, and much additional afterward. The troops were used in defending the frontiers.

There was much excitement in the colony, in the fall of 1746, caused by the intelligence that a large French fleet, having an army on board, all under the command of the Duke d'Anville, was on its way to attack Boston. The Essex regiments were ordered to Salem for the defence of that place. Within three days, from eight to ten thousand men assembled in Boston armed for its defence. One company, from Brookfield, made the march of seventy miles in two days, with provisions upon the back of each member estimated at the weight of a bushel of corn. William Prescott, of immortal fame, was clerk of the Groton company, which arrived in Boston in September, 1746. The alarm, however, proved to be false. The French expedition failed on account of the loss of vessels by tempests, and of men by a "pestilential fever." No roster of volunteers in this colonial army is known to exist; but, doubtless, as on every other occasion of alarm or war, the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were prompt to respond to duty's call, and ready for any emergency.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1746 were: John Austin, Samuel Hendley, Alexander Hill, Thomas Lawlor, Samuel Livermore, and Samuel Swift.

John Austin (1746), carver, of Charlestown, son of James and Mary (Tufts) Austin, was born in that town Nov. 28, 1722. He married Susanna Schreech, Sept. 27, 1750. His parents died when he was young, and he was therefore compelled to care for himself. He learned the carver's trade, and became an expert workman. Oct. 1, 1770, he removed to Boston, and resided there until his decease, which occurred about 1786, in which year the property he left was divided among his children.

His son, John, born April 17, 1756, was a soldier in the Revolution. He was a conductor of military stores from Jan. 1, 1777, and was commissioned second lieutenant in Col. Crane's regiment of artillery, May 17, 1780. In 1800 he was a tailor, on Lynn Street, Boston. John Austin (1746) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1753.

Samuel Hendley (1746), distiller, of Charlestown, son of Samuel Hendley, Esq., of Charlestown, was born in 1718. He married, (1) Oct. 29, 1741, Elizabeth Cheever, daughter of Ezekiel (1733); (2) Oct. 4, 1762, Katharine Russell, who died Aug. 19,

John Austin (1746). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati.

Samuel Hendley (1746). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

1812, aged seventy-one years. He died Aug. 29, 1795, aged seventy-seven years. His daughter, Rebecca Tyng, married Hon. John Soley, son of John Soley (1757).

Col. Samuel (1746) became a member of the church at Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1751. He was treasurer of that town for many years, and was very wealthy. He was a soldier prior to the Revolution, and during the war rose to the rank of colonel. In Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," pages 287 and 288, he speaks of the attempt of the Americans to burn the houses remaining in Charlestown, used by the British. The enterprise was undertaken one evening, Jan. 8, 1776, when Gen. Howe was present at a theatrical entertainment in Boston, which presented "The Blockade of Boston." The effort on the part of the Americans proved successful, and Major Hendley (1746), with the other commanders, was "much praised for his good conduct on this occasion, and was thanked in the general orders of the next day." His will, dated Dec. 28, 1789, was probated Sept. 5, 1795. The inventory amounted to ten thousand five hundred and sixty-six pounds.

Alexander Hill (1746), merchant, of Boston, son of Arthur and Rebekah Hill, was born in Boston, Aug. 23, 1722. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1749. Mr. Hill (1746) was chosen clerk of the market in 1748, and scavenger in 1752 and 1755. March 5, 1774, he was one of a committee chosen "to look into the law relative to scavengers, and get such amendment made as is necessary." He was chosen to visit the schools with the justices and prominent gentlemen of the town. He performed that service July 1, 1761, June 29, 1762, June 26, 1765, and July 7, 1773. He was warden in 1764, and one of the firewards from 1769 to 1773 inclusive. He was doubtless a good accountant, since, from 1769 to 1775, he was quite often chosen to audit accounts; viz., accounts of the town treasurer, of the manager of the granary, and of the overseers of the poor.

March 13, 1770, an article in the town warrant relative to the "non-importation of tea, etc.," came up for action, when Mr. Hill (1746) was chosen one of the committee to draw up an agreement for the shopkeepers who dealt in tea to sign, which provided that they would "not dispose of any more tea until the revenue acts were repealed." Nov. 2, 1772, when the town and Gov. Hutchinson were holding correspondence, Mr. Samuel Adams moved, in town meeting, "that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, to consist of twenty-one persons, to state the rights of the colonists and of this province in particular, as men, as Christians, and as subjects; to communicate and publish the same to the several towns of this province and to the world as the sense of this town," etc. Alexander Hill (1746), Major Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758), Major Richard Boynton (1759), with Otis, Adams, Warren, and others, were members of this committee.

The town records clearly show that Mr. Hill (1746) was an earnest patriot, and sought to make successful the colonial cause. His residence was on Clark Street, back of the New North Meeting-house, and opposite Oliver Everett's,¹ "No. 23." Mr. Hill's (1746) house is still standing.

Alexander Hill (1746). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ "Hon. Edward Everett was a son of Rev. Oliver and Lucy (Hill) Everett. She was a daughter of Alexander Sears and Mary (Richey) Hill,

and a granddaughter of Alexander Hill (1746). Alexander Sears Hill graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and died in 1771. Lucy Hill was, after his death, placed under the care of her grandfather." — *Boston Advertiser*, Jan. 16, 1865.

Thomas Lawlor (1746), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lawlor, was born March 28, 1720. He married, Dec. 21, 1742, Susanna Martin. He held minor town offices in 1747 and 1750. He was approved and recommended by the selectmen as a retailer of beer and cider, Oct. 13, 1740. His shop was on Ship, now North, Street. March, 1741-2, he was approbated by the selectmen, and he became a member of John Earl's engine company, located near "the New North Meeting-house, in Mr. Hutchinson's building." He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1749, and second sergeant in 1754.

Samuel Livermore (1746), yeoman, of Watertown, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Barns) Livermore, was born in that part of Watertown now called Waltham, March 14, 1701-2, and he died Aug. 7, 1773. He married, (1) Nov. 10, 1726, Hannah Brown, daughter of Dea. William Brown, of Cambridge; (2) Jan. 22, 1765, Hannah, widow of Daniel Harrington. She died Dec. 31, 1765. (3) May 7, 1767, Joanna Felton, of Watertown, who died Sept. 5, 1767, aged forty-six years; (4) March 5, 1770, Thankful, widow of Richard Cutting. She died Nov. 4, 1772. He had nine children by his first wife, and none by the others. Of these children, Samuel was an officer of the crown for some years; was several times delegate to the Continental Congress; chief justice of New Hampshire in 1782; representative to Congress, and was a United States senator for nine years, or until the year 1800, when he resigned.

Major Samuel Livermore (1746) inherited a considerable estate from his grand-uncle, Nathaniel Livermore, of Watertown, including the now so-called "Lyman" farm in Waltham. By industry and frugality he added largely to his inherited estate. For many years he was the most prominent citizen in the town. He was a selectman of Watertown twenty-two years, 1743-64; representative to the General Court from 1745 to 1765, except in 1748; assessor twelve years, 1738-56; town clerk and treasurer twenty-six years, 1738-63; moderator of town meetings twenty-two years, 1740-64, and was a deacon of the church. He was also identified with the militia, and, passing through the regular promotion, became major of the First Regiment of Massachusetts militia. He was a thorough patriot, and active in supporting the cause of the colonies.

Samuel Swift (1746), lawyer, of Boston, son of Col. Samuel (1724) and Ann (Holman) Swift, of Milton, was "born at the homestead on Milton Hill," July 9, 1715. He married (1) Sarah Tyler, and (2) Ann Foster, of Dorchester. By the first, he had one daughter; by the last, two sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Foster, became a physician in Taunton, and was the father of Gen. Joseph G. Swift, U. S. A., one of the first cadets at West Point, who presided at the banquet given in Boston in July, 1817, in honor of President Monroe; and the other, Jonathan, a merchant, who settled in Virginia. President Adams often speaks of Samuel Swift (1746) in his diary. He says, 1766: "Spent the evening at Sam. Adams very socially with brother Swift." In a letter to William Wirt, who was writing the life of Patrick Henry, he says: "Among the illustrious men who were agents in the Revolution must be remembered the name of Samuel Swift [1746]." He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1748, and its clerk from 1749 to 1751.

Thomas Lawlor (1746). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Samuel Livermore (1746). AUTHORITY: Bond's Hist. of Watertown, pp. 345, 346.

Samuel Swift (1746). AUTHORITIES: Teele's Hist. of Milton; Boston Records.

When Gen. Gage offered the freedom of the town to Bostonians who would deposit their arms in the British arsenal, Mr. Swift (1746) opposed the movement. He presided at a meeting where it was covertly agreed to use their concealed arms, also pitchforks and axes, to assail the soldiers on Boston Common. This scheme was revealed to Gen. Gage, and Mr. Swift (1746) was arrested. He was permitted to visit his family, then at Newton, upon his parole to return at a given time. At the appointed time he returned, against the remonstrance of his friends, and so high an opinion of his character was entertained by Gen. Gage that he was permitted to occupy his own house under surveillance. From disease induced by confinement, he died a prisoner in his own house, a martyr to freedom's cause, Aug. 31, 1775. He was interred in his tomb, which had formerly belonged to the father of his first wife, Mr. Samuel Tyler.

Samuel Swift (1746) graduated at Harvard College in 1735, settled in Boston, and studied law in the office of the distinguished counsellor, Jeremiah Gridley. He was prominent in the town affairs of Boston. In 1759, 1761, and 1770, he visited, with others, and examined the schools of the town. In 1759, he was chosen on a committee to regulate the quantity, etc., of wood brought by carriage into town, which resulted in a legislative act that wood brought by land carriage must be four feet in length, the same as if brought by water. In 1765, he, with others, was authorized to consider the selling of the town's interest in Boston Neck. He served on other committees, but the one of greatest interest, chosen March 19, 1771, consisted of Col. Swift (1746), Hancock, Samuel Adams, Dr. Church, Joseph Warren, etc., to wait upon Mr. James Lovel and notify him that the town had chosen him to deliver an oration, April 2, at 10 A. M., "to commemorate the barbarous murder of five of our fellow-citizens," etc., on the 5th of March, 1770. In 1773, with Adams, Warren, Church, etc., he was "to consider what is best to be done to vindicate the town from the gross misrepresentations and groundless charges in his Excellency's messages to both Houses," etc. The report of the committee was unanimously accepted, recorded in the town books, printed, and sent far and near.

Mr. Swift (1746) was a Freemason, and from July 10, 1752, when he sat in Grand Lodge as senior warden of the First Lodge, until 1774, he was often present at the communications of St. John's Grand Lodge. At the installation of John Rowe as grand master, Nov. 23, 1768, Bro. Samuel Swift (1746) carried in the procession the "Golden Level."

Monday, April 3, 1775, an adjourned town meeting assembled in Faneuil Hall. The record is: "Mr. Samuel Adams, Moderator of this Meeting being at the Congress now sitting at Concord, Samuel Swift, Esq. [1746], was chosen Moderator, Pro Tempore," which concluded his public service to the town.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1746 is as follows:—

"April 7th, 1746. The Company being under arms at Faneuil Hall, being rainy weather, voted, that the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Walter be desired to preach the next Election Sermon; and that the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, with the present commission officers of this Company, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same. The evening being spent at Serg't Hurds [1743], it was voted, that the following gentlemen should be a committee to take care of and manage the Company's money; Col. Jacob Wendell [1733], Lieut.-Col. William Downe [1716], Maj. Daniel Henchman [1712], Capt. John Wendell [1733], Capt. John Phillips [1725].

"May 5th. The Company being at the house of Ensign John Codman [1733] of

Charlestown, the following votes were passed, viz: 1st. That the charge of each member's dinner, on the next Election day, be defrayed by the Company, and the Treasurer to pay the same. 2d. That an allowance of forty pounds be added to the standing sum of thirty pounds to make up the sum of seventy pounds, old tenor, to be paid by the Treasurer to the commission officers towards defraying their charges next Election day. 3d. That the committee lately chosen have power to let out the five hundred pounds, received for Rutland lands, upon interest till the rest of the money be received.

"The Captain being one of the committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Walter to desire him to preach the next Election Sermon, made report to the Company, that he had accepted the same.

"June 2d. The Company being under arms in Faneuil Hall, being rainy weather, it was voted, that the old commission officers of this Company, and the new commission officers this day chosen, with L't Col. Downe [1716], be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Walter & return the thanks of this Company to him for his sermon preached this day. The evening being spent at Maj. Daniel Henchmans [1712], it was there voted, that the committee lately chosen by the Company, for managing the Company's stock, have power to let the money out at interest and are to take care that there is good personal and real security given, and that the money is fixed that it may be made good as when it was lent."

Rev. Nathaniel Walter, of Roxbury, minister of the Second Parish, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1746.¹ He was the son of Rev. Nehemiah Walter, who delivered the Artillery sermon in 1711, and Sarah (Mather) Walter, daughter of Rev. Increase Mather. Rev. Nathaniel Walter was born Aug. 15, 1711, and graduated at Harvard College in 1729. He married, in 1735, Rebecca Abbott, of Brookline, who died in 1790.

Mr. Francis S. Drake says, in his history of Roxbury, "When Dr. Boylston introduced the practice of inoculation for small-pox into Boston, Rev. Cotton Mather, who was its powerful advocate, was violently assailed. 'His nephew, Mr. Walter,' says a

¹ Extracts from Rev. Mr. Walter's sermon, preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company June 2, 1746:—

"In the first place then, —Your Excellency will permit me on this joyful Day, the Monument of ancient, *British* Liberty, to congratulate your Excellency upon the Smiles of Heaven on your mild, your just, and your wise Government: Where's a Ruler happier in his People, where's a People happier in their Ruler, than SHIRLEY and his *Province*? When *their* Captain-General gives forth the Command, cheerfully they obey, and thus the feeble Fortress of *Annapolis-Royal* is saved from the Hands of her Enemies, and the now-impregnable Fortress of *Louisburg* is put into our Possession: SHIRLEY's Troops know how to Pray, and SHIRLEY's Troops know how to Fight, so as perpetually to engage the GOD of Armies on their Side, who crowns their noble Attempts with Success and Victory: . . . Let one then, whose Eyes beheld the charming Virtue and the undaunted Courage of a *New-England* Army, raised by your EXCELLENCY'S Command and Vigilance, congratulate You on the Reduction of *Cape-Breton*: Happy Conquest! . . . Future Ages shall bless your Memory and your gallant

Army shall be applauded while Time and Days endure. . . .

"To You, *Gentlemen*, of the ancient and honourable *Artillery-Company*, let me next address myself. As you, *Gentlemen*, have seen fit to pitch upon me, the least of all my Brethren in the Ministry, to stand this Day in the Desk, that so you might do Honour to that Gallant Army of your countrymen, who reduced *Louisbourg* under the *British* Government; and to whom there can scarcely be too much Honour done: I assure you it is no small Motive to me to appear here this Day, that I might mention to you their manly Piety and their *English* Bravery, of which I myself was an Eye-witness: Piety and Bravery, which you, *Gentlemen*, will copy after, whenever GOD shall call you to play the Men in the Cause of Liberty and Virtue. From You there went forth the Great and the Good in the late Campaign at *Louisbourg*: And from Whom, *Gentlemen*, can we more justly expect *Heroes* than from You, the Flower of our Land, the Glory of our Country? . . . Wherefore now, *Gentlemen*, to your Posts, and carry this Truth along with you, *He that would fight courageously, and die happily must live virtuously.*"

writer of the day, 'one of the ministers of Roxbury, having been privately inoculated in the doctor's house in Boston, a villain, about three o'clock in the morning, set fire to the fuse of a grenade shell filled with combustibles, and threw it into the chamber where he was lying. The fuse was fortunately displaced by the passing of the shell through the window, and the wildfire spent itself upon the floor. It was generally supposed that the bursting of the shell was by that means prevented.'"

Walter Street was named for Rev. Nathaniel Walter. Once the church, the burial-ground, and the parsonage were upon it, but now only the burial-place remains. His son, Rev. William Walter, in whose house in Charter Street the British Major Pitcairn, wounded at Bunker Hill, expired, was pastor of Christ Church, Boston.

Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Walter served as chaplain of Col. Richmond's regiment in the Louisburg expedition. He was ordained July 10, 1734, and, after a pastorate of forty-two years, died March 11, 1776.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1747 were: John Phillips 1747. (1725), captain; Hugh McDaniel (1729), lieutenant; Thomas Edwards (1724), ensign. Caleb Phillips (1742) was first sergeant; John Gore (1743), second sergeant; Thomas Greenough (1744), third sergeant; Isaac Cazneau (1744), fourth sergeant, and Caleb Phillips (1742), clerk.

Dec. 9, 1747, the town-house was injured by fire. The records, books, papers, furniture, pictures of the kings and queens, etc., which were in the council chamber, the chamber of the House of Representatives and the apartments thereof, in that story (second), were consumed; and in the cellars, which were hired by several persons, a great quantity of wines and other liquors were lost. The fire was supposed to have caught from the wood-work under the hearth taking fire. The General Court, then in session, completed their meetings at the Royal Exchange tavern, kept by Luke Vardy. The town-house was immediately and thoroughly repaired.

On account of the ill-advised action of Commodore Charles Knowles, there was a riot in Boston, Nov. 17, 1747. Resulting therefrom, two letters from the governor appeared in the Boston press. Dec. 24, 1747, Thomas Hubbard (1732), Thomas Hutchinson, Edward Bromfield (1732), Andrew Oliver, and Josiah Quincy were chosen to petition his Excellency that he would endeavor to remove the disadvantageous light he had set Boston in before the world by his letters.¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1747 were: Josiah Edson, Jr., John Edwards, Jr., William Homes, Jonathan Lowder, Thomas March, Thomas Raymond, Onesiphorus Tilestone, Josiah Waters.

Josiah Edson, Jr. (1747), yeoman, resided in Bridgewater. He was appointed a justice of the peace June 27, 1747, and was reappointed Jan. 28, 1762, and coroner for Plymouth County March 6, 1773. He was also a selectman in his native town, and a representative to the General Court for many years.

He commanded the Bridgewater regiment in 1772, and was one of the king's

Josiah Edson, Jr. (1747). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Sabine's Loyalists.

¹ See Boston *Weekly News-Letter*, Dec. 10, 1747, and Boston *Evening Post*, Dec. 14, 1747.

mandamus council at the Revolution. Doubting the propriety and ability of resisting the mother country, he was stigmatized as a Tory. The people of Bridgewater, being nearly all Whigs, assembled to tar and feather the old man, and the mob collected in the evening and began their tumultuous march. The veneration they had always borne him served to curb their passions as they approached, and it was found, when within half a mile of his house, that the mob had imperceptibly dwindled to ten persons, who stopped to consider what was to be done, and, awed by his amiable character and dignity, concluded to quietly return to their homes, leaving the old gentleman to enjoy his opinions without molestation. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Plymouth County. Jan. 6, 1746, Capt. Josiah Edson, Jr. (1747), was elected by the General Court one of the guardians of the Plymouth and Middleboro Indians, and was re-elected to that office in 1758.

Somewhat different from the foregoing is the account given of him in "Biographical Sketches of American Loyalists," by Lorenzo Sabine, who says of Col. Edson (1747): "He was a noted politician of the time, and was known by the two most odious appellations which prevailed; namely, as a 'rescinder' and a 'mandamus councillor.' Hutchinson speaks of him in 1771, when he was a member of the House of Representatives, as one of the several gentlemen of that body who, in common times, would have had great weight, but who, then discouraged by the great superiority of numbers against them, were inactive. In 1774, Col. Edson [1747] was driven from his home by a mob, and was compelled to reside in Boston under protection of the British troops, and, at the evacuation in 1776, he accompanied the army to Halifax. He went from Halifax to New York, and died in that city, or on Long Island, not long after his arrival [in 1778]. He was a graduate of Harvard University [Class of 1730], a colonel in the militia, a deacon in the church, and a respectable, virtuous man. He is alluded to in McFingal as 'that old simplicity of Edson.'"

John Edwards, Jr. (1747), bookseller, of Boston, son of John, grandson of John (1699), nephew of Thomas (1724) and of Capt. Joseph Edwards (1738), was born in Boston, June 15, 1725. He was a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston.

He held town office in 1747 and 1748, and was elected a constable in 1752, 1753, and 1754, but was excused from serving each year by the town. He visited the public schools, with the justices and selectmen, July 1, 1767, and July 6, 1768. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1751, and its clerk from 1758 to 1764 inclusive.

William Homes (1747), silversmith, of Boston, son of Capt. Robert and Mary (Franklin) Homes, was born March 9, 1717, and died in 1783. His mother, Mary Franklin, born in Boston, Sept. 26, 1694, was a sister of Benjamin Franklin, and of John (1739). Capt. William (1747) married, April 24, 1740, Rebecca Dawes, sister of William (1760). She was born March 9, 1718, and died in 1788. He united with the Old South Church, Jan. 29, 1748, his wife Rebecca having joined the same church Feb. 8, 1735. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1752, fourth sergeant in 1754, lieutenant in 1761, and captain in 1765. He served as clerk of the market in 1753 and 1754, and, when elected to that office in 1763, he is called "William Homes, Esq."

John Edwards, Jr. (1747). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

May 22, 1763, the selectmen directed the town clerk to give in to the Court of Sessions the name of

John Edwards as "a proper person to be appointed a measurer of wheat for this port."

William Homes (1747). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Glover Memorial.

He was warden in 1764, and a fireward from 1764 to 1770 inclusive. March 19, 1771, on declining to serve longer, the town, by formal vote, thanked him for his past faithful service as a fireward. He was one of the purchasers of grain from 1766 to 1769 inclusive, and visited the public schools, with the justices and others, July 6, 1768. He was appointed, May 22, 1769, one of a committee of twelve, "to draw up and procure subscriptions to an agreement not to purchase any lamb for family consumption till the first of July next." He made the general walk, or visitation, of the town, representing Ward 5, Feb. 16, 1762; Feb. 21, 1763; Feb. 10, 1764; Feb. 15, 1765, and Feb. 13, 1766. His residence and place of business were in Ann Street.

Jonathan Lowder (1747), barber, of Boston, son of William (1708) and Mary Lowder, of Boston, was born in Boston, Oct. 26, 1713. He married, in 1736, Ann, daughter of Brattle and Ann (Gillam) Oliver, who was born Nov. 18, 1715. He was elected constable in 1738, but was excused from serving. He was re-elected to that office in 1741. He united with the Old South Church, June 30, 1734, and served as third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1750. He resided on Atkinson Street.

Administration was granted on his estate Dec. 1, 1769. Inventory, five hundred and thirty-two pounds.

Thomas March (1747) was a stone mason, and lived in Boston as early as May 26, 1745, when his first child, by his wife, Dorcas, was born. He was elected constable in 1745, but paid the fine, and held the office of fence-viewer in 1750, 1751, and 1752. June 7, 1749, the selectmen agreed with Thomas March (1747) to build a wharf at Rainsford's Island, according to the vote of the General Court, passed April 26, 1749. He held the office of first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1751.

Thomas Raymond (1747), of Boston, was born in 1724, and married, April 13, 1743, Margaret, daughter of Abraham Ireland. Thomas Raymond (1747) was probably not born in America, as it is recorded on the father's gravestone at Cambridge that "God brought him [Abraham] from a distant land."

Thomas Raymond (1747) was elected constable in 1745 and 1754, but was excused from service both years. He served in that office in 1757, and was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1750. He died in Boston, June 7, 1809.

Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), housewright, of Boston, son of Timothy and Hannah Tilestone, of Dorchester, was born in that town Oct. 4, 1710. He married, March 21, 1733-4, Judith Pierce, and died Nov. 27, 1771, aged sixty-one years. He was buried in Tomb No. 5, Granary Burial-Ground.

He was ensign of the Artillery Company in 1759, lieutenant in 1760, and its captain in 1762. He held the office of hog-reeve in 1741; was elected constable in 1744, but declined to serve, and paid the fine; was fence-viewer for sixteen years, between 1743 and 1765; surveyor of boards in 1755; warden in 1764 and 1771, and visited the schools with the justices, selectmen, etc., July 4, 1770.

Jonathan Lowder (1747). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Descendants of Capt. Thomas Brattle, by Edward Doubleday Harris.

Thomas March (1747). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Thomas Raymond (1747). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

"The petition of Capt. Onesiphorus Tileston [1747] and other tradesmen employed in repairing Faneuil Hall, praying that the town would grant them some relief on account of the length of time" their bills remained unpaid, was presented in town meeting Sept. 12, 1765. A committee was appointed, which reported that the petitioners contracted "to wait until the money is raised by lottery." In the schedule of demands for said repairs, as given in town books, Capt. Tilestone's (1747) bill is one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven pounds six shillings and two pence. His mansion was in Purchase Street, opposite his wharf, which still bears his name. The inventory of his property includes his mansion, six hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence; wharf and flats, etc., two thousand five hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence; other real estate, tools, etc., making a total of four thousand one hundred and thirteen pounds and four shillings, lawful money.

His son, Thomas Tilestone, a carpenter, was one of the guard over the tea ships on the night of Nov. 30, 1773.

Josiah Waters (1747), painter, of Boston, son of Josiah and Mary Waters, of Woburn, was born July 26, 1721, and married, Aug. 25, 1743, Abigail Dawes, daughter of Dea. Thomas Dawes, and sister of William (1760) and Rebecca, who married William Homes (1747). She was an aunt of Sarah Dawes, who married Benjamin Goldthwait (1740). Capt. Josiah (1747) and Abigail (Dawes) Waters had three children, one of whom, Col. Josiah Waters, Jr., joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1769.

Capt. Waters (1747) joined the Old South Church July 19, 1741. Abigail, his wife, with her sister Rebecca and her brother William (1760), joined the Old South Church Feb. 8, 1735. Josiah (1747) and his wife continued in active membership in that church until their decease. Both were active in church work, and were held in the highest esteem. Capt. Waters (1747) died suddenly, of apoplexy, Sept. 30, 1784,¹ and Mrs. Waters, born Jan. 13, 1721, died Nov. 22, 1816. The residence and place of business of Capt. Waters (1747) were in Ann Street.

Capt. Waters (1747) was somewhat active in town matters, and, prior to his becoming engrossed in military affairs, held town office. He was a constable of Boston in 1740 and 1751, viewer of boards and shingles in 1746 and 1747, clerk of the market in 1753, 1754, and 1763, and warden in 1772. He made a "general visitation" of the town, Feb. 18, 1766, and visited the public schools (when he is first called "Captain" in the Boston records) July 5, 1770. In 1776, he received one hundred and seventy pounds for repairs which he made on Faneuil Hall.

He was also identified with the military. He was captain of a Boston company at the beginning of the Revolution, and Gen. Heath (1765), in his memoirs, names Capt. Josiah Waters (1747) as one of the officers who assisted Col. Richard Gridley in determining and erecting the works about Boston in 1775. Capt. Waters (1747) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1751 and 1754, ensign in 1760, lieutenant in 1763, and its captain in 1769.

Josiah Waters (1747). AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; *Massachusetts Centinel*, 1784; Boston Records.

¹ "Last Thursday [Sept. 30, 1784] evening died of an apoplectic fit, Josiah Waters, Esq., the elder, of this town, aged 63. Six hours before his death he was in good health. A tender husband,

a kind father, an inflexible friend, a good member of society, and a worthy, honest man. A good character after death is common enough: but the propriety of this will not be disputed. Funeral Monday next from his dwelling house in Ann Street."--*Massachusetts Centinel*.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1747 is as follows : —

“1747. April 6th. The Company being under arms, voted, that the Rev. Mr. William Hobby be desired to preach the next Election Sermon, and that the field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, with the present commission officers of this Company be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

“May 8th. Friday. Last Monday proving foul weather, we by our Charter were obliged to appear this day, and being under arms, the Captain being one of the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Hobby to desire him to preach the next Election Sermon, reported that he accepted the same. In the evening, it was voted, that what money is due for interest, that shall be received by the Treasurer, together with what shall be in the Clerk’s hands, shall be applied for defraying the charge of the members dinner next Election day, and the balance that shall be left, shall be for the benefit of the commission officers, towards defraying the rest of the charge.

“June 1st. The evening being spent at Capt. John Phillips’ [1725], it was voted, That the old commission officers of this Company, and the new commission officers this day chosen, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Hobby, and return the thanks of this Company to him for his sermon preached this day.

“September 7th. The evening being spent at Lieut Hugh McDaniels [1729], it was there voted, that the five hundred and thirty pounds, old tenor, in Col. Downe’s [1716] hands belonging to this Company be let out for the benefit thereof at the discretion of the committee formerly appointed for that purpose.

“October. At Lt. Thomas Edwards’ [1724], the evening being spent there, voted, that it is the desire of this Company that every member of it appear upon training days with a gold laced hat on. Also, that the Standing Committee be impowered, if Mr. Holyoke [1714] is not like soon to finish transcribing the Company’s Books, to get it otherwise done.”

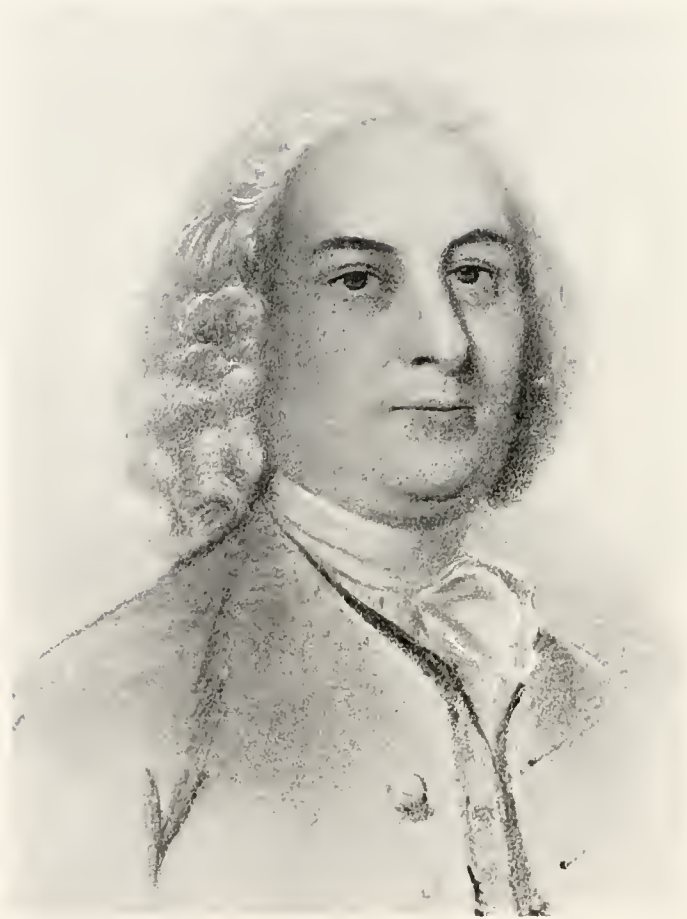
Rev. William Hobby, of Reading, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1747.¹ He was a son of John Hobby, who was a brother of Sir Charles Hobby (1702), and was born Aug. 17, 1707. He graduated at Harvard College in 1725. In 1733, the town of Reading invited him to settle as minister of the First Parish at a salary of one hundred and twenty pounds. Mr. Hobby was ordained in that town in September, 1733. The bill of expenses of ordination (sixty-five pounds six shillings and one penny) includes one barrel of wine, — thirteen pounds and eight shillings. In 1741, Rev. Mr. Whitefield preached on Reading Common. Rev. Mr. Hobby went to hear him, and it is said he afterwards remarked, “that he went to pick a hole in Whitefield’s coat, but that Whitefield picked a hole in his (Hobby’s) heart.”

Tradition says he was a learned and pious man, an able writer and forceful speaker. He wore a big wig, large knee buckles, and other showy sacerdotal vestments, “especially on the Sabbath, when he entered the temple of the Lord and ascended to the pulpit with dignity and majesty.” He died, June 18, 1765, in Reading, after a ministry of thirty-two years.

Rev. William Hobby. AUTHORITY: Eaton’s Hist. of Reading.

¹ “Monday last [June 1, 1747], being the Anniversary Day for electing of officers in the ancient and honorable Company of this Province, they had a Sermon preach’d by the Rev. Mr. Hobby of Read-

ing from Psal. 78, 9, 10, and in the afternoon they made choice of John Phillips Esq [1725] for their Captain, Mr Hugh McDaniel [1729] Lieutenant and Mr. Thomas Edwards [1724] Ensign for the ensuing year.” — *The Boston Evening Post*, June 8, 1747.



John Carnes

1748. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1748 were: John Carnes¹ (1733), captain; Jonathan Williams, Jr. (1729), lieutenant, and Samuel Pratt (1734), ensign. Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), was first sergeant; John West (1745), second sergeant; John Wendell, "Tertius" (1745), third sergeant; Samuel Swift (1746), fourth sergeant, and Caleb Phillips (1742), clerk.

The first Bibles printed in America were printed about this time. It was a violation of law for any one to print Bibles in the colonies. It was therefore done secretly, and a false imprint was inserted. They were, however, printed by Kneeland & Green for Daniel Henchman (1712), who soon after issued a Testament. Col. Henchman (1712), in January, 1728, effected the organization of a company for paper making. His partners in the enterprise were Gillam Phillips (1714), Benjamin Faneuil, Thomas Hancock, and Henry Deering, son of Henry (1682). They were granted the exclusive right, by an act of the General Court, to this manufacture in the province for a term of fifteen years. Their paper mill, "believed to have been the first paper mill in this country," was situated in Milton, "below the bridge, on the Milton side of the river."

So tenacious had the Artillery Company been of their privileges, that few instances are found of interference. April 1, 1748, was appointed for a town meeting in Boston; but, it appearing that that day was one of the charter field days, "the meeting was declared null and void, as being contrary to the Artillery charter." A similar instance "like to have occurred during the mayoralty of President Quincy, the warrant having been made out; but that efficient officer, discovering the coincidence, immediately countermanded it."²

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1748 was Edward Cowell, Jr.

Edward Cowell, Jr. (1748), cooper, of Boston, son of Edward, married, (1) Dec. 5, 1745, Hannah Martin, and, (2) Jan. 8, 1746-7, Susanna Gedney.

He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1751, and second sergeant in 1753. He was chosen scavenger in 1749, and culler of staves, hoops, etc., in 1750 and 1751, from 1755 to 1757 inclusive, 1760, and from 1763 to 1777 inclusive,—a service of more than twenty years. April 2, 1771, he was drawn as a jurymen in town meeting, to serve at the April court.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1748 is as follows:—

"April 1st, 1748. In the field, the Company being under arms, chose the Rev. Mr. Samuel Dunbar, of Stoughton, to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; & voted, the commission officers of this Company and the field of the Regiment, a committee to wait upon him and desire the same.

"N. B. There was a Town Meeting called at Boston upon this day, which being contrary to the Artillery Charter was declared null and void.

¹ "To be Sold, for the Benefit of the Heirs, having obtained Leave from the Great and General Court for that End, The Real Estate of *John Carnes* [1733], late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased; Consisting of a Stone-House, with a good Garden; Two Brick Tenements and a large Shop, fronting Ann-Street, with a Blacksmith's Shop and several Stores back, two good Wells of Water with Pumps, very convenient for a Merchant or Shop keeper; also two Tenements in Sun-Court, so called, near the Old

North Meeting-House. Also a young Negro Man capable of any Business, a Marble Table, and a Mahogany ditto. Inquire of Arthur Savage in Ann-Street.

"N. B. All that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment; and all to whom the Estate is indebted, are desired to come and receive their money."—*Boston Gazette*, July 21, 1760.

² Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company.

"May 2d. At Sergeant Greenough's [1744], Voted, that seventy pounds, old tenor, be allowed the present commission officers next Artillery Election Day; and seventy pounds to go towards defraying the soldiers' dinner on same day. The whole to be paid out of the interest money in the Treasurers hands & the money which shall be in the Clerk's hands next October.

"June 6th. At Capt John Carnes's [1733], the evening being spent there, Voted, That the old commission officers of this Company, with the new commission officers this day chosen, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Dunbar, and return the thanks of this Company to him for his sermon preached this day.

"September. The Artillery Company trained at Chelsea; the Ensign living there."

Rev. Samuel Dunbar, of Stoughton, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1748. He was a son of John and Margaret (Holmes) Dunbar, and was born in Boston, Oct. 2, 1704. He graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and was ordained pastor of the church in Stoughton (Canton), Nov. 15, 1727. He continued in this work until his decease, which occurred June 15, 1783, aged seventy-nine years. He was a true patriot. In 1755, he was chaplain in the expedition to Crown Point, and he supported the colonial cause during the war of the Revolution. He lived to see the war close triumphantly, and the return of peace. At the celebration held in Stoughton in honor of that event, June 2, 1783, he was present, and offered a public prayer. This was his last public service.

"Mr. Bancroft speaks of his prayer at the Doty Tavern, in Canton, where the first Suffolk County Congress was held, in 1774. When the British fleet, under Lord Howe, was reported off the coast, meditating a descent on Boston, Mr. Dunbar prayed that God would 'put a bit in their mouths and jerk them about, send a strong northeast gale, and dash them to pieces on Cohasset Rock.' Again, in a season of great anxiety, he prayed that God would let the Redcoats return to the land whence they came, 'for Thou knowest, O God, that their room is better than their company.'"

The following-named members of the Company are given in the record book as "Artillery soldiers under the fine of 6/ per diem for non-appearance":—

John Adams (1740), John Austin (1746), Thomas Baxter (1740), James Butler (1739), Jonathan Cary (1740), Isaac Cazneau (1744), John Comrin (1744), Edward Cowell, Jr. (1748), John Dixwell (1741), Thomas Edes (1739), John Edwards (1747), John Franklin (1739), Joseph Gale (1744), Newman Greenough (1740), Thomas Greenough (1744), Alexander Hill (1746), John Hyland (1740), Thomas Johnson, Jr. (1742), Eneas Mackay (1745), John Nichols (1740), Caleb Phillips (1742), Joseph Sherburne (1745), William Simpkins (1739), Thomas Snow (1741), Samuel Swift (1746), John Wendell, Terts. (1745), John West (1745), John Wilson (1745), Kenelm Winslow, Jr. (1743).

The above list was prepared probably in 1748-9.

Rev. Samuel Dunbar. AUTHORITY: Huntoon's Hist. of Canton.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1749 were: Ebenezer 1749. Storer (1732), captain; Joseph Jackson (1738), lieutenant; John Symmes (1733), ensign. Joseph Gale (1744) was first sergeant; Joseph Sherburne (1745), second sergeant; Alexander Hill (1746), third sergeant; Thomas Lawlor (1746), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Swift (1746), clerk.

The Artillery Company found themselves embarrassed by the assessors of Boston taxing the Company funds. Having reluctantly paid taxes for three years, they, by their committee, all venerable past commanders, petitioned the Legislature to direct their taxes to be refunded, and that in future their property should not be subject to taxation. This petition expresses much spirit in claiming their rights, and much patriotism in the public service. It was thereupon, "in Council, June 15, 1749, read and ordered, that the prayer of this petition be granted and that the aforesaid taxes, imposed on the Treasurer of the Artillery Company aforesaid, be remitted; and it is hereby declared that the donations made, or to be made, to said Company, shall be exempt from all taxes whatsoever, until this Court shall order otherwise."

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1749 was William Moor.

William Moor (1749), son of William and Mary (Dawes) Moor, of Boston, who were married March 28, 1728, was born in Boston, May 9, 1730. Mary Dawes (born Dec. 10, 1709) was a sister of William Dawes (1760). Mr. Moor (1749) married,¹ July 10, 1759, Sarah Williston, of Boston. His mother, Mary (Dawes) Moor, united with the Old South Church April 16, 1727, and his father joined it Aug. 12, 1759. William, Jr. (1749), became a member of it Dec. 21, 1760.

Dec. 14, 1764, William Moor (1749) became a member of Engine Company No. 8, Capt. Obadiah Curtis. He served as sergeant of the Fifth Company, First Massachusetts Regiment, in the Cape Breton expedition, under Sir William Pepperell. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in Col. Crane's regiment, Sept. 9, 1778, and served to the end of the war. Re-entering the service, he was commissioned a lieutenant May 1, 1787, and a lieutenant of artillery Sept. 29, 1789. He died in 1791, at the River St. Mary's, in Georgia, leaving no descendants.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1749 is as follows:—

"April 3d, 1749. The Company being under arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Ellis Gray, of Boston, to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; and it was then Voted, that the commission officers of this Company, and the field officers of the Regiment, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"May 1st, 1749. The Company being under arms and the Capt. viz: Captain John Carnes [1733] being one of the committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Gray to desire him to preach the next Election Sermon, reported that he accepted the same. And, in the evening of said day, being at the house of Mr. John Wendell, Tertius [1745], it was then and there voted, that seventy pounds, in old tenor bills, so called, be allowed to the Captain and other officers to help defray the Artillery Election charges of dinner &c, said money to be paid out of the first interest and fines.

William Moor (1749). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Drake's Biog. Notices of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

¹ A William More, of Boston, married Jane McCastlen, April 20, 1753.

“PROVINCE OF
“MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

“To His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY Esq. Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over said Province: To the Honorable, His Majesty’s Council & Hon’ble House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston on the last Wednesday in May 1749.

“The petition of Jacob Wendell [1733], William Downe [1716], Daniel Henschman [1712], John Wendell [1733] and John Phillips [1725], in behalf of the Artillery Company of the Massachusetts Bay Humbly sheweth That on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1638, the then General Assembly did incorporate the Military or Artillery Company of said Province, and did then grant unto said Company certain priviledges & immunities as per their Charter, and for their further encouragement the General Assembly have, at sundry times, made liberal donations unto them, as per Record may fully appear; the main end and design of said Company being to advance and excel in Art Military, and to be a Nursery of good soldiers; of all which this Province have had experience for more than a century of years, and from their first incorporation down to this day, strict military orders have always been duly observed and complied with, and the great charge attending the same has been, from time to time, cheerfully borne by the respective officers and soldiers of the said Company, who are now ready upon any emergency, at the command of their Captain General.

“Now, May it please Your Excellency & Honors; In consequence of those donations, &c, and of the prudent management of said Company, they have a small annual income, but not amounting to near half of the publick and other necessary charges, which they are annually at: but so it is, May it please your Excellency and Honors, that the assessors of the town of Boston, in the conscientious discharge of the trust reposed in them, have for these three years past continued to tax the Treasurer of said Company to the amount of forty-five pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, old tenor; which your petitioners considering the great and heavy charge annually borne by said Company, look upon to be burthensome; Wherefore, as this Company have ever been so happy as to have the countenance, aid & assistance of this Hon’ble Court, upon all occasions when applied to, & hope they have done nothing to incur their displeasure, are emboldened humbly to pray your Excellency & Honors, who have a great sense of the absolute necessity of the Military Art being upheld and encouraged, that you would be pleased to direct & order the Assessors of the town of Boston to remit the taxes imposed as aforesaid, the time of abatements for this year being lapsed notwithstanding, &c, that for the future, no tax be imposed on said Company; or otherwise to relieve them in the premises as your Excellency and Honors shall deem meet; and as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

“JACOB WENDELL,

“WILLIAM DOWNE,

“DANIEL HENCHMAN

“JOHN WENDELL

“JOHN PHILLIPS

“Committee for said Company.

“In Council, June 15th, 1749. Read and ordered that the prayer of this petition be granted; and that the aforementioned taxes, imposed on the Treasurer of the Artillery Company aforesaid be remitted. And it is hereby declared, that the donations made or

to be made to said Company, shall be exempt from all taxes whatsoever, until this court shall order otherwise. Sent down for concurrence. J. WILLARD, *Secretary*.

“In the House of Representatives June 15, 1749. Read and Concurred.

“J. DWIGHT, *Speaker*.

“Consented to S PHIPS

“Copy examined by THOMAS CLARK, *Deputy Secretary*.

“June 5th. Voted, that the committee aforesaid, who waited on the Rev. Mr. Gray to desire him to preach on this anniversary, be also a committee to return him thanks in the name of this Company for his sermon this day preached:—this being done under arms. Attest. SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk*.

“October 2d, 1749.¹ Capt. John Phillips [1725] was chosen Treasurer in the room of Col. William Downe [1716], who resigned that trust, and desired the Company would excuse him. They then voted, that the thanks of the Company be returned to Col. Downe [1716] for his extraordinary trouble during the time of his being Treasurer. Also, voted, that the money paid by Mr. Collector White [1722], being about eight pounds, old tenor, be repaid by the Treasurer. Attest SAM'L SWIFT, *Clerk*.”

Rev. Ellis Gray, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1749. His father was Edward Gray, of Boston, who came to America from Lancastershire, and in 1686, a youth, was an apprentice as a rope-maker in Boston. Edward married, (1) in 1699, Susanna Harrison, by whom he had several children, one being Harrison Gray, the distinguished loyalist and treasurer of the province. Edward married, (2) in 1714, Hannah Ellis, by whom he had, with others, Ellis Gray, born Sept. 7, 1715, who graduated at Harvard College in 1734, and was ordained as colleague pastor at the New Brick Church, Sept. 27, 1738. He married, Sept. 20, 1739, Sarah Tyler, by whom he had one daughter and two sons. Mr. Gray retained this relation with the New Brick Church until his death, which occurred very suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 7, 1753, in the thirty-seventh year of his age and the fifteenth of his ministry. His senior colleague, Rev. William Welsteed, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1729, survived Mr. Gray but four months.

For Mr. Gray's funeral expenses eight hundred and sixty-eight pounds were subscribed; six hundred and fifty-three pounds were expended. Some of the items were: “Wine, rum, pipes, tobacco, ten pounds. Shoes and cloggs. Hose and gloves. Necklace for the negro. A large beaver hat for Mr. Welsteed. Three ditto for Mr. Gray's two sons and negro. Fifteen candles. Black shoe buckles. A light gray bob wig for Mr. Welsteed. Tolling six bells,” etc.

Rev. Chandler Robbins, in the history of the Second Church, Boston, says of Mr. Gray, “He was honest and firm in his principles, kind and obliging to all, and universally respected by the friends of piety and virtue.”

¹ As evidence that the record written in 1680, and the transcript written in 1743, are still in the possession of the Company, it may be stated that this record of 1749 is given in the original book (1680), except that part referring to Oct. 2, 1749, which is given in the transcript (1743) in Mr. Swift's (1746) handwriting. He evidently made an error in the original, as the last two lines have been

erased, and, as there was not room enough left on that page for the correction, he wrote it out in full in the transcript.

The original book, subsequent to 1680, was continued as an original record book until its pages were full, and the transcript was also continued. The transcript of 1743, when first written, ended with June, 1749.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1750 were: Hugh
1750. McDaniel (1729), captain; Thomas Edwards (1724), lieutenant; John Ben-
 nett (1734), ensign. John Comrin (1744) was first sergeant; John Wilson
 (1745), second sergeant; Jonathan Lowder (1747), third sergeant; Thomas Ray-
 mond (1747), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Swift (1746), clerk.

May 15, 1750, "the town entered upon the consideration of the petitions of Messrs. Joseph White [1722], John Staniford, and William Larrabee, praying they may be abated the taxes they had paid for Harvard College and the Artillery Company, as the same were remitted by the General Court," etc. The taxes were abated by the town. At the same meeting, Abiel Walley (1710) was chosen chairman of a committee to memorialize the Great and General Court, praying them to repeal the law lately passed laying a duty on "tea, coffee, coaches, chaires," etc.

Joseph Wadsworth, Esq., for many years town treasurer, having declined to serve longer, his accounts were settled by Capt. John Wheelwright (1714). The town therefore voted, "that the thanks of the town be, and hereby is, given to the Hon. John Wheelwright [1714] for his great Pains, Care and Labour in Settling the Accompts of the late Treasurer Wadsworth and transferring them into new Books."

In 1750, the colonial troops returned in triumph from the capture of Louisburg, which was, in fact, an anti-Catholic crusade. The French had failed to restore Charles Edward to the British throne, and the supremacy of the Church of Rome upon British soil was at an end. The struggle was then transferred to America, and the Protestant troops went to capture the stronghold of France under a flag for which the Rev. George Whitefield had furnished the motto: "*Nil desperandum Christo duce.*" The French, whose possessions extended from Louisburg around by the banks of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi to New Orleans, had to retire in defeat. It was in these French wars, as they are called, that the Massachusetts officers became trained soldiers, displaying their indomitable bravery, unfaltering energy, personal courage and ability, and were prepared, a few years later, to enter upon the task of securing the independence of the colonies.

The journal of Capt. Francis Goelet¹ contains an account of his travels and voyages from 1746 to 1758. During his second voyage from New York to London in 1750, in the ship "Tartar Galley," he encountered a severe storm, which so disabled the ship that he was compelled to put into the port of Boston for repairs. Here he remained from Sept. 29 to Nov. 7, 1750, in the meanwhile visiting Salem and Marblehead. In the extract printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for January, 1870, there are, as given by him, minute accounts of his business and pleasure. He reveals a phase of Boston life not generally associated with our Puritan fathers. The society in which he became intimate seems to have been principally composed of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He repeatedly mentions Jacob Wendell (1733), Abraham and John (1733) Wendell, and "Nat." Cunningham (1720). The following is one military allusion: —

"Boston, October 11, 1750. After breakfast, went with Mr. Nat. Cunningham [1720] to the Commons to see the training, which consisted of twelve companies of foot, and three companies of horse; from thence they marched into King Street, exercised their Horse and Foot, firing several vollies. We went in the Towne House facing the

¹ "The Voyages and Travels of Francis Goelet, of the City of New York, Merch't."

street and in the Council Chamber where was the President, Governor and Council, from thence to Capt Wendell's [1733] entertainment, where dynd," etc.

This part of his journal is concluded with a short description of Boston, "the metropolis of North America," in which Mr. Goelet describes Faneuil Hall and the Old State House as follows:—

"They have but One Market [Faneuil Hall] which is all Built of Brick about Eighty Foot Long and Arch'd on Both Sides being Two Stories heigh the upper part Sashd which Comprehends Several [of] The Publick Offices [of] the Towne, at the Southermost End is the Naval Office, the Middle the Surveyars the Marketts offices. They have Also a Town House [Old State House] Built of Brick, Situated in Kings Street, Its a very Grand Brick Building Arch'd all Round and Two Storie Heigh, Sash'd above, its Lower Part is always Open Designd as a Change, tho the Merchants in Fair Weather make their Change in the Open Street at the Eastermost End, in the upper Story are the Councill and Assembly Chambers, &c, it has a Neat Cupulo, Sashd all round and which on rejoicing days is Elluminated."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1750 were: John Leverett, Thomas Newman, and Isaac Royall.

John Leverett (1750), merchant, of Boston, son of Knight Leverett (1729) and grandson of Thomas Leverett (1703), was born Jan. 28, 1726-7. His grandfather was a brother of Hon. John Leverett (1704), president of Harvard College. Thomas (1703) and John (1704) were sons of Hudson Leverett (1658) and grandsons of Gov. John Leverett (1639). The last-named was an only son of Thomas Leverett, the emigrant, and ruling elder of the First Church, Boston.

John Leverett (1750) was chosen clerk of the market of Boston in 1752, 1753, and 1757; scavenger from 1761 to 1763 inclusive; warden in 1766; purchaser of grain in 1764 and from 1771 to 1776 inclusive, and overseer of the poor from 1767 to 1776 inclusive. Nov. 8, 1776, it was unanimously voted by the town, "that the thanks of the town be and hereby are given to John Leverett, Esq. [1750], for his faithful services as overseer of the poor, a number of years past." In the town records he is called "Captain" in 1761, "Esquire" in 1762, and "Colonel" in 1768. The last public service he rendered was during the days of suffering in the town, in 1776, when he was chosen, Nov. 8, one of a committee of seven, "to purchase necessary articles and dispose of the same for the relief of the poor inhabitants."

John Leverett (1750) became a member of the First Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Boston, Oct. 11, 1749, and in 1758 was master of that lodge. He received the master's degree in the Masters' Lodge, Boston, in 1750. He appeared in St. John's Grand Lodge as junior warden of the First Lodge, July 13, 1750; as senior warden in 1751, and the same year as junior warden of the Masters' Lodge. In 1752 he was grand secretary of St. John's Grand Lodge, and held that office for nine years.

He was lieutenant-colonel of the Boston regiment in 1772, afterwards colonel, and resigned in 1773. He served as second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1752, clerk from 1752 to 1754 inclusive, and first sergeant in 1753.

Col. John Leverett (1750) married Mary Greenleaf. He died, June 10, 1777, at Middletown, Conn.; "where there is a stone inscribed to his memory."

John Leverett (1750). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1850; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Thomas Newman (1750), of Boston, son of Thomas and Hannah Newman, was born in Boston, Sept. 30, 1724. He held town office in 1745 and 1746; also was a clerk of the market in 1747, 1749, and 1750. His name does not appear afterward on the town records.

There was a Thomas Newman in Boston who in 1732 married Mary, daughter of Peter Thomas, of Boston. Whether Thomas, senior, was twice married, is uncertain. Thomas and Hannah Newman, so far as appears by the Boston Records, had but one child, as above. Thomas Newman, the husband of Mary Thomas, was lost at sea about 1754. They were the parents of Thomas C. Newman, who went to England in 1747 to finish his education; of John, who became the organist of Christ Church, Boston, and of Robêrt, who became the sexton of the same church, and to whom is attributed the exploit of giving the signal of the lanterns from the church steeple to Paul Revere, April 18, 1775.

Thomas Newman (1750)—without doubt the same person who joined the Artillery Company in 1750—appears prominent in Masonic affairs from 1750 to 1752. He was junior warden of the Third Lodge in Boston in 1751, and senior warden in 1752. He held the office of grand steward in December, 1750; was one of the petitioners in 1751 for the extension of Grand Master Oxnard's authority over all North America, and was a member of the Master's Lodge. His name does not occur in the records after 1752.

Isaac Royall (1750), merchant, of Medford, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Eliot) Royall, was born in Antiqua in 1719. His father returned to Medford in 1737, having purchased of the widow of Lieut.-Gov. John Usher (1673) a tract of more than five hundred acres of land in that town, and he died June 7, 1739. The son inherited the father's title, and also fixed his residence in the house now standing in Medford, and which is yet called the "Royall House." It was originally the mansion of John Usher (1673), but was enlarged and altered into its present form by Gen. Royall (1750), who married, March 27, 1738, Elizabeth McIntosh, and had four children, the first of whom was born in 1741. The third child, Elizabeth, married William Pepperell Sparhawk, whose mother was the only daughter of Sir William Pepperell, and who took his grandfather's name on succeeding to his title and estate. The residence of Gen. Royall (1750) was at first within the limits of Charlestown, and he was chosen representative of that town in the General Court from 1743 to 1752. In the latter year, he became a member of the Council, and held that office for twenty-two years.

"Hon. Isaac Royall [1750], of Medford, was remarked by every one for his timidity. He halted between two opinions respecting the Revolution until the cannonading at Lexington drove him to Newburyport, and thence to Halifax, and, after living some time in retirement, he embarked for Europe. He was a proscribed refugee, and his estate, since that of Jacob Tidd, Esq., was confiscated. He died of small-pox, in England, October, 1781. His bounty laid the first professorship of law at Cambridge, and a legacy of plate to the first church in Medford shows that his regard for his country was not weakened by distance nor seared by proscription. He bequeathed more than two thousand acres of land in Granby and Royalston, in Worcester County, for the establish-

Thomas Newman (1750). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Porter's Rambles in Old Boston, New England; Records of St. John's Grand Lodge.

Isaac Royall (1750). AUTHORITIES: Curwen's Journal and Letters; Histories of Medford, by Mr. Brooks and Mr. Usher; Sabine's American Loyalists.

ment of the aforesaid professorship. He was for twenty-two years a member of the Council. His virtues and popularity at first saved his estate, and his name was not included with those of his sons-in-law — Sir William Pepperell and George Erving — in the Conspirators Act; but, on the representation of the selectmen of Medford ‘that he went voluntarily to our enemies,’ his property was forfeited and taken under the Confiscation Act. In 1805–6, the Legislature released the estates to the heirs for sixteen thousand pounds sterling. He made bequests to Medford and Worcester, and legacies to the clergymen. While a member of the House of Representatives he presented the chandelier which adorns its hall.”

In 1743, he gave Charlestown one hundred pounds, which was used to build a parsonage. While representative, he returned to the town treasury his salary, and in 1745 gave eighty pounds to the school on Charlestown Neck. He gave to Medford one hundred acres of land in Granby, “for the use and better support” of the common schools of that town.

The Royall Professorship of Law was established at Harvard College in 1815, the Royall Fund having been accumulating for that purpose for thirty-five years. Jan. 24, 1764, when Harvard Hall and the college library were destroyed by fire, he contributed liberally for the restoration of both. The history of Medford contains a full and admirable sketch of Gen. Royall (1750):—

“Generosity was native with him, and shone the salient feature of his character. He loved to give, and loved to speak of it, and loved the reputation of it. Hospitality, too, was almost a passion with him. No house in the colony was more open to friends; no gentleman gave better dinners, or drank costlier wines. As a master, he was kind to his slaves, charitable to the poor, and friendly to everybody. He kept a daily journal, minutely descriptive of every visitor, topic, and incident, and even descending to recording what slippers he wore, how much tar-water he drank, and when he went to bed. He was a strict observer of religious forms, and a generous supporter of Christian institutions. He was a Tory against his will. It was the frailty of his blood more than the fault of his judgment: not that he loved the colonies less, but that he feared England more. He wanted that unbending hickory toughness which the times required.”

He was appointed a brigadier-general in 1761, “being the first of that title among Americans.” He never held any office in the Artillery Company. His wife, Elizabeth, died at Medford, July 14, 1770, and was buried in Dorchester, Mass.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1750 is as follows:—

“April 2d, 1750. The Company, being under Arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Andrew Eliot of Boston to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and it was then voted, that the present Commission officers of this Company, together with the Field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, be a Committee to wait on him and request the same. It was there voted, that all fines for the future arising in the Company be in lawful money. Also voted, that the Clerk of this Company be paid the sum of four pounds lawful money for transcribing this Book,¹ and for his preferring a Petition to the Great and General Court of this Province for the removing or abating certain taxes heretofore imposed on this Company, and that they should be exempted from all taxes for the future; the prayer of which Petition was granted.

“N. B. At Lt. Joseph Jackson’s [1738]. Attest SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk*.

¹ “This book” can mean none but the original book of 1680.

"May 7th, 1750. It was Voted that the sum of nine pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be allowed to the Captain and other officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner &c, upon the ensuing Artillery Election day. Capt Ebenezer Storer [1732], being one of the committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Andrew Eliot, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon reported to the Company that he had accepted the same.

"June. For which he had the usual thanks.

"Attest SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk.*"

Rev. Andrew Eliot, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1750. He was a son of Andrew and Ruth (Symonds) Eliot, of Boston, and was born Dec. 25, 1719. He attended the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in 1737. He studied for the ministry, and, in August, 1741, began preaching at the New North Church as a candidate for settlement with Rev. Mr. Webb. The church, in January, 1742, gave him a call to settle as colleague, which he accepted, and was ordained the 14th of April following. He held this position until the decease of Mr. Webb, April, 1750, when Mr. Eliot had the sole pastoral charge. In 1765, he was chosen a member of the Corporation of Harvard College; in 1769, he was solicited to be a candidate for the presidency of that institution, but he declined. In 1773, he was chosen to that office, but also declined. Though a devoted friend of the colonial cause, he remained in Boston during the siege, and cared for that portion of his congregation which remained in the city. He died Sept. 13, 1778, aged fifty-nine years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1751 were: Jonathan
1751. Williams (Jr.) (1729), captain; John Salter (1727), lieutenant; John Welch
 (1736), ensign. Thomas March (1747) was first sergeant; John Edwards
 (1747), second sergeant; Josiah Waters (1747), third sergeant; Edward Cowell, Jr.
 (1748), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Swift (1746), clerk.

By an act of the province, a lottery was authorized "for supplying the Treasury with 26,700 milled dollars." The Hon. Samuel Watts (1733) was the chief manager of it. He had his office in Faneuil Hall, where the lottery was drawn.

Fourteenth Foot.—The uniform of this regiment at this period was black, three-cornered cocked hats, bound with white lace; scarlet coats, faced with yellow, yellow cuffs, and white lace; scarlet waistcoats and breeches; white gaiters and white cravats; buff belts and buff pouches. The drummers wore buff-coats, faced with scarlet. The grenadiers wore cloth caps with a king's cipher and crown in front, the "white horse" with the motto, "*Nec aspera terrent*" on the flap, and the number of the regiment behind.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1751 were: Nathaniel Baker, John Bridge, John Coburn, Daniel Gookin, Thomas Hubbard.

Rev. Andrew Eliot. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's Annals; Hist. Notices of the New North Church; Eliot's and Allen's Biog. Dicts.; Thacher's Funeral Sermon; Mem. Hist. of Boston.

"Last Thursday evening [Oct. 17, 1751] Major John Wendell [1735] was married to Mrs. Mary Skinner, a widow gentlewoman of great merit with a very large fortune."—*Boston Evening Post*, Oct. 21, 1751.

Nathaniel Baker (1751), of Boston, son of John and Mary Baker, was born Feb. 7, 1722, and was published, June 12, 1745, to marry Susanna Dorr.

He was chosen scavenger from Ward 1, March 14, 1768, which seems to be the only town office he ever held, and was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1756.

John Bridge (1751), blacksmith, of Boston, son of Ebenezer (1717) and Mary (Roberts) Bridge, and nephew of Benjamin Bridge (1711), was born in Boston, July 21, 1723. He was a brother of Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, who delivered the anniversary sermon before the Company in 1752.

John Bridge (1751) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1752. He was ensign of the Ninth Company of the First Massachusetts Regiment in the Cape Breton expedition under Sir William Pepperell. He served as constable of Boston in 1752; was re-elected March 12, 1753, but excused, and was elected again March 23, 1753, and sworn.

John Coburn (1751), goldsmith, of Boston, was born in 1725. He was elected a constable of Boston, March 12, 1753, but refused to serve, and paid the fine. March 9, 1772, he was chosen a warden, and, Aug. 26, 1776, he was one of the thirty-six persons selected to take a census of the town.

John Coburn (1751) advertised in the *Boston Gazette* of August, 1776, "that he had removed into Boston again and carries on the goldsmith's business at his shop on King Street opposite to the American Coffee House." Mr. Coburn (1751) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1752. He died Jan. 21, 1803, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried from his home, No. 29 Federal Street.

Daniel Gookin (1751) was a bookseller in Boston. His place of business was "over against the Old South." He was a descendant of Gen. Daniel Gookin (1645), one of the first appointed licensers of the press, viz., in the year 1662. Mr. Gookin (1751) was not largely engaged in trade. His shop was "the next door north of the house built for the residence of the royal governors, and now belonging to the state."¹ He died Jan. 3, 1752, after an illness of only two days.

Thomas Hubbard (1751), of Boston, was probably the same Thomas Hubbard who joined the Artillery Company in 1732.²

The record of the Artillery Company for 1751 is as follows:—

"April 1st, 1751. The Company being under Arms, made choice of the Rev. Samuel Cooper of Boston, by a unanimous vote, to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and it was then voted, that the present Commission Officers of the Artillery Company, and the Field officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, together with John Phillips, Esq. [1725] Treasurer of said Company, be a committee to wait on him and request the same. Attest SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk*.

"May 6th, 1751. Capt Hugh McDaniel [1729], being one of the committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooper to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company that he had accepted the same. And in the evening

Nathaniel Baker (1751). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Bridge (1751). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1870.

¹ Thomas's Hist. of Printing.

² See obituary of Hon. Thomas Hubbard (1751) in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1893, p. 480, taken from the *Massachusetts Gazette*, July 26, 1773.

of the same day, it was voted, that the sum of nine pounds six shillings and eight pence, lawful money be allowed the Captain and other the Commission Officers, towards defraying the charges of the dinner, &c, upon the ensuing Artillery Election day, and the further sum of four pounds, like money, was then voted toward defraying the charges of the Company's dinner, &c.: the said evening being spent at the house of Sergt Raymond [1747].

Attest SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk.*

"June 4th. Voted, that the committee, who waited upon the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooper to desire him to preach on this Anniversary, return the thanks of this Company to him for his Sermon this day preached: this being done under Arms.

"Attest SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk.*"

Rev. Samuel Cooper, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1751.¹ He was the second son of Rev. William Cooper, of Boston, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1722. Rev. Samuel Cooper was born March 25, 1725. He attended the Boston Latin School, and graduated at Harvard College in 1743. He pursued the study of theology, and was invited, Dec. 31, 1744, to settle over Brattle Street Church (where his father had preached) as colleague with Rev. Dr. Colman, who delivered the Artillery election sermons in 1702 and 1738. Mr. Cooper accepted the invitation, but was not ordained until May 21, 1746. The University of Edinburgh presented him with a diploma of doctor of divinity in 1767. "He was wellnigh unrivalled in the pulpit during the period in which he lived."

In 1774, he was elected president of Harvard College, but declined. He was a devoted patriot, and contributed many effective articles to the Boston *Gazette*. The celebrated letters of Hutchinson, which caused so much excitement when printed, were first transmitted to him that he might read them himself. He left Boston before the battle of Lexington, and his meeting-house, from April, 1775, to March, 1776, was used as barracks by the British. He was active in the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians; was vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and, "in everything that promised to bless his country or his race, he was ready to enlist with others in a cordial co-operation." He died Dec. 23, 1783.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1752 were: Joseph **1752.** Jackson (1738), captain; John Symmes (1733), lieutenant; Thomas Savage (1739), ensign. William Homes (1747) was first sergeant; John Leverett (1750), second sergeant; John Coburn (1751), third sergeant; John Bridge (1751), fourth sergeant, and John Leverett (1750), clerk.

Rev. Samuel Cooper. AUTHORITIES: Palfrey's Hist. of Brattle Street Church; Sprague's Annals, Vol. I., p. 440; Clarke's Funeral Sermon; Mem. Hist. of Boston, Vols. II. and III.

¹ Extract from the sermon of Rev. Samuel Cooper, "preached to the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company in Boston, New-England, June 3, 1751":—

"I must . . . draw to a Close, Yet not without addressing myself to you Gentlemen of the Artillery, at whose Invitation we are now assembled in the House of Worship.

"Your ancient Company justly bears the Title of *Honorable*, inasmuch as you profess to devote

yourselves to the Service of your Country, and to be industrious in acquiring those military Accomplishments, by which, without any View of raising your private Fortunes in this Way, you may be qualified to act, as Guardians of the Community to which you belong.

"Such an Institution is truly noble, and a standing Proof of the Heroic Ardor, and public Spirit, which warmed the Breasts of our Ancestors, the first Settlers of this Country. You will therefore think yourselves obliged to observe the original Design of your Institution; and cultivate that generous Fortitude you profess."



Joseph Jackson

The anticipated outbreaks of the Indians were quieted by pacific measures. Commissioners to treat with the Indians were appointed in 1752 and 1753. The first board was composed of Jacob Wendell (1733), Samuel Watts (1733), Thomas Hubbard (1732), and Chambers Russell. The commissioners in 1753 were, Sir William Pepperell, Jacob Wendell (1733), Thomas Hubbard (1732), John Winslow (1764), and James Bowdoin. These commissioners met the chiefs of the Eastern Indians at Fort St. George, Me.

In 1752 there was but one addition to the ranks of the Artillery Company. The Company felt the depressed condition of affairs as they are represented by the town to the governor, May 22, 1752. They said, "There is at present a prevailing, contagious and mortal sickness"; "expense of sickness, one hundred thousand pounds old tenor"; "one thousand people moved out of town"; "ship-building at a stand-still"; "six still-houses wholly unoccupied, and not any steadily employed"; "European trade gone to Marblehead and elsewhere," and other circumstances, had a harmful effect upon the foreign and domestic business of Boston. The Artillery Company shared the depression.

The calendar was changed this year from the Julian to the Gregorian system of computation by act of parliament, which ordained that, after the last day of December, 1751, the year should cease to be counted as beginning on the 21st of March, but the first day of January should be taken to be the first day of the year of our Lord 1752, and so on, "and that all acts, deeds, writings, notes, and other instruments of what nature or kind soever, which should be made, executed, or signed upon or after the said 1st of January, 1752, should bear date according to the new method of computation." This change did away with the double style of designation employed in the dates of events happening in January, February, and March of preceding years. The rectification was made in the calendar by taking eleven days from it, calling the 3d of September the 14th, so that month, in 1752, had only nineteen days in it. The king's birthday was, therefore, placed forward from Oct. 30 to Nov. 9. The dates in this work, previous to the year 1752, have been intended to be in accordance with the old style.

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1752 was Samuel Torrey, Jr.

Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), merchant, of Boston, son of Samuel and Abigail Torrey, of Boston, was born May 24, 1731. He married, (1) July 12, 1753, Abigail Cowell; and, (2) Oct. 3, 1765, Mehitable Kneeland. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1753, clerk from 1755 to 1757 inclusive, and ensign in 1765. He united with the Old South Church, Feb. 23, 1755. He was of the fourth generation from Capt. William Torrey (1641), of Weymouth. He died Nov. 18, 1768, and administration on his estate was granted on the seventh day of December next following. His widow (born March 23, 1737) married Capt. John Simpkins (1769), of Boston.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1752 is as follows:—

"May 6th 1752. The Company being under Arms, made choice of the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, of Chelmsford to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; and it was then voted, that the commission officers of this Company, together with John Phillips Esq. [1725], the Treasurer of said Company, be a committee to wait on him and request the same.

"May — 1752. Capt Jonathan Williams, Jr [1729], being one of the committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Bridge to desire him to preach the next Artillery Elec-

Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

tion Sermon, reported to the Company that he accepted. Also voted, that the sum of thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be allowed out of the Company's interest money, towards defraying the charges of the dinner &c of said Company on the ensuing Artillery Election.

Attest. SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk*.

"June 1st 1752. Voted, that Capt Jonathan Williams, Jr [1729] Lt John Salter [1727], En. John Welch [1736] and the Treasurer, John Phillips Esq. [1725], be a committee to settle the Clerks accounts.

Attest, SAMUEL SWIFT, *Clerk*.

"June 1st, 1752. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, that the old commission officers, and the new commission officers this day chosen, together with the Field Officers of the Regiment of the town of Boston, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, and return the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, that the above committee return the thanks of this Company to Mr. Samuel Swift [1746] the former Clerk for his past services.

Attest, JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"October 2'd 1752. The evening being spent at Lt John Symmes [1733]; Voted, that the present commission officers of the Company, viz: Capt. Joseph Jackson [1738]; Lt John Symmes [1733], & En. Thomas Savage [1739], together with Mr Samuel Swift [1746], the former Clerk, and John Leverett [1750], the present Clerk, be a committee to do what they shall think proper with regard to the fines due to the Company, and, if need be, to sue for and recover the same and to regulate the list.

"Attest, JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*."

Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, of Chelmsford, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1752. He was a son of Ebenezer (1717) and Mary (Roberts) Bridge, a nephew of Benjamin (1711), a brother of John (1751), and was born in Boston in 1714. He attended the Boston public schools, graduated at Harvard College in 1736, and the following year taught school in Plymouth, Mass. Subsequently, he pursued theological studies under the direction of Rev. Mr. Welstead, of Boston, and was called, Dec. 30, 1740, to minister to the church at Chelmsford, Mass. The invitation was accepted, and he was ordained over that parish May 20, 1741. In October next following, he married (1) Miss Sarah Stoddard, and, after her decease, he married, (2) in 1791, Mrs. Joanna Abbot, widow of Rev. Nehemiah Abbot. Rev. Mr. Bridge delivered the general election sermon, May 27, 1767. His son, Ebenezer Bridge, born April 29, 1744 (H. C., 1764), was colonel of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Minute-Men, which he commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

"The altar, and he that ministered at it, grew old together, and were ready to be dissolved. The second meeting-house had stood eighty years, when it was taken down. So the clayey tabernacle of him who officiated in it more than fifty-one years was dissolved, Oct. 1, 1792."

Rev. Ebenezer Bridge. AUTHORITIES: Allen's Hist. of Chelmsford; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1753 were: Thomas Edwards (1724), captain; Samuel Pratt (1734), lieutenant; Thomas Drowne (1737), ensign. John Leverett (1750) was first sergeant; Edward Cowell, Jr. (1748), second sergeant; John Austin (1746), third sergeant; Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), fourth sergeant, and John Leverett (1750), clerk.

Feb. 7, 1753, a destructive fire occurred near Marlborough (now Washington) Street. It consumed several dwellings and a blacksmith shop, the latter the property of Capt. Samuel Sellon (1765).

May 15, 1753, a committee appointed March 23 to petition the General Court for relief from various burdens said, in summing up their report: "The Removal of ship-building, sinking of the distillery & Sugar Works here, the killing the Meat and Manufacturing the Hides and Skins out of Town, have thinned Our Numbers above a Thousand Rateable Men, carried from us many of Our most Industrious, frugal, and provident Inhabitants, who have left us a number of thoughtless, Idle and Sottish Persons, who have come to be the charge and burthen of the Town, Insomuch, that the Poor's Tax has risen, in a few Years, from about a Thousand or Fifteen hundred Pounds Old Tenor to above Ten Thousand Pounds a year." This condition of things necessarily affected the prosperity of the Artillery Company.

There were no admissions to the Artillery Company in 1753.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1753 is as follows: —

"April 2d 1753. The Company being under Arms, Voted unanimously, That the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooke of Anotomy be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present commission officers of the Company, Capt Joseph Jackson [1738], Lt John Symmes [1733], & Ens. Thomas Savage [1739] and John Phillips, Esq. [1725], Treasurer of the Company, together with the field officers of the Regiment of the Town of Boston, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"Attest, JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk.*

"May 7th 1753. The Company being under Arms, Lt John Symmes [1733], being one of the committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooke, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company, that he had accepted the same. The evening being spent at Sergt Bridges [1751], it was Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election day, and the Company to dine with them.

"Attest JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk.*

"June 4th. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the old Commission Officers, and the new Commission Officers this day chosen, with the Field Officers of the Regiment of the Town of Boston, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooke and return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.

"Attest, JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk.*"

Rev. Samuel Cooke, of Cambridge, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1753. He was a grandson of Aaron Cooke, of Hadley, and was born in that town in 1708. He graduated at Harvard College in 1735, and was ordained at Menotomy, Sept. 12, 1739,

where he died, June 4, 1783. He married (1) Sarah Porter, of Hadley (published Aug. 29, 1740), who died Aug. 22, 1741; he married (2) Anna Cotton (published Sept. 5, 1742), daughter of Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, who was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1738, but declined; he married (3) Lucy (Hancock) Bowes (published Oct. 14, 1762), daughter of Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1730. Mr. Cooke was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and chaplain of the General Court at Watertown in the summer of 1776. In 1775 his house at Menotomy was used as a hospital for colonial soldiers. His pastoral service was earnest and conscientious, and, after a pastorate of forty-five years, greatly to the sorrow of his people, his work was terminated by his decease.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1754 were: Ralph Hartt 1754. (1739), captain; John Welch (1736), lieutenant; Joseph Edwards (1738), ensign. Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), was first sergeant; Thomas Lawlor (1746), second sergeant; Josiah Waters (1747), third sergeant; William Homes (1747), fourth sergeant, and John Leverett (1750), clerk.

The following petition was presented to the Legislature in March, 1754:—

“PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

“To His Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esqr. Captain General & Commander-in-chief; The Honourable, the Council, & Hon’ble House of Representatives of the Province aforesaid, in General Court assembled, at Boston, the 27th day of March, 1754.

“Thomas Edwards [1724], Captain of the Artillery Company in said Province for himself and in behalf of said Company,— Humbly Shews — That the said Artillery Company was incorporated by Charter from this Government more than one hundred years past, and have been a considerable advantage to the Province, in training up gentlemen in military exercises, and thereby qualifying them for publick service. That your memorialist has been informed, that Col. Pollard [1726], in behalf of the Company of Cadets in Boston, have preferred a petition to this Hon’ble Court, praying to be incorporated into a body politick, with certain priviledges and exemptions from duty, as set forth in their petition, and have preferred a Bill for that purpose. And as your memorialist humbly conceives the said Bill, should it pass into an Act, would have a tendency wholly to break up the said Artillery Company, and thereby frustrate the good intent of the Legislature in first incorporating them and prevent the great and many advantages that have and will accrue to the Province in General by their subsisting.

“Your memorialist therefore humbly prays, that the said Bill preferred by the Company of Cadets may not be passed into an Act, till such time as your petitioners, said Company, by their committee, may be heard upon said Bill, or that the said Artillery Company may have the same priviledges and exemptions granted them, as the said Company of Cadets.¹ And as in duty bound, &c. THOMAS EDWARDS, *Capt.*”

¹ The Records of the Town of Boston, under date of May 15, 1754, contain the following vote:—

“Voted, that the Gentlemen the Representatives of the Town be and hereby they are desired to Use their utmost Endeavours and Influence in the

General Court, to prevent a Bill now depending there, for granting certain Liberties and Immunities to the Company of Cadets, under the Command of Colo Pollard [1726] being pass’d into a Law.”

In December, 1745, a number of gentlemen of Boston waited upon Gov. Shirley, "upon his safe arrival from Louisburg," presented him an address of congratulation and requested him "to permit them to have his picture drawn at their expense, with a design to preserve it in this Town as a Memorial of his Excellencys public services." The governor consented, and Aug. 7, 1754, the portrait was presented to the town, "to be hung up in Faneuil Hall." The picture was unanimously accepted by the town. It was ordered to be hung up in Faneuil Hall, and thanks were returned therefor.

In 1754, "the post-office was opened in Cornhill, at Mr. John Franklin's [1739]."

The sixth war was commenced in 1754, and in 1755 an expedition was undertaken against Crown Point, a French fortress on the west side of Lake Champlain. It was unsuccessful, as were the succeeding campaigns of 1756, 1757, and 1758 in the same quarter, owing principally to the incapacity of the British commanders. In 1759, the French evacuated Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and Quebec surrendered. In 1760, Montreal and the rest of Canada were taken. The war continued until 1763. For each of these six Crown Point and Canada expeditions, Massachusetts voted to raise from four thousand to seven thousand men, excepting a less number in 1757, and in each of them the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was represented by some of its members. Men were also raised yearly to defend the frontier of Massachusetts, and others were sent during these years to Nova Scotia, Louisburg, and other points. The treasurer's book for 1759 records the payment of wages to "eight companies up the river St. Lawrence at the reduction of Quebec." The province raised about three thousand men in 1761, and nearly as many in 1762. Some hundreds from Massachusetts joined a British expedition to the West Indies in 1762, and nearly all perished. In 1762 there were men from this province at Crown Point, Halifax, Newfoundland, and "beyond Niagara."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1754 were: Benjamin Andrews, Thomas Carnes, Thomas Dawes, Jr., William Heath, Daniel Jones, Joseph Mann, David Mason.

Benjamin Andrews (1754), carpenter, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Capen) Andrews, was born in Boston, April 7, 1715. He married, Nov. 20, 1739, Hannah Holland, of Boston. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1758.

He served the town as a constable in 1747; a viewer of boards and shingles in 1753; a viewer of fences from 1763 to 1765; a warden in 1764, and clerk of the market in 1769. He made the general walk or visitation of the town, Feb. 10, 1764, and Feb. 18, 1766. July 14, 1761, "Mr. Andrews [1754], the carpenter," was consulted in regard to repairing the hospital at New Boston. March 9, 1773, a number of inhabitants petitioned the town "that a new street may be laid out from the end of Union Street across Friend Street, and through the lands of Capt. Andrews [1754] and others, laid waste by the late fire, so as to strike upon Sudbury Street." He is called "Captain" in the town records in 1764. Capt. Andrews (1754) died very suddenly, Dec. 9, 1778.

Thomas Carnes (1754), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of Col. John (1733) and Sarah Carnes, was born in Boston, Sept. 16, 1731. He was published, Oct. 14, 1755, to marry Elizabeth Weekes. He was elected a constable of the town of Boston in 1754 and 1755,

Benjamin Andrews (1754). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Thomas Carnes (1754). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

but was excused both years from serving. He was chosen to no other town office. Mr. Carnes (1754) served as second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1757; also was a member of the militia, and rose to the grade of captain. His petition for a retailer's license was disapproved by the selectmen, Aug. 13, 1767. He was in business in Boston in 1775, in which year, Aug. 7, he yielded to the trying times, and Joseph Jackson (1738) was appointed one of the trustees to settle his affairs. At this time Mr. Carnes (1754) is designated in court papers as a "trader." A Thomas Carnes became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1780.

The *Columbian Centinel* of Oct. 2, 1793, contains the following: "Died at Governor's Island (N. Y.), Mr. Thomas Carnes of this town, on his journey from Philadelphia, of the yellow fever."

Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754), bricklayer, of Boston, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Underwood) Dawes, was born in Boston, Aug. 5, 1731, and was baptized three days after. He joined the Old South Church, Nov. 26, 1749.¹ Though called a "bricklayer," which probably he was by trade, he was a mason, architect, and patriot. He was the architect of the Brattle Street meeting-house. In 1772, John Hancock proposed to contribute generously towards the erection of a new meeting-house for Brattle Street Church, of which he was a member. "A plan for a meeting-house, drawn by John S. Copley, the artist, was rejected because of the expense; but another, drawn by Major Thomas Dawes [1754], was adopted." Col. Dawes (1754) also assisted in the erection, for Gov. Shirley, of what was afterwards known as the celebrated Eustis mansion in Roxbury.

Col. Dawes (1754) "was a high patriot, and the caucuses were sometimes held in his garret, where they smoked tobacco, drank flip, and discussed the state of the country. . . . The Tories gave him the nickname of 'Jonathan Smoothing Plane.'" He was a conspicuous figure in the early scenes of the Revolution, and was beloved by federalists but hated by royalists. His large and comfortable house on Purchase Street was sacked by the British troops before they left Boston. He was adjutant of the Boston regiment, and commanded the Central Militia Company, whose place of parade was behind the First Church on Cornhill Square. During his command of that company he introduced an improvement in music. Before that time, no martial music was used on training days but the drum. He employed a man with one eye, who played the clarionet, and he caused him to march about eight paces in front. Marigolds were then used as cockades. He was major of the Boston regiment in 1771, under Col. Erving; lieutenant-colonel under Col. Leverett (1750), and in 1773 was commissioned colonel, which office he held until the provisional government was abolished. Col. Dawes (1754) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1756; ensign in 1761; lieutenant in 1765, and captain in 1766 and 1773. Upon the adoption of the State constitution, he became an intimate friend of John Hancock, and began to figure in public life, for which his talents, industry, wealth, and patriotism well qualified him. He was representative, senator, and councillor. "In private, he was active, firm, charitable, and affable. He was one of the deacons of

Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754). **AUTHORITIES:** Hundred Boston Orators; Boston Records; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church, Vol. II., pp. 336-338; Drake's Hist. of Roxbury, which contains a picture and sketch of the Eustis mansion; William Dawes, by Henry W. Holland, p. 60 *et seq.*

¹ "Col. Dawes, Jr. [1754], was fourth in the line of descent from William Dawes, one of the

founders of the church, and his great-grandfather, Ambrose [1674], his grandfather, Thomas, and his father, Thomas, were members before him. When he joined, in 1749, his grandfather and father were living, so that there were three of the same name, representing three generations, in the membership together." — *Hill's Hist. of Old South Church, Vol. II., p. 233.*

the Old South Church in 1786 [and until his decease]. I shall never forget his venerable appearance, grave deportment, rich dress, and silver locks, when constantly on the Sabbath he walked up the broad aisle. Early impressions identified him with true piety."

The author of "William Dawes" (1768), cousin of Col. Thomas (1754), says concerning the latter: "In 1787, he defended Job Shattuck in his memorable trial for treason in that year. He was moderator of the town meeting, July 25, 1793, to prevent the fitting out of privateers. About this time he was one of the directors of the Massachusetts National Bank. In 1795 and 1796 he was a member of the committees authorized to sell the various town lands, including the Province House and Gov. Hancock's pasture, on which the State House was built, and other lands. His mansion was on Purchase Street, next door to Samuel Adams."

He was the owner of considerable real estate in Boston. July 31, 1794, at a great fire in Boston, one of his houses on Purchase Street, and the stores, barns, etc., on his wharf, opposite his residence, were consumed. He was very prominent in town affairs, and held many offices during his active career. At one time he was the first acting magistrate in the Commonwealth, and was an elector at the three first elections of President of the United States. He is recorded as present at Massachusetts Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Concert Hall, at the installation of Joseph Webb (1761), grand master elect, June 24, 1783.

Col. Dawes (1754) married, in July, 1752, Hannah, daughter of Increase and Ann (Gray) Blake, by whom he had seven children. Their daughter, Ann, married Capt. Joseph Pierce (1769), and their son, Thomas Dawes, was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts from 1792 to 1802, and of the municipal court of Boston from 1802 to 1822. Col. Dawes (1754) died Jan. 2, 1809, disposing of his property by will. The following is the epitaph on his monument in King's Chapel Burial-Ground:—

"Of his taste for the Grecian simplicity
In architecture there are many monuments
Which he raised when that art was new to us.
The records of Massachusetts shew
That he was one of her active legislators
From ye year 1776 until he was 70 years old,
When he retired with faculties unimpaired.
To the fiscal concerns of the Metropolis,
To its literary and other Institutions,
He was a zealous friend. He was an elector
At the three first elections of president
Of the U. S. and discharged various trusts
To his own honor and the public weal."

William Heath (1754), "sailmaker," of Boston. He is not mentioned in the records of the town of Boston. He was identified with the local militia, and, prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, rose to the position of captain. He held the office of second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1756. In 1776, he embarked at Boston with the British army for Halifax.

William Heath (1754). AUTHORITY: Sabine's American Loyalists.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, errs in saying that William Heath, who joined the Artillery

Company in 1754, was Gen. William Heath. Gen. Heath in 1754 was but seventeen years of age, and in his Memoirs he says that he joined the Artillery Company in 1765.

Daniel Jones (1754), "housewright," was married, Oct. 5, 1748, to Sarah Kilby, of Boston. He was clerk of the market in 1751; scavenger in 1755 and 1756, and, Aug. 24, 1770, he was selected as one of the eighteen jurors for the August court. He was a deacon of the West Church; third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1756, and a lieutenant in the Boston regiment from 1761 to 1766, and subsequently held the position of captain. Daniel Jones (1754) was present at the communications of the St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1767 and 1768.

Joseph Mann (1754). March 13, 1753, he was elected a constable of Boston, and paid the fine for not serving; was chosen scavenger in 1763, and the following year was a surveyor of wheat. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1757.

David Mason (1754), painter, of Boston and Salem, son of David and Susanna Mason, of Boston, was born in Boston, March 19, 1726. He married, (2) Sept. 5, 1750, Hannah, daughter of Andrew Symmes (1734). His first wife, Miss Goldthwait, lived less than a year after her marriage. He was apprenticed to John Gore, father of Samuel (1786), to learn the trade of painting, and afterward was a pupil of Greenwood in portrait painting, in which profession he gained an enviable reputation.

Possessing a strong military spirit, he was early engaged in military service, and was a lieutenant in the French war, commanding a battery of cannon at Fort William Henry. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the French, but was soon released. In 1756, he had charge of the powder-house which stood on Fort Hill. In April, 1763, he organized an artillery company, which paraded in Boston, with only one cannon, at the funeral of Col. John Phillips (1725). This artillery company was formed soon after the Cadets, and the South End Artillery Company of Boston was its successor. Soon after, he removed to Salem, where he was engaged at his trade. "Painter, 1770, David Mason [1754] from Boston. 'His shop in the lane leading to North Bridge; does all kinds of painting, japanning, varnishing and gilding. He also papers rooms and glazes windows. He paints chaises and coaches.'"¹

"1771. Jan. 1. Notice is given, that two lectures on Electricity [then little understood], will be delivered by David Mason [1754], at his house, near North Bridge." The price was one pistareen a lecture. In 1774, he had charge of two chests of tea which had been smuggled into Salem. They were deposited in his chamber closet. The next day it was committed to the school-boys, who had a grand time in burning it upon the common.

In 1775, Capt. David Mason (1754) committed seventeen cannon to John Foster, for the purpose of having them fitted with carriages. Mr. Foster had at work for him a "foreign journeyman," who, having obtained leave to visit Boston, got word to Gov. Gage in regard to the cannon. The governor ordered Col. Leslie to embark with three hundred men of the Sixty-Fourth Regiment, from Castle William, to proceed to Salem and capture the ordnance. At 2 P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 26, 1775, the force landed at Homan's Cove, Marblehead, and took up the line of march for Salem. The word of alarm outstripped the British. Salem was awake, drums beating, bells ringing, and guns firing. Capt. Mason (1754) immediately began to remove the cannon. He concealed

Daniel Jones (1754). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Mass. Archives.

David Mason (1754). AUTHORITIES: Felt's Annals of Salem; *Massachusetts Centinel*, Sept. 24,

1794; Allen's American Biography; *Boston Globe*, Dec. 25, 1889.

¹ Felt's Annals of Salem, Vol. II., p. 185.

them in an oak thicket back of Devereux's Hill, three quarters of a mile from Foster's shop. Meanwhile, the British were approaching Salem, but were delayed by a broken bridge and hoisted draw. After considerable parleying, Col. Leslie promised that if "the draw were lowered, and he permitted to lead his men thirty rods beyond, he would then countermarch, and leave the premises." Rev. Thomas Barnard — who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1789 — advised the colonists to comply with his proposition, which they did; and Col. Leslie, with his command, returned to Marblehead and thence to Boston without capturing Capt. David Mason's (1754) cannon. In April, 1775, he marched, with about five hundred men, to Medford. He immediately entered the artillery service, and was prominent with Col. Richard Gridley in organizing a regiment or train of artillery. June 21 the Provincial Congress issued commissions to Gridley, Mason (1754), and others. Upon the reorganization of the army in 1776, the officers of the artillery were: Henry Knox, colonel; William Burbank, first lieutenant-colonel, and David Mason (1754), second lieutenant-colonel.

On the nights of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of March, 1776, a vigorous cannonading was kept up by the colonial artillery, to divert the enemy's attention while Dorchester Heights were being occupied. On the third night, while Washington himself was present, a brass gun exploded, and Lieut.-Col. Mason (1754) was wounded. April 3, 1776, the artillery, ammunition, etc., were ordered to New York, whither also Col. Mason (1754) proceeded as soon as possible. He was soon after promoted for gallant service. Dec. 20, 1776, Col. Knox submitted to Congress a detailed plan for the establishment and maintenance of a continental artillery, including arsenals, magazines, etc. The matter having already received the attention of Congress, it determined, Dec. 24, to establish three arsenals or magazines, — one in Virginia, one in Pennsylvania, and one at Brookfield, Mass. Gen. Knox, who was appointed brigadier-general of artillery, Dec. 23, 1776, did not approve of the selection of Brookfield, and Springfield was finally determined upon by Congress. To Col. David Mason (1754) was given charge of the establishment and erection of these works at Springfield. They were at first, in 1778, located on Main Street, but were subsequently removed to their present location on training-field hill. He remained at Springfield for several years. In 1786, Col. Mason (1754) became lame, and continued so until his death, which occurred in Boston, Sept. 21, 1794.

Died "in this town, Sunday morning last [Sept. 21], in the sixty-eighth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he maintained with that fortitude and resignation characteristic of a true disciple of Jesus Christ, Col. David Mason [1754], a worthy and useful citizen, and an early and active defender of the liberties of his country. At an early period in life he discovered a genius for tactics and the art of gunnery, and his extensive knowledge in each of these sciences made him eminently useful, throughout every period of the Revolution. So early as the year 1763, by permission of our government, he raised and organized the present artillery company of this town, now commanded by Capt. Samuel Bradlee [1765]. In the beginning of the contest between Great Britain and America, he was appointed by the Committee of Supplies, as the most proper person to collect materials and military stores for the defence of the country, and ever after proved himself a zealous and warm advocate for its liberties.

"Alas! tho' 'tis an awful thing to die,
Yet after the dread path thou once hast trod,
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,
And bids the pure in heart behold their God."

"His funeral will proceed from the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Tuttle, in Back Street, this afternoon at four o'clock, at which time his friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without more particular invitation."¹

The record of the Artillery Company for 1754 is as follows:—

"April 1st. 1754. The Company being under Arms, it was unanimously Voted, That the Rev. Mr Samuel Porter, of Sherburne, be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present commission officers of the Company, Capt Thomas Edwards [1724], Lt Samuel Pratt [1734], & En. Thomas Drowne [1737] and John Phillips, Esq. [1725], Treasurer, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"April 1st. 1754. The evening being spent at Capt Thomas Edwards [1724], it was Voted, That the Field Officers of the Militia of the town of Boston, together with Col. John Chandler [Jr. (1734)], Capt Samuel Watts [1733] and Col Isaac Royall [1750], be a committee to reply to any petition that may be preferred to the General Court by the Company of Cadets, under the command of Col. Benjamin Pollard [1726], that may be detrimental to this Company. Voted, That the present Commission Officers of the Company be a committee to examine the list, &c. and make report to the Company in May next, for their approbation, of what persons they think are proper to be excused of the fines due from them to the Company.

Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"May 6th. The Company being under Arms, Capt Thomas Edwards [1724], being one of the Committee, to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Samuel Porter to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company, that he had accepted the same. The evening being spent at Sergt Torrey's [1752], it was Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company to the Commission Officers, towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election day, and the Company to dine with them. Voted That Mr. John Wendell, tertius [1745], be excused from paying what fines are due from him to the Company to this time.

Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"June 3^d 1754. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the commission officers,² Capt Thomas Edwards [1724], & En. Thomas Drowne [1737], with the Treasurer John Phillips, Esq. [1725], be a committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Samuel Porter and return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon this day preached.³

"Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"Sept. 2^d. The evening being spent at Lt. John Welch's [1736], it was unanimously Voted, that every member of this Company shall for the future appear upon training days in white hose.

Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*."

Rev. Samuel Porter, of Sherborn, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1754. He was originally from Hadley; was born Dec. 2, 1709; graduated at Harvard College in 1730, and was ordained at Sherborn soon after. He married, Oct. 20, 1735, Mary Coolidge, of Cambridge, and died Sept. 17, 1758, aged forty-nine years.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, Sept. 24, 1794.

² Lieut. Samuel Pratt (1734) is omitted in this sentence as one of the commissioned officers. He is believed to have died while in office, and between April 1 and June 3, 1754.

³ "Monday last [June 3, 1754] being the Anniversary for the Election of the Officers of the

ancient and honorable Artillery Company, after a sermon suitable to the Occasion, preach'd by the Rev. Mr. Porter, of Sherburne, the Company made choice of Capt Ralph Hartt [1739] for their Captain; Mr. John Welch [1736], Lieutenant, and Mr. Joseph Edwards [1738], Ensign, for the ensuing year."—*Boston Evening Post*, June 10, 1754.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1755 were: John Symmes 1755. (1733), captain; Thomas Savage (1739), lieutenant; Newman Greenough (1740), ensign. Moses Deshon¹ (1737) was first sergeant; John Gore (1743), second sergeant; Isaac Cazneau (1744), third sergeant; Joseph Gale (1744), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), clerk.

Capt. Benjamin Edes (1760), in company with John Gill, began, April 7, 1755, the publication of the Boston *Gazette or Country Journal*. Their office was in King Street, near the east end of the town-house. This paper was issued until the Revolution, April, 1775, when it suspended; but Mr Edes (1760) revived it at Watertown, returned with it to Boston in November, 1776, and there continued its publication until 1798.

Gov. Shirley was active in military affairs; Braddock was defeated, and the people of Boston were alive to the situation. Two thousand stand of arms, purchased by the town of Boston, arrived from England, and a regiment was raised in Boston for the war. May 28, Rev. Mr. Checkley preached a sermon to the company under Capt. Thomas Stoddard (1744), about to proceed to the seat of war.

Capt. Moses Deshon's (1737) company in Col. Richard Gridley's regiment,² on its return from Crown Point, was fourteen days in marching from Albany to Boston, two hundred and five miles. The following-named officers of that company were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Moses Deshon (1737), captain; Samuel Sellon (1765), corporal.

The families, forced from their homes in Nova Scotia, began to arrive. Two hundred of them were allotted to Massachusetts, to be dispersed over the State by a legislative committee, whose chairman was Samuel Watts, Esq. (1733).

The unjustifiable claims of France on certain portions of North America, the forcible expulsion of a company of British settlers from a tract of land beyond the Alleghany Mountains and near the Ohio River, by a body of French troops, and the building of a fort to command the entrance into the country on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, thus excluding the English from a valuable portion of their possessions, gave indications of a long-continued struggle.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1755 were: Samuel Ballard, Samuel Barrett, Edward Carnes, Barnabas Clarke, Isaac Decoster, Samuel Dyer, John Forsyth, William Hyslop, John Joy, Henry Perkins, Benjamin Phillips, Francis Whitman, Samuel Whitwell.

Samuel Ballard (1755) was born in 1719. He married, June 4, 1741, Elizabeth Pickering. He was elected constable March 9, 1746. His name is also mentioned in the selectmen's minutes, May 4, 1763, when complaint was made that the chimneys of a house owned by Mr. Samuel Ballard (1755) were unsafe. He was a member of the

Samuel Ballard (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Procs. St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

¹ "Fort Edward Sept. 23, 1756 These may Certify that Major Moses Deshon [1737] of Colo. Thatchers Regt is unfit for duty by reason of Indisposition of body. JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.

"Major Deshon [1737] has Liberty to go down to Albany for the Recovery of his health.

" P. LYMAN.

"Sept 23, 1756."

— *Mass. Archives, Vol. XCIV, p. 429.*

² "In Col. Richard Gridley's regiment at Crown Point in September, 1755, Capt. Nathaniel Thwing [1736] was captain of the Lieut.-Colonel's Company; Capt. Thomas Stoddard [1744] was captain of the First Company; John Wendell [1745] was its lieutenant; Moses Deshon [1737] was captain of the Fourth Company. The regiment marched from Boston, Sept. 24, 1755." — *Mass. Archives.*

militia in Boston, rose to the grade of captain, and was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1759. He was a Freemason, and walked in the Masonic procession, Sept. 12, 1767, when the remains of Jeremy Gridley, grand master of Masons in North America, were buried. Samuel Ballard (1755) died March 5, 1793, aged seventy-four years.

Samuel Barrett (1755), merchant and barrister, of Boston, son of Thornton and Hepzibah (Williams) Barrett, was born in Boston, June 28, 1722. He married, July 28, 1743, Mary Shedd. Mr. Whitman (1810) says Samuel Barrett (1755) was probably a grandson of Samuel (1717).

Mr. Barrett (1755) was a constable of Boston in 1755; clerk of the market in 1759, 1760, and 1763; warden in 1768 and 1772; fireward in 1776, and overseer of the poor in 1777, and subsequently. Aug. 26, 1776, he was chosen one of the census-takers from Ward 6, and Nov. 11 of that year was one of the committee to collect an account of the damage since the Boston Port Bill. He visited the public schools with the justices and others, July 10, 1772; was appointed on committees to petition the General Court on various matters, and served on other and important committees of the town. He became a captain in the militia, and was appointed a justice of the peace, March 4, 1774. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity; also of the New North Church, and for several years held the office of deacon.

July 26, 1776, he was appointed by the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety, to take charge of the inhabitants of Boston residing in Ward 12, both on the alarm and train-band lists. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1760, lieutenant in 1766, and its captain in 1771. On the first field-day after his election as captain of the Artillery Company, Sept. 2, 1771, he presented a new stand of colors to the Company. Monday, Sept. 3, 1798, the Artillery Company completed the field duty of the day by attending his funeral, with side arms, in uniform. His wife, Elizabeth, sister of Josiah Salisbury (1759), died Nov. 5, 1798, aged fifty-three years.

"On Saturday last [Aug. 25, 1798], this town and his numerous friends, as well as his own family, suffered a heavy loss in the death of Samuel Barrett, Esq., LL. D. [1755]. This gentleman, in the early part of his life, having received a liberal education, followed the honorable profession of merchant, and evinced integrity and ability to all who were connected with him. In the period of our late Revolution, which his patriotism led him warmly to support, he was employed in procuring supplies of clothing, etc., for the American army, which was much indebted to his care and diligence. After the peace, quitting his mercantile pursuits, he went into the study of the law, for which his classical taste and love of literature well qualified him. For several years he acted as a justice of the peace with unimpeached honor and impartiality, and at the time of his death was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, and a notary public for the port of Boston. The many who employed him in this capacity will bear witness to his accuracy, punctuality, and despatch in doing their business, as well as to his open and honorable conduct in every department of life. Their esteem and confidence attended him in life, and their regret and sorrow for his death embalm his memory. Mild and amiable in his disposition, sensible and well-informed in his mind, and conciliating in his manners, he was universally beloved. His death was very sudden, and took place in the 60th year of his age."¹

Samuel Barrett (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1798.

Edward Carnes (1755), rope-maker, of Boston, son of Lieut.-Col. John (1733) and Sarah Carnes, was born in Boston, Sept. 8, 1730. He married, (1) March 1, 1753, Joanna Jenner, who died in Boston, July 2, 1772; (2) Sarah Cheever; and he died Aug. 19, 1782, aged fifty-three years. He was a brother of Capt. Thomas Carnes, who joined the Artillery Company in 1754.

Edward Carnes (1755) was elected by the town a scavenger in 1762 and 1763, and was one of the visitors to the public schools, July 5, 1769. He was chosen, Aug. 26, 1776, to take "the census, etc., of Ward 7, in Boston, and Aug. 28, 1776, was drawn a juryman for the trial and condemnation of vessels; was elected a surveyor of hemp in 1777, also from 1779 to 1782 inclusive, and, May 22, 1777, served as a juryman in the trial of such persons as the town represented "to be inimical to these states and dangerous to the public safety." In the "Records of the Town of Boston," Edward Carnes (1755) was called "Captain" in 1778, and "Major" in 1779. Sept. 4, 1778, he was "drawn out of the box" for a juryman in a maritime court. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1758; ensign in 1766, and lieutenant in 1769. He was active in the Boston militia, passed through the several grades, and was the last major of the Boston regiment prior to the Revolution. He was drafted for service in the Continental Army, Dec. 19, 1776.

Major Carnes (1755) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He belonged both to the Second and Masters' lodges in Boston, and first appears as a member of the St. John's Grand Lodge in 1767. His attendance upon the meetings of this grand body was quite regular until 1774. In 1773, he was recorded as junior grand warden.

At the completion of Bunker Hill monument, the last stone was raised to its place in the presence of the government of the association, July 23, 1842, the American flag being waved from the stone during its ascent by Edward Carnes, Jr., grandson of Major Edward Carnes (1755).

Barnabas Clarke (1755), of Boston, married Hepzibah Barrett, May 19, 1748. The only town office to which he was elected was that of constable, in 1756, from which service he was excused.

Isaac Decoster (1755), of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth Decoster, was born in Boston, April 2, 1728. He married (published), Oct. 25, 1750, Martha Hart, of Boston. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1757, and was sworn as a constable of Boston, March 11, 1754. He was at Louisburg in 1755-6, and at Halifax in 1760. In his letter from the latter place, June 23, 1760, he speaks of belonging to a lodge there, which implies that Halifax was his residence. Feb. 3, 1761, Mr. Decoster (1755) was master of Lodge No. 2, at Halifax. He is the first named in the charter of the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston, and was master of that lodge from 1756 to 1760. He was in Scotland pending the proceedings for that charter, and was designated as the first master. Mr. Decoster (1755) was probably made a Mason in Halifax, but was refused recognition by the First Lodge, of Boston. His Masonic relations in Boston alone give us the principal information in regard to him.

Edward Carnes (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Isaac Decoster (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

Samuel Dyer (1755), son of Jonathan and Hannah Dyer, was born April 3, 1729. Capt. Dyer (1755) was elected warden in 1768 and 1778, and fence-viewer from 1764 to 1774 inclusive, and from 1778 to 1781 inclusive; also, was an assessor in Boston from 1778 to 1781 inclusive. In 1780 he is called in the records "Deacon." He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1760, and rose to the grade of captain in the militia.

John Forsyth (1755), of Boston, son of Alexander and Deborah Forsyth, was born Nov. 5, 1731, and was baptized two days after, at the Second Church in Boston.

John Forsyth (1755) was elected a scavenger from 1755 to 1760 inclusive, and clerk of the market in 1763. He became a captain in the local militia.

William Hyslop (1755), merchant, of Boston, son of James Hyslop, came from Humly Parish, East Loewden, Haddington County, Scotland. He was baptized Sept. 20, 1714. He came to America about 1740, beginning his life here "as a peddler with a pack on his back," and six years later he was engaged in Boston as an importer of Scotch goods from Glasgow, particularly Bibles, of which he sold very many. His store was on Codman's Wharf, which was sold to the city of Boston for the Quincy market-house by the heirs of John Codman, to whom Mr. Hyslop (1755) had previously conveyed his part of it, and it was burned down in the great fire of 1760. The site is now covered by the granite stores of South Market Street. In 1760, Mr. Hyslop's (1755) store was in Quaker Lane, and in the list of the persons burnt out by the great fire of that year, in Quaker Lane, William Hyslop (1755) is mentioned first in the *News-Letter*. His early residence was next east of Concert Hall.¹

March 11, 1750, he was elected a constable of Boston, but declined to serve, and paid the usual fine. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1758.

On his retirement from active business, he resided on the farm in Brookline owned for many years by the Boylston family. Dec. 15, 1766, the selectmen of Boston notified the assessors that William Hyslop (1755) ought to be taxed for the property he owned in Boston, though living in another town.

On the division of Mr. Hyslop's (1755) estate between his son and daughter, the homestead fell to his son David, who occupied it for several years. He devised it to his wife during her life, and after her death to his sister Sumner's children. Thirteen acres were sold to the city of Boston for the water reservoir, and the remainder to Mr. Mortimer C. Ferris.

William Hyslop (1755) married, Oct. 25, 1750, Mehitable, daughter of David and Elizabeth Stoddard. She was born June 5, 1719, and died Nov. 19, 1792. Her husband survived her about four years, dying Aug. 11, 1796, in the eighty-third year of his age. They had five children, of whom David, Elizabeth, and William lived to be married. David and William had no children. Elizabeth married, Sept. 30, 1779, Increase Sumner, governor of Massachusetts. She was first betrothed to Rev. John Hunt, associate pastor of the Old South Church, who was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1774. He declined to accept on account of ill health, and died Dec. 30, 1775.

Samuel Dyer (1755). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Forsyth (1755). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

William Hyslop (1755). AUTHORITIES: Sumner's Hist. of East Boston, p. 274 *et seq.*; Boston Records, Selectmen's Minutes, 1767, pp. 244, 245,

etc.; Hist. Sketches of Brookline, p. 301; Pilgrims of Boston.

¹ In a deed of the Concert Hall property, dated Sept. 30, 1754, that property is bounded on the east "by the house and land of Wm Hyslop [1755] now occupied by Mrs Steele, 49 ft." It was here that Mr. Hyslop (1755) first lived in Boston.

Mr. Hyslop (1755) was a member of Brattle Street Church, and a strong Scotch Presbyterian. On the introduction of an organ into that meeting-house, Mr. Hyslop (1755) discontinued his attendance there, and became a regular worshipper at the church of Rev. Mr. Jackson, in Brookline. He was generous to the poor, and universally kind; was a member of various benevolent societies, and left a large legacy for missionary work among the Indians.

"Saturday, 13th August. Mr Hyslop [1755], one of the owners of this Island [Noddle's] was buried this afternoon, it is said he has left eighty thousand pounds worth of property, and only two children."

His grandson, Gen. William Hyslop Sumner, joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1819, and was its captain in 1821.

John Joy (1755) was a housewright in Boston. He was published, Oct. 4, 1750, to marry Sarah Homer, of Boston. His residence was on Leverett Street, but owned other property on Water Street. He was elected constable of Boston in 1756 and 1757, but was excused from serving; fence-viewer from 1766 to 1774 inclusive, and visited the schools July 1, 1767, and July 1, 1772. He was town warden in 1769. March 5, 1774, he was elected on a committee to consider measures for providing a suitable place for the carts and sleds, with hay, firewood, etc., and "the Inhabitants of Corn-Hill thereby eased of that Incumbrance."

Capt. Joy (1755) was an addresser of Hutchinson in 1774, and of Gen. Gage in 1775. In 1776, he went with other royalists to Halifax; was proscribed and banished in 1778. He was in England in 1779. Mr. Joy (1755) was a member of the Boston militia, and, after several years of service, attained the grade of captain.

He received the Masonic degrees in the First Lodge, in Boston, and became a member thereof in 1760. He was junior warden of that lodge in 1762-3, senior warden in 1764, and master from 1769 to 1771; junior warden of the Masters' Lodge in 1765, senior warden in 1766, and master in 1772. Jan. 27, 1775, John Joy (1755) was constituted junior grand warden of St. John's Grand Lodge. He died in England in 1798.

Henry Perkins (1755), son of Edmund and Mary Perkins, was born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1710. He was elected constable in 1743, but refused to serve, and paid the fine; was scavenger in 1752 and 1760. In 1757 he was third sergeant of the Artillery Company.

Benjamin Phillips (1755), of Boston, son of Benjamin and Hannah Phillips, was born in Boston, June 3, 1715. He was published, Aug. 20, 1752, to marry Elizabeth Bourne, of Marshfield; and, (2) March 17, 1757, he married Margaret Cunningham, of Boston. He was elected, March 10, 1766, a warden of the town, which seems to have been the only town office he ever held. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1760. He was a loyalist, and a protester against the Whigs in 1774.

May 19, 1777, Benjamin Phillips (1755) is named by the town as one of those persons "inimical to these states, and should be apprehended and confined." He died at Lincoln in May, 1792, aged seventy-six years.

John Joy (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Sabine's American Loyalists; Records of St. John's Grand Lodge.

Henry Perkins (1755). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Benjamin Phillips (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Sabine's American Loyalists.

Francis Whitman (1755), shipwright, of Boston, son of Francis and Elizabeth Whitman, of Boston, was born Dec. 24, 1716. He married, Oct. 27, 1743, Sarah Pain. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1758. He never held any office in the town of Boston. Elizabeth Whitman, a widow, who made her will in Boston in 1760, mentions Francis Whitman (1755) as her son. The latter was, doubtless, an only child, and "it is not ascertained that he left any posterity." "With him, probably, ended the descendants in the male line of the first Francis," — grandfather of Francis (1755).

Samuel Whitwell (1755), merchant, of Boston, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Whitwell, was born Dec. 30, 1717. He married, June 13, 1749, Elizabeth Kelsey. He was a very prominent member of the Old South Church; was a deacon, served on important committees, and often represented the church, with others, in church councils. At the sign of the Golden Candlestick, corner of Ann and Union streets, near the market of Boston, he kept a hardware store, and his residence was in Wing's Lane (Elm Street). His nieces, daughters of his brother William, named Elizabeth and Mary, married respectively, William Homes, Jr. (1766), and Col. Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769). He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1759.

Samuel Whitwell (1755) was clerk of the market in 1763, warden in 1765, and informer of deer from 1764 to 1769 inclusive. He was an overseer of the poor from 1769 to 1783 inclusive. At the town meeting held March 6, 1770, occasioned by the massacre in King Street by the soldiery the preceding night, information was given by several persons as to what they had heard the British soldiers say, and what they had seen them do. The number of these persons being so great, the town selected a committee, of which Samuel Whitwell (1755) was one, to take their depositions. Dec. 7, 1774, he was one of a committee chosen to carry into execution the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and Oct. 16, 1776, he was chosen to consider the grievances of certain petitioners in regard to the forestalling of provisions and the necessaries of life in the Boston markets. He was identified with the militia, and was an officer in the Continental Army.

Dr. Samuel Whitwell, son of Samuel Whitwell (1755), a physician by profession, was an army surgeon in Col. James Jackson's regiment, and died at Newton, November, 1791, aged thirty-eight years. He delivered the oration, July 4, 1789, before the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, of which he was a member.

Samuel Whitwell (1755) died June 8, 1801, aged eighty-four years, and was "buried from his late house in Cornhill."

The Record of the Artillery Company for 1755 is as follows: —

"April 11th. 1755. The Company being under Arms, it was unanimously Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Thaddeus Maccarty of Worcester be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present Commission Officers of the Company, Capt Ralph Hartt [1739], Lt John Welch [1736] & En. Joseph Edwards [1738], and John Phillips, Esq. [1725], the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"May 4th. The Company being under arms, Capt Ralph Hartt [1739], one of the committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Thaddeus Maccarty to desire him to preach the

Francis Whitman (1755). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Samuel Whitwell (1755). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Hill's Hist. Old South Church.

next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company that he had accepted the same. The evening being spent at Ensign Edwards' [1738], it was Voted, That thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of this Company to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election day, and the Company to dine with them. Attest: JOHN LEVERETT, *Clerk*.

"June 2'd 1755. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the Commission Officers, Capt Ralph Hartt [1739], Lt John Welch [1736], & Ensign Joseph Edwards [1738], with the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esq. [1725], be a committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Thaddeus Maccarty, and return him the thanks of this Company, for his Sermon this day preached. Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun., *Clerk*.

"The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the above committee return the thanks of this Company, to Mr. John Leverett [1750], the former Clerk, for his past service. Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*."

Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, of Worcester, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1755. He was a son of Capt. Thaddeus and Mary Maccarty, and was born in Boston, July 18, 1721. He sailed with his father on several voyages, but being unable to endure the hardships of a sailor's life, he earnestly turned to studying, and graduated from Harvard College in 1739. He afterwards pursued the study of theology, and, Nov. 3, 1742, was ordained as pastor of the church in Kingston, Mass. On account of difficulty arising from his invitation to Mr. Whitefield to occupy his pulpit, the meeting-house being forcibly closed against him, he resigned that pastorate, Nov. 3, 1745.

The church in Worcester invited Mr. Maccarty to preach as a candidate, as it also did Rev. Jonathan Mayhew. They both preached, but the church gave Rev. Mr. Maccarty a unanimous call to become its pastor. He accepted, was installed June 10, 1747, and preached his own installation sermon. He was a decided Whig during the Revolution, and worked earnestly in the colonial cause. He died July 20, 1784, aged sixty-three years, and in the thirty-seventh year of his ministry at Worcester. Sept. 8, 1743, he married Mary Gatcomb, of Boston, who died Dec. 8, 1783.

1756. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1756 were: John Welch (1736), captain; Thomas Drowne (1737), lieutenant; William Taylor (1738), ensign. Nathaniel Baker (1751) was first sergeant; William Heath (1754), second sergeant; Daniel Jones (1754), third sergeant; Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), clerk.

The board of overseers of the poor for 1756 illustrates the influence and standing of prominent members of the Artillery Company in the town. The board consisted of twelve members, of whom five were members of the Artillery Company, viz., Jacob Wendell (1733), Daniel Henchman (1712), Edward Bromfield (1732), John Phillips (1725), and Ebenezer Storer (1732).

Mr. Drake makes special mention of the death of Edward Bromfield (1732), who died April 10, 1756. His father joined the Artillery Company in 1679, and rejoined it in 1707. Edward, Jr. (1732), "was a gentlemen of great benevolence, and was much

Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

beloved by the people for his public spirit and upright dealing." His oldest son, Edward (Harvard College, 1738), died Aug. 18, 1746, aged twenty-three years.

The following-named officers enlisted for Crown Point before April 15, 1756: Col. Nathaniel Thwing (1736), in Col. Wendell's (1733) company; Major Moses Deshon (1737), in Lieut.-Col. Henschman's (1712) company; Capt. Carnes (1755), Capt. Phillips (1755), Capt. Russell (1745), Capt. Jackson (1738), Capt. Hartt (1739), Capt. Symmes (1734), Capt. Savage (1738), Capt. Greenough (1740), commanded companies.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1756 were: William Bell, James Bennett, Seth Blodgett, Daniel Boyer, Benjamin Brown, Jr., Jonathan Cary, Jonas Clark, John Deming, Benjamin Dolbeare, Robert Jenkins, 3d, Edward Proctor, Nathaniel Ridgeway, Samuel Ridgeway, Jr., John Wood.

William Bell (1756), bricklayer, of Boston, son of Daniel and Abigail (Cunnabill) Bell, was born in Boston, April 7, 1731. He married, Aug. 9, 1767, Martha, daughter of Abraham and Prudence (Hancock) Hill, of Cambridge. She was a sister of the mother of Gov. William Eustis.

Mr. Whitman (1810) says Mr. Bell (1756) "resided in Hawkins Street," but in 1788-9 he lived in Cold Lane, now Portland Street. He united with the Second Church, Sept. 8, 1782, and became a deacon. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1762, ensign in 1767, lieutenant in 1771, and captain in 1774, continuing in office until the election of his successor in 1786. He presented the Artillery Company with two esponsons, which, after the Revolution, were adopted as the badge of office for the commander and lieutenant instead of the pike and half pike. A senior captain of a regiment before the war ranked as major. It was thus Capt. Bell (1756) gained his rank. He was a strict disciplinarian, and tenacious of adhering to the most ancient ceremonies. The Artillery Company is indebted principally to him for its revival; and, being advanced in years, he was elected an honorary member, and continued such until his death. Deacon Bell (1756) was admired for his firmness and integrity in private life. The services he rendered to the Artillery Company place him among its most distinguished patrons.

The first time William Bell (1756) is mentioned in the town records is under the date of Feb. 25, 1765, when he and Daniel Bell (1733) were selected to examine a chimney on Prince Street. July 10, 1771, he visited the public schools with the justices and others, and Nov. 11, 1776, he was chosen one of the committee from Ward 6 to collect the account of the damage since the Boston Port Bill. He was elected a warden May 26, 1777. He is first called "Captain" in the records in 1776.

William Bell (1756) is said to have received the Masonic degrees in Seconeto, Nova Scotia. Dec. 27, 1760, he was invited to the Feast of St. John "at Ballard's," in Boston, and in 1763 he became a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew. He continued his membership in that body until his decease, which occurred Nov. 21, 1804.

The following anecdote, "related by a bystander," says Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, exhibits not only "the feelings and conduct of the people," just after the battle of Lexington, but reveals the loyalty to the cause of the colonies possessed by some prominent members of the Artillery Company:—

William Bell (1756). AUTHORITIES: Boston Ed. 1842; Early Records of Grand Lodges in Mass. Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company,

“ In 1775, before the Artillery Company suspended its meetings, the Common was occupied by the British army, and the Artillery Company were refused admittance. Capt. Bell [1756], therefore, marched to Copp's Hill. Soon after the bridge over Charles River was built, there was a complaint against the street at the foot of this hill. It was supposed the proprietors of that part of the hill enclosed from Snowhill Street ought to repair the wharf and street at their own expense. This led to inquiry, in town meeting, to whom it belonged; some one said it belonged to this Company. Col. Jackson [1738], their treasurer, was sent for, and declared that he considered it their property, a mortgage upon it to them having long since run out, and that Capt. Bell [1756], with the Company, had taken possession of it in 1775. Capt. Bell [1756] was then interrogated by Col. Dawes [1754], the moderator: ‘Why did you march your Company to Copp's Hill?’ Answer: ‘I was prohibited from entering the Common; conceiving this hill to be the property of the Company, I marched them there as a place no one had a right to exclude them from.’ Question by moderator: ‘Supposing a party of British troops should have been in possession of it, and should have forbidden you entrance, what would you have done?’ Answer: ‘I would have charged bayonets, and forced my way as surely as I would force my way into my dwelling-house if taken possession of by a gang of thieves.’ The late Col. William Tudor, who was then present, said: ‘Mr. Moderator, the hill clearly belongs to that Company, and I wish they would execute a quitclaim deed of it to me for a fair price.’ The mortgage was discharged afterwards, and the street repaired by the town.”

James Bennett (1756), of Boston, son of James and Abigail Bennett, was born in Boston, Aug. 18, 1734. A James Bennett was published in Boston, Jan. 9, 1775, to marry Susannah Storer. He is not mentioned in the town records, printed by the record commissioners of Boston.

Seth Blodgett (1756), innkeeper, of Boston, son of Caleb and Sarah (Wyman) Blodgett, was born in Woburn, and married Elizabeth Harding, who died April 16, 1808, “in her 78th year.” They had one son, Edward, baptized March 17, 1771. Caleb Blodgett was an innkeeper in Woburn. Seth Wyman, an uncle of Seth Blodgett (1756), and for whom the latter was named, was killed in the “Lovewell Fight,” in 1725.

In 1767, St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., “ordered the Grand Treasurer to pay to Bro. Seth Blodgett [1756] the sum of £1. 3s. 2p. 1f. for sundry Expenses at his House,” etc. Mr. Blodgett (1756) attended the funeral obsequies, conducted by the Grand Lodge, in honor of R. W. Jeremy Gridley, Sept. 12, 1767.

Royal Exchange tavern was on the southwest corner of Exchange and State streets. This inn gave the name to the street on the east side of it. The tavern dates back to 1727, when it was kept by Luke Vardy. The trouble between Henry Phillips and Benjamin Woodbridge, which resulted in a duel and a death upon the Common, and death in a foreign land, began in this tavern. On the opposite corner of Exchange and State streets stood the custom-house, where the first act of the State Street Massacre was committed.

Sept. 26, 1764, at a meeting of the selectmen, Mr. Seth Blodgett (1756) “was approbated by the selectmen to keep a tavern at the Royal Exchange near the town-house, he having lately hired the same.” Oct. 14, 1767, Mr. Robert Stone applied to

Seth Blodgett (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

the selectmen for "a license to keep a tavern at their house in King Street lately improved by Mr. Blodgett [1756]," but the license was not then granted. Mr. Stone was, however, its landlord at the time of the massacre, March 5, 1770.

Dec. 28, 1768, the selectmen of Boston notified the assessors that Seth Blodgett (1756), an inhabitant of another town in this province, ought to be taxed here for the real estate he occupies, and the business he does here.

Daniel Boyer (1756), of Boston, son of James and Mary Boyer, was born June 14, 172— (imperfectly recorded). He was published, Jan. 18, 1749, to marry Elizabeth Bulfinch. He served the town as one of the clerks of the market from 1754 to 1758 inclusive, and was again elected in 1763, but declined to serve. He united with the Old South Church, Nov. 7, 1770, and was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1762.

Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756), tanner, of Boston and Reading, son of Dea. Benjamin and Mary Brown, was born in Boston, April 5, 1728. His first wife was Hannah Swain. She died in 1771, and his second wife was Elizabeth Wiley, widow of Ebenezer, and daughter of Elias Bryant, of Stoneham. His parents removed to Reading some years prior to the Revolution. His father bought and resided on what is now known as the "Lucius Beebe farm." Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756), was by trade a tanner. He was a member of the Reading infantry company, and by successive promotions became its captain. He was a colonel in the Continental Army, and, in 1776, served at Ticonderoga. Subsequently, he was promoted, and, in 1784, held the position of brigadier-general in the militia. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1760.

Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756), was town clerk of Reading from 1775 to 1777; selectman from 1772 to 1776, and in 1778-9, 1781, 1783, 1788, 1791, and 1792; representative to the General Court in 1778 and 1809, and a delegate to the first provincial congress in 1774. He also was a justice of the peace, and for many years (1779-1801) was a deacon of the First Church in Reading.

Gen. Brown (1756) sold his farm not long before his death, and removed to the house owned in 1875 by Mrs. Fred B. Eaton, where he died in 1801, aged seventy-three years. It is recorded on his gravestone: "Justice and benevolence sat governing upon his brow; while his generous soul was an alleviating source to the distressed. Judgment and information completed every sentence in his conversation; conjugal affection and parental care added a laurel to his magnanimity; and in every station of life he was a rich blessing to society, a friend to the community, a prudent and pious counsellor, and a humble member of that religion which now completes his eternal peace."

Jonathan Cary (1756), keg-maker, of Boston, son of Capt. Jonathan (1740) and Sarah Roy [Ray] Cary, was born July 9, 1725. He resided in Henchman's Lane.

Jonathan, Sr. (1740), was quite prominent in town affairs, but Jonathan, Jr. (1756), is mentioned in the records only as taking the census of the town in 1776, when he was selected as a census taker from Ward 5. In the militia he attained the grade of captain. A Jonathan Cary was published to marry Sarah Putnam, June 17, 1771.

Daniel Boyer (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Eaton's Hist. of Reading.

A copy of a letter written by Mr. Brown (1756)

to his wife, from Ticonderoga, dated Aug. 31, 1776, may be read in the Appendix, pp. 1711-1712 of Mr. Eaton's "History of Reading."

Jonathan Cary (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jonas Clark (1756), brazier, of Boston, son of Joseph and Margaret Clark, was born in Boston, Aug. 1, 1726. He married, (1) Oct. 2, 1749, Elizabeth Lillie, daughter of William and Mary Lillie, born May 8, 1723; (2) Prudence —, who died Dec. 13, 1789, aged sixty-seven years. He resided in Black-horse Lane (Prince Street), where he died Nov. 30, 1790, aged sixty-four years.

He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1762, and ensign in 1770. Ensign Jonas (1756) was a nephew of Capt. Timothy Clarke (1702). He was clerk of the market in 1766, and, July 14, 1761, was appointed by the selectmen one of the town watch.

John Deming (1756) was a merchant in Boston. He was published, (1) Jan. 30, 1745, to marry Mary Howell. He married (published), (2) Feb. 13, 1752, Sarah West. She died June 16, 1783, and he married (3) Sarah How, Sept. 19, 1783. Elizabeth Deming, wife of John (1756), died Oct. 3, 1793, aged sixty years, and was buried from his dwelling on Newbury (Washington) Street.

Capt. Deming (1756) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1762, and ensign in 1771. He served as one of the clerks of the market from 1754 to 1757 inclusive; made the general walk or visitation of the town Feb. 21, 1763, being appointed from Ward 12, and, July 10, 1771, visited officially the public schools. He united with the Old South Church, June 21, 1741, and was an active member for more than half a century. In 1779-80, he was appointed on a committee to "methodize" the State accounts, and also to settle with the Continental soldiers of the State.

Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), merchant, of Boston, son of John and Sarah Dolbeare, was born July 24, 1711. He married, (1) June 18, 1741, Hannah Vincent, who died June 2, 1763; and, (2) March 29, 1764, Elizabeth Dowding, who died in May, 1789. Benjamin Dolbeare (1756) died Jan. 26, 1787. He resided in Wing's Lane, now Elm Street.

Edmund Dolbeare, and his sons John and Joseph, came to America from Ashburton, County Devon, England, about 1664. The sons learned the trade of their father, who was a pewterer. Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), son of John, carried on the pewterer's and ironmonger's trades in the same shop in Dock Square which his father occupied. John Dolbeare died June 20, 1740, when the business was taken charge of by Benjamin (1756).

March 13, 1748, the town proceeded to consider "what it is best to do with their lands and buildings at the head of dock formerly leased to Mr. John Dolbeare, deceased." Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), "son of the aforesaid Mr. John Dolbeare," showing that his late father's lease had not expired, that article in the warrant was dismissed.

Benjamin Dolbeare (1756) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1761. He was prominent in town affairs. He was elected constable in 1738, but paid the fine rather than serve; tithing-man in 1752, and served as overseer of the poor for twenty consecutive years, — from 1757 to 1776, — and, declining to serve longer in that office, the town voted, March 11, 1777, "that the thanks of the Town be & hereby are given

Jonas Clark (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Deming (1756). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Under date of Nov. 24, 1775, Ezekiel Price wrote in his diary: "In the afternoon, uncle John

Deming called here [Stoughton], on his way to Col. Gridley's."

Benjamin Dolbeare (1756). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church, Vol. II., pp. 53, 54; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1893.

to Mr Benjamin Dolbeare [1756] for his faithful services as an Overseer of the Poor for many years past." He visited the public schools in 1759, and during eleven years — between 1750 and 1767 — made the general walk or visitation of the town with the principal citizens of the place, according to the custom of those times.

Benjamin Dolbeare (1756) owned the covenant, Feb. 21, 1741-2. A month later, his son, Benjamin (Harv. Coll., 1763), was baptized. The latter was lost overboard in the spring of 1767, when returning from London to Boston. A stone has recently been uncovered on the building 16 and 17 Dock Square, with the inscription: "Rebuilt 1746 by B. Dolbeare."

John Dolbeare's tomb, erected in 1725, was No. 50 in the Common Burial-Ground. Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), his two wives, and daughter Sarah, were buried there.

Robert Jenkins, 3d (1756), merchant, of Boston, son of Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins, was born in Boston, April 6, 1725. He was published to marry Persis Kent, March 22, 1760. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1761, clerk from 1765 to 1767, ensign in 1769, lieutenant in 1772, and its captain in 1790. He served as clerk of the market in 1766. He was a member of Trinity Church, Boston, and was clerk of the parish.

In the early Masonic records, the names "Robert Jenkins" and "Robert Jenkins, Jun.," frequently occur, and it is difficult to distinguish between them, as the word "junior" is sometimes omitted.

Capt. Jenkins (1756) died Aug. 20, 1797, aged seventy-three years, and was buried from his home in Summer Street, the Artillery Company, in uniform and with side arms, preceding the corpse. His widow married Dea. Moses Grant.

Edward Proctor (1756), merchant, of Boston, son of John and Hannah Proctor, was born in Boston, Aug. 28, 1733, and died Nov. 1, 1811, aged seventy-eight years. He was published to marry Judith Clark, Sept. 26, 1754. She died March 15, 1790, aged fifty-eight years. He married, Aug. 22, 1790, Mary Adams, and the *Centinel* announced "Mary Proctor, consort of Col. Edward Proctor [1756], died November [1], 1790, aged 44 years." He married, June 16, 1791, Hannah Atkins, who died Oct. 31, 1832, aged eighty-seven years. His grandfather, Edward, joined the Artillery Company in 1699.

Col. Edward (1756) was an importer of West India goods, at the sign of the "Schooner," in Fish (North) Street, at the North End, before the Revolutionary War, after which he was in the auction business at No. 1 Union Street. He was a prominent citizen of Boston, an officer in the local military, an ardent patriot, a member of the Tea Party, was one of the committee selected by the town to obtain the resignations of the consignees of the tea, and commanded the guard detailed to watch the tea ship "Dartmouth" on the night of Nov. 29, 1773.

The proclamation of the "King of the Mohawks," of which a *fac-simile* is given on the next two pages, appears to be in Col. Proctor's (1756) handwriting. The original was in the possession of the late Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston.

In connection with his West India goods store, it would seem that for a time he kept a tavern. In the selectmen's minutes, under date of Jan. 31, 1764, we are informed

Edward Proctor (1756). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773; Porter's Rambles in Old Boston; Early Masonic Records.

that "Mr. Proctor [1756], who keeps the Schooner tavern in Fish Street, acquainted the selectmen that a maid in his house was supposed to have the small-pox." He was urged by the selectmen to consent to her removal, but his answer was deferred until the after-

Abrant Kanakaratonqua

*Chief Sachem of the Mohawks,
King of the Six Nations, and
Lord of all their Castles, &c. &c. &c.*

To all our liege Subjects - Health.

Whereas Tea is an Indian Plant, and of right belongs to the Indians of every Land & Tree: and Whereas our good Allies the English, have in lieu of it, given us that pernicious Liquour RUM, which they have poured down our Throats, to steal away our Brains, and Whereas the English have learned the most expeditious Way, or Method, of drawing an Infusion of said TEA, without the Expence of Wood, or Trouble of Fire, to the Benefit and Emolument of the East India Trade, as vastly greater Quantities may be expended by this Method, than by that heretofore practiced in this Country, and therefore help to

disrupt

noon, when the selectmen received the following: "I have thought upon the affair, and am determined, not to have my children moved upon any account. Your most obed^t Hum. Serv^t Edward Proctor." The selectmen put out a flag, and stationed a guard at the house.

He was a warden of the town in 1773; overseer of the poor from 1775 to 1783, etc.;

Support the East India Company under these
present Melancholly Circumstances—

We do of our certain Knowledge, Special
Grace, and meer Motion, permit and allow
any of our Liege Subjects to barter for, buy, or
procure of any of our said English Cellies,
Teas of any kind: PROVIDED always,
each Man purchases not less than Ten, nor
more than One hundred and fourteen Boxes,
at a Time, and thof the property of the East
India Company, and PROVIDED also that
they pour all the said Tea into the Lakes,
Rivers and fountains, that whilsons Subjects
in their Thirsting instead of Slakeing their
Thirst with Cold Water, as usual, may^{do}
it with Tea.

Of all which our Subjects will
take Notice, and govern themselves
accordingly— By Command

Toneteroque.

J. Moon }
1774 }

fireward from 1774 to 1789, and served on many important committees, — the most important of which, perhaps, was the Committee of Correspondence, Safety, and Inspection of 1776, when he was associated with Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Paul Revere, and other patriots. Two persons were chosen from each ward, in 1773, to petition the General Court for an act empowering the town to erect, support, and defend street lamps. Capt. Edward Proctor (1756) and Paul Revere were chosen from Ward 4. Capt. Proctor (1756) was long connected with the military, becoming captain in 1763. He was in active service during the Revolutionary War, and rose to the rank of colonel of the Boston regiment.

Col. Proctor (1756) was one of the stalwart men of Boston. He was full of energy, activity, and work. The colonial cause had in him a devoted servant, who gave to that cause untiring effort. In town meeting, on important committees, or at the head of his command, he was prompt, efficient, and thoroughly loyal.

Col. Proctor (1756) became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1765, when he joined the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston. He was worshipful master of that lodge from 1774 to 1776, and, after holding various offices in the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., he was unanimously chosen junior grand warden, March 1, 1782.

In 1791 Col. Edward Proctor (1756) purchased the mansion house on North Bennet Street, which John Steele bought of Thomas Lee, Sr., in 1734. The colonel's heirs sold it in 1815 to Isaac Harris, who resided there until 1869. Col. Proctor (1756) resided there from 1791 until his decease. The *Centinel* of Nov. 2, 1811, said, after announcing his death: "Funeral from his mansion house in North Bennet Street, Monday P. M., Nov. 4." His tomb was No. 16, Copp's Hill Burial-Ground.

Nathaniel Ridgeway (1756), "taylor," of Boston, son of Samuel and Naomi Ridgeway, was born in Boston, May 10, 1729. His brother, Samuel, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1756. Nathaniel (1756) was by trade a tailor, and in 1761 lived near Clark's Wharf. His family was afflicted by the epidemic of that year, and his child was removed to the hospital. In 1756 he was elected constable, but was excused from serving.

Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756), of Boston, son of Samuel and Naomi Ridgeway, was born in Boston, Jan. 2, 1726. His brother, Nathaniel, joined the Artillery Company in 1756.

Capt. Samuel, Jr. (1756), was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1761. He served as a constable of Boston in 1753, was drawn as a juror, Aug. 24, 1770, and "Capt." Samuel Ridgeway (1756) was elected a warden from 1775 to 1777 inclusive.

John Wood (1756), of Boston, son of Richard and Hannah Wood, was born Oct. 16, 1719. He is not mentioned in the Record Commissioners' Reports.¹

The record of the Artillery Company for 1756 is as follows: —

"April 5th. 1756. The Company being under Arms, it was unanimously Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston be desired to preach the next Artillery

Nathaniel Ridgeway (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ See Sewall's Woburn, p. 348, for interesting account of John Wood, son of John (1756).

Election Sermon, and that the present Commission Officers of the Company, Capt John Symmes [1733], Lt Thomas Savage [1739], & En. Newman Greenough [1740], & John Phillips, Esqr. [1725] Treasurer, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"May 3'd. The Company being under Arms, Capt John Symmes [1733], being one of the committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company that he had accepted the same.

"The Evening being spent at Ensign Greenough's [1740] house, It was there Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings & eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election Day, and the Company to dine with them. Voted, that there be a Committee chosen, of two members of the Company, to go as soon as may be to Col. Blanchard [1737] & others at Dunstable, and press them for payment of the money due from them to the Company. Voted, that John Phillips, Esqr [1725], and Capt Joseph Jackson [1738] be the persons to go to Dunstable, and in case the said John Phillips Esqr [1725], cannot attend to go, that Mr. William Taylor [1738] proceed with Capt Jackson [1738], in his room. Voted, That Maj. John Wendell [1735], Capt Thomas Savage [1739], and Mr. John Leverett [1750] be a committee to take the advice of some able lawyer about Col. Blanchard [1737] & others' bond, and get the same calculated by Mr. Samuel Winthrop, Clerk of the Superiour Court, and then draw up such instructions as they may think proper to give the committee that are going to Dunstable. The charges of both Committees to be borne by the Company.

"Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"June 7th. The Evening being spent at Capt. John Welch's [1736], it was Voted, That the old Commission Officers, Capt John Symmes [1733], Lt Thomas Savage [1739], & En. Newman Greenough [1740], with the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esqr. [1725] be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached before them this day.¹

"Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"September 6th. The Evening being spent at Lt Thomas Drowne's [1737], the following Votes were there passed, viz: Voted, That every member of this Company have a bayonett fitted to their firelocks as soon as may be. Voted, That every person admitted into this Company for the future shall provide for them selves, and appear on each of our training days, with a Blue Coat and a gold-laced hat.

"Attest, SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*."

Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1756. He was a son of Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, pastor of the Old South Church, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1701 and 1709. Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Jr., was born Feb. 6, 1704-5, and was baptized Feb. 11. He graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and became a member of the Old South Church, April 25, 1725. In

Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton. AUTHORITIES: Robbins's Hist. of Second Church; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church.

¹"Monday last being the Anniversary for the Election of the Officers of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company, after a Sermon suitable to

the Occasion, preached by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton of this Town, the said Company made choice of Mr. John Welch [1736] for their Captain, Mr. Thomas Drowne [1737] Lieutenant, and Capt. William Taylor [1738] for the present year." — *Boston Evening Post*, June 14, 1756.

the earlier part of his life he was a chaplain at Castle William. In April, 1727, he received an invitation to settle as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City, which he accepted, and was ordained Aug. 9 of that year. He continued as pastor of this church for twenty-two years. At the end of that term, when Mr. Pemberton requested his dismissal, the presbytery testified, by letter, to Mr. Pemberton's "ministerial dignity, abilities, and success, and their cheerful recommendation of him as an eminently endowed and highly esteemed preacher." He soon after (in 1754) settled as the fourth and last pastor of the New Brick Church.

He was a sympathizer with Gov. Hutchinson, and was suspected of attachment to the Tory interest. As the war of the Revolution approached, Dr. Pemberton's health declined, and his parish became small. The house was closed in April, 1775, and Mr. Pemberton retired to Andover. He died Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1779, after a long confinement.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1757 were: Thomas **1757.** Savage (1739), captain; Newman Greenough (1740), lieutenant; William Simpkins (1739), ensign. Joseph Mann (1754) was first sergeant; Thomas Carnes (1754), second sergeant; Henry Perkins (1755), third sergeant; Isaac Decoster (1755), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), clerk.

At the town meeting in March, 1757, it was voted that "the Thanks of the Town be & hereby is given to Hon. Jacob Wendell Esq. [1733], for faithful service as an overseer of the poor for twenty years past."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1757 were: Samuel Emmes, John Head, John Soley.

Samuel Emmes (1757), of Boston, was a constable in 1744, and hog-reeve in 1748. From 1740 to 1744 he was a member of the fire company which had charge of the "copper engine" at the westerly part of the town. The engine-house was on Hancock Street. The engine was called the "West Boston engine," but was later named "Hero, No. 6." He was re-elected to town office in 1763, and was appointed to office in 1768. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1759.

John Head (1757), merchant, of Boston, resided in Cornhill in 1762, and in Roxbury in 1763. Mr. Drake thinks that Mr. Head (1757) succeeded Mr. James Smith, on his decease in 1769, in the business of sugar-refining. June 23, 1742, the "Hon. John Head [1757]," with the governor and others, visited the public schools. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1763. He attended the festival of St. John the Baptist, at the King's Arms tavern on Boston Neck, June 24, 1769. May 14, 1782, Joseph Head administered on the estate of his father, John Head, Esq. (1757), deceased.

John Soley (1757), merchant, of Charlestown, son of John and Dorcas (Coffin) Soley, of Charlestown, was born in that town June 5, 1722. He married, Oct. 11, 1759, Hannah Cary, daughter of Samuel Cary, of Charlestown, by whom he had eight children,

Samuel Emmes (1757). AUTHORITY: Boston Records; John Rowe's Diary; Drake's Hist. of Boston; Suffolk County Probate Records.

John Head (1757). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; John Rowe's Diary; Drake's Hist. of Boston; Suffolk County Probate Records.

John Soley (1757). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

of whom one was Hon. John Soley, who married, in 1804, Rebecca Tyng Hendley, daughter of Col. Samuel Hendley (1746).

Jan. 13, 1762, and each year thereafter until Feb. 10, 1768, John Soley (1757) was included in the list, annually reported by the selectmen to the assessors of the town, of persons, "inhabitants of other towns in this province, who ought to be taxed here for the real estate they occupy and the business they do here, it being agreeable to law."

John Soley (1757) moved from Charlestown to Boston about 1768, thence to Billerica about 1772; and there he died, Nov. 18, 1801.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1757 is as follows:—

"April 8. 1757. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, Jun. of Boston, be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer John Phillips, Esq. [1725] be a committee to wait on him and desire the same. The evening being spent at Sergeant Bakers [1751], it was there Voted unanimously, That the Company march to Roxbury on their training day in May next & that each person pay their proportion of the extraordinary expenses.

"May 2'd. The Company being under Arms, Capt John Welch [1736], being one of the Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, Jun. to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported to the Company, that he had accepted the same. The Evening being spent at Sergt Jones' [1754], it was there Voted, That there be a committee chosen to take care to get the money due to the Company from Col. Blanchard [1737] and others at Dunstable as soon as may be. Voted, That this committee consist of three members of this Company, viz. Capt John Welch [1736], Lieut Thomas Drowne [1737], Capt Thomas Savage [1739]. Voted, That the above named Committee be fully empowered to take the most prudent & proper measures they think fit, in order to procure the money of the above-named Col. Blanchard [1737] and others.

"Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election Day, and the Company to dine with them.

"Attest, SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*."

"June 6th. 1757. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the old Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, Jun. and return him the thanks of this Company, for his Sermon preached before them this day.

Attest SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*."

Rev. Samuel Checkley, Jr., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1757. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1725, and was born Dec. 27, 1723. He graduated at Harvard College in 1743, and settled, Sept. 5, 1747, as the minister of the Old North Church, Boston, being the "successor of three reverend doctors named Mather," and a colleague with Rev. Joshua Gee. The latter died May 22, 1748, when Mr. Checkley became pastor of the church. "He is said to have been distinguished for a peculiar sort of eloquence, and an uncommon felicity in the devotional service of public worship." He died March 19, 1768.

Rev. Samuel Checkley, Jr. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

Rev. Samuel Checkley, Jr., was a grandson of Col. Samuel Checkley (1678), and a relative of Anthony Checkley, Jr. (1695), whose father, Col. Anthony (1662), was a half brother of Col. Samuel (1678).

1758. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1758 were: Newman Greenough (1740), captain; John Gore (1743), lieutenant; Joseph Gale (1744), ensign. Benjamin Andrews (1754) was first sergeant; Francis Whitman (1755), second sergeant; William Hyslop (1755), third sergeant; Edward Carnes (1755), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards, Jr. (1747), clerk.

May 16, 1758, Hugh McDaniel (1729) petitioned the town of Boston to abate him part of the rent of a house and land on the Neck he hired of the town March 25, 1752, for reasons therein mentioned. A committee was appointed to consider the petition, view the premises, and report. The committee reported to the town that the piece of land "falls short in measure about one quarter part" of what was stated in the lease, and that Hugh McDaniel (1729) should be granted sixteen pounds, which was accepted by the town.

Sept. 13, 1758, Gen. Amherst, who had been appointed to take command of the British Army in America, landed at Boston. The harbor was full of transports and war ships, and the town was full of soldiers. Sept. 16, Gen. Amherst, by whose vigorous efforts nearly the whole of Canada fell into the hands of the British before a twelvemonth, at the head of nearly five thousand men, started for Albany.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1758 were: Nathaniel Barber, Jr., William Bordman, Richard Boylston, James Cunningham, Thomas Deering, John Downe, Edward Jackson, David Jenkins, Nathaniel Loring, Edward Lyde, William Murray, Moses Peck, David Spear, Thomas Symmes.

Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758), merchant, of Boston, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Barber, was born in Boston, March 18, 1728. He married, May 3, 1750, Elizabeth Maxwell. He was "a prominent merchant and patriot of Boston,—one of the famous 'Whig Club' of ante-revolutionary days, in which were James Otis, Dr. Church, Dr. Warren, and other leaders of the popular party. In it civil rights and the British constitution were standing topics for discussion. He was one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety, from its creation in 1772 to 1783, and was naval officer of the port of Boston in 1774 and until his decease.¹ Prior to the Revolution he kept an insurance office in Fish (now North) Street."²

In 1780 and 1782, he was one of a town committee to raise the town's quotas of soldiers for the Continental Army. He is called, in the Boston Records, "Captain" in

Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1880.

¹ The following certificate was given Col. Barber (1758) by the Committee on Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety, Nov. 6, 1776:—

"This may Certifie that Nathaniel Barber Esq [1758] officer for the Port of Boston, has ever in the most public manner taken the part of his injured Country: that he has suffered greatly in the general Calamity, that he has been a faithful member of this Committee from its first Institution; that in dis-

charge of the Duties of it a large portion of his time has been taken up, and he in the beginning of our troubles exposed to much Personal danger—that he is well qualified for the Post he sustains, has given universal Satisfaction in it, and depends upon his continuance on it, for the support of himself and a numerous Family too young to provide for themselves.

"By Order of the Committee,
"ELLIS GRAY, *Chairman.*"

² Crane's Tea Leaves, p. 95.

1778, "Major" in 1779, and "Colonel" in 1780. He was present at the meeting of the inhabitants of Boston in Watertown, March 5, 1776, and was prominent in the commemorative services of that day, serving on three separate committees. June 24, 1773, he attended the festival of St. John the Baptist, at the King's Arms tavern, on Boston Neck, and became a member of St. John's Lodge, of Boston, in 1780.

He died at his house in Beer Lane, now Richmond Street, Oct. 13, 1787, aged fifty-nine years.

The following appeared in the Massachusetts *Centinel* on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1787 :

"On Saturday night last, departed this life Nathaniel Barber, Esq. [1758], in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His funeral will be from his house in Beer Lane, Richmond Street, to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock."

Also, in the same, on Saturday, Oct. 20, 1787 :—

"On the 13th instant died, very suddenly, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and on Thursday last were respectfully deposited in the tomb of his ancestors, attended by the honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and many of his fellow-townsmen, the remains of Nathaniel Barber, Esq. [1758], naval officer of the port of Boston. A numerous family mourn their loss, the public regret their being deprived of a faithful and approved servant, and the friends of liberty could but drop a tear over the grave of so known and tried a patriot. His attendance and integrity in the cause of his country, expressed in the most dangerous and trying moments, more especially as one of the Committee of Correspondence, of which he was always a member, marked his character; and it may be justly said, that the honest fervor which distinguished the friends of liberty in 1775 was retained by Col. Barber [1758], in its full warmth, to the moment of his death."

William Bordman (1758), hatter, of Boston, son of Andrew and Sarah Bordman, of Roxbury, was born Nov. 6, 1724. He married, Nov. 9, 1749, Susanna, daughter of Capt. Thomas Stoddard (1744). William Bordman (1758) was probably a cousin of Aaron (1736). He was extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of hats, and in the fur trade. His place of business was near the head of Ann Street. His son, Thomas Stoddard, at one time partner in business with him, joined the Artillery Company in 1774, and another son, William, Jr., joined in 1786.

Capt. William (1758) was chosen constable in 1753, but refused to serve. In 1772, Dea. William Bordman (1758) was chosen a warden, and, in 1774, one of the committee on "ways and means for supplying the poor." He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1764. He was a deacon of the Second Church as early as 1771, and as late as 1788. He was active, Feb. 9, 1788, with Paul Revere and others, in the ratification of the Federal Constitution by a public procession in Boston. He contributed toward the purchase of the new bell, cast by Paul Revere for the New Brick Church in 1792. The Second Church was the Old North until 1779, when it was united with the New Brick.

William Bordman (1758) died Feb. 19, 1806. His will, proved in 1806, speaks of his workshop and land, situated back of his mansion house in Ann Street, which he bequeathed to his son, Thomas Stoddard Bordman (1774).

William Bordman (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; MS. of Mr. Joseph C. Whitney, of Boston.

Richard Boylston (1758), brazier, of Charlestown, son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Boylston, of Charlestown, was born in that town July 7, 1722. He married, (1) Mary Abraham, April 16, 1747, and (2) Parnel Foster, Oct. 13, 1763. He died June 30, 1807, aged eighty-five years. His residence, which he bought of his father in 1743-4, was on Main Street. He was possessed of considerable real estate, detailed by Mr. Wyman, including one and a half acres he sold to the United States for the navy yard.

Richard Boylston (1758) was a great-grandson of Thomas Boylston, who came from London in the "Defence" in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Mass.; and, probably, a cousin of Ward Nicholas Boylston, the philanthropist, for whom Boylston Market, formerly corner of Washington and Boylston streets, was named.

James Cunningham (1758), painter, of Boston, son of William and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Cunningham, was born in Boston, April 24, 1721. He married, June 3, 1742, Elizabeth Boylston. Her sister, Susanna, married, Nov. 23, 1734, Dea. John Adams, of Braintree, and was the mother of President John Adams.

Nov. 3, 1756, he appears as captain of the South Engine Company, a position in which he was reconfirmed by the selectmen in April, 1758. At this time, his excellency the governor, upon application made to him, excused one hundred men from military duty for the service of the several engines in the town. Capt. Cunningham (1758) being at the head of Engine Company No. 8, and thereby excused from military duty, did not probably retain his membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was captain or master of the engine company until July 22, 1761, when he declined to serve longer in that capacity, and, Sept. 7, 1761, he rejoined the Artillery Company. He seems to have been proficient as a fireman, and several times during the five years of service as a fireman his company obtained the premium for being first at the fire. He pursued his trade, in 1778, in company with his brother William (1765).

James Cunningham (1758) was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of major. He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1764, and its captain in 1768.

Major Cunningham (1758) died June 5, 1795, leaving a numerous family of children, and was buried at Dedham.

Thomas Deering (1758), son of Henry and Elizabeth Deering, was born in Boston, May 16, 1720. He was a grandson of Henry Deering (1682). He made the general walk or visitation of the town in 1753, but does not appear to have held any town office.

John Downe (1758), distiller, of Boston, son of William (1716) and Sarah (Danforth) Downe, was born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1732. He married, about 1759, Ann, daughter of George and Anna Holmes. John (1758) was a relative of Thomas Downe (1733). He was chosen constable of Boston in 1756 and 1765.

Aug. 27, 1766, "Mr John Downes [1758] appointed by the Sessions a measurer of grain &c in this port, applied [to the selectmen] for scales but as they had before recommended three persons to the sessions as suitable & sufficient for that trust who were accordingly appointed & supplied by the Selectmen with measures and scales," Mr. Downe's (1758) request was declined.

Richard Boylston (1758). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

James Cunningham (1758). AUTHORITY: Records of Boston and Dedham.

John Downe (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Suffolk County Probate Records.

Mr. Downe (1758) received the Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge, of Boston, March 27, 1754. He attended the feasts of St. John the Baptist in 1754, 1755, 1757, and 1759, and was present at the installation of Jeremy Gridley as grand master, Oct. 1, 1755. He was present in Grand Lodge as junior warden of St. John's Lodge in 1756, and junior warden of the Masters' Lodge in 1757, 1758, and 1759.

His son, Nathaniel Holmes Downe, who entered the service as a marine, Jan. 26, 1780, on the ship "Protector," commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams, was captured May 5, 1781, and taken to Mill Prison, England. He was exchanged in July, 1782, and returned to Boston, Aug. 14 next following.

April 16, 1773, John Downe (1758) was appointed guardian of Mary Ann and Nathaniel Holmes Downe. As Willis Hall, of Medford, was appointed guardian of the same children, May 7, 1779, it is probable that John Downe (1758) died not long prior to the latter date.

Edward Jackson (1758), innkeeper, of Boston, son of Joseph (1738) and Susanna Jackson, was born March 1, 1735. He married, May 29, 1755, Susanna Dana, by whom he had a son, Samuel, born Sept. 2, 1759, and a daughter, Mary, baptized Aug. 30, 1761. He kept a tavern in the centre of Brighton. He never held any town office in Boston. He rose to the grade of captain in the Revolutionary War.

Edward Jackson (1758) was a brother of Rev. Joseph Jackson, who was invited to deliver the Artillery sermon in 1761, but declined. They were brothers of Col. Henry Jackson, of Boston.

David Jenkins (1758), of Boston, son of David and Sarah Jenkins, of Boston, was born Feb. 14, 1720, and married Rebekah Atkins, Feb. 18, 1747. He was elected to office in the town in 1746, and was continued for several years. He also made several of the annual visitations or walks about the town for purposes of inspection, etc., the last time being in 1761. He was a member of the local militia, and rose to the rank of captain in the Boston regiment.

Nathaniel Loring (1758), merchant, of Boston, son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Butler) Loring, was born June 11, 1713. He married, (1) June 7, 1739, Mary, daughter of Edward Gray, of Boston, who was the owner of the rope-walks where occurred the differences which originated the Boston Massacre; (2), June 18, 1749, Mary Gyles, of Roxbury. He held a town office in 1752, and subsequently, prior to 1765, he made the general and annual walk or visitation of the town on several occasions. His father was one of the early and prominent members of the New Brick Church, joining it May 23, 1722. Nathaniel (1758) was baptized in the Second Church, June 14, 1713.

Mr. Loring (1758) was a merchant, and his place of business was near Faneuil Hall. In 1750, he was on the grand jury. He was appointed guardian for his daughter Hannah, for property bequeathed to her by her uncle, Joseph Heath, of Roxbury, who gave his sister, Mrs. Loring, five hundred acres of land in Shrewsbury. He also officiated as a visitor of the public schools during several years prior to 1768. He died in 1770.

Edward Jackson (1758). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

David Jenkins (1758). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Nathaniel Loring (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1853.

Edward Lyde (1758), merchant, of Boston, son of Edward Lyde (1702), was born Dec. 29, 1725, and married Katherine Gouch (Gooch), Jan. 15, 1765. He served as clerk of the market in 1768.

Capt. Lyde (1758) was proscribed and banished by the State in 1778.

William Murray (1758) became a member of St. John's Lodge, of Boston, in 1773. He attended the installation of Jeremy Gridley as grand master, Oct. 1, 1755, and of John Rowe as grand master, Nov. 28, 1768. He was present in Grand Lodge on several occasions between 1756 and 1768.

William Murray (1758) never held any office in the town of Boston. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1761. He embarked for Halifax with the royal army in 1776.

Moses Peck (1758), watchmaker, of Boston, married, Jan. 17, 1758, Elizabeth Townsend, who died at Boston, June 25, 1793, aged sixty-two years. Capt. Moses Peck (1758) died in Boston, March 27, 1801, aged eighty-three years, at No. 63 Cornhill, where the funeral services took place March 30.

He became a member of the Old South Church, May 23, 1742. He served as one of the clerks of the market four years, — from 1755 to 1758, — and was elected constable in 1756, but declined. Aug. 24, 1770, he was drawn as a juror for the August court. He was drafted, Dec. 18, 1776, as one of the quota of Boston ordered by the General Court to reinforce the Continental Army at or near New York. June 9, 1779, he contracted with the town to keep the North Church clock in good repair, according to the vote of the town, which contract was continued for two years.

David Spear (1758), cooper, of Boston, son of Joseph and Mary (Collier) Spear, of Braintree and Hull, was born in 1726, in Hull, Mass. He was published (1) Jan. 25, 1749, to marry Elizabeth Oliver, of Annapolis, N. B.; (2) Feb. 27, 1755, to marry Sarah, daughter of Thomas Stoddard (1744). She died Jan. 17, 1791, and he married, (3) May 2, 1791, Mrs. Mary (Hammett) Holland. She died June 17, 1799, and he married, (4) Aug. 7, 1800, Sarah Loring, daughter of Samuel, of Hull, Mass. She died March 12, 1828. Mr. Spear (1758) died in Boston, July 8, 1803.

The *Columbian Centinel*, of Jan. 19, 1791, says: "Patience Capen, wife of Hopestill [1763], who died Jan. 19, 1791, aged 57, was a sister of Sarah, wife of Capt. David Spear [1758], who died Jan. 17, 1791, aged 58 years."

Capt. Spear (1758) was chosen by the town a culler of staves and hoops from 1754 to 1774 inclusive, also, in 1781, 1782, and 1783; a juryman for the April term of the Inferior Court in 1771, and for a Maritime Court, Aug. 9, 1786. Aug. 9, 1779, he was appointed one of a committee for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to fortify the harbor.

There was a great fire in Boston, on Spear's Wharf, March 10, 1802, which consumed ten stores. The fire extended to the stores on Long Wharf, and Nos. 2 to 8 inclusive were entirely destroyed, with their contents. Nos. 9 and 10, Long Wharf,

Edward Lyde (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Sabine's American Loyalists.

William Murray (1758). AUTHORITIES: Early Masonic Records; Sabine's American Loyalists.

Moses Peck (1758). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

David Spear (1758). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; MS. of William G. Spear, of Quincy, Mass.

were pulled down to arrest the flames. John Osborn, Jr. (1764), and others, inserted in the newspapers of March 13, 1802, cards of thanks to the firemen.

David Spear (1758) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1763, and ensign in 1768. He is called "Captain" in 1779, in the Boston Records.

Thomas Symmes (1758), of Boston, only son of Col. John (1733) and Martha Symmes, and cousin of Col. Andrew, Jr. (1760), was born in Boston, Sept. 8, 1729. He married (published), Feb. 22, 1753, Rebecca Marshall, of Boston.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1758 is as follows:—

"April 3'd, 1758. The Company being under Arms in Faneuil Hall, Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard of Salem be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present Commission Officers with the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esq. [1725] be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"May 1st. The Company being under Arms, Capt Thomas Savage [1739], being one of the committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. The Evening being spent at Sergt Perkins [1755], it was there Voted, That Capt Thomas Savage [1739], Capt Newman Greenough [1740] and Mr. John Leverett [1750] be a committee to take the most prudent and proper measures to get the money due to the Company from the heirs of Col. Joseph Blanchard [1737], deceased. Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company, Col. John Phillips [1725], to the present commission officers towards defraying the charges of the dinner upon the ensuing Election day; and the Company to dine with them.

Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"June 5th. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the old Commission Officers with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Barnard, and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached before them this day. The Evening being spent at Capt Greenough's [1740], it was Voted, That the committee's account of charge in going to Dunstable, being three pounds, four shillings and one penny, lawful money, be allowed and paid by the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esq. [1725]. Voted, That Col. John Phillips [1725], Maj. Joseph Jackson [1738] and Mr. Samuel Swift [1746] be a committee to settle and adjust with the heirs of Col. Joseph Blanchard [1737] & others, who are by bond and mortgage in arrears to the Company, and in order thereto, to consult all such counsel-in-the-law as they shall think fit, and to make return as soon as may be; and what shall be done by said committee to be final, touching the premises; and the charge arising thereby to be borne by the Company.

Attest: SAMUEL TORREY, Jun. *Clerk*.

"June 5th. 1758. The Company being under Arms, it was unanimously Voted, That the thanks of this Company be given to Mr. Samuel Torrey, Jun. [1752] for his good services as Clerk to this Company for three years last past.

• "Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk*.

"Sept 4th. The Evening being spent at Lieut Gore's [1743], it was there Voted, That Mr. William Hyslop [1755] should serve as Sergeant in the Company the present year. Voted, That every person should learn the present exercise before they are admitted into this Company.

Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk*."

Rev. Thomas Barnard, of Salem, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1758. He was the son of Rev. John Barnard, of Andover, and was born in that place, Aug. 16, 1716, graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and was ordained at Newbury, Jan. 31, 1739 (according to Joshua Coffin, "History of Newbury"), as pastor of the Second Church. He resigned this pastoral office, Oct. 29, 1749, and, for a time, applied himself to the study and practice of law. He re-entered the ministry, however, and was installed as minister of the First Church, in Salem, Sept. 17, 1755. He continued actively engaged in church work until he was disabled by paralysis, in 1770. He died Aug. 5, 1776.

Mr. Barnard is spoken of as "a man of solid excellencies, both of mind and character, not brilliant but strong and rightly balanced, 'much beloved by his society and esteemed by the public.'"¹

His son, Rev. Thomas Barnard, of Salem, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1789.

The following named members of the Company are given in the Record Book as "Artillery soldiers under the fine of 1/ per diem for non-appearance":—

Benjamin Andrews (1754), Nathaniel Baker (1751), William Baker (1745), Samuel Ballard (1755), Samuel Barrett (1755), Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), Joseph Belknap (1742), William Bell (1756), Nathan Blodgett (1742), Joseph Bradford (1740), John Bridge (1751), John Butler (1745), Joseph Butler (1742), Jonathan Cary (1756), Benjamin Church (1742), Barnabas Clark (1755), John Coburn (1751), Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754), Isaac Decoster (1755), Josiah Edson, Jr. (1747), Samuel Emmes (1757), Benjamin Goldthwait (1740), Samuel Goodwin (1739), John Gore (1743), William Heath (1754), Samuel Hendley (1746), William Homes (1747), Jacob Hurd (1743), Daniel Jones (1754), John Joy (1755), Thomas Lawlor (1746), Samuel Livermore (1746), Jonathan Lowder (1747), Joseph Mann (1754), Thomas March (1747), David Mason (1754), John Milliken (1741), William Moor (1749), William Murray (1758), Benjamin Phillips (1755), Thomas Raymond (1747), Nathaniel Ridgeway (1756), Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756), Isaac Royall (1750), Benjamin Russell (1745), Thomas Stoddard (1744), John Storer (1739), Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), Benjamin Walcott (1745), John Waldo (1739), Josiah Waters (1747), Samuel Whitwell (1755), John Wood (1756).

The above list was made out probably in 1758-9.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1759 were: John **1759.** Phillips (1725), captain; William Taylor, (1738), lieutenant; Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), ensign. Jonathan Cary (1740) was first sergeant; Samuel Ballard (1755), second sergeant; Samuel Emmes (1757), third sergeant; Samuel Whitwell (1755), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

The war was vigorously prosecuted by Lord Amherst, and by the end of the summer of 1759 nearly the whole of Canada had fallen into the hands of the English. But the victory was obtained at a high cost to the colony, and the distress brought upon the

¹ Rev. Edmund B. Willson, in Hurd's Hist. of Essex County.

people was very great. In 1758 the Assembly made its greatest effort, raised an army for public service, and greatly reduced the arms-bearing population of the colony. The expense of the regiments raised for that service was one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling; towns in the Province paid sixty thousand more to procure men, and the defence of the colony's frontier cost thirty thousand more. Seven thousand men were put into the field in 1758, and nearly as many called for in 1759.

Many inhabitants left the colony, "removed to other Governments to live more free from taxes"; four towns revolted from the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; five thousand men had been raised, and a double bounty was offered for fifteen hundred additional. Gov. Pownall found difficulty in obtaining officers for these regiments. As nearly all the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company had been in active service, and some of them continuously so, the years 1758 and 1759 show that a majority of its membership, liable to bear arms, were in the path of war, and largely shared in the great victory obtained in the summer of 1759.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1759, were: Richard Boynton, Christopher Clark, Joseph Gale, Jr., Josiah Salisbury, Samuel Simpson, John Skinner, Peter Verstile, Job Wheelwright.

Richard Boynton (1759) married, Sept. 19, 1745, Sarah Peirce, and was published to marry Ann Andrews, Jan. 2, 1755. He was chosen, Nov. 2, 1772, a member of the Committee of Correspondence "to state the rights of the Colonists," etc. This committee consisted of twenty-one persons,—the most prominent men of the town. In 1774 he was one of the committee selected to carry the resolutions of the Continental Congress into execution, and in 1776 was again elected on the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He was ensign of the Artillery Company in 1764, lieutenant in 1767, and rose to the grade of major in the militia. His residence during the Revolution was on Court Street, Boston. He held the office of deputy sheriff in 1789, and resided on Marlboro Street.

He died March 27, 1795, aged seventy-four years.

Christopher Clark (1759), caulker, of Boston, son of Benjamin (1733) and Miriam Clark, was born Feb. 2, 1737. He married, Oct. 11, 1763, Rebecca Cobourn, and resided on Unity Street. He served many years in the militia, and became first lieutenant in Col. Paddock's (1762) train of artillery. In 1767 and 1768 he was one of the bondsmen of Abraham Savage, tax collector. July 5, 1782, the town, by vote, expressed its thanks to Mr. Christopher Clark (1759) "for his generous donation of a bell for the use of one of the publick schools in this town." He held the office of inspector of police in Boston in 1788.

Joseph Gale, Jr. (1759), tin-plate worker, of Boston, son of Joseph and Mary (Alden) Gale, was born in Boston, March 1, 1736. He married, June 13, 1765, Sarah Huntington. Mr. Gale (1759) never held office in the town of Boston.

Not long prior to the Revolution, he moved from Boston to Norwich, Conn., where, according to a deed dated 1785, he had pursued his trade. He enlisted as a Continental

Richard Boynton (1759). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Christopher Clark (1759). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Mass. Archives.

Joseph Gale, Jr. (1759). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1864; Gale Family Records.

soldier, and was made captain of a Connecticut company in Col. Parsons' regiment, the Sixth, in Gen. Putnam's brigade, and was at the siege of Boston in 1775. After the war, President Washington appointed him collector of customs in Connecticut, which office he held for several years. He was a brave soldier, and an honest man, whose character was above reproach. His wife, Sarah, died in 1787, aged forty-four years and seven months; he died at Norwich, Conn., in December, 1799, aged sixty-three years.¹

Josiah Salisbury (1759), merchant, of Boston, son of Nicholas and Martha (Saunders) Salisbury, was born in Boston, March 10, 1734.

Samuel Salisbury, a deacon of the Old South Church, was a brother of Josiah (1759), and Deacon Josiah, of the Old South, was a son of Deacon Samuel.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, Ed. 1842, p. 308, says, Mr. Salisbury (1759) "was one of the last who wore the old cocked hats. It was always known if he had money to let, without asking him; for if he had, he always wore the front peak of his hat high up when he walked down to the Exchange, and low down was always sad foreboding to borrowers."

Josiah Salisbury (1759) died May 2, 1818.

Samuel Simpson (1759), of Boston, son of John and Mary Simpson, was born July 21, 1731.

March 8, 1756, he was elected constable of Boston, and was excused. At the same meeting the town voted that any person chosen to serve as a constable might be excused by paying to the town treasurer four pounds, lawful money. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1764, and in the local militia rose to the grade of captain.

John Skinner (1759), pewterer, Newbury Street, Boston. He married (published), Jan. 22, 1752, Edith Edeston, and, (2) June 26, 1754, Mary Tuttle. He held the town office of assay master from 1765 to 1783 inclusive. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1763, and ensign in 1772.

Ensign Skinner (1759) died Feb. 12, 1792, aged seventy-two years. His dwelling was near Winnissimmet Ferry.

Peter Verstile (1759), merchant, of Boston. He was chosen a warden in Boston for the years beginning March 13, 1775, and March 29, 1776.

Job Wheelwright (1759), cooper, of Boston. He was married to Abigail Barnard, March 13, 1756, by Rev. Thomas Foxcroft. He served as a culler of staves and hoops from 1762 to 1779 inclusive, and, Feb. 6, 1777, was chosen from Ward 10 one of a committee to prevent monopolies and oppression. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1763, and rose to the grade of captain in active service.

Mr. Wheelwright (1759) became a member of the First Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Boston, in 1762, and retained his membership until his decease. He held the office of senior warden in 1765. He was senior warden of the Masters' Lodge in 1769 and 1773.

Josiah Salisbury (1759). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John Skinner (1759). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Job Wheelwright (1759). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, December, 1799.

The last meeting of St. John's Grand Lodge which he attended was Dec. 27, 1774, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and the last meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge which he attended was June 24, 1777.

His place of business was near Oliver's Dock, Liberty Square, and his residence on that part of Atkinson Street, originally called "Green's Lane." He died Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, 1798, aged sixty-five years.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1759 is as follows : —

"April 2'd 1759. The Company being under Arms, in Faneuil Hall, Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Amos Adams of Roxbury be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esq. [1725], & Capt Thomas Savàge [1739], be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same. The Evening being spent at my House Voted, That Mr. William Hyslop [1755] be discarded the Company and have his name erased out of the Company's Books.

"Voted, That the expense of this evening be paid out of the Company's money.

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*"

"May 7th. 1759. The Evening being spent at Sergt Edward Carnes [1755], and Capt Newman Greenough [1740], being one of the Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Amos Adams, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported, that he had accepted the same. Voted, That thirteen pounds, six shillings and eight pence, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer of the Company to the present Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the Election Dinner, & the Company to dine with them. Voted, that Mr. Benjamin Andrews [1754] be discarded the Company, and have his name erased out of the Company's Books. Voted, That there be a committee to revise and examine the list and settle the same. Voted, that the Committee consist of the following persons, viz: Capt. Thomas Savage [1739], Messrs John Gore [1743] John Leverett [1750] & John Edwards [1747], the present Clerk, to settle the Company's list.

Attest JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*

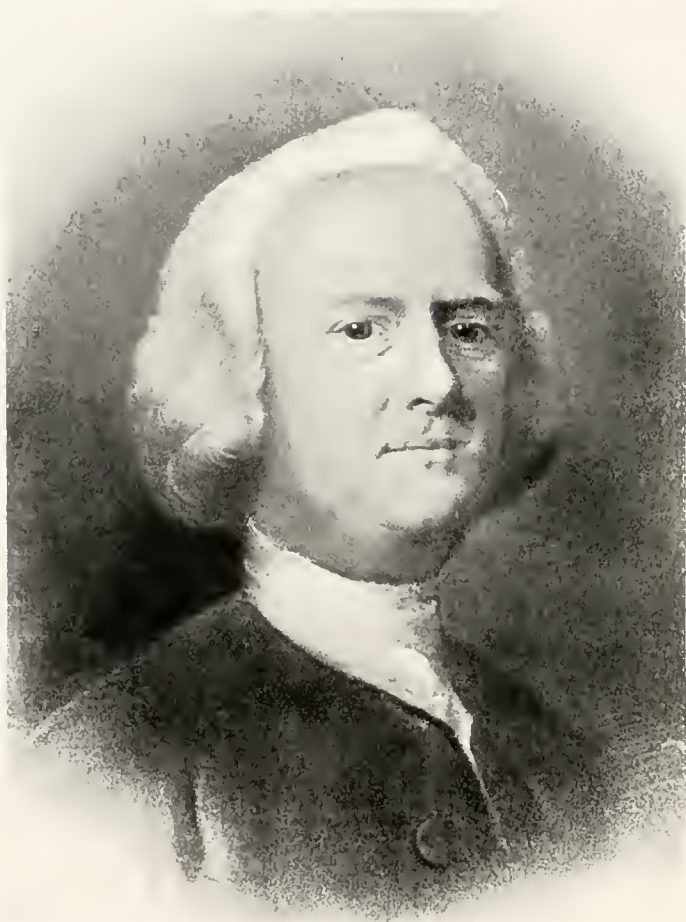
"June 4th. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the old commission officers, with the new ones, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Amos Adams, and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*"

"October 1st. 1759. The evening being spent at Ensign Tilestone's [1747], it was there Voted, That John Edwards [1747], the present Clerk, have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect from the delinquent members of the Company. Voted, That the members of the Company meet at Faneuil Hall, for to perfect themselves in the military exercise on the Tuesday next following the next March meeting for the choice of Town Officers, and that the delinquent members pay a fine of eight pence, lawful money. Voted, That the Committee chosen in May last to revise and examine the list, relating to the members of the Company, meet and settle the same.

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*"

Rev. Amos Adams, of Roxbury, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1759. He was a son of Henry and Jemima (Morse) Adams, and was born in Medfield, Sept. 1, 1728. He graduated at Harvard College in 1752, and was ordained as the sixth pastor of the First Church in Roxbury, Sept. 12, 1753. He married, Oct. 18, 1753, Elizabeth,



Wm Jay

daughter of Deacon Henry Prentice. He resided in the parsonage, opposite to the church, "now owned and occupied by Charles K. Dillaway, Esq."¹ The headquarters of the army, during the siege of Boston, were on Meeting-house Hill, and Rev. Mr. Adams and his family were obliged to temporarily leave the parsonage. It became the headquarters of Gen. John Thomas. Mr. Adams was a very energetic man — a true patriot; could both pray and preside at meetings of the town and the militia, and was scribe of the convention of ministers, which, in May, 1775, recommended the people to take up arms in defence of their liberties. He was pastor of the First Church from the time of his ordination until his decease — a period of twenty-three years. One Sunday, after preaching his usual time to his own people, he addressed a regiment in the open air, which resulted in his death, from extra exertion and exposure, at Dorchester, Oct. 5, 1775. "At the time," says the Boston *Gazette*, "he was seized with his last sickness, he was engaged as chaplain to a regiment in the Continental Army, who paid the funeral honors to his remains on the following Saturday."

The following-named members of the Company are given in the Record Book as "Artillery soldiers under the fine of 6/ per diem for non-appearance": —

Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758), James Bennett (1756), Seth Blodgett (1756), Daniel Boyer (1756), Richard Boylston (1758), Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756), Edward Carnes (1755), Thomas Carnes (1754), Christopher Clark (1759), Jonas Clark (1756), Thomas Deering (1758), John Deming (1756), Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), John Downe (1758), Samuel Dyer (1755), John Forsyth (1755), Joseph Gale, Jr. (1759), Daniel Gookin (1751), John Head (1757), Thomas Hubbard (1751), William Hyslop (1755), Edward Jackson (1758), Robert Jenkins, 3d (1756), John Leverett (1750), Nathaniel Loring (1758), Edward Lyde (1758), Thomas Newman (1750), Moses Peck (1758), Henry Perkins (1755), Samuel Simpson (1759), John Soley (1757), Thomas Symmes (1758), Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), Francis Whitman (1755).

The above list was made out probably in 1759–60.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1760 were: William **1760.** Taylor (1738), captain; Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), lieutenant; Josiah Waters (1747), ensign. Samuel Dyer (1755) was first sergeant; Samuel Barrett (1755), second sergeant; Benjamin Phillips (1755), third sergeant; Benjamin Brown, Jr. (1756), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

The 20th day of March, 1760, is memorable in the annals of Boston. On that day, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Jackson and son, "at the sign of the Brazen Head, in Cornhill," now Washington Street, about opposite the present Williams Court. The fire extended to the wharves, consuming nearly four hundred buildings, half of them dwelling-houses, and turning a thousand people from their homes. The loss was about one hundred thousand pounds sterling. In the *News-Letter* is given a list of the persons burnt out, in which appear the names of the following members of the Artillery Company: Upper part of Water Street — dwelling-house of Isaac Cazneau (1744). In Quaker Lane — William Hyslop

¹ Drake's Hist. of Roxbury, 1878.

(1755), Sampson Salter (1729). Towards Oliver's Dock — David Spear (1758), William Baker (1745), Daniel Henchman (1712). In Mackerel Lane (Kilby Street) — Benjamin Phillips' store (1755), John Osborn, Jr. (1764). The lower part of Water Street — William Torrey (1765), Col. Thwing (1761), John Fullerton (1768), Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761). Milk Street and Batterymarch — Benj. Cobb, father of Benj., Jr. (1787), Benj. Hallowell (1733), and all the buildings on Col. Wendell's (1733) Wharf. A large amount of donations was received from both Europe and America, and Col. John Phillips (1725) was chairman of the committee for their distribution. At the time of this fire there were twelve firewards, of whom three were members of the Artillery Company, viz., John Phillips (1725), Joseph Jackson (1738), and Newman Greenough (1740).

At the May session of the General Court, an Act was passed for "the better rebuilding of Boston," and the Court enacted "that no house or other building whatsoever more than seven feet in height shall be erected in Boston, otherwise than of stone or brick, and covered with slate or tiles."

Francis Bernard, the newly-appointed governor, successor of Gov. Pownall, arrived in Boston, Aug. 3, 1760. He was received with great parade by the militia, under command of Brig.-Gen. Isaac Royall (1750), and by prominent gentlemen of the town.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1760 were: William Dawes, Benjamin Edes, Jacob Holland, Moses Pitcher, Andrew Symmes, Jr.

William Dawes (1760), tailor, of Boston, son of Thomas and Sarah (Story) Dawes and grandson of Lieut. Ambrose Dawes (1674), was born in Boston, Oct. 2, 1719. Thomas Dawes lived on Sudbury Street, and was by trade a mason and builder, a trade which his nephew, Col. Thomas (1754), followed. Lieut. William Dawes (1760) resided on Ann Street, corner of Scottow's Alley, and his tailor's shop was on Salt Lane, which ran "from Bowes' corner, in Union Street, east to Mill Creek." March 16, 1747, he petitioned the town for liberty to build a shop on the town's land at the head of the dock, and a committee was appointed to consider the request. On March 28, the committee reported denying the request, "the persons in general that live thereabout objecting to the same."

He married, (1) about 1742, Lydia Boone, daughter of Nicholas, the noted bookseller of Boston. She died in 1760, having borne nine children, and Aug. 27, 1764, Lieut. William (1760) married (2) Hannah Gair, a widow, and daughter of Samuel Jackson (1733). She died June 13, 1810.

Soon after the death of his first wife, having disposed of some of his property, he moved to Marlboro and settled on a farm which he had purchased. After a few years' absence he returned to Boston, and at first kept a grocer's store, but afterward, in partnership with his nephew, William Homes, Jr. (1766), he was engaged as a goldsmith. Their place of business was on Ann (now North) Street, where Oak Hall stands. At this time his family lived in the rooms over their shop. We are told that "his apprentices were among the party who threw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor. The daughters of the family sat up for them; and when they came in, the rims of their hats, which were turned up a little, were loaded with tea, which the young women vigorously shook into the fire."

William Dawes (1760) remained in Boston during the siege. His silver and valu-

William Dawes (1760). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; William Dawes, Jr., and his ride with

Paul Revere, by Henry W. Holland; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church.

ables were concealed in the cellar, and they remained there until after the evacuation. During the last two years of his life he was totally blind. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1766, and served as a jurymen for the Inferior Court, Sept. 29, 1770. He joined the Old South Church Feb. 8, 1735, his sisters Rebecca and Abigail joining also upon the same day.

He died Nov. 14, 1802, and was buried in the "Chapel Ground," "three years after the death of his patriot son," William, Jr. (1768), leaving his wife Hannah and several children. The house on Ann Street, valued at six thousand pounds, he gave to his wife during her life, and after her decease to his daughters Ruth and Sarah. The rest of his property, real and personal, he gave to his children. He had by his first wife, Hannah, who married John Lucas (1786), Lydia, who married Lieut. John Coolidge (1786), and William (1768), "who rode with Paul Revere," and six other children. Besides the above-named son and sons-in-law, the following-named relatives of William (1760) were members of the Artillery Company: Benjamin Goldthwait (1740), who married his (William's) niece, Sarah Dawes, and their son Benjamin (1793), who married William's (1760) granddaughter; William Homes (1747), who married William's (1760) sister Rebecca, and their son, William, Jr. (1766); Josiah Waters (1747), who married William's (1760) sister Abigail, and their son, Col. Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769); William Moor (1749), son of William's (1760) sister Mary; Col. Thomas Dawes (1754), son of Thomas, who was a brother of William (1760), and Capt. Joseph Pierce (1769), who married Ann Dawes, sister of Col. Thomas (1754).

Benjamin Edes (1760), printer, of Boston, son of Peter and Esther (Hall) Edes, of Charlestown, was born Oct. 14, 1732. He moved to Boston, and married in 1754 Martha Starr, by whom he had ten children. He learned the printer's trade, and in 1755 associated himself with John Gill in the publication of the Boston *Gazette*, of which Mr. Edes (1760) was editor for forty-three years. They began the printing business in "the second house west of the Court House," and later occupied the printing house of Samuel Kneeland. They printed pamphlets, and for several years were the printers for the General Court. Benjamin Edes (1760) was always to be found associated with the leading spirits of the Revolution in all measures taken by the people of Boston against the oppressive acts of Parliament, and those sent hither to enforce them. When Boston was being closed by the British, Mr. Edes (1760) made his escape in the night, taking with him in a boat both press and type. He settled in Watertown, continued to issue the *Gazette*, and was printer for the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. In 1776, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, he returned to Boston, the former partnership was dissolved, and he continued in business alone. In 1779, he formed a partnership with his two sons, Benjamin and Peter, which continued for three years, when Peter set up in business for himself, and Benjamin, Jr., established a newspaper in Haverhill. Benjamin Edes (1760), on his return to Boston in 1776, occupied a house in Cornhill (Washington Street), and some years before his death he moved into his own house on Temple Street, having obtained a room "over a tin-plate worker's shop in Kilby Street," for a printing office.

Over the printing office, etc., of Edes and Gill, on the south side of Court Street, was

Benjamin Edes (1760). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Thomas's Hist. of Printing; Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1862, 1865.

the meeting-place of the Long-Room Club, of which Samuel Adams was the head, and the leading patriots of the Revolution were members.

March 16, 1757, the selectmen agreed that Edes (1760) and Gill should have the printing of the town votes, a large share of which fell to their lot for many years. At the same time the selectmen informed him that it has been their disposition "to encourage persons industrious in their business, and you in particular, by giving you a full share of the Town's printing, we now deliver you this vote of the town to print, but at the same time inform you, that you have printed such pamphlets and such things in your newspapers as grossly reflect upon the received religious principles of this people, which is very offensive, and complaints have been made to us by some of the inhabitants concerning said pamphlets and papers, we therefore now inform you if you go on printing things of this nature you must expect no more favours from us."

To which Mr. Edes (1760) answered to the following effect: "That he was sorry he had given occasion to any persons to be offended at what he had printed, but that he would take more care for the future, and publish nothing that shall give any uneasiness to any persons whatever."

Benjamin Edes (1760) was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1765, and served as a captain in the militia.

He died in Boston, Dec. 11, 1803. An obituary notice of him appeared in the columns of the *Independent Chronicle* on the 19th of the same month. Gordon, in his "History of the American Revolution" (Vol. I., p. 175, London Ed., 1788), mentions Benjamin Edes (1760) in his list of persons, who, on the 14th of August, 1765, suspended from the branches of Liberty Tree an effigy, representing Andrew Oliver, the stamp distributor, and a huge boot (typical of the Earl of Bute), with the devil emerging from it, holding the Stamp Act in his hand.

Jacob Holland (1760), currier, of Boston. He was chosen a sealer of leather at Boston in 1775, 1776, and 1777, and warden in 1781. His name is not given in the Directory of Boston for 1789. He was a lieutenant in the militia.

Moses Pitcher (1760), glazier, of Boston. In 1757, he had wife, Mary. He united with the Old South Church, June 8, 1760, and was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1764. The selectmen directed Mr. Nath. Brown, Oct. 28, 1761, to deliver unto Mr. Moses Pitcher (1760) "all the sashes saved from Faneuil Hall Market at the late fire," and April 27, 1767, the selectmen agreed that Mr. Pitcher (1760) should have the glaziers' work in repairing the school-house on the Common.

Moses Pitcher (1760) received Masonic degrees in the First Lodge, in Boston, May 3, 1762, and is recorded several times as present in the St. John's Grand Lodge. He attended the installation of M. W. John Rowe as grand master, Nov. 23, 1768.

In 1776, William Cooper, clerk, entered a complaint against "Moses Pitcher [1760], glazier," for breach of a resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, passed July 10, of that year. The resolve warned all soldiers of the training band and alarm lists to appear on the Common for the purpose of raising there from by enlistment or draft "one out of every twenty-five." Moses Pitcher (1760), a soldier in the train-band, failed to appear and was fined ten pounds.

Moses Pitcher (1760). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1880.

He was a loyalist, and sailed from Boston with the English in 1776, and died in Halifax in 1817.

Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), merchant, of Boston, son of Andrew (1734) and Hannah Symmes, was born in Boston, March 19, 1735. He married Lydia —.

Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), was chosen a warden in Boston, April 8, 1774, and was elected one of the census takers in 1776. He was very active in town affairs: serving as fireward, 1778-82; a member of the Committee on Correspondence, Safety, and Inspection, 1779-80; was on committees in 1780 and 1782 to superintend the filling of Boston's quota in the Continental Army, by draft or otherwise, and to see that the patriotic resolves of the Assembly were carried into effect.

Mr. Symmes (1760) was long identified with the militia, and, prior to the close of the Revolution, had attained the grade of colonel. In 1784, he was appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gov. John Hancock. He was reappointed from 1787 to 1790 inclusive. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1764.

Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), died on Sunday, April 9, 1797, aged sixty-two years, "a man of strict honor and integrity, and a lover of God and his country."¹

The record of the Artillery Company for 1760 is as follows:—

"April 11th. 1760. Friday. (Last Monday being foul weather). The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Josiah Sherman of Woburn be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; and that the present commission officers, with Capt Newman Greenough [1740], be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

Attest: JOHN EDWARDS. *Clerk.*

"May 5th. 1760 The Company being under Arms, Col John Phillips [1725], being one of the Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Josiah Sherman, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted. The Evening being spent at Sergt Emmes [1757]; Voted, That twenty pounds, lawful money, be paid by the Treasurer to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the Election Dinner, & the Company to dine with them. Voted, That the Commission Officers wait on Brigadier Brattle [1729] to inform him that the Company desires he would lead the Company the ensuing year. Voted, That Capt Newman Greenough [1740] and Mr. Daniel Jones [1754] be joined to the committee for examining the list of the Company, & to talk with the delinquent members relating to their absence. Voted, That if any member break off from the Company without leave from the Commanding Officer, he shall pay a fine of twelve shillings.

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS. *Clerk.*

"June 2'd. 1760. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the present Commission Officers wait on the Rev. Mr. Josiah Sherman and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.²

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*

Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, April 12, 1797.

² "Monday last being the Anniversary for the Election of Officers of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company; after a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, preached by the Rev. Mr. Josiah Sherman

of Woburn; the said Company made choice of William Taylor Esq; [1738] for their Captain; Captain Onesiphorus Tileston [1747] Lieutenant; and Lieutenant Josiah Waters [1747], Ensign, for the present year." — *Boston Newspaper*, June 9, 1760.

"September 1st. 1760. The evening being spent at Lieut Tilestone's [1747] it was there Voted, That those Gentlemen, who have had the honour to receive the badges as Captain of this Company, may continue their names on the Clerk's book, and be called every muster day, if they think fit, and not be subject to a fine for non-appearance.

"October 6th. 1760. The Evening being spent at Ensign Waters' [1747], it was then Voted, That there be a Committee, consisting of five members, to consider of some method for the advantage and unity of the Company. Voted, That John Phillips, Esq. [1725], Mr. Nathaniel Loring [1758], Mr. John Deming [1756], Capt Thomas Savage [1739], & Capt Newman Greenough [1740] be of this committee. Voted, That every member of the Company shall come on every training day, for the future, with his Cartouch Box filled with cartridges full of powder; and for neglect of the same shall pay to the Clerk a fine of one shilling. Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*"

Rev. Josiah Sherman, of Woburn, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1760. He was a son of William Sherman; was born at Watertown, April 2, 1729; graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., in 1754; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn., and with Rev. Mr. Graham, of Southbury, and was ordained at Woburn, Jan. 28, 1756. He was a brother of Hon. Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and of Rev. Nathaniel Sherman, of Bedford, Mass.

He married, Jan. 24, 1757, Martha, daughter of Hon. James Minot, of Concord, and they had five children, of whom the eldest, Roger Minot (Yale Col., 1794), became a judge on the Supreme Bench of Connecticut.

After a pastorate in Woburn of about twenty years, Mr. Sherman was dismissed at his own request, April 11, 1775. From Woburn he went to Milford, Conn., and in 1781 removed to, and was installed at, Goshen, Conn. He remained there seven years, then resided for a time in Sheffield, Mass., but having received an invitation to settle over the church and society in Woodbridge, Conn., he accepted, but died shortly after his arrival there, Nov. 24, 1789.

Rev. Mr. Sherman was considered a very eloquent preacher. "His elocution was very distinct, tho' fluent and rapid. His voice was excellent. His mind was discriminating. His eloquence was often pathetic, sometimes very powerful, and always of such a character as to command the respect and attention of his audience."

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1761 were: John **1761**. Symmes (1733), captain; William Homes (1747), lieutenant; Thomas Dawes (1754), ensign. Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756), was first sergeant; William Murray (1758), second sergeant; Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), third sergeant; Robert Jenkins, tertius (1756), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

In 1761, a committee reported to the town that it was necessary that Faneuil Hall should be repaired, and suggested that the roof be slated, the window-frames of stone, and the ornaments, with as little wood-work as possible, the expense to be paid by a lottery. Proposals were received from masons, carpenters, and others, and the repairing

Rev. Josiah Sherman. AUTHORITIES: Sewall's Hist. of Woburn; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

was begun before the summer ended. The hall was reopened, with an address by James Otis, Jr., March 14, 1763. In 1766, the contractors complained that they had not been paid. A committee, appointed Sept. 18, 1765, gathered the bills of indebtedness on account of said repairs, and reported in March, 1766. The following-named members of the Company were engaged in this work, and the amounts due them are given:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----|-----|
| Onesiphorus Tilestone [1747] | | £1,287 | 6s. | 2d. |
| Thomas Dawes [1754] | | 337 | 14 | 9 |
| Josiah Waters [1747] | | 170 | 0 | 7 |
| Moses Pitcher [1760] | | 130 | 10 | 4 |
| Timothy Thornton [1765] | | 32 | 14 | 8 |

being about two thirds of the total indebtedness for repairs.

In 1761, the officers of the Boston regiment were: John Phillips (1725), colonel; Joseph Jackson (1738), lieutenant-colonel, and John Symmes (1733), major. Of the eleven captains, there were: Newman Greenough (1740), David Jenkins (1758), William Taylor (1738), Thomas Marshall (1761), Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), James Cunningham (1758), William Homes (1747), Jonathan Cary (1740), John Leverett (1750); John Gore (1743), captain-lieutenant; Thomas Dawes (1754), captain-lieutenant and adjutant. Of the thirteen lieutenants, there were: Benjamin Andrews (1754), Daniel Jones (1754), Richard Boynton (1759), Daniel Bell (1733), William Phillips (1762), Jeremiah Stimpson (1761), Josiah Waters (1747), Martin Gay (1761), Samuel Ballard (1755). Of the ensigns, there were: William Bordman (1758), William Murray (1758), Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756), John Haskins (1768), Samuel Barrett (1755), Benjamin Phillips (1755), Sanderson West (1761), Thomas Adams (1765), Zephaniah Hartt (1765).

Soon after the establishment of the Cadets, and "Train of Artillery," a company was formed among the students in Harvard College. They applied to Gov. Hutchinson for arms, but, as they were mostly opposed to the mother country, he reluctantly yielded to their request, and avoided, as long as possible, to sign an order for their delivery. These young heroes, not discouraged, procured *wooden guns*, and were reviewed (using them) while the Superior Court was in session at Cambridge, by the judges, etc. This corps was suspended during the Revolution, revived during the administration of Gov. Gerry, and abolished by President Quincy.

The institution of the Cadets and "Train Artillery" probably served to lessen admissions into the Artillery Company, and as the latter had been declining—a committee was chosen, which reported on the April field-day of 1761, two resolutions, given on page 110. These resolutions produced the desired effect; for upon comparing the roster of the Boston regiment in 1770 with the roll, we find that of the forty-four commissioned officers of the regiment, including the "Train of Artillery," every officer, field, platoon, or staff, excepting one lieutenant and five ensigns, were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1761 were: James Cunningham, Martin Gay, Thomas Marshall, Jeremiah Stimpson, Nathaniel Thwing, John Webb, Jr., Joseph Webb, Jr., Sanderson West.

James Cunningham (1761), painter, of Boston, son of William and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Cunningham, was born in Boston, April 24, 1721. He married, June 4,

James Cunningham (1761). AUTHORITY: ¹ Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. Boston Records. 1842, p. 310.

1742, Elizabeth Boylston, daughter of Peter Boylston. Their sons, Capt. William and Major Andrew Cunningham, joined the Artillery Company in 1786. Mr. Cunningham (1761) married, (2) Jan. 19, 1773, Martha Challoner, who shared his home in Dedham, and died a few months before her husband.

Major James Cunningham (1761) was identified with the Boston militia for many years, and, passing through the various offices, became major of the Boston regiment in 1767, and held that office until 1772. He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1764, and its captain in 1768. He was one of the firewards of the town four years, 1765-8, and, with the selectmen and justices, visited the public schools, July 6, 1768, and July 5, 1769. The town records seem to prove that at about the opening of the Revolutionary War he moved to Dedham, and there spent the remainder of his life.

He died at Dedham June 5, 1795, aged seventy-four years, and his wife, Martha, died at the same place April 1, 1794.

Andrew Cunningham, who came to Boston from Scotland in 1684, had four sons, Andrew², William², David², and Nathaniel². Andrew² joined the Artillery Company in 1720, and his brother, Nathaniel, joined the same year. Major James³ (1761) and Capt. William³ (1765) were sons of William², and nephews of Capt. Andrew² (1720) and of Capt. Nathaniel² (1720). James³ (1761), who first joined the Artillery Company in 1758, was the father of William⁴ (1786) and Major Andrew⁴ (1786).

Martin Gay (1761), brass founder, of Boston, son of Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D. D., of Hingham, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1728, was born in Hingham, Dec. 29, 1726. He married, (1) Dec. 13, 1750, Mary Pinckney, and, (2) about 1770, Ruth Atkins, who died Sept. 10, 1810. Mr. Whitman (1810) says, in his *History of the Artillery Company*, 2d ed., p. 310, "I had frequent opportunities to hear him converse. It was not for want of love for his country that he became a Tory, but, having large property and fearing the ability to resist with success the power of the mother country, were the causes of his adopting that side, as many of the most considerate men in the country did from like motives. The period has arrived when we can look back, and with candor attribute, to many of that class, good motives for their conduct. He secretly wished for his country's success. His latter days were spent in retirement, and the pleasures of the family circle, in which he appeared amiable and happy." He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1770, and its captain in 1772.

Martin Gay (1761) was admitted to be a member of the North Fire Engine Company, No. 2, Jan. 17, 1749-50, and was one of the one hundred firemen exempted from military duty by the governor, April 7, 1758. He was elected assay-master from 1758 to 1774 inclusive, warden in 1771, fireward in 1767, 1768, 1772-4, and visited the public schools, July 1, 1772. He was identified with the Boston militia for many years, and in 1767 became captain of a company in the Boston regiment. He was an addresser of Gov. Hutchinson in 1774, and of Gen. Gage in 1775. He went to Halifax in 1776, when the British evacuated Boston, and was proscribed and banished by the State in 1778. He returned to Boston in November, 1792, having, during his absence, resided in Nova Scotia and England. Of his nine children, Samuel was the most distinguished, having been chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in New Brunswick.

Martin Gay (1761). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1879; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Martin Gay's (1761) brass foundry was in Union Street. He was a member of the West Church, and for some years a deacon. He died Jan. 30, 1809, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in his tomb, No 6, Granary Burial-Ground.

Thomas Marshall (1761), tailor, of Boston, son of Capt. Christopher (1724) and Elizabeth Marshall, was born in Boston, July 21, 1719, and was published to Margaret Maccarty, Jan. 7, 1746. He was a brother of Capt. Christopher Marshall, who joined the Artillery Company in 1765. He married, (2) Dec. 6, 1794, widow of Rev. Samuel Woodward, of Weston. She died June 4, 1805.

Capt. Marshall (1761) lived in 1764 in Cow Lane, now High Street, and in 1763 owned land in Mackerel Lane, now Devonshire Street, between State and Water, the lines of which he disputed with Mrs. Amory.¹ He served the town as a fireward from 1762 until 1776 inclusive; was a warden in 1771, and selectman for five years, 1772-6. He made a visitation of the town, June 29, 1768, and visited the public schools, July 6, 1768, and July 5, 1769.

On the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, a Mr. John Green, hearing the cry of fire, ran up Leveret's Lane, now Congress Street, and just as he turned Amory's Corner the soldiers fired, and he was dangerously wounded. Having applied to the town for relief, the case was referred to a committee, of which Col. Marshall (1761) was chairman. For the next few years Col. Marshall (1761) is constantly prominent in town and colony matters. Several times his name was affixed to petitions, letters, and remonstrances to Gov. Hutchinson, with those of other patriots. He was one on each of the committees delegated by the town to thank Benjamin Church, in 1773, and Joseph Warren, in 1775, for their "elegant and spirited" orations on the 5th of March.

Nov. 18, 1773, he was one of the committee selected by the town to again visit the consignees of the tea, and request an immediate and direct answer to this question: "Whether they would resign their appointments as Tea Consignees?" The committee proceeded to the Province House, waited upon the tea consignees, asked the question, and left an attested copy of the town vote. A formal answer was returned in town meeting that day, at 3 P. M., but the town voted the answer was not satisfactory.

In the fall of 1774, the people were apprehensive of more trouble on account of the soldiers being quartered in town. Col. Marshall (1761) was authorized, with others, to wait on the governor in the interest of peace and good order, and likewise to report to the town the best ways and means of securing the best interests of the town.

Dec. 7, 1774, a committee composed of the principal citizens of Boston was chosen "to carry the resolutions of the Continental Congress into execution." Col. Marshall's (1761) name is the fifth on the list, being preceded by the names of Cushing, Hancock, Samuel Adams, and William Phillips, but yet he was first on that committee of those who executed Continental resolutions by service in the Revolutionary Army. Col. Marshall (1761) joined the Old South Church, July 19, 1741. He is mentioned in the records of that church, Oct. 31, 1768, when he and Capt. Thomas Dawes, father of Col. Thomas, Jr. (1754), were appointed a committee to notify Hon. Thomas Hubbard (1751) of his election as treasurer of the church.

Col. Marshall (1761) was captain of the Artillery Company in 1763 and 1767.

Thomas Marshall (1761). AUTHORITIES: Company, Ed. 1842; Hurd's Hist. of Middlesex County, Art., Everett.

¹ See Records of Boston, 1763, 1764.

Col. Marshall (1761) was early identified with the militia. Having served for years in minor military offices, he was promoted to be major of the Boston regiment in 1765, and held the position of lieutenant-colonel from 1767 to 1771. He was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, in the Revolutionary War, Nov. 19, 1776, having been commissioned colonel of the Boston regiment on the 10th of April next preceding.

March 8, 1776, General Howe having assured the selectmen that he did not intend to destroy the town, Thomas Marshall (1761) addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, asking him to assure them that the town would be spared. A few months later the selectmen, of whom Thomas Marshall (1761) was one, addressed a congratulatory letter to Gen. Washington, to which he replied.¹

Col. Marshall (1761) died at Weston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1800. Upon the twenty-sixth of that month the following obituary concerning him appeared in the public press:—

“His unblemished morals, even from early youth, have done honor to the Christian religion, which he firmly believed and publicly professed. The first and principal part of his life was spent in Boston, where he was a worthy and useful citizen, fair in his dealings; to the needy, helpful; to his friends, generous; to strangers, hospitable; to all, courteous; in his municipal offices, faithful; in his military character, distinguished. In the Revolution, Col. Marshall [1761] commanded a regiment, displaying his love to his country by his zeal in her cause, and personal bravery. He settled in Weston, where, retired from the bustle of the world, he has uniformly practised the social and relative duties; and his numerous friends and relatives, particularly his very respectable widow, can testify with great sensibility, that his path of life has resembled ‘the rising light, that shines more and more unto the perfect day.’”

Jeremiah Stimpson (1761). In 1758, he was a member of Engine Company No. 3, of which James Cunningham (1758) was master. Capt. Stimpson (1761) was elected a warden of Boston in 1766; March 29, 1776, was appointed one of the committee to look after the cleansing of the town, and Aug. 26, of the same year, was one of a committee of thirty-six persons to take a census of Boston. In the Town Records, Aug. 26, 1776, Jeremiah Stimpson is called “Captain.”

Nathaniel Thwing (1761), baker, of Boston, son of John and Mary (Drew) Thwing, was born in Boston, Aug. 17, 1703, and married, in 1727, Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Davis, of Boston. Col. Thwing (1761) became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1736,² and rejoined it in 1761. His second wife, Martha Clap, died in Boston, Sept. 5, 1794, and was buried “from her late home near Oliver’s Dock.”

John Webb, Jr. (1761), merchant, of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth Webb, of Boston, was born Jan. 30, 1731. He never held any town office, and does not appear to be mentioned in the town records, nor is his name found in the lists of the militia.

Jeremiah Stimpson (1761). AUTHORITY: in Frothingham’s History of the Siege of Boston, Boston Records, pp. 303, 304, and 316, 317.

¹ This letter, and Washington’s reply, are given

² See Vol. I., p. 475, of this History.

Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), ship-chandler, son of Joseph and Abigail Webb, was born in Boston Oct. 28, 1734. He married (published, Oct. 11, 1759), in Nov., 1759, Penelope Phillips, of Marshfield, Mass. He became one of the leaders, with Warren, Revere, Otis, and others, in asserting the rights of the colonists, and in early life began the military exercise. He was a member of the Boston regiment, and passing through the various grades, was commissioned ensign, April 17, 1767, and captain of the tenth company in this regiment, Nov. 26, 1776. At that time Henry Bromfield was colonel, and Jabez Hatch was lieutenant-colonel. Capt. Webb (1761) was commissioned major, April 25, 1778, and lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment in May, 1780. In August, 1784, he is recorded as its colonel. In 1781¹ the Boston regiment was called out for active duty, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. Webb (1761), it marched to New York State, and did important service at Peekskill as a reinforcement of the American army. It was thus engaged for about six months. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1765, and its ensign in 1773.

In 1760, his place of business was at the lower end of Water Street. He is recorded in the list of sufferers by the great conflagration in Boston, of that year. He recovered, however, from his loss and recommenced business in Long Lane, now Federal Street, where he also had his residence, which he erected in 1767. He acquired considerable property by his foresight and energy, and took rank among the first citizens of the town of Boston.

He served the town as scavenger in 1760, clerk of the market in 1766 and 1767, and warden in 1775 and 1776. Sept. 9, 1776, when a plan was adopted by the town that all the inhabitants might be provided with fire-arms, according to law, Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), was chosen one of the committee to carry the plan into effect. Mr. Webb (1761) was a fireward from 1777 to 1783 inclusive. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety, in 1779, and an overseer of the poor from 1781 to 1784; besides he served on several important committees in regard to the filling of the quota of Boston during the Revolutionary War. His last place of business was at the head of Oliver's Dock.

Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew, A. F. and A. M., about 1756, and was master of that lodge in 1765-6. Joseph Warren, grand master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, nominated Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), grand marshal, Dec. 27, 1769. He was unanimously elected. May 1, 1771, he was appointed by Grand Master Joseph Warren senior grand warden, and, Dec. 6, 1771, deputy grand master. R. W. Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), held this last-named office at the time of Gen. Warren's death. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge met, being presided over by the deputy grand master until March 8, 1777, when R. W. Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), was elected most worshipful grand master. He presided in that office from March 8, 1777, to June 24, 1783, and from June 24, 1784, to his decease, April 26, 1787. He died on Thursday, April 26, 1787, aged fifty-three years. "The burial occurred on Monday, the 30, from his late dwelling in Long Lane."

"The funeral of Joseph Webb, Esq. [1761], late Colonel of the Boston Regiment

Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Massachusetts Archives; Hist. of Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston; Early Masonic Records.

¹ "At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Paul Revere, Esq., presiding as G. M., held

Dec. 7, 1781, the regular election of officers was deferred by reason of the M. W. Grand Master, Joseph Webb [1761], being absent at present in the service of the United States."—*Grand Lodge Records*.

and Grand Master of Ancient Masons, was on the 30th ult. The corpse followed by a large and respectable number of the Brethren from the different Lodges in town, ornamented with their Jewels and arrayed in all the insignia of Masonry, attended with military musick, and several officers of the Grand Lodge bearing lighted tapers. Colonel Webb [1761], besides the offices above mentioned had sustained several important town offices; and all which he discharged with credit to himself and to the approbation of his fellow citizens. He died in the fifty-third year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who were acquainted with his worth and abilities." ¹

Sanderson West (1761). The only town office he seems to have held was that of constable, to which he was elected March 23, 1753, and, Feb. 13 following, he accompanied the justices and others in their general walk or visitation of Ward 11. His will was proved in 1770.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1761 is as follows:—

"April 6th. 1761. The above Committee ² met and agreed on the following proposals and reported accordingly, Viz:—The evening being spent at Sergt Barretts [1755]. Voted 1st. That when any person offers himself for admittance, he shall be publicly proposed and stand Candidate one term; that so, none may be admitted but persons of good repute, who are able and willing to attend on training days and bear their part of the expense.

"Voted. 2'd. That the members of the Company duly attend their duty on training days, study for peace, unity and good order among themselves, that so, they may encourage the Officers of the Militia & other suitable persons to join them, & support the credit & usefulness of the Company; always keeping to those good and wholesome Rules, by which the Company has subsisted for one hundred and twenty-three years. Signed by the committee.—

"Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Joseph Jackson of Brookline be desired to preach on the next anniversary Artillery Election of officers in June next; and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same.

Attest: JOHN EDWARDS. *Clerk.*

"May 8th. 1761. Monday being unsuitable weather, the Company being under arms this day, viz: Friday, Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Jason Haven of Dedham be desired to preach on the next anniversary Election of officers in June next; in the room of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Jackson who refused. And that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, John Phillips, Esqr. [1725] be a Committee to wait on him to desire the same. Who accordingly waited upon him, & reported that he had accepted. The Evening being spent at Sergt Browns [1756], Voted, That twenty-four pounds be paid by the Treasurer to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the Election dinner, and the Company to dine with them.

"Voted, That whoever may be Captain of this Company, a Captain in the militia shall not be obliged to serve otherwise than Lieutenant, and a Lieutenant in the militia otherwise than as Ensign, and an Ensign in the militia shall not serve as a Sergeant unless a Field Officer leads the Company.

Sanderson West (1761). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ *Massachusetts Centinel*, May 9, 1787.

² See p. 104.

“June 1st. 1761. The Company being under arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Jason Haven and return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day. The evening being spent at Maj. Symmes [1733], Voted. That Col. Brattle [1729], Col Phillips [1725], & Col. Jackson [1738] be a committee to settle the affairs of the moneys due from Col. Blanchard's [1737] heirs to this Company for lands sold them, to said Blanchard [1737], according to their best skill and judgment.

Rev. Joseph Jackson, of Brookline, was invited, at the meeting of the Artillery Company on the first Monday in April, 1761, to deliver the Artillery election sermon of that year. He “refused” to accept. He was a son of Joseph (1738) and Susanna Jackson, and was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1734.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, who had previously been a tutor at Cambridge, was ordained fourth minister of the church in Brookline, April 9, 1760. He married Hannah, sister of John Avery, Jr., of Boston. In 1790, Mr. Jackson lost his only son, an affliction from which he never fully recovered. His health failing, he prayed that his life and his usefulness might terminate together. His prayer was answered. He preached on the last Sabbath of his earth life, and died, July 22, 1796, aged sixty-two years, having been pastor of the Brookline church thirty-six years. His remains were deposited in the family tomb in Boston.

Rev. Jason Haven, of Dedham, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1761. He was the youngest son of Moses Haven, of Framingham, Mass., and was born March 2, 1733. He graduated at Harvard College in 1754, and was ordained as pastor of the First Church in Dedham, Feb. 5, 1756. He continued in this relation until his decease, May 17, 1803. He married Catherine Dexter, daughter of his immediate predecessor, Rev. Samuel Dexter, and had five children.

In 1769, he delivered the General Election Sermon; in 1789, the Dudleian Lecture, and, in 1791, the Convention Sermon. He was a delegate to the convention which framed and adopted the constitution of this State. In 1783, he delivered a sermon at the funeral of Rev. Samuel Dunbar, who preached before the Artillery Company in 1748. “He was not only the shepherd of his own flock, but he trained up the youthful shepherds of other flocks. His house was a divinity school, in which several students were educated for the pastoral office.”

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1762 were: Onesiphorus 1762. Tilestone (1747), captain; Jonathan Cary (1740), lieutenant; Thomas Edes (1739), ensign. Jonas Clark (1756) was first sergeant; William Bell (1756), second sergeant; John Deming (1756), third sergeant; Daniel Boyer (1756), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

Feb. 11, 1762, an Act was passed by the General Assembly of the Province, entitled, “An Act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge among the Indians of North America.” The Act was

Rev. Jason Haven. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's Annals, Vol. I., p. 557; Dr. Prentiss's Discourse, on the Sunday succeeding Mr. Haven's interment;

Lamson's Hist. of First Church and Parish in Dedham.

disallowed by the Privy Council, May 20, 1763, but the preamble portrays the grateful spirit of our fathers. It declares, "The signal success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown his majesty's arms, calls upon us to express our grateful acknowledgements to the author of it and to demonstrate our gratitude, by endeavoring to spread a Knowledge of his religion; a favorable opportunity of doing this among the Indians of America seems now to present itself, as the French of Canada, being subject to his majesty's dominion have it less in their power to obstruct so good a work," etc. There were eighty persons, besides several clergymen, named in the act of incorporation, and among them the following-named members of the Artillery Company, to wit:—

William Brattle (1729), Benjamin Church (1742), Benjamin Clark (1733), Christopher Clark (1759), Benjamin Dolbeare (1756), Alexander Hill (1746), William Homes (1747), Thomas Hubbard (1751), William Hyslop (1755), Joseph Jackson (1738), Thomas Marshall (1761), Moses Peck (1758), John Phillips (1725), William Phillips (1762), Isaac Royall (1750), Joseph Sherburne (1745), Ebenezer Storer (1732), John Symmes (1733), Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), and Jonathan Williams (1729).

"Boston, June 7, 1762. Friday last being the 4th instant, his present Majesty King George the 3^d, our most gracious and lawful sovereign, entered the 25th year of his age; on which occasion his Excellency's troop of Life-Guards, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General Royall [1750] were mustered on the Common, and performed their exercise in the morning; from whence, at noon, they proceeded into King Street, went through their exercise, and also performed their firings: at which time the guns of his Majesty's Castle-William, and the batteries of this town and Charlestown were discharged.

"In the afternoon his Excellency's Company of Cadets, commanded by Col. Jarvis, were mustered; which towards evening conducted his Excellency, the Governor, the gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and the honorable House of Representatives, together with a number of gentlemen, civil and military, from the Court House to the Assembly, where his Majesty's and other loyal healths were drank: and the evening was concluded with illuminations" ¹ &c.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1762 were: Caleb Champney, Adino Paddock, William Phillips, Thomas Stevenson.

Caleb Champney (1762), of Dorchester and Boston, son of John and Sarah Champney, was born in Dorchester, Nov. 23, 1740. He was active in the militia, and served as captain therein. Dec. 18, 1776, Capt. Caleb Champney (1762) was drafted in Boston for service in the Continental Army. He did not pay the fine, but performed the service. In 1777, he was one of the searchers after blankets. He died in Dorchester, June 6, 1803, aged sixty-three years. His wife Sarah died Oct. 13, 1800.

Adino Paddock (1762), chair-maker, of Boston, was born in 1728, and married (published June 22), 1749, Lydia (born Oct. 20, 1729), daughter of Robert and Lydia Snelling of Boston.

He is called "chair-maker" by Mr. Whitman (1810) in his history of the Company. Mr. Paddock (1762) was a builder of "chairs," as the light one-horse vehicles, which are

Adino Paddock (1762). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Shurtleff's Des. of Boston; Drake's Landmarks; Sabine's Loyalists; Mem. Hist. of Boston; Drake's Biog. Sketches of the Cincinnati; Early Masonic Records.
¹ Boston Newspaper.

now called chaises, were then called. He was also a coach-builder, for he "set up" the "Burling Coach," so called, in Boston, in 1762. Mr. Drake calls Mr. Paddock (1762) "a coach-maker by trade." Between Winter and School streets, on Tremont Street, but much nearer to Winter than to School, about opposite the Park Street Church, the town granted a lot of land to Daniel Maud, the school-master, in 1637. He sold it in 1643 to Edmund Jacklin. The shop of Major Adino Paddock (1762), coach-maker, was upon this lot. The street in London, on which were the principal coach manufactories, was "Long Acre," which name Major Paddock (1762) gave to that portion of (what is now) Tremont Street between School and Winter. The name continued for years after its author had left the town. His residence was on the same street.

Mr. Paddock (1762) is gratefully remembered on account of the English elms he set out opposite the Granary Burial-Ground. In 1734, or shortly after that date,¹ English elms were brought from Brompton Park, England, by Mr. James Smith, and were planted on his estate in Milton. About 1762, some of these trees were transplanted. It seems to be settled that the most prominent person in this work was Major Adino Paddock (1762), and that he was assisted by John Crane, afterward an artilleryman, a member of the Tea-party in 1773, and the first colonel of Massachusetts Artillery in 1777, under Gen. Knox. The trees, transplanted in 1762, extended from the present Park Street Meeting-house, northerly, probably skirting the whole front of the Granary Burial-Ground. The row contained about sixteen trees, eleven of which were standing in 1869. In 1873 these were removed to the great regret of many citizens.

Major Paddock (1762) was much interested in military matters. He became a member of the artillery company, organized in April, 1763, by Col. David Mason (1754). This company was attached to the Boston regiment. It was commonly known as "The Train." In 1768, Lieut. Paddock (1762) succeeded Capt. Mason (1754) as its captain. The former was an excellent drill-master, strict disciplinarian, and received instruction himself from the artillery officers at the Castle. The company became distinguished for its drill, efficiency, and material. Col. John Crane and Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, artillery officers of the Revolution and early members of this company, gained well-deserved praise for their skill and patriotism. Many members of the company were Federal military officers in the Revolutionary War.

Col. Paddock (1762) received two light brass field-pieces, and uniformed a number of German emigrants with white frocks, hair caps, and broad-swords, to drag the cannon. These pieces were first used June 4, 1768, when the King's birthday was celebrated. At the outbreak of the war, these guns were kept in a gun-house on the corner of West Street. As Col. Paddock (1762) adhered to the royal cause, and might surrender these guns to Gen. Gage, they were stealthily removed by certain young patriots, as related in the sketch of Samuel Gore (1786), who was one of the patriotic party.

In the Records of the Town of Boston, Mr. Paddock (1762) is called "Capt" first in 1764, "Major" in 1772, and "Esq" in 1773. He was prominent in town matters, being chosen sealer of leather from 1759 to 1763 inclusive; fireward from 1764 to 1774 inclusive, and warden in 1772. He was one of the visitors to the public schools, July 1, 1772, and May 11, 1773, and one of the two persons chosen from Ward 10 to superintend the location of the new street lamps.

Mr. Paddock (1762) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He joined St. John's Lodge, and was frequently present in St. John's Grand Lodge between June 24, 1756,

¹ Mr. George H. Allan, in Boston *Transcript*, Oct. 4, 1883.

and Sept. 12, 1767. He was appointed by M. W. Jeremy Gridley, G. M., one of the stewards for the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1762. Col. Paddock (1762) is recorded as junior warden of St. John's Lodge in 1758; senior warden and master in 1759; junior warden of the Masters' Lodge in 1760, and senior warden in 1761 and 1762. He was an ardent Tory, and joined his fortunes with the British. In March, 1776, he embarked for Halifax with the royal army, accompanied by his wife and his three surviving children,—Adino, Jr., Elizabeth, and Rebecca. In June, 1776, the whole family, Adino, Jr., excepted, sailed from Halifax to England. Major Paddock (1762) was a loyal addresser of Gov. Gage, Oct. 6, 1775, and he was proscribed by the State in September, 1778. He settled in 1781, with his family, on the Isle of Jersey, where for several years he held the office of inspector of artillery stores, with the rank of captain. He died there, March 25, 1804, aged seventy-six years. Lydia, his wife, died at the Isle of Jersey in 1781, aged fifty-one years. He received partial compensation for his losses as a loyalist.

William Phillips (1762), merchant, of Boston, son of Col. John (1725) and Mary (Buttolph) Phillips, was born in Boston Aug. 29, 1737. Lieut. William (1762) was a cousin of Samuel, John, and William Phillips, of Boston, sons of Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover. William Phillips, son of Rev. Samuel, had a son William. These are the two William Phillipses prominent for many years in the Old South Church. Lieut. William Phillips (1762) married (published), May 1, 1760, Margaret, daughter of Hon. Jacob Wendell (1733), and their son was John, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and the first mayor of Boston. Their grandson was Wendell Phillips, the celebrated anti-slavery orator, of Boston.

William Phillips (1762) did business in Cornhill, now Washington Street, and, as his father before him, kept a store for the sale of English goods, including books and stationery. He died June 4, 1772.

Thomas Stevenson (1762), shopkeeper, of Boston. He was from Scotland, according to "A Ruff Copy of a List of the [St. Andrew's] Lodge, 1763," where he received the Masonic degrees. He united with that Lodge in 1757.

He was elected constable in Boston Sept. 16, 1776, for "the remainder of the year," and was re-elected in 1777. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1765. "After failing in trade, he was long a constable and lived to a venerable age, being one of the last who kept up the ancient dignity of that office." Dec. 12, 1781, he was licensed to sell tea in Boston, under a bond of one hundred pounds. In 1789, he is recorded as "boarding-house and retailer" on "Ship Street." In 1796, he was a constable, residing on the same street.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1762 is as follows:—

"May 3'd 1762. The Company being under Arms, Maj. John Symmes [1733], being of the Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Locke to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. The evening being spent at Sergt Dolbeares [1756], Voted, That the Treasurer pay twenty-four pounds to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the Election dinner, and the Company to dine with them.

William Phillips (1762). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; The Pilgrims of Boston, p. 277.

Thomas Stevenson (1762). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

“Proposals made to the Company by some of the members of said Company :

“Gentlemen : Unanimity & harmony, as well as regularity in the conduct of our military affairs, is a becoming character, and serves to make us reputable in the eyes of men. It’s a piece of eminent wisdom to appoint seasons and Rules for the various affairs relative to the Military Company, whereof we are members. The dignity of the Ancient & Honourable Artillery Company has been supported by the members of it in a succession of years in such a manner as to deserve the title that the Legislative Body was pleased to confer on it, and it seems to be the concern of the present members, that the dignity and honor of the Company should be supported and kept up in such a manner, as to preserve to us that reputation that would be agreeable to all ; and, at the same time, a saving in expense made in such a way & manner as would undoubtedly invite a number to join us. That unless something of the above sort be done, we should lose the benefit of, and perhaps ourselves dwindle away, so as it would be difficult for us to maintain the reputation, we have so long deserved. All seem to agree in this, that a saving in expense would be agreeable could the dignity and honour of the Company be preserved. In consequence of which, your humble servants propose the following scheme, vizt : 1st. That the Company for the future break up at Faneuil Hall, should leave be obtained of the Selectmen for said purpose. 2dly. That the Governour, Council &c be invited on the anniversary Election of officers as formerly, to dine at Faneuil Hall. The expense to be paid as usual. 3dly. The Governour, Council, &c, after the Election of officers, to be invited and entertained as usual (at Faneuil Hall), the expense to be equally paid by the commission officers for the year ensuing. 4thly. That the eldest Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company at Faneuil Hall on their muster in September, as follows ; with punch and wine and bread, and nothing more. No one to be invited unless they belong to the Company. Pipes and Tobacco entirely excluded ; and it is recommended that the Company dismiss themselves so seasonable as to prevent the unnecessary expense of candles. 5thly. That the 2’d Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in October agreeable to Article 4th in every tittle. 6thly. That the 3’d Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in April next agreeable to Article 4th in every tittle. 7thly. That the 4th Sergt provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in May, agreeable to Article 4th in every tittle.

“Should the above scheme be approbated by the Company, a considerable saving may be made ; at the same time the honour and dignity of the Company be preserved, many inconveniences removed, that have prevented the growth of it and a prospect of our increasing, arising from the saving in expense, and in particular the trouble in our family’s. The above voted & to stand during the pleasure of the Company.

“June 7th, 1762. The Company being under arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Locke, and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.

Attest : JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*”

Rev. Samuel Locke, of Sherburne,¹ delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1762.

¹ “Boston, June 6, 1762. Monday being the anniversary of the election of officers for the Ancient Artillery company, when a sermon, as had been customary on such occasions, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Locke of Sherburne; and in the afternoon Mr. Onesiphorus Tilestone [1747] (as had

before been previously agreed upon) was unanimously chosen to be their Captain; Mr. Jonathan Cary [1740], Lieutenant; and Mr. Thomas Edes [1739], Ensign for the ensuing year.” — *Boston Newspaper.*

1763. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1763 were: Thomas Marshall (1761), captain; Josiah Waters (1747), lieutenant; Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745), ensign. John Head (1757) was first sergeant; David Spear (1758), second sergeant; Job Wheelwright (1759), third sergeant; John Skinner (1759), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

Aug. 15, 1763, His Excellency the Captain-General commissioned the following gentlemen field officers of the regiment of militia in the town of Boston, viz. :—

Joseph Jackson, Esq. (1738), colonel; John Symmes, Esq. (1733), lieutenant-colonel; William Taylor, Esq. (1738), major; Ephraim May (1765) was promoted to be ensign.

The officers of the train of artillery in Boston were: David Mason (1754), captain-lieutenant; Adino Paddock (1762), lieutenant; Christopher Clark (1759), lieutenant, and Samuel Dyer (1755), adjutant.

In 1763, in the Boston regiment, William Murray (1758) was lieutenant, and David Spear (1758) was ensign of the colonel's company; Richard Boynton (1759), was first lieutenant; Josiah Waters (1747), second lieutenant; Thomas Adams (1765), ensign of the lieutenant-colonel's company; Daniel Bell (1733) was first lieutenant; John Haskins (1768), second lieutenant, and Moses Pitcher (1760), ensign of the major's company. The following-named were captains: Thomas Marshall (1761), Onesiphorus Tilestone (1747), James Cunningham (1758), William Homes (1747), Jonathan Cary (1740), John Leverett (1750), John Gore (1743), Thomas Dawes (1754), and Benjamin Andrews (1754). The following-named were lieutenants: Samuel Barrett (1755), Benjamin Phillips (1755), Jeremiah Stimpson (1761), Samuel Ballard (1755), Martin Gay (1761), and Daniel Jones (1754). The following-named were ensigns: Benjamin Eustis (1763), Hopestill Capen (1763), Ephraim May (1765), William Bordman (1758), Zephaniah Hartt (1765), and Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756).

The birthday of George III., in June, was observed, as usual, by a military display, banquet at Faneuil Hall, illuminations, fireworks, etc.

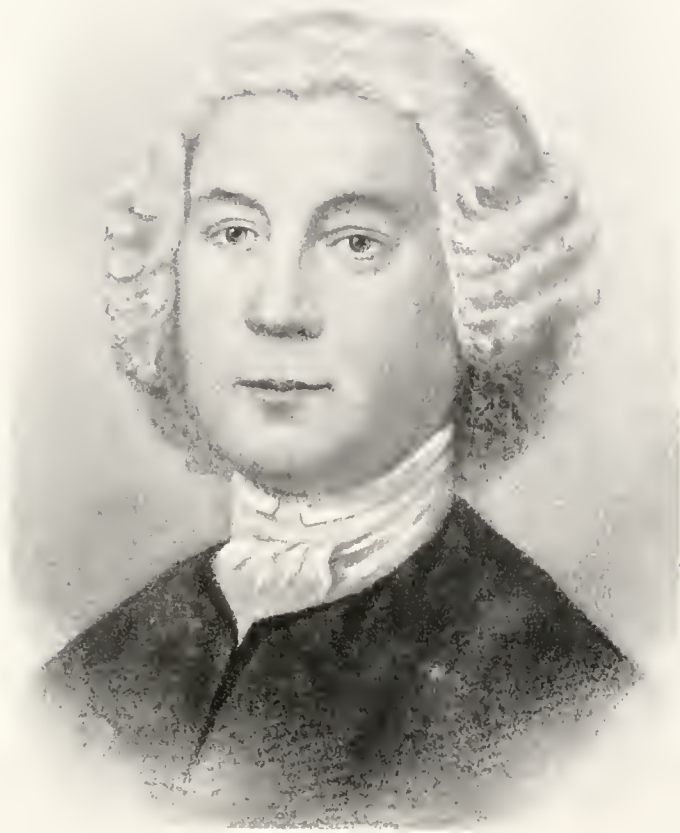
“Boston, October 31, 1763. Tuesday last our most gracious Sovereign, King George the Third entered the fourth year of his reign. Upon the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne, the guns at Castle William and the batteries in this town were fired at one o'clock. The Troop of Guards, commanded by Brigadier General Royall (1750), the Company of Cadets, commanded by Colonel Jarvis, were mustered, and after firing three volleys in King-street, the troops proceeded to the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury, where an elegant dinner was provided at the expense of the Brigadier General, and the other officers of the Troop; to which entertainment his Excellency the Governor and several of the principal gentlemen were invited.”

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1763 were: Hopestill Capen, Elias Dupee, Benjamin Eustis, John Perkins, Jr.

Hopestill Capen (1763), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth Capen, was born in Dorchester March 4, 1731. He married Patience —, who died, Jan. 19, 1791, aged fifty-seven years. She was buried from their house on Union Street.

He was elected by the town of Boston fence-viewer in 1764, warden in 1768, and scavenger in 1770. May 17, 1770, a list of persons judged “to be inimical to the United

Hopestill Capen (1762). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Sewall's Hist. of Woburn; Porter's Rambles in Old Boston, N. E.



THOMAS MARSHALL.

States" was presented in town meeting, and a committee was selected to apprehend and confine the persons named. In this list is given the name of "Hopestill Capen" (1763). He was an addresser of Gov. Hutchinson in 1774, and, the same year, a protestor against the Whigs. In religious matters he was a Sandemanian, and tenaciously followed the tenets of Sandeman.

"At the end of Marshall's Lane, now Marshall Street, on the corner of Union Street, stands a low-studded, three-story brick building, worn and wrinkled with age, evidently the oldest house on the street. This has been for several generations the property of the Capen family. Mr. Atwood has occupied it as an oyster-house since 1826. It was previously the well-known dry-goods store of Thomas Capen. Here, in the autumn of 1769, 'at the sign of the cornfields,' young Benjamin Thompson, of Woburn, afterwards famous as Count Rumford, was apprenticed as a clerk to Hopestill Capen [1763], the father of Thomas." In this same building, "at the south corner of Marshall's Lane, leading from Mill Bridge into Union Street," the *Massachusetts Spy* was published by Isaiah Thomas, from 1771 to the commencement of hostilities. Hopestill Capen (1763) was connected with the Boston militia, became ensign, and afterward lieutenant. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1768. It was he who was so incensed against Gen. Heath (1765) in 1768, when, by order of a British officer, Gen. Heath (1765) led the Artillery from the Common without beat of drum or salute of the colors.

He died, March 2, 1807, aged seventy-six years, and was buried on Copp's Hill.

Elias Dupee (1763), schoolmaster, of Boston, son of Daniel Dupee, and Lydia, his wife, was born in Boston Dec. 31, 1718, according to the town records. He was constable of Boston from 1770 to 1774 inclusive, was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1765, and its clerk in 1768. An Elias Dupee married, in Boston, Aug. 17, 1796, Abigail Polley.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, page 312, says, Mr. Dupee (1763) "kept a school in Boston during the siege, gratuitously." Oct. 5, 1785, the selectmen appointed a committee "to treat with Mr. Winslow respecting a Schoolhouse lately improved by Mr. Dupee (1763) known by the name of Sandeman's Meeting house," etc. Mr. Dupee (1763) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is recorded as present at St. John's Grand Lodge, Oct. 28, 1763. He walked in the Masonic procession at the burial of the remains of M. W. Jeremy Gridley, Sept. 12, 1767, and was at the installation of M. W. John Rowe, Nov. 23, 1768. "1800. Dec. 24, Mr. Elias Dupee, of Boston, boarding at Mr. Danl Baker's, Æ 76, of old age," is probably the only record of his death.

Benjamin Eustis (1763), housewright, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Katharine (Ingersoll) Eustis, was born April 16, 1720, and married (1) in Cambridge, May 11, 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Prudence (Hancock) Hill. She died, May 30, 1775, and perhaps he married, (2) June 7, 1781, widow Elizabeth Brown. William Eustis, who studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Warren, dressed the wounds of the militia at Lexington, became surgeon of Col. Gridley's regiment in 1775, secretary of

Elias Dupee (1763). AUTHORITIES: Records of Boston and Dedham; Early Masonic Records.

Benjamin Eustis (1763). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1878.

Memorials of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati, 1895, p. 187, says, "Benjamin Eustis [1763] was a lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company"; which is an error.

war in 1809, minister to Holland in 1815, and governor of Massachusetts from 1823 to 1825, was his son, born June 10, 1753.

Lieut. Eustis (1763) was a fence-viewer in 1759 and 1762; visited the schools, July 4, 1770; Nov. 8, 1776, was one of a committee to make an account of the town's damage since the Boston Port Bill, and surveyor of boards in 1778. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1768. Feb. 19, 1766, and April 11, 1785, he is called "Captain" in the town records, and his residence is located near Distil-house Square in 1766, and in Sudbury Street in 1785.

Benjamin Eustis (1763) died, May 4, 1804, aged eighty-four years, and his remains were buried on Copp's Hill.

John Perkins, Jr. (1763), son of John and Abigail Perkins, of Boston, was born July 6, 1739. He does not appear on the records of Boston as ever holding town office. John Perkins (1763) appears on the early Masonic records as present at the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, Dec. 27, 1762, at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, Boston, in company with Thomas Fleet (1727), Christopher Clark (1759), Moses Pitcher (1760), Adino Paddock (1762), William Murray (1758), John Joy (1755), and other members of the Artillery Company, who received the Masonic degrees in the First Lodge, in Boston. Dec. 27, 1770, he was present at Grand Lodge for the last time. Probably service in the Revolution and subsequent removal from Boston prevented further attendance. He attained the grade of major in military service. A John Perkins was a charter member of Columbian Lodge. It is difficult, as Mr. Marvin (1865) suggests in the "Centenary of Columbian Lodge," to distinguish between the two men of the above name who resided in Boston between 1762 and 1800.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1763 is as follows:—

"April 8th, 1763. The Company being under Arms in Faneuil Hall, Voted Unanimously, That the Rev. Mr. Thomas Balch of Dedham be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present Commission Officers, with Capt William Homes [1747], be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same.

"Voted, Unanimously That Col. Joseph Jackson [1738] be Treasurer of this Company, in the room of Col. John Phillips [1725], who resigns that trust. Voted, That the present Commission Officers and the new Treasurer, Col. Joseph Jackson [1738] be a committee to wait on Col. Phillips [1725] and return him the thanks of this Company for his past good services as Treasurer &c to this Company.

"May 2'd 1763. The above Committee, waited on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Balch, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon. Reported that he had accepted the same. Voted, the Company being at Faneuil Hall, That the Treasurer pay twenty four pounds to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the next Election Dinner &c and the Company to dine with them. Voted, That an addition be made to the Vote passed in May, 1762, of cheese, & the respective Officers to invite their friends as they think fit.

"Voted, that Col. William Brattle [1729] and Col. Joseph Jackson [1738] have the same power to settle with Col. Blanchard [1737] as when Col. Phillips [1725] was joined with them.

John Perkins, Jr. (1763). AUTHORITY: Early Masonic Records,—Centenary of Columbian Lodge.

"June 6th, 1763. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Balch & return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.¹

"Copy of letter sent to Mrs. Blanchard (widow of Col. Blanchard [1737]) by the committee of this Company:—

"BOSTON, May 16th, 1763.

"*Madam*, The Honorable, the Artillery Company have made choice of us, the Subscribers, a Committee to settle the Bond & mortgage given by Col. Blanchard [1737] & others, to a Committee of said Company, formerly appointed for that purpose. We should be glad the same might be done immediately; & the rather, as your son, when he was in Boston, expressed so great a desire of the same; mentioning, that until the mortgage was discharged, Mr. Gordon was not holden to pay that money, which for some time hath been really yours, & would, as Mr. Gordon says, have been paid you ere this time had it not been for the incumbrance aforesaid. We are, at the next Artillery Election to make report of our doings to the Company, & therefore we are persuaded it would be much best for you, that Mrs. Blanchard should come to Boston before that time, and treat with us upon the Premises; least, if nothing should be done before, the Company should pass a vote ordering us, or another Committee, to bring an ejectment for the possession of the mortgaged premises; which, as it would be a great Damage to you, so it will give us great pleasure to prevent. We are quite desirous to do every thing we can, & as soon as may be, to serve Col. Blanchard's [1737] interest, touching the premises consistent with justice to said Company; & your putting it in our power so to do, will greatly oblige, Madam,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

"WILLIAM BRATTLE

"JOSEPH JACKSON.

"June 6th, 1763. The Committee appointed by the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, to settle a Bond & Mortgage with the Heirs of Col. Blanchard [1737] have attended that service, and beg leave to report the above & foregoing letter; & further, that Mr. Blanchard, the son of the late Col. Blanchard [1737], at the request of Mrs. Blanchard, his mother and administratrix on his estate, in consequence of said Letter, came to Boston, and attended your committee, paid Col. Jackson [1738] eighty dollars; and that the Balance now due from said estate to said Company, as settled by us, & the

¹"Monday, June 6th [1763]. Agreeable to custom, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of this Province appeared under arms, being the anniversary of the election of officers for the Company. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Balch of Dedham, at the Old Brick Meeting House, where his Excellency the Governor, the members of his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives, with a number of other gentlemen attended; after which they proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided; and in the afternoon the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz: Thomas Marshall, Esq. [1761], Captain, Mr. Josiah Waters [1747], Lieutenant, Mr. Jeremiah Belknap [1745] Ensign. In the evening a plentiful repast was given by the officers newly elected, at Faneuil Hall, where many loyal healths were drank." — *Boston Newspaper*.

"Monday, June 6th [1763] being the Anniversary of the election of officers for the Old Artillery Company, when a sermon, as has been customary on such occasions, was preached before them by the Rev. Mr. Balch of Dedham, and prayers offered up to the Great Governor and Director of the Universe, for his aid and guidance in the choice of suitable persons to parade that literally small company four or five times the ensuing year: and in the afternoon the following officers were chosen for that purpose, viz: Thomas Marshall, Esq. [1761] Captain; Mr. Josiah Waters [1747] Lieutenant; Mr. Jeremiah Belknap [1745] Ensign; Mr. John Head [1757]; Mr. David Spear [1758], Mr. Job Wheelwright [1759], Mr. John Skinner [1759], Sergeants and Mr. John Edwards [1747] Clerk. The drummers we hear are to be the same as last year." — *Boston Newspaper*.

said Jona' Blanchard is £365.7.9, which the said Jonathan gives your committee the fullest assurance of discharging in the following manner & time: — To pay in one month five hundred dollars, part of said debt, and in the Fall make another payment in cash; — the residue of said debt then give undoubted personal security on interest for, to the satisfaction of your Committee. All which is submitted.

“ WILLIAM BRATTLE,

“ JOSEPH JACKSON,

“ *Committee.*

“ Voted, That William Brattle [1729], Joseph Jackson [1738] and John Symmes [1733], Esqrs, or the major part of them, be and hereby are empowered to take such personal security as they shall judge sufficient, providing the security are (persons) Freeholders & Inhabitants of this Province, as may be tendered & given for the discharge of the sums due to the Antient & Honorable Artillery Company of this Province, from the Estate of Col. Blanchard [1737] & others, late of Dunstable, deceased, and that upon such security given, said committee are hereby fully empowered to discharge the Bond & Mortgage given by said Blanchard [1737] to said Company.

“ Attest: — JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk.*

“ September 5th. 1763. Voted, That the Clerk settle with Messrs Edes [1760] & Gill for the last Artillery Election Sermons which was preached by the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Balch, & pay them for the remainder of the 300 Sermons, that were not subscribed for; & also that the Clerk sell them to they [*sic*] of the Company at eight pence each.”

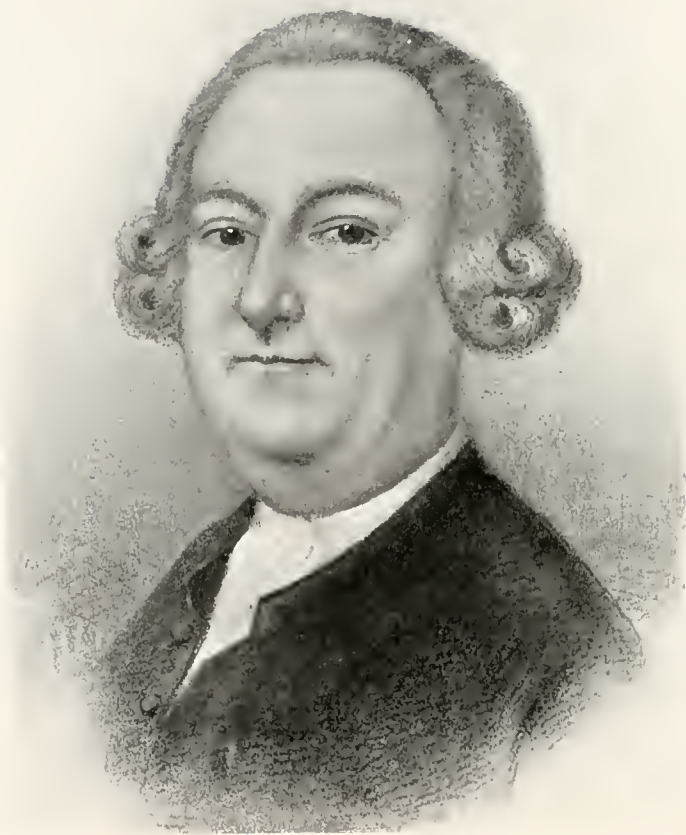
Rev. Thomas Balch, of Dedham, preached the Artillery election sermon¹ of 1763. He was an only son of Benjamin and Mary (Prentice) Balch, and was born in Charlestown Oct. 17, 1711. He graduated at Harvard College in 1733, and was ordained to the gospel ministry, June 30, 1736, in the South Parish of Dedham, where he died, Jan. 8, 1774. In 1741 he received the degree of A. M. from Yale College. In 1744 he was appointed by the committee of war to attend the army on the Cape Breton expedition, as chaplain, and was absent on this duty sixteen months. He prepared several students for college or the ministry, among them being his son Rev. Benjamin (Harv. Coll., 1763), a chaplain in Paul Jones's squadron; his nephew, Moses Brown (Harv. Coll., 1768), of Beverly; his son-in-law, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D. D. (Yale Coll., 1765), and probably his other sons-in-law, Rev. Moses Everett (Harv. Coll., 1771) and Rev. Jabez Chickering (Harv. Coll., 1774).

Mr. Balch married, Oct. 11, 1737, Mary Sumner, of Roxbury. She died March 31, 1798. The oldest and youngest of their eight children were boys. Both were named Thomas, and both died in the service of their country; one, at the age of eighteen years, died in 1756, at Albany, N. Y., on his return from an expedition during the French War, and the other, at the age of nineteen, died in 1780, off Halifax, as is supposed, on a British prison-ship.

¹ John Phillips, Esq. (1725), died April 19, 1763. The preacher of the Artillery sermon in 1763 made the following reference to him: —

“Altho' the peculiar Smiles of Providence which attend this anniversary Solemnity, inspire Joy and Gratitude into all our Hearts, yet we feel our Sorrow and Mourning renewed for the Decease of the late worthy Colonel Phillips, who was so long an Orna-

ment to the Artillery Company, as well as a great Blessing in the other various public Stations which he filled with Honor, Fidelity and acceptance. But he is gone! Gone to be here no more! His Piety Integrity Benevolence, and extensive Kindness and Goodness, afforded him solid Comfort at the Approach of the last Enemy, and Victory over him. He quitted the Field of Battle with Honor.”



John Winthrop

1764. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1764 were: John Winslow (1764), captain; James Cunningham (1761), lieutenant; Richard Boynton (1759), ensign. William Bordman (1758), was first sergeant; Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), second sergeant; Moses Pitcher (1760), third sergeant; Samuel Simpson (1759), fourth sergeant, and John Edwards (1747), clerk.

The year 1764 is memorable on account of the great depression in Boston, occasioned by the prevalence of the small-pox. Many of the merchants and traders moved, with their goods, into the country. It afflicted fourteen families on Fish Street, among which were Richard Bulkley (1722), Benjamin Eustis (1763), who "lived near the Mill Ponds"; Edward Proctor (1756), "Schooner Tavern in Fish Street"; Paul Revere, Capt. Levi Jennings (1764), John Coburn (1751), William Dawes (1760). June 30, 1764, the selectmen reported that during the preceding six months, of the six hundred and forty-four white persons who had the small-pox "the Natural way," one hundred and two died, and of four thousand six hundred and ninety whites who had it by inoculation, forty-three died. One thousand five hundred and thirty-seven persons removed into the country.

The birth and coronation days of George the Third were celebrated, as usual, in 1764, but the Artillery Company, as a body, very seldom participated in those festivities. This year, as the election anniversary of the Artillery Company, and the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the king, both occurred on Monday, June 4, the latter was celebrated at Concord, where the branches of the colonial government were then sitting.

Dec. 3, 1764, the governor made the following promotions in the regiment of militia in Boston, of which Joseph Jackson, Esq. (1738), was colonel; William Taylor, Esq. (1738), lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Marshall, Esq. (1761), major; Richard Boynton, Esq. (1759), captain; Daniel Bell (1733), captain-lieutenant; Adino Paddock (1762), captain-lieutenant of the train of artillery; Christopher Clark (1759), first lieutenant.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1764 were John Brocas, Thomas Bumstead, William Hickling, Jr., Levi Jennings, John Osborn, Jr., John Winslow.

John Brocas (1764), sailmaker, of Boston, was probably a son of John and Ann Broccus (Brocas) and was born in 1704

Oct. 17, 1764, the selectmen passed upon Mr. John Brocas' (1764) Province Account, amounting to four pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence half penny. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1766 and became ensign in the militia. He died in 1770, aged sixty-seven years, when administration was granted on his estate.

Thomas Bumstead (1764), coach-maker, of Boston.

Thomas Bumstead (1647), the emigrant, died in 1697. He had a son, Jeremiah, born Oct. 14, 1678, who married, (1) June 16, 1700, Sarah Abraham, and, (2) March 8, 1704, Elizabeth Bridges. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Bridges) Bumstead had Jeremiah, born March 26, 1708, who married, (1) Bethia Sherwin, Feb. 2, 1726, and, (2) Sarah Howard, March 18, 1729. He was a glazier, and died about Nov. 1, 1747.

John Brocas (1764). AUTHORITY: Boston New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1864; Boston Records.

Thomas Bumstead (1764). AUTHORITIES:

Thomas Bumstead (1764) joined the Old South Church, July 3, 1763. His residence was at the corner of Bromfield's Lane and Common Street. In 1766, he was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company, and in the militia became a major.

After Adino Paddock (1762) had left the country, his estate, it is said, fell into the hands of Thomas Bumstead (1764), from whom Bumstead Place, opposite the Granary Burial-Ground, on Tremont Street, took its name. Mr. Bumstead (1764) continued the manufacture of coaches, etc., at the old stand of Major Paddock (1762).

After the evacuation of Boston, it was desired to cleanse the town. A committee was therefore appointed, of which Thomas Bumstead (1764) was one, authorized to go through the several wards and have such houses smoked and cleansed as needed it; and also to make a return of the inhabitants of their respective wards. Mr. Bumstead's (1764) ward was No. 11. He died May 8, 1828, aged eighty-eight years.

William Hickling, Jr. (1764), mast-maker, of Boston, son of William and Sarah (Sales) Hickling, was born May 21, 1742.

His father was a noted distiller; joined the Old South Church, Jan. 17, 1730-1; became a founder of the Eleventh Congregational Church, Feb. 17, 1747-8, and died Dec. 10, 1774.

William, Jr. (1764), was a mast-maker by trade, and his yard was on Purchase Street. He never held any office in the town of Boston. He died June 1, 1790, aged forty-eight years.

Levi Jennings (1764), hatter, of Boston. He married Bethia —. His place of business was No. 75 Newbury (Washington) Street. He was chosen a scavenger in 1765, and August 28, 1776, was chosen a jurymen for a court to be held at Boston, Sept. 5, Timothy Pickering, Esq., judge, for the trial and condemnation of vessels, and Jan. 11, 1778, was selected as jurymen for a Maritime Court. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1766, and a captain in the militia.

Levi Jennings (1764) received the Masonic degrees in the First Lodge, in Boston, May 3, 1762. He was present in St. John's Grand Lodge several times between 1762 and 1774. At the installation of M. W. John Rowe, Nov. 23, 1768, he walked in the procession, carrying the Bible "on a blue velvet cushion, fringed and tasselled with gold."

John Osborn, Jr. (1764). John Osborn (1764) was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1767, and he rose to the grade of captain in military service.

Hon. John Osborn, a member of the Old South Church, Feb. 25, 1721, died Aug. 27, 1768, aged eighty years. John Osborn, son of John and Ruth Osborn, was born May 16, 1716. Another John Osborn died in September, 1791, aged fifty-one years, and was buried from his dwelling-house in Eliot Street. Hon. John Osborn did business on Milk Street; also, in 1760, on Long Wharf, and a John Osborn kept the Red-Cross tavern in 1746.

John Winslow (1764), husbandman, of Marshfield, son of Isaac and Sarah (Hensley) Winslow, of Marshfield, was born May 27, 1702; married, Feb. 16, 1726,

William Hickling, Jr. (1764). AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Boston Records.

Levi Jennings (1764). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

John Winslow (1764). AUTHORITIES: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1863; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Mary Little, and succeeded to the Careswell estate. After her decease, he married a widow Johnson (born Barker), of Hingham. He had three sons: Josiah, Pelham, and Isaac. Pelham was a major in the British army, on Long Island, in 1776, and died there.

John Winslow (1764) was a colonel in the expedition to Nova Scotia in 1755, and was compelled to be a participator in the exile of the Acadians. He has been blamed for the cruel removal of seven thousand people from their native country, for the ruining of their homes and farms, and for their being scattered throughout the English colonies. He acted under orders emanating from "reasons of state," for Gen. Winslow (1764) was eminently a generous and kind-hearted man. He was a grandson of Gov. Josiah Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, and very early exhibited a liking for military exercise. In 1740 he held a command in the regiment that was sent to Cuba. He became a major-general in the British line; had chief command of several expeditions into the Kennebec country; participated in the conflict in Nova Scotia in 1755, and was commander-in-chief at Fort William Henry, on Lake Erie, in 1756.

Mr. Hutchinson says, "He was younger brother to Capt. Josiah and possessed the same martial spirit." "Capt. Josiah," eldest son of Isaac and Sarah Winslow, graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and was killed by French and Indians at St. George's River, Me., May 1, 1724. Edward, another brother of John (1764), for some years was judge of probate, became a royalist, and fled to Halifax, where he died in 1784, aged seventy years.

John Winslow (1764) died at Hingham, April 17, 1774, aged seventy-two years. His portrait, with the portraits of his ancestors, is in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Whitman (1810) says, "His sword is now transmitted in the family. His bravery was proverbial and his reputation as an officer excellent."

He was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1764.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1764 is as follows:—

"April 6th. 1764. Monday being foul weather; being under Arms the Friday following, Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Woodward of Weston be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, and that the present Commission Officers with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on him & desire the same.

"May 7th. 1764. The above Committee waited on the Rev. Mr. Woodward of Weston to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon; Reported that he had accepted the same. The Company being at Faneuil Hall, Voted, That the Treasurer pay twenty-four pounds, & the Clerk four pounds to the Commission Officers, towards defraying the charge of the next Election Dinner, and the Company to dine with them. Voted, That the Clerk, for the future, settle his accounts in May annually.

"Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk*.

"June 4th. 1764. The Company being under Arms, It was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Woodward & return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.

Attest: JOHN EDWARDS, *Clerk*.

"September 3d, 1764. The Company being at Faneuil Hall, Voted, That Col. Jackson [1738], the Treasurer of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, be desired to let out the Monies that is or may be in his hands belonging to said Company,

taking good and sufficient landed security for the same. Voted, That Capt William Homes [1747], Mr. John Deming [1756] and Mr. Samuel Torrey, Junr. [1752] be a Committee to examine the former Clerk's Accounts, and to look over the List and to settle with those that are in arrears. Attest. ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, Clerk."

Rev. Samuel Woodward, of Weston, delivered the Artillery election sermon¹ of 1764. He was a son of Ebenezer Woodward, and was born at Newton, Mass., in 1726. He graduated at Harvard College in 1748, and was ordained as pastor of the church in Weston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1751. He continued in this relation until his decease, which occurred Oct. 5, 1782, at the age of fifty-six years. "He died greatly beloved and lamented by the people of his charge, by his brethren in office, and by an extensive circle of acquaintance."

1765. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1765 were: William Homes (1747), captain; Thomas Dawes (1754), lieutenant; Samuel Torrey, Jr. (1752), ensign. Benjamin Edes (1760) was first sergeant; Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), second sergeant; Thomas Stevenson (1762), third sergeant; Elias Dupee (1763), fourth sergeant, and Robert Jenkins, tertius (1756), clerk.

The world-renowned Stamp Act passed the British Parliament, March 22, 1765. A copy of the Act soon arrived in Boston, and it was reprinted by Edes (1760) and Gill for the information of the public, in a folio pamphlet of twenty-four pages. The town took immediate action, instructed its representatives, and sent letters to Gen. Conway, Secretary of State, London, and to Col. Isaac Barre, M. P. On the 14th of August, 1765, the popular indignation was manifested. At Hanover Square, at the junction of Essex, Orange, and Newbury Streets, stood a number of elms, one of which became known as the "Liberty Tree." Upon one of these trees two effigies were suspended, one of which represented a stamp officer. Toward evening the effigies were taken down, placed on a bier, supported by six men, and were carried in procession along Orange and Marlborough Streets and Cornhill, passed the town-house, and down King Street, turning through Kilby Street. A new building, supposed to be erected for a stamp-office, was demolished. Thence the procession proceeded to Fort Hill, where the effigies were burned. They attacked the property of Andrew Oliver, father of Andrew, Jr. (1786), and marching to the Province House, dispersed.

The persons who prepared and suspended the effigies were John Avery, Jr. (1786), Thomas Crafts (1765), John Smith, Henry Wells, Thomas Chase, Stephen Cleverly, Henry Bass, and Benjamin Edes² (1760).

After the Stamp-Act riot, it was resolved at a town meeting to preserve order.

Rev. Samuel Woodward. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals, Vol. I., p. 619, note.

¹"Monday, June 4, being the anniversary of the election of officers for the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, His Excellency the Governor, with as many of the Honorable his Majesty's Council, and House of Representatives as were in town, and a number of other gentlemen, together with the Company attended divine service at the old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Samuel

Woodward of Weston; after which they went in procession to Faneuil Hall, where was a very elegant dinner provided by the company. In the afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year; viz: General Winslow [1764] Captain, James Cunningham Esq [1761] Lieutenant Colonel, Mr. Richard Boynton [1759] Ensign. In the evening there was a genteel entertainment at Faneuil Hall, provided by the newly elected officers."—*Boston Gazette*, June 11, 1764.

² Drake's Hist. of Boston, p. 695.

In consequence of the above resolve, the selectmen, magistrates, and other gentlemen of the town, together with the cadet company, several companies of the militia, and the company of the train of artillery, kept night-watch to prevent any such further proceedings.

In April, 1765, the field officers of the Boston regiment were as in 1764. Among officers of the line: Jeremiah Stimpson (1761) became captain-lieutenant of Col. Jackson's (1738) company, and Edward Jackson (1758), lieutenant; Josiah Waters (1747), first lieutenant; Elisha Eaton (1768), ensign; Samuel Ballard (1755), first lieutenant; Ephraim May (1765), lieutenant; William Bordman (1758), lieutenant; Nathaniel Ridgeway (1756), ensign; Edward Proctor (1756), ensign; Thomas Adams (1765), lieutenant; Daniel Bell (1733), captain; Zephaniah Hartt (1765), lieutenant, and Timothy Thornton (1765), ensign.

In the train of artillery: Adino Paddock (1762) continued as captain-lieutenant; Christopher Clark (1759), first-lieutenant; Samuel Sellon (1765), second lieutenant; Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765), lieutenant and fire worker.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1765 were: Thomas Adams, Sarson Belcher, Samuel Bradlee, Clement Collins, Jr., Thomas Crafts, Jr., William Cunningham, Samuel Gridley, Zephaniah Hartt, Nathaniel Heath, William Heath, John Leighton, Christopher Marshall, Ephraim May, Dimond Morton, William Perkins, William Rogers, Samuel Searle, Samuel Sellon, Asa Stoddard, Jonathan Stoddard, John Stutson, Timothy Thornton, Ebenezer Torrey, William Torrey, George Trott, Edward Tuckerman, John Wells, David Wheeler, Jr.

Thomas Adams (1765), of Boston, was born in 1743. He was published to Diana Paine, Sept. 7, 1768. She died Jan. 10, 1803, aged fifty-eight years.

Nov. 6, 1776, he was chosen one of a committee to ascertain the damage to the town since the Boston Port Bill, and, Feb. 6, 1777, he was selected from Ward 1 as one of a committee to prevent monopolies. He rose to the grade of captain in the militia, being ensign of the Fusileers in 1787-8, first lieutenant in 1792, and captain of that company in 1793, 1794, and 1795. His residence was near Charles River Bridge. He died Sept. 9, 1796, aged fifty-three years.

Sarson Belcher (1765), hatter, in 1786, on Newbury (now Washington) Street, son of Moses, Jr., and Eunice Belcher, was born in Braintree, June 21, 1741. Mr. Belcher (1765) was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety in 1779, and in 1780 was one of a committee to raise the town's quota for the Continental Army. He was active in the militia, and in 1782 held the position of captain in the Boston regiment.

Aug. 20, 1788, Sarson Belcher (1765) with five others, all appointed by the tradesmen and manufacturers of Boston, issued a circular-letter to the manufacturers of the country, setting forth the necessity of protection to home industries.¹

He never held any office in the town of Boston. He died Dec. 24, 1794, aged fifty-two years, and "was buried from his late dwelling-house on Newbury (Washington) Street, opposite the White Horse Tavern." His wife, Fanny, died Aug. 25, 1793, aged fifty years.

Thomas Adams (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ Mem. Hist. of Boston, Vol. IV., p. 75, *et seq.*

Samuel Bradlee, Jr. (1765), was elected constable of Boston in 1760. He was very prominent in the militia, being second lieutenant and adjutant of a company of artillery, in Boston, in 1787-8, and was chosen captain of the same company Oct. 15, 1791. He held that position until Oct. 10, 1797, when he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Boston regiment. He died¹ July 30, 1798, in commission, and was buried under arms.

Four companies of the First Regiment and Capt. Wild's Artillery formed the escort at the burial. Every civic and military demonstration, possible, was made out of respect to the memory of a very worthy citizen and soldier.

Clement Collins, Jr. (1765), carpenter, of Boston, son of Clement and Sarah Collins, of Boston, was born March 5, 1732. He was published Oct. 4, 1764, to marry Hannah Jenkins, of Boston. He married, (2) Elizabeth Currier, published Dec. 7, 1780. He was chosen a surveyor of boards and viewer of shingles from 1771 to 1774 inclusive. In 1786, he resided on Fish (now North) Street. After service in the war, he was re-elected, in 1778, surveyor of boards, also from 1779 to 1783 inclusive.

He died Sept. 10, 1798, aged sixty-five years, "an honest worthy man."

Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765), japanner and painter, also carpenter, of Boston, son of Thomas and Ann Crafts, was born in Boston July 13, 1740. He was published May 12, 1763, to marry Frances Gore, daughter of Capt. John (1743) and Frances (Pinckney) Gore. Col. Crafts (1765) died Jan. 14, 1799, aged fifty-nine years, his wife Frances having died Sept. 4, 1788. His son Thomas, Jr., born April 9, 1767, delivered the oration before the town authorities July 4, 1791, and died Aug. 25, 1798. July 9, 1766, he applied to the selectmen for leave to frame the new jail, near Mr. Holbrook's school. In the same year, a gallery was erected on the westerly side of the Representatives' Chamber, in what is now called the "Old State House," for the accommodation of the public. "Thomas Crafts, Housewright" did the work, and was paid therefor fifteen pounds six shillings and five pence.

John Adams, in his diary, under date of Jan. 15, 1766, says: "I spent the evening with the Sons of Liberty, at their own apartment, in Hanover Square, near the Tree of Liberty. It is a counting room in Chase & Speakman's distillery; a very small room it is. There were present, John Avery, a distiller of liberal education; John Smith, a brazier; Thomas Crafts, the painter; Benjamin Edes, the printer; Stephen Cleverly, brazier; Thomas Chase, distiller; Joseph Fields, master of a vessel; Henry Bass, George Trott, jeweller, and Henry Welles," etc. Hanover Square was the corner of Washington and Essex streets. Of the above mentioned, John Avery, Jr., joined the Artillery Com-

Thomas Crafts (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Craft's Memorial; *New Eng. Chronicle*, July 22, 1776; Mass. Archives; The Hundred Boston Orators, p. 231; Sumner's Hist. of East Boston, p. 396; Mem. Hist. of Boston, Vol. III., p. 183.

The "Orderly Book of the Regiment of Artillery raised for the defence of the town of Boston, commanded by Col Thomas Crafts [1765] from June 1777 to Dec. 1778, also called the 'Massachusetts State's Train,'" is printed in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Vol. XIII., Salem, Mass., 1876.

¹ "Died yesterday, Lient Col. Samuel Bradlee [1765], Commandant of the 1st Regiment. A gentleman highly esteemed for every social virtue. In this untimely stroke of death his bereaved family bewail the loss of the kind husband, the tender parent, and the affectionate brother. As an active and useful citizen, a kind benefactor, and a generous friend, Col. Bradlee [1765] shone distinguished and will long, very long, be lamented. On account of the weather, his remains will be interred this afternoon from his late house in Dock Square at 5 o'clock."—*Columbian Centinel*, Aug. 1, 1798.

pany in 1786; Thomas Crafts, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1765; Benjamin Edes, in 1760; and George Trott, in 1765. Col. Craft's (1765) shop was "opposite the Great Tree."

Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765), received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1762. He was unanimously elected grand treasurer of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at its institution Dec. 27, 1769, by M. W. Joseph Warren, and served one year. Dec. 27, 1776, Col. Thomas Crafts appears as grand treasurer, and in 1777 as junior grand warden, p. t. Dec. 4, 1778, he was elected senior grand deacon; Dec. 3, 1779, junior grand warden.

Col. Thomas Crafts (1765) was appointed July 19, 1774, one of a committee of twenty-four to select a proper list of persons to be added to the Committee on Ways and Means. The committee reported the names of fourteen persons, one of whom was Mr. Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765). At the same meeting he was chosen on a committee selected to receive donations for such in town as are sufferers by means of an Act of the British Parliament for shutting up the harbor of Boston, and to distribute the same. Dec. 7, 1774, he was selected, with six others, to bring in the names of a proper committee "to carry the Resolutions of the late Continental Congress into Execution." He served as fireward in 1775 and 1778, and in 1776 was selected as one from Ward 4 to "collect an account of the damages sustained since the Boston Port Bill." May 3, 1777, an article in the town warrant was "To take the mind of the town with respect to the best method of preparation and defence at this important crisis." After some debate a committee of nine was appointed, of which Col. Thomas Crafts (1765) was one, to report later in the day. It did report in favor of sinking hulks in the channels of the harbor, and of calling for volunteers to do duty "in this town and harbor," to be under command of Col. Crafts (1765).

July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was publicly read for the first time in Boston. The council, representatives, magistrates, selectmen, clergy, the militia, and a great throng of people were present. The regiments and artillery were drawn up in King Street, at one o'clock P. M., when, from the balcony on the east end of the Old State House, the Declaration was proclaimed by Col. Thomas Crafts (1765). It was received with great joy by the people, who cheered; the guns of the harbor and of the fortifications answered, and the artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, the regiments fired volleys in thirteen divisions, thus indicating the number of American States united. The evening was spent in festivity.

Col. Crafts (1765) in 1779 was again appointed on a committee by the town to fortify the harbor, and on another to determine what it is necessary to do to protect the town in case of an invasion by the enemy, and in November of that year was called upon to devise means for the procuring of clothing for the Continental Army. He served the town of Boston as selectman for several years immediately succeeding the Revolution, also in 1793 and 1798, and was county treasurer from 1788 to 1795 inclusive. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and during the latter part of his life acting justice.

Col. Crafts (1765) was the subject of the following pithy sarcasm, supposed to have been written by his nephew, Thomas Crafts, United States Consul to France: —

"Dear Justice Crafts, fair, factious partisan!
I like thee much, thou fiery-visaged man.
I love to hear thee charm the listening throng
Thy head and wig still moving with thy tongue!

Thus Jove of old, the heathen's highest God,
 Their minor Godships governed with his nod;
 In this you differ from that great divine, —
 Once from his head came wisdom, ne'er from thine.
 The mind of Justice Crafts no subject balks,
 Of King-craft, Priest-craft, craftily he talks,
 Oft have we heard his crafty tales and laughed,
 But never knew him mention justice-craft."

The *Columbian Centinel* notices his decease, and adds: "Funeral from his dwelling house, north side of the Old Brick Meeting house," Jan. 16, 1799.

William Cunningham (1765), painter, of Boston, son of William and Elizabeth Cunningham, was born Sept 28, 1722. He was published, March 18, 1744, to marry Abigail Downes. His place of business was No. 9 Newbury (now Washington), Street. He was a brother of Major James Cunningham, who joined the Artillery Company in 1761. William Cunningham, Sen., was one of the founders of Hollis Street Church in 1731. Capt. William Cunningham, Jr. (1765), was elected constable of Boston in March, 1750-1, but declined to serve, and paid the fine. In 1779 William (1765) and James (1761) were in business together. In 1781 William Cunningham (1765), when proposed by an auctioneer as his bondsman, is called in the records, "Gentleman." He was identified with the militia, and rose to the grade of captain.

Samuel Gridley (1765), of Boston, probably son of Col. Richard and Hannah (Deming) Gridley, was born in Boston June 14, 1734, and died in October, 1801, aged sixty-seven years.

Another Samuel Gridley, son of Jeremiah and Abigail Gridley, was born Aug. 8, 1734, and died in Dec., 1799, aged sixty-six years. Samuel Gridley was published Jan. 10, 1759, to marry Susanna Hill. He was third sergeant in the Artillery Company in 1767. Samuel Gridley (1765) is not mentioned in the Records of the Town of Boston.

Zephaniah Hartt (1765), shipwright, of Boston, son of Ralph (1739) and Mary Hartt, was born in Boston Dec. 19, 1724. He married, Nov. 24, 1748, Sarah Copp, of Boston. He lived on Charter Street, and in his day acquired great distinction as a ship-builder. He shares the honor which makes "Hartt's shipyard" forever famous in our naval history as the place where the frigates "Constitution" and "Boston" and the brig "Argus" were built. In the militia, he attained the rank of lieutenant. Nov. 8, 1776, he was selected from Ward 1 to ascertain the damage to the town "since the Boston Port Bill."

He died in September, 1791, aged sixty-seven years, and was buried from his dwelling-house in Charter Street.

Nathaniel Heath (1765), mason, of Boston, son of Samuel and Mary Heath, was born in Boston July 4, 1732. He was published, March 13, 1754, to marry Mary Adams, of Boston. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1768.

Oct. 28, 1767, he was voted forty pounds, due him, for taking down and repairing the remainder of the Widow Crosby's house, near the Salutation Tavern, in order to

William Cunningham (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Nathaniel Heath (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

widen the street there, and Nov. 8, 1776, he was selected from Ward 1 to ascertain the damage "since the Boston Port Bill." Feb. 4, 1777, while holding the rank of captain, he was selected by the selectmen as a committee to search the houses in Ward 1 for the purpose of obtaining blankets for the use of the Continental Army. Capt. Heath (1765) was probably in the army several years, where he attained the rank of major, as his name does not again appear in Boston Records until Aug. 4, 1783, when he was employed to repair the wall of the North Burial-Ground. In 1796 he resided on Charter Street.

Major Nathaniel Heath (1765) died in Boston, May 5, 1812, aged eighty years, and his wife, Mary, died Oct. 12, 1809, aged seventy-two years. Both were buried in Copp's Hill Burial-Ground.

William Heath (1765), yeoman, of Roxbury, son of Ensign Samuel and Elizabeth (Payson) Heath, was born in Roxbury, March 2, 1737.¹ He was of the fifth generation of that family who inherited the same real estate in that town. The old homestead of the family was situated at the corner of Heath Street and Bickford Avenue. It was taken down in 1843. William Heath (1765) was brought up a farmer, was fond of military exercises, and read and studied every military treatise obtainable. He thus became acquainted with the theory of war in all its branches and duties. He was, when quite young, a member of the local militia, "but," he says, "through the inactive state of the military company to which he belonged, in the spring of the year 1765" (it was May 6), "he went over to Boston and entered a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." This immediately recommended him to the notice of the colonel of the first regiment of militia, in the county of Suffolk, who sent for him, and importuned him to take command of a company. He was commissioned by Gov. Bernard as captain of the Roxbury company. The governor was so much pleased with Capt. Heath (1765) that he publicly declared, "he would not only make him colonel of the regiment, but, if it were in his power, a general officer also." Capt. Heath (1765), and other members in Roxbury and Dorchester, used to walk into Boston, carrying their guns, to attend the drill meetings of the Artillery Company. He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1768, and its captain in 1770.

In the beginning of 1770, Capt. Heath (1765) wrote addresses to the public, which were signed "A Military Countryman," and were printed in the Boston *Gazette*, in which he urged "the importance of military discipline and skill in the use of arms, as the only means that could save our country from falling a prey to any daring invader." ↴

During Gov. Hutchinson's term, Capt. Heath (1765) had no command, but when, in 1774, the people selected officers, he was rechosen captain of the Roxbury company, and the same year was elected, unanimously, by the officers of First Suffolk Regiment, colonel. He was prominent in town matters, frequently moderator of the town meetings; in 1761, represented Roxbury in the General Court, also from 1771 to 1774; was a delegate to the Provincial Congresses of 1774 and 1775; an active member of the Committee of Correspondence, Safety, and Inspection; delegate to the Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution, in 1788; State senator in 1791-2; judge of probate for Norfolk County, from 1793 until his decease, Jan. 24, 1814. Several times he was unsuccessfully proposed for governor, but in 1806 he was elected lieutenant-governor. He,

¹ See Memoirs of Major-Gen. Heath (1765), containing anecdotes, details of skirmishes, battles, and other military events during the American War, written by himself, and printed at Boston, August, 1798.

however, declined to accept, and refused to be qualified. He was chosen by the people, in 1812, a presidential elector, and was president of the College of Electors, the whole of whom voted for DeWitt Clinton. His opponent, for presidential elector, was Ex-President Adams, whom he defeated.

In 1768, several regiments of British troops were in Boston. On a field-day, under command of Capt. Heath (1765), then lieutenant,¹ it appearing probable that the Artillery Company would not leave the Common until after the roll-call of the troops, their commanding officer sent orders that the Artillery Company must retire without beat of drum, and that there must be no firing at the deposit of the standard. The Company opposed a compliance therewith, but Lieut. Heath (1765) conceiving it his duty to comply with the order of a superior officer in his Majesty's service, marched to Faneuil Hall in silence, and without firing. This appeared to some of the members an infringement of their privileges. The first sergeant, or orderly, Hopestill Capen (1763), resented it so highly that, after the Company was dismissed, he went to the top of his house and fired his musket three times, and subsequently would not vote for Gen. Heath (1765).

Feb. 2, 1775, Capt. Heath (1765) was chosen one of the five general officers authorized by Congress "to oppose the execution of certain acts of the British Parliament." In June, 1775, he was made a provincial major-general, and in August following, the Continental Congress conferred the same rank upon him. He was the only general officer on the ground on the 19th of April, 1775, organizing and directing the armed husbandmen in their first conflict with British regulars.² On that day he went to Lexington, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Warren, afterward major-general, at which time the latter came very near being killed. Gen. Heath (1765) was in command of a brigade near Boston until the spring of 1776, when, in command of six regiments of the American Army, he started for New York. He remained in active service in the Hudson Valley until Feb. 10, 1777, when he obtained leave of the commander-in-chief to make a short visit to New England. March 14, 1777, he started from Roxbury on his way back to his command, but before he reached Worcester an express-messenger overtook him with orders from Gen. Washington, assigning him to take command of the Eastern Department, Gen. Ward having applied for leave to rejoin his command. Gen. Heath (1765) returned to Boston, and took command.

June 4, 1779, Gen. Washington ordered him to join the main army. Polite and affectionate addresses were received by him, on his leaving this department, from officers of the line, staff, and department, and of the Boston regiment. On the 11th of June he left Boston, accompanied by a number of officers and citizens on horseback or in carriages, who attended Gen. Heath (1765) as far as Worcester, where the gentlemen had ordered an elegant dinner. After dinner he took his leave amidst a shout of hearty wishes for his health and prosperity. On the 22d of June he greeted Washington at West Point, and was assigned the command of the troops on the east side of the Hudson. Upon the discovery of Arnold's treason, it was to Gen. Heath (1765) that Gen. Washington intrusted the command at West Point. May 22, 1779, Major-Gen. William Heath (1765) was elected by Congress a Commissioner for the Board of War, — an honorable appointment, with a salary of four thousand dollars a year, — but Gen. Heath (1765) declined to accept it, choosing "rather to participate in the more active opera-

¹ It was customary before the Revolution, and so continued until recently, to give the lieutenant the honor of commanding the Company one field-day during the year.

² Drake's Hist. of Roxbury, p. 388.

tions in the field." Gen. Washington granted him another furlough, and, April 21, 1780, he set out for Roxbury, where he arrived on the 29th. June 2, 1780, the commander-in-chief ordered him to Providence, R. I., to advise and assist the French on their arrival. Oct. 14, 1780, the French having previously arrived at Newport, R. I., Gen. Heath (1765) was ordered to proceed to West Point and take command of that post, where he remained until May 9, 1781, when he was sent by Gen. Washington to the governors of the Eastern States to present the distressed situation of the army in regard to provision, and seek relief. Having performed the mission assigned him, he left Roxbury for the seat of war, July 12, 1781, where he arrived July 29, and Aug. 18, Gen. Washington being about to start for Virginia with the larger part of the army, Gen. Heath (1765) was placed in command of the Department of New York, which position he held until April 4, 1782, when the commander-in-chief returned and resumed command of the main army.

June 10, 1783, Gen. Heath (1765) was general of the day. "It is a little remarkable," says Gen. Heath (1765), "that the general by whose orders and under whose direction the first guard in the American Army was mounted at the foot of Prospect Hill, on the evening of the 19th of April, 1775, after the battle of that day, should happen, in the course of service, to be the last general of the day in the American main army, on the 10th of June, 1783, to inspect, turn off, and visit the guards."

June 23, 1783, Gen. Heath (1765) started homeward, but not before Gen. Washington had placed in his hands a sealed letter, "to be read at his leisure." The letter was written throughout by Gen. Washington, and was expressive of his gratitude to, and affection for, Gen. Heath (1765). "This letter," said he to Brissot de Warville, in 1788, "is a jewel which in my eyes surpasses all the eagles and all the ribbons in the world."

Gen. Heath (1765) arrived at his farm, in Roxbury, July 1, 1783. From this time until his decease, except from 1783 to 1790, he held public office. He died Monday, Jan. 24, 1814, and was buried on the Friday following from Rev. Mr. Porter's church.

Soon after the House of Representatives of Massachusetts was called to order, Jan. 26, 1814, Mr. Otis rose and announced, "The venerable Heath [1765] — the companion of Washington — the honest patriot — the Christian soldier — has paid the debt of nature. He was, before his decease, probably, the only surviving major-general of that army which gave us Independence; and his memory is dear to his country."

An order then passed that "the Legislature will adjourn on Friday, at one o'clock, to attend his funeral, and that the members will wear a suitable badge of mourning, as a token of respect for his memory." The Senate concurred in this order. His funeral was also attended by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from respect to his amiable character and patriotism. He was a genuine republican, affable in his manners and firm in his principles. So plebeian was he in his convictions that rather than allow his name "to stand affixed to an institution, or wear a device which is construed by many of our fellow-citizens the indication of an order and distinction in society," he renounced the Society of the Cincinnati, and withdrew therefrom.

He married, April 19, 1759, Sarah Lockwood, of Cambridge. They had four sons and one daughter. His widow, Sarah, died Oct. 16, 1814, aged seventy-eight years, eight months, and seven days.

Gen. William Heath's (1765) sword, epaulettes, and military sash, "worn during his service in the war of the Revolution," belong to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. They were exhibited by James S. Loring, Nov. 4, 1857, with the rapier of Warren, "wielded as it was on the field of Lexington and in skirmishes around Boston."

John Leighton (1765), of Boston. His birth is not recorded in Boston. Elizabeth, daughter of John Leighton (1765) and Elizabeth his wife, was born in Boston Sept. 22, 1776. It seems that Mr. Leighton was absent from Boston from 1766 to 1775.

In 1758 John Laughton joined Engine Company, No. 7. Jan. 22, 1766, Mr. William Sutton, master of engine No. 7, presented to the selectmen Thomas Bolster in place of John Loughton, "who has left the Province." There being no John Leighton on the town book, there is a possibility that John "Leighton" and "Laughton," also "Loughton," were different spellings of the same name.

Christopher Marshall (1765), of Boston, son of Christopher (1724) and Elizabeth Marshall, was born Nov. 19, 1728. He was a brother of Col. Thomas Marshall who joined the Artillery Company in 1761. Christopher (1765) never held any office in the town of Boston.

Christopher Marshall (1765) was a minute-man at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was captain of a company in Col. Thomas Marshall's (1761) regiment (10th), March 3, 1777. Capt. Marshall (1765) was present at the execution of Major André, and afterward said, "There was not a dry eye in the throng of brave men who gathered around the fatal tree." He was also present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and Lord Cornwallis. Although never wounded in the many battles in which he was engaged, his coat and hat bore marks of bullets.

When Capt. Marshall (1765) joined the Continental Army, in which he served seven years, he removed his family to Connecticut. After the war he returned to the town of Boston, and resided on State Street.

Ephraim May (1765), of Boston, son of Ebenezer and Abigail May, of Roxbury, was born in that town Jan. 23, 1727-8. His wife's given name was Zabiah.

Sept. 9, 1776, the town clerk informed the inhabitants of the town that, agreeable to their recommendation, signified to the General Assembly, they had appointed Henry Bromfield, colonel; Thomas Dawes (1754), lieutenant-colonel; Ephraim May (1765), major, and William Dawes, Jr. (1768), second major of the Boston regiment of militia. Aug. 26, 1776, Capt. Ephraim May (1755) was one of the thirty-six persons selected to take the census of the town. He represented Ward 12. Aug. 28, 1776, he was elected a warden, but was excused. He served as lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1773.

He died in May, 1797, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried in tomb No. 124, on the Common Burial-Ground.

Dimond Morton (1765), of Boston, son of Joseph Morton, Jr., and his wife Amiah, or Annah, Bullock, of Plymouth, was born in Plymouth about 1741. The birth date is not recorded in Plymouth or Boston. Mr. Morton (1765) married Margaret Jonhott, of Boston. She died, July 9, 1787, aged forty-five years. His father kept the White Horse tavern (site of the Adams House, Washington Street) from 1760 to 1764. Capt. Dimond (1765) lived in Sheaff's Lane, now Avery Street. He was identified with the militia, and rose to the grade of captain.

John Leighton (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Dimond Morton (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Christopher Marshall (1765). AUTHORITY: Hurd's Hist. of Middlesex County, Vol. I., p. 508.

William Perkins (1765), son of William and Elizabeth (Palfrey) Perkins, of Boston, was born in 1742. He married, Dec. 20, 1763, Abigail Cox, by whom he had eight children. The second, Samuel, joined the Artillery Company in 1791. Mr. Perkins (1765) was elected scavenger for Ward 8, in Boston, in 1771 and 1772.

William Perkins (1765) was a member of Col. Paddock's (1762) regiment of artillery, prior to the Revolution. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was a lieutenant in Capt. Callender's company, and afterward its captain. He was commissioned a captain in Col. Knox's regiment of artillery, Jan. 1, 1776; in Col. Crane's, Jan. 1, 1777; was promoted to major, Sept. 12, 1778, and served through the war. He followed the fortunes of the American Army, and was at Grenadier's Battery, N. Y., in June, 1776; at Harlem Heights, in October, 1776; at Fish Hill, in December, 1776; at White Hall, in November, 1777; at Valley Forge, in 1777-8; also was engaged in Sullivan's Rhode Island Campaign, in 1778, having charge of the artillery and military stores at Providence from November, 1779, to the fall of 1781, and afterward at West Point. Nov. 9, 1785, he was appointed to the command¹ of Castle William, in Boston Harbor, and continued in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, until the island was ceded by the State to the United States, in 1798. Subsequently, and until his decease, he held the position of an inspector in the Boston Custom House.

William Perkins (1765) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He united with the First Lodge, in Boston, in 1763. He is recorded as present at the St. John's Grand Lodge, in 1760 and 1761.

Col. Perkins (1765) died at Boston of yellow fever, Oct. 23, 1802. The *Palladium* of Oct. 26, 1802, says, concerning him, that he was "a worthy citizen, a good man, whose engaging manners endeared him to all who knew him."

William Rogers (1765), cooper, of Boston. He was a culler of staves in 1772, 1773, and 1774, and was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1769. In the militia he attained the grade of lieutenant.

Samuel Searle (1765), tailor, of Boston, son of George Searle and Katherine his wife, was born in 1741. He never held any office in the town of Boston. He was a Revolutionary officer, and a lieutenant in Col. Craft's (1765) regiment. He died at his dwelling on Orange Street, Boston, April 27, 1790, aged forty-nine years.

Samuel Sellon (1765), farrier, of Boston, married (published, Oct. 7, 1756) Sarah Butler, of Boston. He was a native of England, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits before he came to America. He was not bred to any mechanical trade, but when he settled in Boston he took up the business of a farrier, which he carried on for some years in connection with other branches of the trade of a blacksmith. His shop was in Bromfield Street, on the spot afterward occupied by Washingtonian Hall, and his dwelling-house was on the opposite side of the street. He was the owner of both of these estates.

William Perkins (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Samuel Sellon (1765). AUTHORITIES: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Drake's Hist. of Boston.

¹ "Boston, Wednesday, November 9, 1785. William Perkins Esq. [1765] late Major in the corps of artillery raised in this state for the Continental army, is appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Council, Captain-Lieutenant of Castle William (so called) vacant by the death of Colonel William Burbeck." — *Boston Newspaper*.

He was shrewd, intelligent, and upright. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

March 11, 1745-6, Samuel Sellon (1765) was elected a constable of Boston, and in 1774, one of the five wardens of the town. Feb. 7, 1752, a destructive fire "near Marlborough Street" destroyed Mr. Sellon's blacksmith shop. He was identified with the militia, and held the position of captain.

Samuel Sellon (1765) advertised, May 26, 1790, in the *Columbian Centinel*, that "he now carries on the business of *Smith and Farrier*, in Bromfield's Lane; . . . as he has had about thirty years practice in Farriery, he flatters himself to be well acquainted with that art."

He removed to Weston, Mass., about 1800, where he died, and was buried in the Chapel Burial-Ground, Boston.

Asa Stoddard (1765), bricklayer, of Boston. Just after the fire of Feb. 3, 1767, Paddy's Alley was widened and straightened from Ann to Middle (now Hanover) Street. It became North Centre Street. Asa Stoddard (1765) was one of the owners on that alley, near the corner of Middle Street. He was one of the representatives of Ward 5 on the committee selected Nov. 8, 1776, to aggregate the damage done the town "since the Boston Port Bill." He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1769, and ensign in 1774. Mr. Stoddard (1765) was drawn as a juror in a maritime court, Aug. 15, 1781. He became a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1765, and was chosen senior deacon thereof, Nov. 30, 1770, held the office of steward in 1772, and, Nov. 6, 1772, M. W. Grand Master Joseph Warren appointed him as grand sword bearer of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. March 4, 1774, he is recorded at Grand Lodge as senior warden of St. Andrew's Lodge.

Administration on his estate was granted in 1787.

Jonathan Stoddard (1765), housewright, of Boston, was born in 1739. His wife's given name was Sibylla. June 1, 1768, he was engaged by the selectmen to widen the ferry ways near Winnisimmet seven feet, and to make all necessary repairs there. He was elected a scavenger, in charge of Ward 5, in 1775, 1776, and 1777, and, Nov. 8, 1776, was one of the committee, selected from Ward 5, to collect the account of damage since the Boston Port Bill. A committee was appointed by the town to consider "what is necessary to be done to prevent danger from those persons in Boston inimical to the United States." March 14, 1777, it reported, and a committee of one from each ward was appointed to take the names of refugees and other disaffected persons, etc., and report to the Committee on Correspondence. Capt. Jonathan Stoddard (1765) represented Ward 5 on that committee. He was active in the Revolution, served in the army, became captain, and was intrusted with important duties. He was a member of the guard over the tea-ships, under command of Edward Proctor (1756), on the night of Nov. 29, 1773. He was drafted, Dec. 18, 1776, for service in the Continental Army, and not paying his fine, performed the service. Feb. 4, 1777, he was one of the committee from Ward 5 to collect blankets for the Continental soldiers. Capt. Stoddard (1765) was drawn as a juror in a maritime court, Nov. 14, 1781, and was elected surveyor of boards for the years 1780-4, and a viewer of fences in 1783.

Asa Stoddard (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Jonathan Stoddard (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Jonathan Stoddard (1765) became a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1779, but was present at the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Dec. 28, 1778; was proxy for Tyrian Lodge of Gloucester in 1783; senior warden of St. Andrew's Lodge in 1784; and in 1784 and 1785 filled minor positions in the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, being then a member of Rising States Lodge, of which he was one of the founders in 1784.

Capt. Stoddard (1765) was a prominent founder of the First Universalist Church of Boston, and Dec. 25, 1785, was one of the five persons who purchased for the use of that church the building erected in 1741, in which Rev. Samuel Mather preached from that time until his decease. It was situated on the corner of Hanover and North Bennet streets. He died, Jan. 18, 1790, aged fifty-one years, and was buried "from his late dwelling at the bottom of Cross Street."

John Stutson (1765), housewright, of Boston, was born in 1741. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1769, and lieutenant in 1774. He was in military service, and became a captain.

Capt. Stutson (1765), at his decease an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died Aug. 8, 1799, aged fifty-eight years.

Timothy Thornton (1765), paver, of Boston, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thornton, and grandson of Timothy (1691), was born in Boston, Feb. 2, 1726.

He probably lived on "Copp's Hill," as April 20, 1763, the foreman of an engine company applied for the premium allowed by the town for bringing the engine to work first at the fire "at Mr. Thornton's house, Copp's Hill." He seems to have been in partnership with a Mr. Fosdick, and together they did the principal paving in the streets of Boston for several years. The price paid was generally twelve pence per yard, they finding everything but gravel and stones. In 1766, Mr. Thornton (1765) assisted in the repairs upon Faneuil Hall, and his bill was nearly thirty-three pounds. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1767. His will was proved in 1770.

Ebenezer Torrey (1765), baker, of Boston, son of William and Bethiah (Bass) Torrey, was born in Boston, Jan. 31, 1741. He does not appear to have held town office.

Capt. Ebenezer (1765) became a member of Engine Company No. 7, Jan. 19, 1763. William Torrey, brother of Capt. Ebenezer (1765), joined the Artillery Company in 1765.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, says Mr. Torrey (1765), "in 1811, presented the Company with a new Standard.¹ He made a will about that time in which he gave them \$750 in bank stock, his children having all deceased and grandchildren being well off, but some young members of that day made remarks relative to the old members who attended the drill meetings regularly, to see the younger members exercise, enjoying the scene, and hovering about the Company in the field also. These remarks hurt their feelings, broke up the custom, and coming to his ears, he made a new will and gave the legacy to others. A solemn warning to those who make themselves too officious, before they have, by long service, become acquainted with the customs."

Timothy Thornton (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records; MS. of Mr. Herbert A. Newton, of Weymouth.

Ebenezer Torrey (1765). AUTHORITIES: ¹ See *Columbian Centinel*, June 5, 1811.

He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1769, and its ensign in 1787.

At the time of the siege of Boston he removed to Lancaster, Mass., where he died March 14, 1818, leaving an estate of over one hundred thousand dollars. His remains were brought to Boston and deposited in his tomb, No. 4, Granary Burial-Ground. His funeral was attended by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, at No. 110 Orange Street.

William Torrey (1765), baker, of Boston, son of William and Bethiah (Bass) Torrey, of Boston, was born in Boston, June 7, 1729. He married, Sept. 17, 1750, Abigail Nichols. His bakehouse, in 1760, was at "the lower end of Water Street," and was destroyed in the great fire of that year. In company with the justices, selectmen, and others, he made the general visitations of the town, Feb. 16, 1762, Feb. 15, 1765, and Feb. 18, 1766. He was a scavenger in 1759, an assessor of the town of Boston from 1760 to 1768 inclusive, and a surveyor of highways in 1764. Ebenezer Torrey, brother of William (1765), joined the Artillery Company in 1765. His father, William Torrey, was a great grandson of Capt. William Torrey, who joined the Artillery Company in 1641. Mr. Torrey (1765) died in Boston, Aug. 4, 1769.

George Trott (1765), jeweller, son of Thomas and Waitstill (Payson) Trott, of Boston.

John Adams, in his diary, under date of Jan. 15, 1766, mentions meeting Lieut. Trott (1765) at the headquarters of the Sons of Liberty, Hanover Square. Sabbath Day, Sept. 6, 1795, the Brethren of the Old South Society, "Voted, That the Treasurer, Deacon Jonathan Mason, be requested until further directions to pay Mr. George Trott [1765] annually, the sum of Fifty dollars, for his weekly services in conducting the musick of the Society."

Aug. 24, 1770, Lieut. Trott (1765) was chosen a petit juror for the August court, served as fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1767, and was lieutenant in the militia. He was living in Boston in 1772.

Edward Tuckerman (1765), baker, of Boston, son of Edward and Dorothy (Kidder) Tuckerman, was born in Boston, Dec. 27, 1740. He served his apprenticeship with William Harris, baker, whose daughter he married. He carried on the business of a baker, at the South End, for about fifty years. Some years before Mr. Tuckerman (1765) "relinquished business, he called together his delinquent customers on a New Year's Day and gave up his claim to every one who acknowledged his inability to pay; and this generous system he continued afterward to practice during his business years."

By the town records of May 25, 1767, it appears he owned a lot on the road to the fortification, and very near it. Aug. 29, 1776, he was chosen a jurymen for a court held in Boston Sept. 5 of that year, "for the trial and condemnation of vessels." He was one of the organizers of the Charitable Mechanic Association, was its first vice-president, and held the office three years. The first successful effort to protect the property of the citizens of Boston against loss by fire was made in 1798 by the Massa-

William Torrey (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; MS. of Mr. Herbert A. Newton, of Weymouth; Report of Boston Rec. Com., No. 19, p. 133.

George Trott (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston

Records; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1889.

Edward Tuckerman (1765). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Annals Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Memorial Hist. of Boston, Vol. IV.

chusetts Mutual Company, of which Edward Tuckerman (1765) was a charter member. He represented Boston in the General Court. In 1789 and 1796 his place of business was on Orange (now Washington) Street. He died, July 17, 1818, aged seventy-eight years.

John Wells (1765), coppersmith, of Boston, son of John and Hannah Wells, was born in Boston Feb. 3, 1737. "John [1792], son of John Wells, Jun. [1765], and Betty, his wife, was born Dec. 3, 1763," in Boston.

Mr. Wells (1765) lived in the mansion of his ancestors in Back (now Salem) Street, at the North End. He was one of the founders of the Charitable Mechanic Association, and did an extensive business. Under the pastorate of Rev. John Eliot, Mr. Wells (1765) was a deacon of the New North Church, of which, for many years, he was a member. He was, proverbially, an honest and kind-hearted man.¹ His son John joined the Artillery Company in 1792.

Capt. Wells (1765) was a constable of Boston from 1767 to 1777 inclusive, and, Nov. 6, 1776, he was one of the persons selected in Ward 3 to prepare "an account of the damages sustained since the Boston Port Bill." Aug. 15, 1781, he was drawn for a juror. He was a captain in the militia in 1783. He died in Boston, June 14, 1789.

David Wheeler, Jr. (1765). Messrs. John Green and David Wheeler, Sr., built a fire-engine, and presented it to the town, March 19, 1766. It was accepted by the town. The engine was called the "Green Engine, No. 10." A new company was formed; David Wheeler was chosen captain of the company, and David Wheeler, Jr. (1765), was a member of it. The engine was placed on Pond's Lane (Bedford Street), near the house of David Wheeler. The corner of Bedford and Washington streets was called "Wheeler's Corner." They left the engine company, Aug. 31, 1768. David, Jr. (1765), was a scavenger in Boston in 1770, and a lieutenant in the militia.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1765 is as follows: —

"April 5th, 1765. Monday being unsuitable weather; the Company under Arms this day, viz Friday, Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Gad Hitchcock of Pembroke be desired to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and that the present Commission Officers with the Treasurer be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

"May 6th, 1765. The Company being under Arms, the above Committee waited on the Rev. Mr. Gad Hitchcock of Pembroke, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. Voted, to repeal a vote passed the sixth of April, 1761, viz: — That when any person offers himself for admittance, he shall be publickly proposed and stand a candidate one term. Voted, That the Treasurer pay twenty-four pounds to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the next Election dinner, and the Company to dine with them. Voted, That the Clerk pay four pounds to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the next Election dinner. Voted, That Robert Jenkins [1756], the present Clerk, have

John Wells (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

David Wheeler, Jr. (1765). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ Annals Mass. Char. Mech. Association, pp. 45, 46.

one quarter part of the fines he shall collect the present year from the delinquent members of the Company. Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

"June 3d. 1765. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Gad Hitchcock and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.¹ Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*."

Rev. Gad Hitchcock, of Pembroke, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1765. He was a son of Capt. Ebenezer and Mary (Sheldon) Hitchcock, and was born Feb. 12, 1719, at Springfield, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1743. Dec. 22, 1748, he married Dorothy Angier, of Cambridge. She was a granddaughter of Rev. Urian Oakes who delivered the anniversary sermon before the Artillery Company in 1672. Mr. Hitchcock was invited, Feb. 29, 1747, to settle with the parish at Pembroke. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained on the "first Wednesday in October, 1748." In December, 1749, Mr. Hitchcock bought in Pembroke a house that is still standing, and seventeen acres of land. There he passed his days; there he died, full of years and honors.

In 1758 he was chaplain of Col. Doty's regiment, and followed the fortunes of war. In May, 1774, he delivered the election sermon in the Old South Church. Gov. Gage was present. Mr. Hitchcock chose as his text, "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." Prov. xxix. 2. Dr. Hitchcock, in after years, said it was a moving discourse, inasmuch as it moved many of the congregation out of the house, — referring to the loyalists, who left the church in their indignation. He was elected, July 12, 1779, a member of the convention to frame a constitution for Massachusetts. He died, Aug. 3, 1803, after an illness of four years. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1766 were: Thomas **1766**. Dawes (1754), captain; Samuel Barrett (1755), lieutenant; Edward Carnes (1755), ensign. William Dawes (1760) was first sergeant; John Brocas (1764), second sergeant; Levi Jennings (1764), third sergeant; Thomas Bumstead (1764), fourth sergeant, and Robert Jenkins, tertius (1756), clerk.

The Stamp Act was repealed March 18, 1766, and May 16 a copy of the Act of Repeal was received in Boston. It was an occasion of great joy in the town and throughout the province. Anticipating the expression of this joy, the town voted, April 21, 1766, "That for the Security of the Powder House on the Night of general Rejoicings, the Selectmen be desired to Order two of the Fire Engines into the Common to be placed

Rev. Gad Hitchcock. AUTHORITY: Hitchcock Genealogy.

¹ "Monday last being the anniversary of the Election of Officers for the antient and honorable Artillery Company, the following Gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz: William Homes, Esq [1747] Captain, Thomas Dawes Esq [1754] Lieutenant, Mr. Samuel Torrey Jr. [1752] Ensign. Previous to the Choice the Company waited on his Excellency the Governor, the Honorablè his

Majesty's Council, etc. to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a Sermon suitable to the Occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gad Hitchcock of Hanover. After which they proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant Dinner was provided by the Company; and in the Evening the new elected Officers made a generous Entertainment when many loyal Healths were drank." — *Boston Gazette*, June 10, 1765.



Mr. Law

near said Magazine : and that the Roof thereof be well wet : and that the Air Holes be stop't with Mortar and Brick." May 19 was the day of rejoicing. In early morning and during the day cannon were fired and bells rung. In the evening there was a general illumination, and also a display of fireworks. In the front windows of Capt. Dawes' (1754) and Thomas Symmes' (1758) houses appeared the portrait of Mr. Pitt, "as large as life," with this inscription : —

"Hail, Pitt! Hail, patrons! pride of George's days!
How round the globe expand your patriot rays!
And the New World is brightened with the blaze."

The following-named were officers in Col. Jackson's (1738) regiment, commissioned May 17, 1766, viz.: Jeremiah Stimpson (1761), captain; Josiah Waters (1747), captain; Samuel Ballard (1755), captain-lieutenant of the colonel's company; Martin Gay (1761), first lieutenant of the lieutenant-colonel's company; Daniel Jones (1754), first lieutenant of the major's company; Ephraim Copeland (1733), lieutenant of Capt. Gore's (1743) company; John Adams (1740), ensign; Samuel Simpson (1759), adjutant. Adino Paddock (1762) was captain of the Boston train of artillery.

Feb. 17, 1767, Thomas Marshall (1761) was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Boston regiment, and James Cunningham (1758) to be major; April 17, 1767, Martin Gay (1761), captain-lieutenant; Daniel Jones (1754), Benjamin Phillips (1755), captains; Hopestill Capen (1763) was promoted to be lieutenant, and Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), and Nathaniel Heath (1765) were commissioned ensigns.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1766 were: Jonathan Farnum, Jr., Benjamin Homans, William Homes, Jr., John Popkin, Jr.

Jonathan Farnum, Jr. (1766), hairdresser, of Boston, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Road) Farnum (published Aug. 4, 1737), was born in 1744. He was elected scavenger in 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1781. He resided on Back Street.

Benjamin Homans (1766) was born in 1741. He was published, Feb. 3, 1780, to marry Hannah Colman, and in July, 1791, married Mrs. Martha Newell. He lived on Dorsets or Dassetts Alley, and served the town as scavenger in 1766. He received the Masonic degrees at the First Lodge, in Boston, about 1767. He was frequently present in St. John's Grand Lodge in 1768 and 1769, and Jan. 26, 1770, he was appointed "Tyler to the Grand Lodge and other Lodges in Boston." He was reappointed in 1771, and annually until 1776. June 7, 1782, he is recorded as present in Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and he held office in that body nearly all the time until 1792.

Mr. Homans (1766) was appointed deputy sheriff for Suffolk County, in 1784. He became crier for the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, for Suffolk County, in 1787, and crier of all the courts in that county in 1795, a position which he held at his decease. He died in 1802, aged sixty-one years.

William Homes, Jr. (1766), silversmith, for Boston, son of William (1747) and Rebecca (Dawes) Homes, was born in Boston, May 7, 1742. He married Elizabeth Whitwell, daughter of William. Her sister Mary married Col. Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769).

Jonathan Farnum, Jr. (1766). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Benjamin Homans (1766). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

William Homes, Jr. (1766). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church.

They were nieces of Samuel (1755). He joined the Old South Church Nov. 17, 1765, and from 1798 until his decease was very prominent in church matters.¹ He followed the trade of his father, and at the old stand in Ann Street. Mr. Whitman (1810) says of him, he was "a man of small stature, pious, amiable, and much beloved. A few days before his death he was a witness in the Supreme Court, on the trial of the Price will controversy, between Trinity Church and King's Chapel. It was a severe, cold day and Lieut. Homes [1766] never went out of his house afterward." He died Jan. 13, 1825, aged eighty-three years. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1771, and lieutenant in the militia.

John Popkin, Jr. (1766), tailor, of Boston and Malden, was of Welsh ancestry. He married, (1) Rebecca Snelling, who died about 1794, and, (2) Mrs. Sarah Sargent, a niece of Rev. Eliakim Willis, of Malden. He was the father of Rev. John Snelling Popkin, D. D., the learned tutor (1795-8) and professor (1815-33) of Greek and Greek literature in Harvard College, who was also pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston, from 1799 to 1802, and of the First Church in Newbury, from 1804 to 1815.

John Popkin, Jr. (1766), before the Revolutionary War followed the trade of a tailor, and was a member of Major Paddock's (1762) artillery. June 10, 1762, he was one of the sufferers by a fire which broke out "at the upper end of Williams Court, Cornhill." He entered the Continental service in Cambridge, in 1775, as a captain of artillery in Col. Gridley's regiment, and served until the close of the war, in 1783. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and participated in the siege of Boston. He was commissioned captain in Knox's artillery, Jan. 4, 1776, and was in the battle of White Plains; was commissioned major in Col. Greaton's (3d) Massachusetts regiment, Jan. 1, 1777; was aid to Gen. Lincoln (1786) at Saratoga; and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Col. Crane's regiment of artillery, July 15, 1777, in which he continued until it was discharged in 1783.

After the war he removed to Bolton, in Worcester County, and invested his money, consisting of public securities, in a country store, and afterwards in a farm,—both of which proved unsuccessful ventures.

In 1789, he removed to Malden, and Aug. 10 of that year he was appointed an officer in the Custom House of the port of Boston, and held that position until his decease. He was remarkably strong and well in his old age, for, until he was more than eighty-four years of age, he walked from Malden to Boston, four miles, and back, every day except Sundays. He died at Malden, May 8, 1827, aged eighty-five years.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1766 is as follows:—

"April 11th, 1766. Monday being unsuitable Weather, The Company under Arms this day, viz: Fryday,

John Popkin, Jr. (1766). **AUTHORITIES:** Boston Records; Memorials of the Massachusetts Cincinnati; Muzzey's Reminiscences and Memorials; Hurd's Hist. of Middlesex County, Vol. III., p. 581; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1871.

¹ From the diary of "Rev. William Homes, of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, 1689-1746," in the Maine Historical Library, it appears Rev. William Homes, the Diarist, a native of the north of Ireland, was born in 1663. He came to America, taught

school three years (1686-9), and returned to Ireland. In 1715 he came back to Chilmark. His son Robert, born July 23, 1694, was married, April 3, 1716, to Mrs. Mary Franklin, in Boston, by Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton. Their son, William (1747), was born Jan. 9, 1717, and was baptized in the Old North Church, by Dr. Increase Mather, on the thirteenth day of the same month. William (1747) was the father of William, Jr. (1766).

“Voted, The Rev. Mr. John Brown of Hingham be desired to preach on the next Anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next; and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on him and desire the same service.

“Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

“May 9th, 1766. Monday being unsuitable weather, The Company under Arms this day, viz. Friday, The Committee waited on the Rev. Mr. John Brown of Hingham to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. Voted, That Col. Joseph Jackson [1738], the Treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company be desired to let what monies he has in his hands to the Province Treasurer at five per cent, provided he cannot let it at six per cent upon good security in this Country. Voted, That the Treasurer pay twenty-four pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the next Election dinner; & the Company to dine with them. Voted, That the Clerk pay to the present Commission Officers what fines may be due to the Company this day, after his Commissions are deducted, towards defraying the charges of the next Election Dinner. Voted, That Robert Jenkins [1756], the present Clerk, have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect the present year from the delinquent members of the Company.

“Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

“June 2d, 1766. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. John Brown, and return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.¹

Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.”

Rev. John Brown, of Hingham, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1766. He was a son of Rev. John and Joanna (Cotton) Brown, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 9, 1724. He graduated at Harvard College in 1741, and was ordained pastor over the Second Parish in Hingham, Sept. 2, 1747. The Second Parish became Cohasset in 1770. He married, (1) Dec. 22, 1764, Mrs. Jane Doane, (2) Hepzibah Ames, (3) Oct. 15, 1788, Mrs. Honour Fitzgerald, who, with one son, survived him.

Mr. Brown served in one campaign as chaplain to a Colonial regiment in Nova Scotia, and, by his word and example during the Revolutionary period, encouraged his fellow-citizens to maintain the struggle for liberty. Mr. Brown died, Oct. 22, 1791, aged sixty-seven years, after a pastorate of forty-four years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1767 were: Thomas **1767**. Marshall (1761), captain; Richard Boynton (1759), lieutenant; William Bell (1756), ensign. John Osborn, Jr. (1764), was first sergeant; Timothy Thornton (1765), second sergeant; Samuel Gridley (1765), third sergeant; George Trott (1765), fourth sergeant, and Robert Jenkins, tertius (1756), clerk.

Rev. John Brown. AUTHORITIES: Chase's Hist. of Haverhill; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

¹“Boston, June 4, 1766. Monday last being the anniversary of the election of officers for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the year ensuing, viz: Thomas Dawes Esq. [1754] Captain, Mr. Samuel Barrett [1755] Lieutenant, Mr. Edward Carnes [1755] Ensign. Previous to the choice the company waited on his Excellency the Governor,

the Honorable his Majesty's Council, &c. to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. John Brown of Hingham. After which, they proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided by the Company, and in the evening the new-elected officers made a generous entertainment, when many loyal healths were drank.”—*Boston Gazette*.

Oct. 15, 1673, the Artillery Company received by re-confirmation of the General Court the grant of land made by the colony when the charter of the Company was granted in 1638. The tract became known as the Artillery Farm, at Dunstable, N. H. In 1715-6, the farm was leased for eleven years to a housewright, in Dunstable, who was to do, as rent, certain things, and "pay one barrel of cyder annually to the Company in the month of October." Soon after the expiration of this lease, Sept. 20, 1727, a committee of the Artillery Company visited the property, and recommended that it be again leased. Failing to succeed in this, the Company preferred a petition to the General Court for permission to sell the Artillery Farm at Dunstable. June 16, 1731, the General Court granted said permission, empowering the Artillery Company to make and execute a good deed or deeds of the above-mentioned tract of land. The following spring, advertisements of "Land of the Artillery Company for Sale" were inserted in the newspapers, and the farm was finally sold to Col. Joseph Blanchard (1737), of Dunstable, about 1737. Col. Blanchard (1737) paid some cash, and gave the Company a mortgage and bond for the balance. For fifty years the matter remained unsettled. Several committees of the Company visited the property, urged upon the heirs the necessity of a settlement, and received small sums of money, but hardly enough to pay the interest, until at last the law was resorted to. In 1756 the Company determined "to take the advice of some able lawyer about Col. Blanchard's (1737) bond, and get the same computed by Mr. Samuel Winthrop, clerk of the Superior Court." From 1756 to 1769 inclusive the Artillery Company annually passed urgent votes in regard to the matter, but decisive action was not taken.

The original computation of Mr. Winthrop is in the archives of the Artillery Company. From that it appears that the amount due on the bond, that is, the "principal sum," March 17, 1743-4, was £1,250. The interest for the following seven years was £450, but the total credits on the note were but \$212, leaving a balance due, in 1750, when reduced to its coin value, of £308.12.10. Mr. Winthrop computes the amount due each year, and the last, April 4, 1769, it was £276.14.4. Later additions by other accountants give the amounts due May 18, 1773, £272.4.10; March 19, 1787, £490.3.1, and May 18, 1794, £615.4.10, the latter being probably the amount for which suit was entered.

Col. Blanchard (1737) died in 1758, and then the responsibility fell upon his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Blanchard, the administratrix. The Company showed her great consideration, as the following quotations from original letters prove:—

"April, 1789. . . . The Company does not wish to distress Mrs. B.

"JNO. WINSLOW."

"May 6, 1790. . . . The ancient and honorable Company of Artillery have appointed me their attorney. . . . I should be happy, madam, to have the matter accommodated agreeably to your wishes and without giving you any unnecessary trouble.

"WILLIAM HULL."

"June 5, 1765. . . . My Mother thanks the Company for their Merciful Treatment.

"JON'A BLANCHARD."

"May 20, 1767, . . . My Mother desires to Remember with Gratitude the Kind Treatment she has not only received from the Company but from you in particular as their Treasurer [Col. Jackson (1738)].

JONA' BLANCHARD."

"April 25, 1768. . . . I Rejoyce that I have fallen Into so Good hands & Esteem myself very much Obligated. . . . I beg that you would inform the Company of my situation & that I drive every Nail in my power.
REBECCA BLANCHARD."

June 6, 1763, William Brattle (1729) and Joseph Jackson (1738) were appointed a committee to settle with the heirs of Col. Blanchard (1737), and they obtained from Mrs. Blanchard the sum of eighty dollars. Dec. 3, 1790, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln (1786), Gen. John Brooks (1786), Col. John Winslow (1786), and John Johnston (1786), were authorized to constitute and appoint William Hull (1788), of Newton, to be the attorney of the Artillery Company, and commence a suit for the recovery of the amount due said Company from the heirs of Col. Blanchard (1737). In August, 1790, Mr. Hull (1788) visited Mrs. Blanchard, at Dunstable, at an expense of six pounds. He went to Amherst, N. H., and attended two hearings before the judge of probate, at an expense of nine pounds. In 1791, the case came up in the Superior Court at Exeter, N. H., and Mr. Samuel Dana appeared as attorney for the Company.

June 4, 1792, another committee, consisting of Col. Waters (1769), Col. Winslow (1786), Capt. Robert Jenkins (1756), Major Andrew Cunningham (1786), and Mr. Thomas Clark (1786) was appointed to carry the matter to a conclusion. They re-appointed or continued William Hull (1788) as attorney. He charged in his bill:—

"1792, May, To attending and arguing the cause at the Supreme Court at Exeter £9.

"1792, October, To instituting a suit at the Federal Court at Exeter and attending said Court £10.10.

"And in May, 1773, To attending the Court at Portsmouth £6."

His total bill in the case was forty-seven pounds, twelve shillings.

Mr. Dana charged, "May 1792, To my attendance at Supreme Court and preparing the cause in conjunction with Judge Lincoln and Gen Hull [1788], £1.16.0."

His total bill in the case was nine pounds.

The final paper in the archives of the Artillery Company, referring to this matter, reads as follows:—

"Boston, February 23, 1795. Received of Robert Fletcher Fourteen hundred & one dollars & thirty five cents & Robert Fletcher's note of hand of this date with Mrs Gordons obligation for seven hundred & twenty five dollars & sixty-five cents payable in one year, which when paid will be in full of an execution recovered at a late Cur^t. Court in y^e State of New Hampshire in favor of ye Artillery Company, so called, against Mrs Rebecca Blanchard, Administratrix of Joseph Blanchard, deceased, provided the above sums should exceed or fall short of the execution they are to be rectified,—

| | |
|---|--|
| "2068.65 Judgment | |
| 58.35 damage | |
| <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> | |
| 2127.00 | |
| 1401.35 p'd | |
| <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> | |
| 725.65 note Fletcher." | |

Treasurer.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1767 is as follows:—

"April 6th. 1767. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, The Rev. Mr. Daniel Shute of Hingham be desired to preach on the next anniversary Artillery

Election of Officers in June next, and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same.

“Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.”

“May 4th. 1767. The Company being under Arms, The Committee waited on the Rev. Mr. Daniel Shute of Hingham to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the next Election Dinner and the Company to dine with them.

“Attest ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.”

“June 1st. 1767. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Daniel Shute of Hingham & return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.¹

Attest ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.”

“September 7th. 1767. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That Mr. Thomas Snow [1741] be erased out of the books. Voted, That a Committee of eleven be chose to consult what measures will be most beneficial for the increase of the Company, and the following persons were chosen, viz: Mr. Samuel Torrey, Jr. [1752], Col. Thomas Marshall [1761], Capt. Thomas Dawes [1754], Mr. John Deming [1756], Capt. William Homes [1747], Mr. John Skinner [1759], Capt. Richard Boynton [1759], Mr. Jonas Clark [1756], Mr. Benjamin Edes [1760], Capt. Josiah Waters [1747], Mr. Edward Carnes [1755].

Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.”

Rev. Daniel Shute, of Hingham, son of John and Mary (Wayte) Shute, who delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1767, was born in Malden, July 19, 1722, and graduated at Harvard College in 1743. He commenced his professional career as a candidate in April, 1746, at Malden. He was ordained over the Third Church, Hingham, Dec. 10, 1746. In consequence of the failure of his eyesight, Rev. Mr. Whitney was ordained as his colleague, Jan. 1, 1800. He is said to have been serene and patient under the infirmities of age, and died, Aug. 30, 1802, aged eighty years.

He was a member of the convention, in 1780, which framed the State Constitution, and in 1788, of the Convention of Massachusetts which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He delivered, beside the Artillery election sermon in 1767, the election sermon in 1768. He was extensively known and respected as a minister of great strength of mind and of high attainments.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1768 were: James **1768.** Cunningham (1761), captain; William Heath (1765), lieutenant; and David Spear (1758), ensign. Hopestill Capen (1763) was first sergeant; Benjamin Eustis (1763), second sergeant; Nathaniel Heath (1765), third sergeant; Charles Williams (1768), fourth sergeant, and Elias Dupee (1763), clerk.

¹ “Boston, Monday June 8, 1767. Monday last [June 1], being the Anniversary of the Election of officers for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year, viz: Thomas Marshall Esq [1761] Captain. Richard Boynton, Esq [1759] Lieutenant Mr. William Bell [1756], Ensign. Previous to the choice the Company waited on his Excellency the Governor, the Honorable, his Majesty's Council, &c.

to the Old Brick Meeting House where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Shute of Hingham, from those words in Eccl IX, 18, ‘Wisdom is better than weapons of war.’ After which they proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided by the Company; and in the evening the new elected officers made a generous entertainment, when many loyal healths were drank.” — *Boston Newspaper*.



James Cunningham.

March 18, 1768, the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated "by a large company at the British Coffee-house, and Col. Ingersoll's in King Street." Rejoicings were heard on every hand, and though a projected bonfire was not lighted, yet the next morning two effigies were found hanging on Liberty Tree.

The King's birthday was observed, June 4, the governor's troop, the town regiment under command of Col. Jackson (1738), and the train of artillery, commanded by Capt. Paddock (1762), being mustered in King Street, when the "new pieces," afterward called "Hancock" and "Adams," were used for the first time.

Events calculated to produce trouble between America and the Mother Country followed one another swiftly. Seamen were impressed in the streets of Boston; John Hancock's sloop, "The Liberty," was seized and anchored under the guns of the frigate "Romney," and the people manifested their disapproval by the destruction of property, and the making a bonfire on the Common of Collector Hallowell's pleasure-boat. The populace was upon the eve of revolution in defence of their liberties. The royal officers sought safety within the Castle. Liberty Hall¹ was filled with "Sons of Liberty." The General Court was prorogued July 1, amid much confusion, and the governor waited the arrival of force. The British ministry ordered two Irish regiments from Ireland to Boston, also soldiers from Halifax. The former, the 14th and 29th regiments, of five hundred men each, arrived in Boston harbor in six ships of war, having "cannons loaded and tompkins out," Sept. 30, 1768. The next day the soldiers were landed on Long Wharf, and soon after came the 59th regiment and a train of artillery from Halifax. Boston became a garrison. Faneuil Hall was filled with armed mercenaries. The storm was gathering. The clouds thicken, darken — thunders roll, lightnings illumine sky and earth, and a deluge drenches the Atlantic coast. The storm expends itself, the clouds flee, and the sun of victory and independence illumines wood and vale, and brings to the victorious yeomanry the blessings of peace, freedom, and progress.

"In the brigantine 'Abigail,' Capt. Stevens, from London, came, in the month of February, 1768, two beautiful field-pieces, three-pounders, with the Province arms thereon, for the use of the train of artillery of the regiment of this town. They were cast from two old pieces which were purchased some time since by the General Court of this Province."²

A gun-house stood at the corner of West Street at the beginning of the Revolution, separated by a yard from the school-house. In this gun-house were kept two brass three-pounders (mentioned above) belonging to Capt. Adino Paddock's (1762) train. These pieces had been recast from two old guns sent by the town to London for that purpose, and had the arms of the province engraved upon them. They arrived in Boston in 1768, and were first used at the celebration of the King's birthday, June 4, when a salute was fired in King Street. Both school and gun-house are connected with a celebrated event.

Major Paddock (1762) had expressed an intention of surrendering these guns to Gov. Gage. The mechanics, who composed this company, resolved that it should not be so. The British general had begun to seize the military stores of the province and disarm the inhabitants. Accordingly, the persons engaged in the plot met in the school-room, and when the attention of the sentinel, stationed at the door of the gun-house, was taken off, by roll-call, they crossed the yard, entered the building, and, removing the

¹ The ground under and around Liberty Tree was called "Liberty Hall,"

² Boston *Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1768.

guns from their carriages, carried them to the school-room, where they were concealed in a box in which fuel was kept.

The loss of the guns was soon discovered, and search made, in which the school-house did not escape. The master placed his lame foot upon the box, and it was not disturbed. Several of the boys were privy to the affair, but made no sign. Besides the school-master, Abraham Holbrook, Nathaniel Balch, father of Jonathan (1786), Samuel Gore (1786), William Dawes, Jr. (1768), Moses Grant, Jeremiah Gridley, — Whiston, and some others, executed this *coup de main*. The guns remained in the school-room about a fortnight. They were then, in the night-time, taken in a wheelbarrow, and carried to Whiston's blacksmith-shop, at the South End, and deposited under the coal. From here they were taken to the American lines in a boat. The guns were in actual service during the whole war. After the peace, the State of Massachusetts applied to Congress for their restoration, which was granted by a resolve passed May 19, 1788, in which Gen. Knox, secretary of war, was directed to place a suitable inscription upon them. The two guns were called the "Hancock" and "Adams," and the inscription was as follows (the name only being different) : —

"The Hancock | Sacred to Liberty. | This is one of four cannon | which constituted the whole train | of Field Artillery | possessed by the British Colonies of | North America | at the commencement of the war | on the 19 of April 1775. | This cannon and its fellow | belonging to a number of citizens of | Boston | were used in many Engagements | during the War. | The other two, the property of the | Government of Massachusetts | were taken by the enemy. | By order of the United States | in Congress assembled | May 19, 1788. | "

The guns were in the possession of the State until 1817, when, in answer to a petition from the Artillery Company that the State would furnish them cannon, the Executive Council voted "That His Excellency be advised to direct the Quarter Master General to loan to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company a pair of brass six pound Cannon completely equipped for field service, and to supply said Company for the use of said cannon, the usual quantity of ammunition as is directed by law for other Companies of Artillery within the Commonwealth." This report was accepted and approved by the governor, July 5, 1817, and a general order, carrying the vote into effect, was issued by him, July 12, 1817. The guns remained in the possession of the Artillery Company, and were used on anniversary and field days until 1821. The following paper is in the archives of the Company : —

"COUNCIL CHAMBER February 2^d 1821.

"The committee to whom was committed a communication from the Quarter Master General of the 16th ult, relative to the bursting of a piece of cannon while employed in experimental gunnery in the service of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a letter from the Commander of said Company stating the circumstances unto [under] which the accident happened — beg leave respectfully to represent that the said cannon was one of the two pieces which were designated by the names of Hancock & Adams and which have engraven thereon the following inscription 'Sacred to Liberty.' " (Then follows the inscription as heretofore given.) The committee continues : —

"It is desirable to perpetuate two pieces of ordnance to which a memorial so interesting to the people of this Commonwealth is attached, they therefore recommend that his Excellency be advised to instruct the Quarter Master General to cause the Adams gun to be recast and the inscription to be restored thereon and that it be made to conform in all respects to the other piece.

“And it appears by the representation of the Quarter Master General that from the defective state of said gun when loaned to said Company, no blame is imputable to them for the injury it has sustained. The Committee therefore further recommend that the Quarter Master General be directed to re-deliver the cannon when completed to said Company on loan for field service and experimental gunnery, until the further order of the Executive.

SILAS HOLMAN *per Order.*

“In Council Feb’y 2, 1821.

“This report is accepted and by the Governor approved.

“A. BRADFORD,

“*Sec’y of Commonwealth.*”

The “Adams” gun was not recast, but soon after, with the “Hancock,” was presented by the Commonwealth to the Bunker Hill Monument Association. The guns are now to be seen in the chamber at the top of the monument.

There is a tradition that the two guns, referred to as captured by the enemy, were concealed in a stable belonging to a house on the south side of Court Street, near the Court House. They were taken out over the Neck in a cart loaded with manure, driven by a negro servant of George Minot, a Dorchester farmer. Thus the four guns belonging to the province escaped the clutches of Gage. The two last referred to were sometime in possession of the Dorchester Artillery.

At a town meeting, held March 29, 1776, it was voted that Thomas Crafts, Esq. (1765), Col. Thomas Marshall (1761), and Major Paul Revere “be a committee to wait on Gen. Washington, and to acquaint him that it is the desire of the town that the four pieces of cannon which are in the Continental Train of Artillery, and belonging to the town of Boston, may not be carried out of this colony, if his Excellency should apprehend the general interest of the colony will permit their remaining here.” The guns were a necessity in the Continental service, and were in use throughout the Revolution.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1768 were: Seth Adams, Samuel Condon, William Dawes, Jr., Elisha Eaton, John Fullerton, John Greenleaf, John Haskins, Michael Homer, William Hoogs, Israel Loring, John Newell, John Skillin, Jr., Nathaniel Waterman, Charles Williams, Jacob Williams.

Seth Adams (1768), printer, of Boston. Seth Adams (1768) served his apprenticeship with Samuel Kneeland. He began printing in Queen Street with John Kneeland. They afterward occupied a printing-house in Milk Street, at the corner of Board Alley, now Hawley Street. They were in business together for three or four years, and printed chiefly for the booksellers. Subsequently he kept a shop at No. 57 Cornhill.

Mr. Adams’s (1768) father-in-law was the first post-rider between Boston and Hartford. When he died, Seth Adams (1768) gave up the printing business, and continued in the occupation of his father-in-law. He united with the Old South Church, April 7, 1765. He lived, in 1796, at No. 15 Franklin Place.

Samuel Condon (1768), probably son of Edmund and Jane Condon, who came to Boston about 1740. He is not mentioned in the Records of the Town of Boston. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1771, and its clerk from 1771 to 1774 inclusive. He died March 12, 1775, aged twenty-eight years.

Seth Adams (1768). AUTHORITY: Thomas’s Hist. of Printing, Vol. I., p. 366.

William Dawes, Jr. (1768), tanner, of Boston, son of William (1760) and Lydia (Boone) Dawes, and great-grandson of Ambrose Dawes (1674), was born in Boston April 6, 1745, and died Feb. 25, 1799. He married, May 3, 1768, Mehitable, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Mears) May. She died Oct. 28, 1793, aged forty-two years, two months, and twenty-two days. William (1768) married, (2) Nov. 18, 1795, Lydia Gendall, who survived her husband nearly ten years, dying Aug. 11, 1809. By his first wife he had seven children, and by the second, one child, of whom the eldest, Hannah, married Benjamin Goldthwait (1793), son of Benjamin (1740) and Sarah (Dawes) Goldthwait.¹

The principal facts in the life of William Dawes, Jr. (1768), and others relating to the Dawes family, are taken, by permission, from an essay by Henry W. Holland, Esq., entitled "William Dawes and his Ride with Paul Revere." Without enlarging upon the disputed points therein discussed, the simple story of William Dawes, Jr. (1768), is as follows:—

He passed his early years in his father's home on Ann Street, a home religiously strict, after the manner of that time. Little is known of his youth, except that he learned the trade of a tanner, which he followed for some years, having his tanyard on what is now the corner of Sudbury and Friend streets. Feb. 5, 1769, he and his wife, Mehitable, united with the Old South Church.² For six or eight years they lived at No. 64 Ann, now North, Street, nearly opposite to his father, in a house previously owned by Josiah Waters (1747). April 8, 1768, Major William Dawes, Jr. (1768), joined the Artillery Company, and was its second sergeant in 1770. In 1786, at the revival of the Artillery Company, Mr. Dawes held the position of clerk. He was an ardent supporter of the colonial cause, was annoyed by the presence of the British soldiers in Boston, with whom, on sundry occasions, he had collisions. He scoured the country, organizing and aiding the birth of the Revolution. His granddaughter wrote: "During these rides, he sometimes borrowed a friendly miller's hat and clothes and sometimes he borrowed a dress of a farmer, and had a bag of meal behind his back on the horse. At one such time a British soldier tried to take away his meal, but grandfather presented arms and rushed on. The meal was for his family. But in trying to stir up recruits, he was often in great danger." In 1775, he was in correspondence with the Salem Committee of Safety, to obtain powder for the Boston patriots.

The two leading spirits in the purloining the guns from the gun-house were William Dawes, Jr. (1768), and Samuel Gore (1786). They planned and executed the daring deed. These men forced their way into the gun-house while the guard was at roll-call, the guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-house, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept. When the carriages were found without the guns, by a lieutenant and sergeant, who came to look at them previous to removing them, the sergeant exclaimed, in the presence of Samuel Gore (1786), then captain of the governor's troop of horse, "They are gone. These fellows

William Dawes, Jr. (1768). AUTHORITIES: Holland's "William Dawes, and his ride with Paul Revere"; Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators; Boston Records; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church.

¹ Henry Ware Holland, author of "William Dawes [1768] and his Ride with Paul Revere," is a grandson of Benjamin (1793) and Hannah (Dawes) Goldthwait.

² His ancestor, William Dawes, was one of the founders of the Old South Church in 1669; his great-grandfather, Ambrose [1674], became a member in 1670, his grandfather, Thomas, in 1705, and his father, William [1760], in 1735. Major Thomas Dawes [1754], who was chosen deacon in 1786, was his second cousin.

will steal the teeth out of your head while you are keeping guard." The yard, gun-house, and school-house were examined over and over again, except the box. The guns remained under the master's feet for a fortnight. During the removal into the school-house, William Dawes (1768) injured his wrist, making the surgical aid of Dr. Joseph Warren necessary. From the school-house, the guns were carried to Whiston's blacksmith shop, and hidden under the coal. The Committee of Safety, Jan. 5, 1775, voted "that Mr. William Dawes [1768] be directed to deliver to said Cheever [Deacon Cheever] one pair of brass cannon and that the said Cheever procure carriages for said cannon or any other cannon that require them; that the battering cannon carriages be carried to the cannon at Waltham and that the cannon and carriages remain there until further orders." Under this order the guns were sent by boat to Waltham, and were in active service during the war.

After the Peace, the State of Massachusetts applied to Congress for their restoration, which was granted, May 19, 1788, when Congress "Resolved, that the Secretary of War cause a suitable inscription to be placed on said cannon; and that he deliver the same to the order of his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Gen. Knox, a native of Boston, then Secretary of War, well knew the history of the guns, and caused the arms of Massachusetts, with an inscription, to be chiselled upon them in bold relief. This work was done by Joseph Callender, of Boston. The guns were in seventeen engagements during the Revolutionary War, and one was taken by the enemy, and retaken, several times.¹

William Dawes, Jr. (1768), was chosen by the town of Boston an informer of deer from 1770 to 1773 inclusive, warden in 1774, and, Sept. 9, 1776, the town clerk informed the inhabitants that, agreeably to their recommendation, signified to the General Assembly, William Dawes, Jr. (1768), had been appointed second major of the regiment of militia in the town of Boston. He held other minor town offices prior to the Revolution.

Not long after the affair of the cannon occurred the ever-memorable ride to Lexington and Concord. For some days before the 19th of April, 1775, it had been known the British were preparing to move. It was suspected that the destination of the troops would be Concord, where stores of war material were gathered, and in the vicinity of which were Hancock, Adams, and other Revolutionary leaders. On the afternoon of the day before the attack, Gen. Warren learned that the British were about to start. He waited until they had begun to move to their boats, and then he sent out William Dawes, Jr. (1768), by the land route,² over the Neck, and across the river at the Brighton Bridge to Cambridge and Lexington; and directly after, "about ten o'clock," he "sent in great haste" for Paul Revere, and sent him by the water route through Charlestown to Lexington to arouse the country, and warn Hancock and Adams. About midnight Paul Revere arrived at Parson Clark's, where he found the leaders of the Revolution. A half hour later, Revere met Dawes (1768) on the Green in Lexington. The latter started from

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, June 4, 1788.

² "Intelligence of the intended expedition to Lexington on the 19th of April was conveyed over the Neck by William Dawes [1768], who was mounted on a slow-jogging horse, with saddle-bags behind him, and a large flapped hat upon his head to resemble a countrypman on a journey. Col. Josiah

Waters [Capt. Waters (1747), not Col. (1769)], of Boston, a staunch Whig, and who afterwards, as engineer, assisted in building the forts at Roxbury, followed on foot on the sidewalk at a short distance from him until he saw him safely past all the sentinels." — *Drake's Hist. of Roxbury*, p. 74.

Boston, without going home, eluded the guard at the Neck, and going by the longer route of Brighton Bridge and the Cambridge road, aroused the families on the way. After a little delay for refreshment, Revere and Dawes (1768), accompanied by Dr. Prescott, rode on towards Concord. About half way between the two towns, near Hartwell's Tavern, they met British officers. Prescott and Dawes (1768) were a hundred rods behind, alarming a house, when Revere discovered them. Prescott escaped; Dawes (1768), chased by the British, dashed up to an empty farm-house, flapping his leather breeches, and shouting, "Helloo, boys, I've got two of 'em!" and his pursuers were frightened, and made off. In the excitement of the chase, Dawes (1768) pulled up so suddenly that he was thrown from his horse, and lost his watch, and did not get it again until some days later, when he returned to search for it. Revere did not escape so easily. In fleeing from those soldiers, he rode into the midst of another party, to whom he was forced to surrender. They proceeded with him, as a prisoner, to Lexington, where, in the excitement which preceded Pitcairn's arrival, Revere escaped, with the loss of his horse, and joined the party at Parson Clark's about three o'clock in the morning. The further movements of William Dawes (1768) during that memorable night are not known, but it is probable he continued his ride, as he intended, to Concord, and aroused the people on the way.

Paul Revere, in his statement of that night's transactions, says: "About ten o'clock, Dr. Warren sent in great haste for me. . . . When I got to Dr. Warren's house, I found he had sent an express by land to Lexington—a Mr. William Dawes [1768]. . . . I arrived at Rev. Mr. Clark's, at Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were, about a half hour before Mr. Dawes [1768] and having refreshed ourselves started off for Concord." His capture and escape are related as above by himself.

William Dawes (1768) at once joined the Continental troops at Cambridge, and, it is said, fought at Bunker Hill. When Boston became unsafe, he moved his family to Worcester, and, soon after the evacuation of Boston, he was appointed by Congress commissary at Worcester. The following story is told in regard to his (Mr. Dawes') treatment of those British soldiers captured at Saratoga:—

"While upon their march to the neighborhood of Boston, the British behaved with such insolence as confirmed the country in their determination never to submit, for the people said: 'If they are thus insolent now they are prisoners, what would they be were they our Masters?' The Germans stole and robbed the houses, as they came along, of clothing and everything on which they could lay their hands to a large amount. When at Worcester, indeed, they themselves were robbed, though in another way. One Dawes [1768] the issuing commissary, upon the first company coming to draw their rations, balanced the scales by putting into that which contained the weight a large stone. When that company was gone (unobserved by the Germans, but not by all present), the stone was taken away before the next came; and all the other companies except the first had short allowance."

Mr. Dawes (1768) probably knew that the Hessians had already supplied themselves pretty freely. While in Worcester he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Coolidge (1786), in the grocery business. At the close of the war, he returned to Boston, resided in Distill House Square, and carried on the same business in Dock Square. Near the close of 1796, his health having failed, he, with his family, removed to Marlboro, to the farm presumably once occupied by his father. There he died, Feb. 25, 1799. His remains were brought to Boston and buried in the King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

Elisha Eaton (1768). He was elected a clerk of the market in 1766, but was excused from serving; was elected scavenger for Ward 10, in 1771, and attained the grade of captain in the militia.

John Fullerton (1768), distiller, of Boston. He served the town as scavenger for Ward 10, in 1773 and 1774, as constable in 1779 and 1780. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1772, and lived on Milk Street. Administration on his estate was granted in 1793.

John Greenleaf (1768) was a member of the Old South Church in 1766. May 11, 1768, Mr. Franklyn, master of Engine No. 9, presented the name of a fireman to take the place of John Greenleaf, "who left the service." July 1, 1772, John Greenleaf (1768) made a visit to the public schools with the justices, selectmen, and others.

John Haskins (1768), cooper and distiller, of Boston, son of Robert and Sarah (Cook) Haskins, was born in Boston March 12, 1729. His father came to Boston from England, and died during the infancy of his son. John (1768) married, in Malden, March 12, 1752, Hannah Upham, of Boston.

John Haskins (1768) was a culler of staves, in Boston, from 1759 to 1774, at which time he was a cooper, in company with his stepfather, Thomas Hake. He lived in Rainsford's Lane, now Harrison Avenue, and his estate extended through to Washington Street, opposite Boylston Market. He was a protester against the Whigs in 1774. Mr. Haskins (1768) was commissioned by Gov. Hutchinson captain of a company in Col. John Erving's Boston regiment, and, Feb. 20, 1772, he took the appointed oath before Col. Erving, John Leverett (1750), and Thomas Dawes (1754), field-officers. He was a worshipper at King's Chapel, and in 1785 was on a committee appointed to amend the prayer-book. He was a Royalist, and took no part in the Revolutionary struggle. He remained, however, in Boston, and immediately after the evacuation of the town by the British, took the oath of allegiance to the State. A characteristic anecdote has been preserved concerning Capt. Haskins (1768). He was of a deeply religious character. One day while the family were at dinner, the distillery which adjoined his house was discovered to be on fire. The children started eagerly from their places, but were instantly checked by their father. Calling them back to the table, he returned thanks, according to his custom, "The Lord be praised for this and all his mercies." "Now," he added, "you may go." He died in Boston, Oct. 27, 1814.

Michael Homer (1768) was a "bricklayer and Mason, near Oliver's dock: chimnies and cabbusses for vessels, built at the shortest notice." He was a son of Michael and Sarah Homer, who first appear in Boston Records in 1727, and was published, Sept. 29, 1767, to marry Hannah Allen.

At a meeting of the selectmen, June 8, 1768, the master of Engine Company No. 6 presented the name of a person to take the place in the company of "Michael

Elisha Eaton (1768). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Fullerton (1768). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Greenleaf (1768). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Haskins (1768). AUTHORITIES: "Ralph Waldo Emerson, his Maternal Ancestors," by Has-

kins; *Memoir of Ralph Haskins*, by David G. Haskins, Jr., 1880; *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, 1873, p. 56.

Michael Homer (1768). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; *Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company*, Ed. 1842; *Bridgman's Hist. King's Chapel Burial-Ground*, p. 200.

Homer, who has lately entred into the Artillery Company." July 7, 1773, he visited the public schools of Boston, with the justices and others. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1770, and lived in Cold Lane. In 1787-8, he was second lieutenant of the Republican Volunteers, and in 1791 became a captain in the Boston regiment. He held the latter position several years. "He died at Hopkinton, Mass., aged sixty-nine years."

William Hoogs (1768), of Newton. He was published, Oct. 3, 1763, to marry Elizabeth Stoddard, and became a captain in the military service. In a list of the freeholders, in Newton, it is recorded, "William Hoogs [1768] owned a house valued at nine hundred dollars and had seventy-four acres of land valued at fifteen hundred dollars." He was a selectman of Newton.

"Capt. Hoogs [1768] removed to Canada and in crossing the lakes was drowned with his whole family."

Israel Loring (1768), housewright, of Boston, son of Caleb and Rebecca (Lobdell) Loring, of Hingham, was born Aug. 30, 1741. He married (published) Mary Homer, of Boston, Oct. 17, 1765.

His brother, Joshua Loring, joined the Artillery Company in 1769. Capt. Israel (1768) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1771, its ensign in 1790, and a captain in the militia. May 14, 1766, the selectmen approbated Israel Loring (1768) as a member of Engine Company No. 6. He resided on Water Street. His place of business was on Loring's Wharf.

Capt. Loring (1768) died at Dover, Mass., in December, 1820, aged seventy-nine years.

John Newell (1768), cooper, of Boston, son of Andrew and Martha (Ivory) Newell, of Charlestown, was born (baptized) May 14, 1738. He followed the trade of his father, who was a cooper, and lived in a "house of H. Gowen's estate," in Charlestown, in 1770. He married, May 27, 1760, Elizabeth Skillings, of Boston, and, in 1782, married Mary —. He had two sons, Andrew and John, who were baptized at the New North Church, March 29, 1761. Capt. Newell (1768) removed to Boston, and in 1780 was an inn-holder. June 5, 1782, the selectmen approbated a Mr. Cooper to keep a tavern in the house lately improved by Mr. Newell (1768), situated in Way's Lane, but he was succeeded by John Newell (1768), June 11, 1783. Mr. Newell (1768) was, April 27, 1785, appointed an inspector of pickled barreled fish, pork, and beef, and, April 13, 1786, Capt. John Newell (1768) was appointed an inspector of oil. In 1771 he was third sergeant of the Artillery Company.

Capt. Newell (1768) died June 13, 1792, aged fifty-four years, and was buried in the King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

John Skillin, Jr. (1768), shipwright, of Boston. The Boston Directory, of 1789, names "John Skillen, carver, the wharf north of governor Hancocks; house, Fish Street." He was a captain in the militia. He died in July, 1801, aged sixty-three years.

William Hoogs (1768). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Smith's Hist. of Newton.

Israel Loring (1768). AUTHORITY: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

John Newell (1768). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Nathaniel Waterman (1768), cooper, of Boston, was chosen a culler of hoops, staves, etc., March 25, 1764, and was annually re-elected until 1775. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1770, and was a captain in the militia.

Charles Williams (1768), merchant "gentleman." Nov. 11, 1776, he was chosen from Ward 8 "for collecting an account of damages sustained since the Boston Port Bill," but July 9 was excused from serving. Mr. Charles Williams (1768) was a collector of taxes, in Boston, from 1782 to 1786 inclusive. His bond was ten thousand pounds. Two of his bondsmen were Daniel Bell (1733) and Benjamin Edes (1760). He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1768.

Lieut. Williams (1768) died in Boston, June 28, 1793, aged sixty-one years, and was buried from his residence, on Sudbury Street. "He was a man of unspotted integrity and universal benevolence."

Jacob Williams (1768), cooper, of Boston, son of Sendall (1738) and Elizabeth Williams, was born in Boston, March 21, 1741. He was a nephew of Jonathan Williams, Jr. (1729). He was a culler of staves, hoops, etc., from 1766 to 1777 inclusive, warden in 1778, and the same year was one of a committee to purchase good fire-arms for the militia of Boston. Capt. Williams (1768) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1770.

Mr. Whitman (1810) says of Capt. Williams (1768), he "was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, and was one of the survivors, who, after great suffering, reached Macao, as related in 'Saunders Journal.' He went to Vermont, where he died, at an advanced age, in 1821 or 2."

The record of the Artillery Company for 1768 is as follows:—

"April 8th, 1768. Monday being unsuitable Weather, the Company under Arms this day, viz: Friday, it was then Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Aaron Smith of Marlborough be desired to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on him & desire the same. The Committee chosen (Sept 7th. 1767) to consult what measures would be most beneficial for the increase of the Company, made the following report, which was accepted.

"The Report of the Committee appointed by the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, at their meeting in Sept. 1767, to consider what plan may be most expedient to raise the reputation, secure the interest, and save the expence of said Company—The Committee have several times met and taken the state of the Company into consideration, and beg leave to Report as follows: It appears to the Committee, that the extraordinary expenses attending the Officers of said Company have been very discouraging to its members, as well as to many who have discovered an inclination to join it; it also appears, that a very great saving may be made in the expences; so great as to take off any objections of this sort for the future; if the interest of the Company be carefully attended to. And as a preliminary to the above, the Committee think it highly necessary, that we ascertain the exact amount of the principal (monies), in hand, or otherways, in order to know the bottom on which we propose to delineate the plan, and that an addi-

Charles Williams (1768). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Jacob Williams (1768). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

tion of one or more be made to the Committee now existing to expedite this matter as soon as may be ; and till that be done, we can only go upon supposition, that our Capital Stock will amount to five hundred pounds ; and if so, we propose the whole interest of said capital stock, amounting to one hundred dollars per annum be allowed to the Commission Officers to provide the dinner on the anniversary Election of Officers ; and that it be recommended that they do not exceed said [amount]. That the Expence of the Evening be paid by the new elected officers in the following proportions, viz : the Captain, three-sixths : the Lieutenant, two and the Ensign, one. That the Sergeants entertain the Company in their respective turns as formerly, and to make no other provision than is proposed by the plan annexed, which is thought to be fully sufficient, viz :

| | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|---|
| " 9 Bottles, 2 Gallons Wine | £ ^o | 9 | 4 |
| " 8 Gallons Punch, — half hundred Lemons | | 10 | 8 |
| " Rum & Sugar | | 6 | 8 |
| " Biscuit | | 2 | 8 |
| " 10 lb Cheese | | 6 | 8 |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | £1 | 16 | 0 |

If *souring* is scarce & dear, then the Sergeant to provide Wine only, that the sum of one pound, sixteen shillings, be not exceeded. And it is further recommended, in order to save unnecessary trouble to the Sergeants, that there be provided a large Military Chest, sufficient to hold the aforesaid stores ; said Chest to be kept in the upper chamber of the Market, the Key to be lodged with the Clerk. That the Sergeant whose turn it is to entertain the Company, by applying to him may have such key and the Chest be put in the Hall, with the aforesaid stores, not to be taken out until the Company is all seated at the tables ; and furthermore, it is recommended that the door of the Hall be shut as soon as the Company is all seated at the tables, as aforesaid. The Committee are also of opinion, that if the members of the Company were a little industrious, & would communicate to such as they are connected with, who may be likely to joyn us, how trifling the expense is like to be now, to what it was formerly, we should soon have as sufficient number as desired.

" Voted, That Col. Thomas Marshall [1761], Capt William Homes [1747], be joined the Committee to settle the affairs of the monies due from Col. Blanchards [1737] heirs to the Company. Attest : ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

" May 2d, 1768. The Company being under Arms, That Committee chosen to wait on the Rev. Mr. Aaron Smith of Marlborough to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election sermon, reported that he desired to be excused : they then Voted, that the Rev. Mr. Jonas Clark of Lexington be desired to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon ; and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same ; and in case of his refusing, the said Committee is to provide a Minister to preach on that day. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defraying the charge of the next Election Dinner in June next, and the Company to dine with them. Voted, that Robert Jenkins (1756), the present Clerk, have one quarter of the fines he shall collect from the delinquent members. Attest : ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk*.

" June 6, 1768. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev.

Mr. Jonas Clark and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.¹

Attest: ROBERT JENKINS, Tert's, *Clerk.*"

"Boston, Saturday June 4, 1768. This being the Anniversary of his Majesty's birth, when he entered upon the 31st year of his age; at sunrise, flags were displayed at Castle William and at each of the town batteries: at twelve o'clock the guns of the Castle and batteries were fired, and at one his Majesty's ship, the Romney of 50 guns, fired a royal salute. His Excellency, the Governor's troop of guards, under the command of Colonel Phipps, the regiment of militia of this town, commanded by Colonel Jackson [1738], with the train of Artillery under Capt. Paddock [1762] mustered in King Street, where the troop and regiment fired three volleys, and the train several discharges of their new field pieces, after which the troop and regiment marched off. Then the train performed the exercise of a mock fight, during which their soldier-like behavior, their management of the artillery, and the good order observed, gave general satisfaction to a numerous crowd of spectators. His Majesty's Council, the House of Representatives and the officers of the militia, attended his Excellency at the Council Chamber, where a number of loyal toasts were drank, viz: The King, Queen, Royal Family, Union between Great Britain and her Colonies, the Province, &c &c. Then the Captains marched their respective companies to their own houses, where genteel dinners were prepared, for their officers and other gentlemen of the town."²

Rev. Jonas Clark, of Lexington, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1768. He was born at Newton, Mass., Dec. 25, 1730, graduated at Harvard College in 1752, and was ordained over the church in Lexington, Nov. 5, 1755. He died Nov. 15, 1805, after a ministry of a little more than half a century. "His sermons were rarely less than an hour long, often more. There is a tradition that, on a certain occasion, he was known to have prayed two hours." He was a true son of liberty, and the militia of Lexington, who, on the morning of April 19, met the British regulars, only carried into practice the teachings of their venerated pastor.

"Mr. Clark," says Mr. Everett, "was of a class of citizens who rendered services second to no others in enlightening and animating the popular mind on the great question at issue — I mean the patriotic clergy of New England." It was at his house, in Lexington, that Samuel Adams and John Hancock, while under proscription, tarried; there Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr. (1768), found them on the morning of April 19, 1775, — and thence they escaped, before the arrival of the British, into the town of Billerica.

Rev. Jonas Clark. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's *Annals of American Pulpit*, containing an interesting account of Mr. Clark by his son-in-law, Dr. William Ware, Hollis Professor in the University in Cambridge; Eliot's and Allen's *Biog. Dicts.*

¹ "Boston, Monday, June 6, 1768. This being the Anniversary of the election of officers for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, his Excellency, the Governor, his Majesty's Council, and several other gentlemen attended by the Company, went in procession to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jonas Clark of Lexington, from these words, 2^d

Chronicles, chapter 17, verse 16: 'And next him was Amasiah, the son of Zichri, who willingly offered himself unto the Lord; and with him two hundred thousand mighty men of valour.' After which the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: James Cunningham Esq. [1761] Captain, Mr. William Heath [1765], Lieutenant Mr. David Spear [1758] Ensign. They then marched to the British Coffee House, where the company gave an elegant dinner, and the new elected officers treated in the evening." — *Boston Gazette.*

² *Boston Gazette.*

1769. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1769 were: Josiah Waters (1747), captain; Edward Carnes (1755), lieutenant; Robert Jenkins (1756), ensign. William Rogers (1765) was first sergeant; John Stutson (1765), second sergeant; Asa Stoddard (1765), third sergeant; Ebenezer Torrey (1765), fourth sergeant, and Joseph Pierce (1769), clerk.

March 22, 1769, Major Cunningham (1761) applied to the selectmen of Boston for "the favor of Faneuil Hall to exercise the Artillery men — for some Time before their appearance, which was granted him accordingly."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1769 were: John Arnold, John Bartlett, John Boyle, Joseph Crosswell, John Grant, Jr., Joshua Loring, Manasseh Marston, John Fisk Osgood, Joseph Pierce, Thomas Russell, Thomas Sherburne, Jr., John Simpkins, Josiah Waters, Jr.

John Arnold (1769), a cabinetmaker, of Boston, was published to marry Abigail Foster, March 10, 1763. He was elected a constable of Boston, March 13, 1769, and a surveyor of boards for the year 1782. He enlisted for service in the Continental Army, May 3, 1775, was mustered Aug. 1, 1775, and served three months and six days. Administration on his estate was granted in 1784.

John Bartlett (1769), physician, of Boston and Roxbury, had a son, Thomas, born in Boston May 14, 1767, by wife Tabitha. Thomas became a druggist, and joined the Artillery Company in 1793.

Nov. 11, 1767, Mr. John Bartlett (1769) prayed of the selectmen "leave to break ground in order to carry a drain from his house, near the sign of the Lamb," into the common sewer. He therefore lived near the present Adams House, on Washington Street, Boston. He was chosen a scavenger for Ward 11, March 14, 1768; a constable, Sept. 16, 1776, and March 11, 1777. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1772. Mr. Drake locates and describes the residence of Dr. John Bartlett (1769) in his "History of the Town of Roxbury." He was drafted for service in the Continental Army, Dec. 19, 1776, and hired a substitute. Aug. 11, 1783, Dr. Bartlett (1769) and Dr. John Warren petitioned the town of Boston "for Liberty to carry on the Business of Innoculation upon Apple Island it being a very Safe and convenient situation." The petition was granted. Oct. 25, 1786, Capt. Bartlett (1769) applied to the selectmen for "the use of the [Faneuil] Hall to exercise his Company," called the "Volunteer Republican Company," on Thursday evenings.

After an affliction of blindness for several years, he died in 1823-4.

John Boyle (1769), bookseller, of Boston, at No. 18 Marlborough Street, "the sign of the Three Doves," was born in the town of Marblehead, Mass., on the sixth day of March, 1746. He was published, Feb. 21, 1772, to marry Celia Gray, and, (2) Jan. 10, 1777, Betsey Cazneau. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1773, and commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War. He was a warden of the town of Boston in 1780, and June 10 of that year, Capt. Boyle (1769) was selected from Ward 10 to collect the sums subscribed in that ward for carrying on the war.

John Bartlett (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John Boyle (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 1896; Moore's Monthly Magazine, Vol. XVIII.

He served an apprenticeship with Green & Russell, printers. He began business in Boston as a printer and bookseller on Marlborough Street, having purchased types, etc., of a Mr. Fletcher at Halifax, and printed a few books on his own account. In May, 1774, Mr. L'oyle (1769) formed a partnership with Richard Draper, publisher of the *Massachusetts Gazette* and *Boston News-Letter*. Mr. Draper died the following month, June 6, 1774, and his widow formed a partnership with John Boyle (1769) in the publication of the *News-Letter*. In August following, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Boyle (1769) returned to his former stand. In 1775, he sold his printing materials, but retained his book-store, which he kept for many years. His place of business was No. 18 Marlborough, now Washington, Street. He was a commander of the Cadets, active in military matters, and was aide-de-camp for nine years on Gov. Hancock's staff, with the rank of colonel.

Col. Boyle (1769) received the Masonic degrees in the Massachusetts Lodge during the first months of 1785. He became a member of that Lodge April 4, 1785, and was worshipful master in 1798, 1800, and 1803. In the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he was steward in 1794-5, deacon in 1796-7, junior grand warden in 1799, senior grand warden in 1800, 1801, and 1802. He was the first district deputy grand master of the First Masonic District, having been appointed in 1802; he served until 1808.

Col. Boyle (1769) died Nov. 18, 1819, aged seventy-three years.

Joseph Crosswell (1769), probably of Charlestown. He was published, Oct. 29, 1772, to marry Lucy Allen, of Boston, and is not elsewhere mentioned in the records of Boston.

John Grant, Jr. (1769), of Boston, son of John (1733) and Elizabeth Grant, was born Sept. 1, 1746.

In 1769, the town of Boston received from Joanna Brooker a bequest for poor widows. The original bequest was eight hundred and twenty-one pounds. This amount was loaned by the selectmen to responsible citizens of the town; the interest being collected annually and distributed to the poor. March 22, 1769, John Grant (1733) & Son (1769) obtained a loan from this fund of sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence. The interest, paid March 23, 1770, for one year, was fourteen pounds, probably an error for four pounds, the amount paid the next year. The interest was regularly paid by them until Feb. 24, 1779, when Deacon Simpkins (1769) paid the interest for Mrs. Grant, and July 29, 1782, the bond of John Grant (1733) & Son (1769), being paid, was discharged. This implies that just prior to 1779, John Grant (1733) died, his son John (1769) does not afterward appear in the records.

Other members of the Artillery Company who borrowed from the Brooker bequest were John Fullerton (1768) and Mr. Tilestone (1747).

Joshua Loring (1769), of Boston. There were three persons in Boston and vicinity, in 1769, named Joshua Loring.

(1) Joshua Loring, of Boston, Dorchester, and Roxbury. He learned the tanner's trade with James Mears, on Roxbury Street, but when of age went to sea, rose to the command of a privateer, and having been taken prisoner by the French, in August, 1744,

Joshua Loring (1769). AUTHORITIES: Curwen's Letters; Drake's Hist. of Roxbury; Sabine's American Loyalists; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham; Frothingham's Siege of Boston.

was for some months a prisoner in Louisburg. Dec. 19, 1757, he was commissioned a captain in the British navy, was commodore of the naval forces on lakes Champlain and Ontario, and participated in the capture of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, and in the conquest of Canada, in the succeeding campaign of Gen. Amherst. He was severely wounded while in command on Lake Ontario, and at the close of the war retired on half pay, at which time he settled down at Jamaica Plain. Gov. Gage appointed Commodore Loring a member of the governor's council. March 30, 1775, the Provincial Congress denounced Joshua Loring as an implacable enemy to their country. On the morning of the Lexington battle, he mounted his horse, left his home, and everything belonging to it, and, pistol in hand, rode at full speed to Boston, stopping on the way only to answer an old friend who asked, "Are you going, Commodore?" "Yes," he replied; "I have always eaten the king's bread, and always intend to." He received a pension from the Crown until his decease, at Highgate, England, in October, 1781, at the age of sixty-five years.

(2) Joshua Loring, Jr., was a son of Commodore Joshua and Mary (Curtis) Loring. Joshua, Jr., was sheriff of Suffolk County in 1775, and was "Town Major," under Gen. Gage, during the siege of Boston. Oct. 7, 1775, Gen. Gage issued a proclamation appointing "Joshua Loring, Jr., Esq., to be sole vendue master and auctioneer, in and for the town of Boston," and strictly prohibited any other person from doing that business. He is the one who, as deputy commissioner of prisoners at New York, made himself so detested by his brutal indifference to the comfort of his unfortunate countrymen who were prisoners. He was an addresser of Hutchinson in 1774, of Gov. Gage in 1775, went to Halifax in 1776, and was proscribed in 1778. He married, in 1769, Elizabeth Lloyd, of Boston. It is this Joshua whom Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, cites as being a member of the Company.

In the *Columbian Centinel* of Nov. 21, 1789, it is stated that Joshua Loring, Esq., commissary of prisoners during the late war, died in England, aged forty-five years.

(3) Joshua Loring, of Boston, was a son of Caleb and Rebecca (Lobdell) Loring, of Hingham, and was born Oct. 31, 1737. He married, Oct. 8, 1760, Margaret Tidmarsh. He was by trade a cooper. His brother, Israel Loring, joined the Artillery Company in 1768. It is more probable that this Joshua, son of Caleb, joined the Artillery Company in 1769. Prior to 1769, he had risen to the grade of captain in the local militia. Joshua Loring (1769) died soon after joining the Artillery Company, for, in 1770, his brother, Caleb, a distiller (Loring & Snelling), of Boston, married Margaret (Tidmarsh) Loring, the widow of Joshua (1769). The Joshua who joined the Old South Church, Jan. 31, 1741, was a son of Joseph, of Hingham, and joined the Artillery Company in 1722.

Manasseh Marston (1769), cooper, of Boston. He married a Miss Ingalls, Jan. 27, 1785. The *Columbian Centinel* announces the event in these words: "On Thursday evening last [Jan. 27, 1785] the hymeneal torch was light[ed] between Capt. Manasseh Marston and Miss Ingalls — When a refin'd sensibility is added to the most superlative worth, we cannot but presage that the alliance will do honor to the Institution."

He was chosen a culler of staves, hoops, etc., from 1769 to 1777 inclusive. The

Manasseh Marston (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

town records often give the name "Masters" for "Marston." July 14, 1768, he lived near the New Brick Meeting-House. Capt. Manasseh Marston (1769) was elected culler of staves in 1783, was approved as a surveyor of "pork, beef and barrel'd fish for this town," in 1784. He was identified with the militia, and rose to the grade of captain. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, becoming a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1781. He was present in Grand Lodge at the installation of M. W. Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), June 24, 1783, and attended the Special Communication, Jan. 8, 1784, in Charlestown, when King Solomon's Lodge was constituted.

His will was proved in 1791.

John Fisk Osgood (1769). Sarah, daughter of John Fisk and Lucy Osgood, was born in Boston, Oct. 25, 1771. She died in infancy, and their second child, Sarah, was born April 7, 1773. He was drafted, Dec. 18, 1776, to serve in the Continental Army. He therefore enlisted, and rose to the grade of ensign, in active service.

Administration was granted on his estate in 1792.

Joseph Pierce (1769), merchant, of Boston, son of Isaac and Mary (Hardy) Pierce, was born Dec. 25, 1745. He married Ann Dawes, daughter of Thomas (1754) and Hannah (Blake) Dawes, and sister of Judge Thomas Dawes, April 4, 1771, by whom he had twelve children. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School in 1756, a prominent merchant of Boston, and from his store, on the north side of State Street, witnessed the massacre of March 5, 1770. Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, says that his name appears on a sign, over his store-door, in an old picture of the State House, taken before the Revolution.

He was a founder of the Provincial Grenadier Corps, and its second captain. He commanded the company on the occasion of its first parade, June 8, 1772, Henry Knox, his intimate friend, afterward major-general and secretary of war, being second in command. His only son, Major Joseph Hardy Pierce, who married, in 1791, Frances Temple, daughter of Joseph Cordis, was a man of "most elegant presence, lieutenant with the rank of major in the Independent Corps of Cadets, aide-de-camp to several governors, secretary to the board of war, and clerk of the municipal court of Boston." His eldest daughter, Ann, born Aug. 11, 1774, married, April 25, 1792, John, son of Rev. John Lathrop, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1774. Hon. John Lothrop Motley was the grandson of John and Ann (Pierce) Lathrop.

Capt. Joseph (1769) and his wife, Ann, joined the Old South Church Feb. 26, 1775. For more than fifty years he was an active member of that church, served it as secretary at different times, a member of the standing committee for many years, and was prominent in the management of the business matters of the Old South Church.

He belonged to a military and patriotic family,—his father and brothers serving with distinction in the Continental Army. He was a representative to the General Court, and served on important committees during the Revolutionary War. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1769 and 1770, and first sergeant in 1773, and in the militia became captain. He died in Boston, Jan. 1, 1828, aged eighty-two years.

Joseph Pierce (1769). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Holland's "William Dawes and his Ride with Paul Revere."

Thomas Russell (1769), brazier, of Boston, son of Capt. Benjamin (1745) and Elizabeth Russell, was born May 10, 1738. He had a wife, Onner, and their first child was born in Boston, April 16, 1757. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1773, and was chosen scavenger for Ward 6, in 1771; one of the committee, in 1776, to collect an account of the damages since the Boston Port Bill, and also a scavenger in 1777 for Ward 9. Mr. Russell (1769) was chosen one of a committee of twelve persons to borrow money to purchase flour, etc., for the people of Boston. A Thomas Russell was present at the festival of St. John the Evangelist, held by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Dec. 28, 1778.

Thomas Sherburne, Jr. (1769), merchant, of Boston, son of Thomas and Margaret Sherburne, was born Jan. 26, 1741. He was clerk of the market from 1775 to 1777 inclusive, and Feb. 6, 1777, was chosen one of the three from Ward 5 "to aid and assist the selectmen and Committee of Correspondence in carrying into effect a late act to prevent monopolies." He was drawn for a juror in a maritime court, Jan. 11, 1778, and again, July 19, 1780. Sept. 8, 1784, a Mr. Parker, collector of taxes, presented several persons as bondsmen not acceptable to the selectmen, but at a later meeting, Mr. Thomas Sherburne (1769) was presented and accepted. His residence and place of business were on Back, now Salem, Street.

John Simpkins (1769), upholsterer, of Boston, son of William (1739) and Elizabeth Simpkins, grandson of Thomas (1727), and a descendant of Capt. Nicholas (1650), was born in Boston Nov. 12, 1740. Previous to 1780 he occupied a "Town's Shop" near the dock (rental, £666 per year), but later his store was No. 51 Cornhill, now Washington Street. He was elected a clerk of the market, March 24, 1766, and March 9, 1767. In March, 1770, he was added, by vote of the town, to the committee authorized "to procure subscriptions to an agreement not to dispose of foreign tea until the revenue acts shall be repealed." In 1777, he was chosen one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety; and in 1777, also in 1778, 1780, one of the twelve wardens of the town. In the militia he rose to the grade of captain.

In 1778, the town of Boston voted to raise four thousand pounds for the purpose of supplying "the families of the Non-Commissioned Officers & Soldiers in Town, who have enlisted in the Continental army," with provisions. A commissary, Capt. John Simpkins (1769), was elected to dispose of said provisions to the families. In 1780, he was intrusted, as commissary, with the expenditure of twenty thousand pounds for the same purpose. He was treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Society in 1784 and subsequently. Capt. Simpkins (1769) was a deacon of the New North Church for many years.

He died Dec. 11, 1831, aged ninety-one years, leaving a handsome estate. His dwelling-house, in Boston, was near the Brattle Street Church.

Thomas Russell (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

Thomas Sherburne, Jr. (1769). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Simpkins (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. Josiah (1747) and Abigail (Dawes) Waters, was born Sept. 28, 1747, in Boston. He married, March 14, 1771, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Whitwell, of Boston. He resided on Newbury, now Washington, Street, between Summer Street and Rowe's Lane. He became a member of the Old South Church, Jan. 5, 1772. In 1782 his place of business was in "Auchmuty's Lane," now Essex Street.

He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1773; first sergeant in 1793; lieutenant in 1787;¹ its captain in 1791, and was the treasurer of the Company for several years. He was appointed inspector of police Dec. 29, 1792, and held that office for several years.

Mr. Whitman (1810) says Col. Waters (1769) "collected many facts for a history, but never published them. The manuscript is lost. The older members used to speak of it as containing important facts, as well as anecdotes of members, now preserved in the imperfect recollection of survivors. In 1804, Col. Waters [1769] proposed to establish a military library, but it was never carried into effect" He was greatly interested in the militia, and, after passing through the various grades, he became colonel of the Boston regiment.

Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769), received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1770, and was chosen steward of that lodge Nov. 30 of that year. June 24, 1782, he was present at the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and was the first named on a committee "to wait on Rev. Mr. John Eliot & Dr. John Warren and Return the Thanks of the Grand Lodge for the Elegant Sermon & Charge delivered by them," on that day, before the Grand Lodge. He was grand marshal of that Grand Lodge in 1788 and 1789, and previously held other positions *pro tempore*.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1769 is as follows:—

"April 3d. 1769. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Phillips Payson, of Chelsea, be desired to preach on the Anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same. Voted, That the Clerk pay to Mr. Lunisby eight shillings for a new bench, in lieu of that which was broke in the Common last Election Day.

Attest: ELIAS DUPEE, *Clerk*.

"May 1st. 1769. The Company being under Arms, the Committee chosen to wait on the Rev. Mr. Phillips Payson of Chelsea, to desire him to preach the next Artillery Election Sermon, reported that he had accepted the same. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defreying the charge of the Election Dinner, in June next, and the Company to dine with them. Voted, that Elias Dupee [1763], the present Clerk, have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect the present year from the delinquent members of the Company. Voted, That Capt. Thomas Dawes [1754], Mr. John Deming [1756] and Mr. Robert Jenkins [1756] be a Committee to examine into the state of Mrs Rebecca Blanchards Bond & Mortgage and

Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

¹ "My friend and neighbor, Waters [1769], has given me a memorandum for a book of military exercises, which he wishes you would get for him as soon as possible, and let him know the price. He is an ardent lover of military matters; and I sup-

pose wants to introduce something new into the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company before he goes out of office, which will be the first Monday in June." — *Belknap to Hazard, May 15, 1788, quoted by Mr. Hill in Hist. of Old South Church, Boston, Vol. II., p. 254.*

see what may be due thereon. Voted, That Capt Thomas Dawes [1754], Mr. John Deming [1756] and Mr Robert Jenkins [1756] be a Committee to examine the List of Members & settle with those in arrears.

Attest: ELIAS DUPEE, *Clerk*.

"June 5th, 1769. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Phillips Payson, & return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.¹

Attest: ELIAS DUPEE, *Clerk*."

Rev. Phillips Payson, of Chelsea, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1769. He was a son of Rev. Phillips and Ann (Smith) Payson, and was born at Walpole, Mass., Jan. 18, 1735-6. He married, Aug. 17, 1758, Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Rev. James Stone, of Holliston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1754, and received from that institution the degrees of A. M. and D. D. Mr. Payson was ordained at Chelsea, Oct. 25, 1757, and remained there as pastor of the First Church in Chelsea for forty-four years. He rose to distinction as a classical scholar, and was well versed in astronomy and natural philosophy. He delivered the election sermon in 1778, which was printed, and a sermon on the death of George Washington, also printed.

Mr. Payson died at Chelsea, Jan. 11, 1801, aged sixty-four years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1770 were: William **1770.** Heath (1765), captain; Martin Gay (1761); lieutenant; Jonas Clark (1756), ensign. Nathaniel Waterman (1768) was first sergeant; William Dawes, Jr. (1768), second sergeant; Michael Homer (1768), third sergeant; Jacob Williams (1768), fourth sergeant, and Joseph Pierce (1769), clerk.

Feb. 22, 1770, "some boys set up a large wooden head, with a board faced with paper, on which were painted the figures of four of the [proscribed] importers, who had violated the merchants agreement, in the middle of the street before Theophilus Lille's door." An informer, conspicuous by his intermeddling, was driven by the boys to his home. Chagrined, and seeking revenge, he opened a window, and fired a gun into the crowd, severely wounding Samuel Gore (1786), son of Capt. John Gore (1743), and mortally wounding another lad.

Soon after, the trouble between the ropemakers and the soldiers took place, which resulted in the massacre of March 5, 1770. No members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were prominent in that conflict between the people and the soldiers, but some were active in demanding and obtaining the removal of the soldiers from the town. In the list of merchants who preferred private emolument to the public good, as entered March 19, 1770, upon the books of the town, the name of a member of the Artillery Company does not occur.

Rev. Phillips Payson. AUTHORITY: MS. Genealogy of Payson Family, in the possession of New Eng. Hist and Gen. Society.

¹ "The same Day [June 5, 1769] being the Anniversary of the Election of the Officers of the Antient Artillery Company, an excellent Sermon was preached on the Occasion by the Rev'd Mr.

Phillips Payson of Chelsea, from Psalm cxliv. i, 'Which teacheth my Hands to war & my Fingers to Fight,' and in the Afternoon the following Officers were chosen, viz: Capt. Josiah Waters [1747]. Captain Mr. Edward Carnes [1755] Lieutenant, Mr. Robert Jenkins 3^d [1756], Ensign." — *Boston Gazette*.



W. Heath

June, 1770, at a meeting of the selectmen, it was voted that a visitation to the public schools be made on the fourth day of July next ensuing, and that the following-named gentlemen be invited to accompany the selectmen. Then follows a list of twenty-four names of guests, besides the representatives of the town and overseers of the poor. In this are included, "Capt. Heath [1765], Lieut. Martin Gay [1761], Ensign Clark [1756], Artillery Co."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1770 were: William Miller and Daniel Rea, Jr.

William Miller (1770). At a meeting of the selectmen, held Jan. 20, 1762, "Mr. William Miller [1770] from Europe attended the Selectmen and acquainted them, that with their consent he purposed to open a Book Sellers Shop in Kings street, having imported a large Quantity of Books for that purpose" "Voted that he be permitted accordingly."

Capt. William Miller (1770) was present at the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Dec. 27, 1776, and June 24, 1777. He lived on Milk Street in 1774, when he petitioned the selectmen for liberty to run a "Wharf from his Land across the Bottom of Milk Street," etc. Capt. Miller (1770) was drawn as a juror, Aug. 7, 1776, and Aug. 18, 1779. He was identified with the militia, and held the position of captain.

Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770), painter, of Boston, son of Daniel, was born in 1743, and died Jan. 13, 1803, aged sixty years. Daniel Rea, Sr., died Nov. 31, 1798, at his residence in Quaker Lane, now Congress Street, aged eighty-seven years.

Daniel Rea, 3d, son of Daniel, Jr. (1770), joined the Artillery Company in 1789. Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770), was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1772, and in the militia became a lieutenant. He received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1779.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1770 is as follows:—

"April 2^d. 1770. Monday the weather being unsuitable, the Company did not turn out till the Friday following, being then under Arms, it was Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman of Boston be desired to preach on the Anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him & desire the same. Voted, That each Member of this Company furnish himself with a black Leather Pouch against the next Artillery Election Day, and that the Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to enquire, who will make the whole of them the best and the Cheapest; also to judge what fashioned ones will be the most handy, as well as serviceable, and report to the Company accordingly at their next meeting. Voted, That every member of this Company furnish himself with a pair of white Linnen Spatterdashes against the next Artillery Election day: and as to buttons & straps for the same, it be referred to the Committee mentioned in the foregoing Vote, to determine of what kind they shall be. Voted, That Capt Thomas Dawes [1754] be joined to the Committee appointed to settle the affairs of the Monies due from Col. Blanchards [1737] heirs to this Company.

"Attest: JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk*.

William Miller (1770). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Records of Lodge of St. Andrew.

" May 7th. 1770. Monday the weather being unsuitable, the Company did not turn out till the Friday following, being then under Arms, the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman, of Boston, to invite him to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, reported that he had accepted the invitation. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards the defreying the charges of the Election Dinner in June next; and furthermore that the Company dine with them. Voted, That Joseph Pierce [1769], the present Clerk have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect the present year from the delinquent members of the Company. Voted, That the overplus money remaining in the Clerk's hands in June next (if any there be) together with what fines may be due to the Company after all Charges of the Company together with the Clerk's Commissions are deducted, be paid by the Clerk to the present Commission Officers towards defreying the charges of the Election Dinner in June next. The Committee appointed in April last to enquire who would makes the Pouches the cheapest, &c, this day reported, That Mr. William Hawes would make them for $7/3^d$ lawful money, apiece. The Company accordingly agreed to purchase them of him. The foregoing Committee being appointed in April last to determine of what kind the buttons & straps for the Spatterdashes should be, reported, that white buttons and black Leather Straps were by them judged to be the most proper; in which the Company did concur. The Treasurer's account being read, it was Voted to accept the same.

" Attest : JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk.*

" June 4th. 1770. The Company being under Arms in the field, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman and return him the thanks of this Company for his sermon preached this day.¹

Attest : JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk.*

" September 3'd 1770. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the Clerk pay to Mr. Lasinby the sum of six shillings for a form which was broke in the Common last Election Day. Voted, That the Clerk pay to Capt Thomas Dawes [1754] nine shillings & four pence, it being so much he advanced for a Military Chest, by desire of the Company some time since, for the use and benefit of the Company, as will more fully appear in a report made by a committee and accepted April 8th, 1768 and at the same time recorded in this Book.

Attest : JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk.*"

¹" Boston, Thursday, June 7, 1770. Monday last was the Anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, when he entered the 33^d year of his age. The same day, being also the anniversary of the election of officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who appeared under arms in the morning. At Eleven o'clock, his Honor, the Lieut. Governor, the Honorable, his Majesty's Council, and as many of the Honorable House of Representatives as were in town, with a great number of the Clergy and other gentlemen, attended at the Old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon, at the request of the Artillery Company, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Stillman of this town, from 2^d Tim II. 3, 'Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ,' — a discourse well adapted to the occasion.

"After divine service, about 1 o'clock the Lieut. Governor, the Council, the Clergy, and a number of officers, civil and military, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where provision by direction of his Honor, agreeable to a unanimous vote of the Council last

week, was made for drinking his Majesty's health. At drinking the 'King' and other loyal toasts, the guns at Castle William and at the batteries in this town were fired, also three vollies by the Artillery Company, which then paraded in King Street. The Company having provided a dinner at Fanenil Hall, his Honor, the Council, &c, preceded by the Company, went in procession to the Hall. After an elegant entertainment, and drinking a number of loyal toasts, the Company marched to the Common, where the officers for the last year, returned their badges to his Honor, the Commander-in-chief, who was pleased to deliver them to the newly elected officers for the year ensuing, as follows, viz: Capt William Heath [1765] Captain Capt Martin Gay [1761] Lieutenant Mr. Jonas Clark [1756] Ensign. This being finished, the Company returned to the Hall, a cold repast being provided by the new commissioned officers, where a number of toasts were again drank. The Company was then dismissed." — *Boston Gazette.*



Sam^l Barrett.

Rev. Samuel Stillman, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1770. He was born in the city of Philadelphia. At the age of eleven years he moved, with his parents, to Charleston, S. C., where he received the rudiments of an education at an academy. After completing his classic studies there, he studied divinity one year under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Hart. Mr. Stillman preached his first sermon Feb. 17, 1758, and was ordained, Feb. 26, 1759, in the city of Charleston, S. C., to the work of an evangelist. Soon after he settled with a church at James Island, opposite the city. Visiting his native town in 1759, he married, on the 23d of May, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Evin Morgan, by whom he had fourteen children. He took his degree at the university in Philadelphia, and returned to his society on James Island. A pulmonary attack compelled him, about two years after, to seek a different climate, and he removed to Bordentown, N. J., where he remained two years.

On visiting New England, for his health, in 1763, at the request of the Second Baptist Church, he moved to Boston, and after preaching one year as an assistant to Rev. Mr. Bownd, Mr. Stillman received and accepted an invitation to settle with the First Baptist Church in Boston, and was installed over it, Jan. 9, 1765. He continued as its pastor until his decease, March 12, 1807. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts, in 1761, and Brown University, of which he was a trustee and fellow, in 1788, gave him a diploma of doctor of divinity. He was elected a member of the Federal Convention, for the town of Boston, the same year, and distinguished himself there by an eloquent speech in its defence. He delivered the anniversary oration on Independence Day in 1789; was one of the first members of the Humane Society of Massachusetts; an officer of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society; a member at its beginning, and president at his death, of the Boston Dispensary.

Rev. Samuel Stillman, D. D., was one of the strongest and most popular preachers of the revolutionary period. He was greatly beloved by his people, and was universally respected. At his funeral, "all the members of the society appeared with badges of mourning, the women with black bonnets and handkerchiefs."

The officers of the Artillery Company in 1771 were: Samuel Barrett 1771. (1755), captain; William Bell (1756), lieutenant; John Deming (1756), ensign. William Homes, Jr. (1766), was first sergeant; Samuel Condon (1768), second sergeant; John Newell (1768), third sergeant; Israel Loring (1768), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Condon (1768), clerk.

In June, 1771, the following-named were officers of the Boston regiment: Thomas Marshall (1761), lieutenant-colonel (resigned); James Cunningham (1761), (resigned); John Leverett (1750), lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754), major; Richard Boynton (1759), captain, with rank of major; Jeremiah Stimpson (1761), captain; Joseph Webb (1761), lieutenant; Jacob Williams (1768), ensign, in May, 1773, promoted to be lieutenant; Josiah Waters (1747), captain; Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769), lieutenant; Levi Jennings (1764), ensign; Martin Gay (1761), captain; John Osborn, Jr. (1764), ensign; Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1756), captain; Thomas Russell (1769), ensign; Samuel Barrett (1755), captain; William Bell (1756), lieutenant; John Haskins (1768), cap-

tain; William Cunningham (1765), lieutenant; William Bordman (1758), captain (resigned); Ephraim May (1765), captain; William Miller (1770), lieutenant; John Boyle (1769), ensign; David Spear (1758), captain; Charles Williams (1768), lieutenant; John Stutson (1765), ensign; Edward Kneeland (1772), commissioned ensign in August, 1773; Andrew Symmes (1734), captain; Thomas Sherburne, Jr. (1769), ensign; Edward Proctor (1756), captain; Joseph Bradford (1740), lieutenant (resigned); Caleb Champney (1762), promoted to ensign in October, 1773, and was promoted to lieutenant in Capt. Proctor's (1756) company; Job Wheelwright (1759), captain; Nathaniel Heath (1765), lieutenant; Thomas Dawes, Jr. (1754), captain of the company of grenadiers; Joseph Pierce (1769), lieutenant of same, and in June, 1773, held the rank of major; Henry Knox was ensign of the grenadier company, and John Fisk Osgood (1769) was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. Gay's (1761) company.

Hon. William Brattle, Esq. (1729), was announced in the *Boston Gazette*, July 29, 1771, as having been commissioned major-general of the militia throughout this province.

In June, 1771, Ebenezer Battelle (1786) was ensign in the fourth company in Dedham. In the Second Suffolk Regiment, Benjamin Lincoln (1786) was commissioned colonel, July 1, 1771; Ebenezer Thayer, Jr. (1788), major, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the Third Suffolk Regiment, Lemuel Robinson (1774) was captain of the train of artillery.

In November, 1771, the officers of the train of artillery in Boston were: Adino Paddock (1762), captain, with rank of major; Samuel Sellon (1765), captain-lieutenant (resigned); Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765), first lieutenant; George Trott (1765), second lieutenant; Edward Tuckerman (1765), lieutenant and fireworker (resigned). In April, 1772, Jonathan Stoddard (1765) was commissioned lieutenant and fireworker.

Col. John Erving, Jr., of Boston, a merchant of high standing, and colonel of the Boston regiment, was son-in-law of Gov. William Shirley. The funeral of the latter took place at the house of his relative, Col. Erving, April 1, 1771. A long procession followed the remains to King's Chapel, beneath which they were deposited. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Capt. Heath (1765), the officers of the Boston regiment, in full regimentals, with the usual mourning of black crape, attended. On the coffin were placed the two swords of the deceased, crossed. The pall was supported by Gov. Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gov. Oliver, two judges of the Superior Court, and two of the Honorable Council. A funeral discourse was delivered, after which the remains were interred, the military firing three volleys, and a detachment of the train of artillery as many rounds as the deceased had lived years, namely, sixty-five. The governor had been a patron of King's Chapel.

The reformation of military tactics in England was undertaken in 1757 in the county of Norfolk, and, being brought into a system, was adopted by the government; hence the popular military treatise, "The Norfolk Discipline," was the standard work of the British army at the breaking out of the Revolution.

An "abstract of the 'Norfolk Discipline'" was published in 1774, an octavo of over one hundred pages. That "abstract" was authorized by Gov. Hutchinson, in 1771, in these words:—

"Province of Massachusetts Bay By the Captain General.

"The following exercise, originally designed for the Norfolk militia, having been found to be more concise and easy, and thereby better adapted to militia than any other, and having been used in this province for several years past, I do hereby direct and

order that it be continued by the officers of all the regiments of foot, in training the soldiers under their several commands.

T. HUTCHINSON.

“ Boston, April 20, 1771.”

This occupied one page in the printed abstract, at the top of which, as usual with papers of authority at that time, were placed the arms of England.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1771 were: Martin Bicker, Cuthbert Inglesby.

Martin Bicker (1771), merchant, of Boston. In July, 1773, he was chosen a “ vendue master ” for Boston, rechosen in 1774, clerk of the market in 1776, and Aug. 29, 1781, he was licensed in Boston as an auctioneer.

He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1772, and lived on Ann, now North, Street. In the directory of 1789, he is called “ storekeeper, on Ann Street,” and in that of 1796, “ Martin Bicker & Son, shopkeepers, No. 3, Ann Street.”

Cuthbert Inglesby (1771). He had a wife, Abigail, Jan. 24, 1769, when a child was born to them in Boston. His name does not otherwise appear on the records of Boston. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1774, and Mr. Whitman (1810) says of him, “ Removed to Vermont.”

The record of the Artillery Company for 1771 is as follows:—

“ April 1st 1771. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes of Brookfield be desired to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and that the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same. Voted, That the Company meet twice a week of evenings at Faneuil Hall, preceeding the training in May next, and that the Commission Officers appoint the evenings; & furthermore, every member that is absent on the Evenings so appointed shall pay a fine of one shilling, lawful money, for each evening they are absent. Attest: JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk*.

“ May 6th. 1771. The Company being under Arms, The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes of Brookfield, to invite him to preach on the Anniversary Election of Officers, reported that he had accepted the invitation.

“ May 6th, 1771. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defreying the expenses of the Election Dinner in June next; and furthermore that the Company dine with them. Voted, That the Company meet at Faneuil Hall every Friday & Tuesday Evening precisely at eight o'clock, preceeding the training in June next; and any member absent at that hour shall pay a fine of eight pence for the use of the Company. Attest: JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk*.

“ June 3'd. 1771. The Company being under Arms in the field, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes, and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.¹ Attest: JOSEPH PIERCE, *Clerk*.

Martin Bicker (1771). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

¹ “ Boston, June 3, 1771. This being the Anniversary of the election of officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; in the morning the Company appeared under arms, and at eleven o'clock

waited on his Excellency, the Governor, his Honour the Lieut. Governor, the Honourable His Majesty's Council and those of the Honourable House of Representatives that were in town, with a number of the Clergy and other gentlemen, to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon on this occasion

"September 2^d, 1771. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the thanks of the Company be given to Capt Samuel Barrett [1755] for his Gift of a new Stand of Colours for the use of the Company. Voted, That the Company meet to exercise at Faneuil Hall every evening in the week preceeding their Training in October next, precisely at seven o'clock; & every member that is absent the whole evening shall pay a fine of two shillings, lawful money, and if absent at calling the roll at half-past seven o'clock, one shilling.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.

"October 7th, 1771. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the Treasurer be desired to demand payment of Nathaniel Allen for his bond, and if said Allen refuses or neglects payment, to put the same in suit at next January Court.

"Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*."

Rev. Eli Forbes, of Brookfield, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1771. He was the youngest son of Jonathan Forbes, of Westboro, Mass., where he was born in October, 1726. In October, 1744, he began his studies, preparatory to entering college, but, in July, 1745, in obedience to an injunction that was made upon him, he laid aside his books, shouldered his musket, and marched more than one hundred miles for the defence of his country against the French and Indians.

On his release, he pursued his studies, entered Harvard College in 1747, and graduated in 1751. Immediately he began the study of theology under the tuition of Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, the minister of his native place, and June 3, 1752, he was ordained the first minister of the Second Parish in Brookfield, Mass. In 1758 and 1759 he twice accompanied the provincial regiments, under Col. Ruggles, in the capacity of chaplain. June 1, 1762, at the request of the board of commissioners, at Boston, he undertook a mission to the Oneida Indians, and returned Sept. 1, 1762.

In the winter of 1775-6, having been unjustly charged by some of his people with being a Tory, he requested and obtained a dismissal in March, 1776. On the 5th of June following, he was installed as pastor of the church in Gloucester. Here he remained and toiled until death put an end to his earthly labors, Dec. 15, 1804.

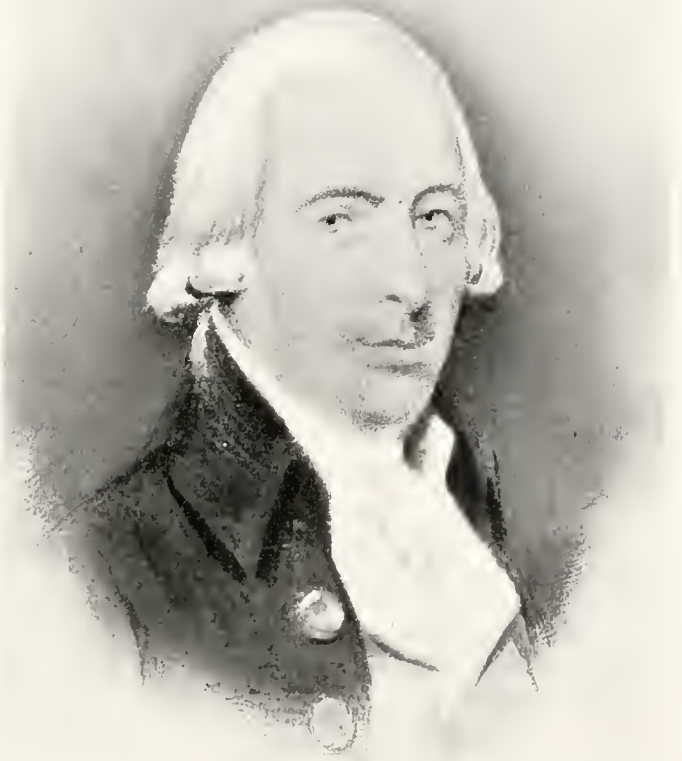
The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1772 were: Martin **1772**. Gay (1761), captain; Robert Jenkins (1756), lieutenant; John Skinner (1759), ensign. John Fullerton (1768) was first sergeant; John Bartlett (1769), second sergeant; Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770), third sergeant; Martin Bicker (1771), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Condon (1768), clerk.

was preached by the Rev'd Mr. Eli Forbes, of Brookfield, from those words in Exod. XV. 3, 'The Lord is a man of war: the Lord is his name.'

"After divine service, his Excellency the Governor, with the other gentlemen went in procession to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided by the Company; after dinner a number of loyal toasts were drank: and at about 3 o'clock, the Company marched into the Common, where they performed a military exercise to the great satisfaction of a vast concourse of people. The officers of the last year then returned their badges to the new elected officers for the year ensuing, viz: Capt

Samuel Barrett [1755] Captain, Lieut. William Bell [1756], Lieutenant Mr. John Deming [1756] Ensign. The new-elected Sergeants having their halberds delivered to them, the Company returned to the Hall, where a cold repast was provided by the new-commissioned officers, and when the Company was dismissed, went into the Hall and partook of the same. The evening concluded with again drinking a number of loyal toasts."—*Boston Gazette*.

Rev. Eli Forbes. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit, Vol. I., p. 493; Whitney's Hist. of Worcester County.



Martin Gay

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1772 were: John Hinkley, Abraham Hunt, Edward Kneeland, Daniel Neal, John Spear, Stephen Whiting, Jr., Obadiah Witherell.

John Hinkley (1772), auctioneer, of Boston, was born in 1746, and was published, Aug. 27, 1779, to marry Abigail Kneeland. Aug. 17, 1768, he became a member of Engine Company No. 8. He held the office of third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1774.

Capt. John Hinkley (1772) represented Ward 6, Jan. 13, 1779, on a committee "to make thorough inquiry as to the quantity of flour and other necessaries of life" then in Boston. In 1781, "Hinkley [1772] and Parkman" were in partnership as auctioneers. The same year they were authorized by the selectmen to sell at public auction the men's shoes and stockings remaining on hand, which were procured for the army. Mr. Hinkley (1772) continued in this business until his decease.

He was an officer in Col. Thomas Craft's (1765) train of artillery in the Revolutionary War. June 17, 1777, Lieut. John Hinkley (1772) and Capt. Jonathan Stoddard (1765), of the same train of artillery, were appointed members of a court martial by Col. Crafts (1765). In 1778, Capt. Hinkley (1772), at the head of a light infantry company, from Boston, marched to Newport to take part in the expedition under Major-Gen. Sullivan. He attained the rank of major.

He died, after a long illness, Feb. 16, 1787, aged forty-one years.

Abraham Hunt (1772), merchant, of Boston, son of Benjamin¹ and Sarah (Arnold) Hunt, was born in Braintree, Mass., June 2, 1748, and died Dec. 5, 1793. He married, Oct. 15, 1771, Mary St. Leger, born June 15, 1751, daughter of Garrick St. Leger, of Halifax, N. S. She died Aug. 29, 1824, aged seventy-three years. They had ten children, all born in Boston.

In 1763 he was apprenticed to Edmund Quincy, who kept a wine store, and was afterward connected with him in that trade. June 24, 1788, the firm of Hunt (Abraham) & Bradlee (David), wine merchants, was dissolved. They did business on State Street. Jan. 23, 1790, the advertisement of Abraham Hunt (1772), in the *Centinel*, said: "He makes hats for Sale at his house in Middle Street, the corner of Center Street, also refines wines Cyder, Porter &c. & bottles the same." The directory of 1789 calls him "wine broker & cork cutter, Middle Street."

Mr. Hunt (1772) received the Masonic degrees in 1777, in the Lodge of St. Andrew, and was proxy in Massachusetts Grand Lodge for King Hiram's Lodge in 1783.

In 1789, his place of business was on Middle, now Hanover, Street, and his residence on Federal Street. He served as second lieutenant and adjutant at Prospect Hill, in 1775 and 1776, and at the siege of Boston; was a captain in Vose's regiment in the Ticonderoga campaign, remaining some years in the service, which he quitted with the rank of captain. He was a member of the Tea Party, and was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1774. June 24, 1781, he was agent for the privateer "Buckaneer," Capt. Hoysted Hacker. For a time, he was inspector at the custom house of the ports of Boston and Charlestown.

John Hinkley (1772). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Mass. Archives.

Abraham Hunt (1772). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

¹ Benjamin Hunt was a son of John, who was a brother of Capt. Thomas (1685).

Edward Kneeland (1772), of Boston, son of John and Abigail Kneeland, was born Oct. 20, 1747, and was published, Feb. 14, 1775, to marry Sarah Baxter. June 29, 1780, Mr. Kneeland (1772) was appointed from Ward 8 one of a committee to collect subscriptions made for the army. He was identified with the Continental Army, and in 1780 is called "Captain" in the records of Boston.

Daniel Neal (1772). He does not appear to be mentioned in the records of Boston.

John Spear (1772), blacksmith, of Boston, son of Thomas and Susanna (Blake) Spear, was born May 13, 1749. He married, June 22, 1777, Abigail Arnold. He did business on Purchase Street, and Spear Place was named for him or his father. He never held any office in the town of Boston. He was a Revolutionary officer.

He died April 14, 1824, aged seventy-five years.

Stephen Whiting, Jr. (1772), Boston, son of Stephen and Mary Whiting, was born May 23, 1747, at Barton's Point, where his father died, June 4, 1789. He does not appear as otherwise mentioned in the records of Boston.

Obadiah Witherell (1772), miller, of Boston, was a Revolutionary soldier, and attained the grade of major. In 1825 he was living in Kennebec County, Me.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1772 is as follows:—

"April 6th. 1772. Monday, the weather being unsuitable, the Company did not turn out till the Friday following, being under Arms, it was Voted, That the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Robbins of Milton be desired to preach on the Anniversary Election of Officers in June next, and the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same. Voted, That the Company meet at Faneuil Hall every Monday Evening in the weeks preceeding the Training in May next.

"Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*

"May 4th. 1772. The Company being under Arms, the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Robbins, of Milton, to invite him to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, reported that he had accepted the invitation. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defraying the charges of the Election Dinner; and furthermore that the Company dine with them. Voted, That Samuel Condon, the present Clerk, have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect from y^e delinquent members of y^e Company, Voted, That the Company meet at Faneuil Hall every Wednesday Evening in the weeks preceeding the Training in June next, precisely at eight o'clock; and any member absent at that hour shall pay a fine of six pence: & if absent the Evening, one shilling, for the use of the Company. The Treasurer reported, he had demanded payment of Nathaniel Allen's bond, agreeable to a Vote of y^e Company; but on said Allen's paying the interest due thereon, he deferred putting said Bond in suit. The Treasurer's account being read, it was Voted, to accept the same. Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*

Edward Kneeland (1772). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

“ June 1st. 1772.¹ The Company being under Arms in the field, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Robbins and return him the thanks of this Company for the Sermon preached this day.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*

“ July 28th. 1772. At a meeting of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company at the Royall Exchange Tavern, by a special Notification from the Commission Officers of said Company for that purpose, Capt Gay [1761] was chosen Moderator for the Evening, & opened the design of the Company's being notified as aforesaid; which was to consider of some method to raise the Spirit & reputation of the Company, & keep up that Honour they have so long sustained. Whereupon it was unanimously Voted, That Capt Martin Gay [1761], Mr. John Deming [1756], Thomas Dawes, Esq. [1754], Mr. Robert Jenkins [1756] and Mr. John Skinner [1759] be a committee to draw up some proposals & report for the Company to consider of. The said Committee met & made the following proposals, which were unanimously accepted :

“ 1st. That the Company do come into a Uniform, viz: Blue Lapells with Yellow Buttons; the Cock of the Hat to be the uniform of the present Commission Officers of the Militia; Wiggs or Hair to be Club'd. 2^d. That every member have Iron Ramrods & Leather Slings to his Firelock. 3^d. That they agree to meet on Wednesday Evenings, at seven o'clock in every week to the first Monday in October next, in order to compleat themselves in the Manual Exercise; & upon non-appearance at half past seven o'clock, to pay a fine of six pence, lawful money; & one shilling if absent the whole Evening; & upon non-payment when demanded by the Clerk, (unless they make an excuse to ye Commission Officers in a seasonable time, to their satisfaction) shall no longer be considered a Member of said Company. 4th. That such Members, who do often neglect the General Musters agreeable to Charter, (although they pay their fines when demanded by y^e Clerk) shall be looked upon as no longer Members of said Company. 5th. That there be a Committee now chosen, further to consider of some other regulations that may be advantageous to the Company & report at the next Muster day. 6th. That great Attention be paid to the admission of Members.

¹ “[Monday, June 1, 1772.] Monday being Artillery Election I went to see the hall; din'd at aunt Storer's [Capt. Ebenezer Storer (1732) was her uncle], took a walk in the p. m. Unkle [the uncle who laid down the commission was John Deming (1756), ensign in 1771-2] laid down the commission he took up last year. Mr Hancock invited the whole company into his house in the afternoon & treated them very genteelly & generously, with cake, wine, &c. There were 10 corn baskets of the feast, (at the Hall) sent to the prison & alms-house. [John Winslow (1786) was a cousin of Anna G. Winslow.]”—*Diary of Anna Green Winslow (aged twelve years)*, p. 66.

“ Monday last [June 1, 1772] being the Anniversary of the Election of Officers of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company; In the morning the Company appeared under Arms, and at Eleven o'Clock waited on His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable his Majesties Council, and those of the Honorable House of Representatives that were in Town, with a number of the Clergy and other Gentlemen, on this

Occasion was preached by the Rev'd Mr. Nathaniel Robbins of Milton from those Words in Psalm cxxii. 6, Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, etc.

“ After Divine Service, his Excellency the Governor with the other Gentlemen went in Procession to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant Dinner was provided by the Company.—After Dinner a number of Loyal Toasts, were drank; and at about 3 o'clock the Company marched into the Common where they performed the Military Exercises to the great Satisfaction of a vast Concourse of People. The Officers for the Last Year then returned their Badges to his Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to deliver them to the new-elected Officers for the Year ensuing, viz. Capt. Martin Gay [1761], Captain. Mr Robert Jenkins [1756], Lieutenant Mr. John Skinner [1759], Ensign.

“ The new-elected Sergeants having their Halberds delivered to them, the Company returned to the Hall, where a Cold Repast was provided by the new-commissioned Officers, and when the Company was dismissed, went into the Hall, and partook of the same: The Evening concluded with again drinking a number of Loyal Toasts.”—*Boston Gazette.*

“We the subscribers do agree to the foregoing Regulations, & will punctually attend our duty in every respect as Members concerned for the honor and reputation of the Company: —

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Martin Gay [1761]. | John Boyle [1769]. | Jacob Williams [1768]. |
| Samuel Barrett [1755]. | Thomas Russell [1769]. | William Rogers [1765]. |
| William Homes, Jr. [1766]. | Joshua Loring [1769]. | John Skinner [1759]. |
| John Newell [1768]. | John Fullerton [1768]. | Asa Stoddard [1765]. |
| John Bartlett [1769]. | Joseph Crosswell [1769]. | Cuthbert Inglesby [1771]. |
| Josiah Waters, Jr. [1769]. | Robert Jenkins [1756]. | John Haskins [1768]. |
| Stephen Whiting, Jr. [1772]. | Elisha Eaton [1768]. | Israel Loring [1768]. |
| Abraham Hunt [1772]. | William Dawes, Jr. [1768]. | Edward Kneeland [1772]. |
| Josiah Waters [1747]. | Daniel Rea, Jr. [1770]. | Joseph Pierce [1769]. |
| John Deming [1756]. | Levi Jennings [1764]. | John Fisk Osgood [1769]. |
| Ebenezer Torrey [1765]. | John Hinkley [1772]. | |

“Voted, Unanimously, that Thomas Dawes, Esq. [1754], Capt Martin Gay [1761] and Mr. John Deming [1756] be a Committee to consider what other Regulations may be advantageous to the Company and report at the next muster day.

“Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.”

“October, 1772. The Company being under Arms, it was Voted, That the Company meet to exercise at Faneuil Hall, the first Wednesday Evening in November, December, January & February next at six o'clock: & any Member being absent, at that hour, shall pay a fine of six pence, & if absent the evening, one shilling, for the use of the Company.”

“Boston, May 7. 1772 His Excellency the Captain General, has been pleased to commission, John Hancock, Esq., to be Captain of the company of Cadets, with the rank of Colonel.

“William Coffin Jun. Esq., to be Lieutenant with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

“Daniel Hubbard Esq. to be Ensign, with the rank of Major.

“The company having desired that the arms of the Governor's family might be the distinguishing device or mark of their colors, his Excellency has given orders to prepare the same accordingly.

“Last Monday the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company appeared with an addition to their colors of the King's arms, decorated with military trophies, &c.

“Captain Jabez Hatch is commissioned Captain Lieutenant in Major Paddocks [1762] Boston Artillery Company in the room of Captain Lieutenant Sellon [1765] who had resigned.”¹

“Boston, Monday Sept 21. 1772. Monday last the Boston Regiment of militia, under the command of Col. Erving, had their third training for the present year. The Grenadier with the other companies, after going through the Manual exercise respectively, formed in battalion, and performed as many evolutions and platoon firings as the time would allow, to great acceptance. The Company of Artillery under Major Paddock [1762], having first been exercised, as usual, performed another mock battle, as follows; — a detachment of the Company under Capt Hatch and Lieut. Trott [1765] drew off

¹ Boston Newspaper.

with two cannon and a mortar and marched to Fox-hill, so-called, at the bottom of the Common, and encamped with French colours flying; upon which Major Paddock [1762] with Lieuts. Craft [1765] Tuckerman [1765], and the remainder of the company marched and took post on a hill opposite; from thence began to cannonade and bombard with artificial bombs, which was answered from those in the encampment. At this station it was supposed no advantage could be had, the Major therefore marched off by the right between the powder house and a ridge of hills and formed on the right of the ridge, which brought him on the left of Fox-hill, where he again began the engagement. After firing a few shot, he ordered Lieut Craft [1765] with one cannon and a party with firelocks to pass a defile in front, at the same time Capt Hatch and Lieut. Trott [1765] [advanced] to a redoubt below his post to oppose him, which Lieut Craft [1765] forced and obliged Lieut Trott [1765] to give way and run up to the encampment. As soon as the assailants mounted the breastworks, a parley was beat by Capt Hatch and a flag sent out offering to surrender on condition of being allowed the honors of war, which being refused, a brisk firing began again from the encampment. Whereupon the remainder of the company were ordered to join Lieut. Craft [1765], who ascended the hill briskly and forced the encampment, with charged bayonets; flaming hand-granadoes flying all the time amidst the contending parties: on which Capt Hatch with his party retired precipitantly down the opposite side of the hill. The French colours were struck and the encampment represented to be on fire. Both parties joined and marched with their cannon in regular order to their parade and after going through several firings, retired. The whole was executed in a manner that did honour to the officers and privates." ¹

Artillery soldiers under the fine of one shilling per diem for non-appearance: —

Seth Adams (1768), Thomas Adams (1765), John Arnold (1769), John Bartlett (1769), Sarson Belcher (1765), William Bordman (1758), John Boyle (1769), Richard Boynton (1759), Samuel Bradlee (1765), John Brocas (1764), Hopestill Capen (1763), Caleb Champney (1762), Clement Collins, Jr. (1765), Thomas Crafts, Jr. (1765), James Cunningham (1761), William Cunningham (1765), William Dawes, Jr. (1768), Elisha Eaton (1768), Benjamin Edes (1760), Benjamin Eustis (1763), Jonathan Farnum, Jr. (1766), John Fullerton (1768), Martin Gay (1761), John Greenleaf (1768), Samuel Gridley (1765), Zephaniah Hartt (1765), John Haskins (1768), Nathaniel Heath (1765), Jacob Holland (1760), Benjamin Homans (1766), William Hoogs (1768), Cuthbert Inglesby (1771), David Jenkins (1758), John Loughton (1765), Christopher Marshall (1765), Thomas Marshall (1761), Manasseh Marston (1769), Ephraim May (1765), William Miller (1770), Dimond Morton (1765), John F. Osgood (1769), Adino Paddock (1762), William Perkins (1765), William Phillips (1762), Moses Pitcher (1760), John Popkin, Jr. (1766), William Rogers (1765), Thomas Russell (1769), Samuel Searle (1765), Samuel Sellon (1765), Thomas Sherburne, Jr. (1769), John Skillin, Jr. (1768), John Skinner (1759), David Spear (1758), Jeremiah Stimpson (1761), Jonathan Stoddard (1765), John Stutson (1765), Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), Timothy Thornton (1765), George Trott (1765), Edward Tuckerman (1765), Nathaniel Waterman (1768), Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), John Wells (1765), Sanderson West (1761), David Wheeler, Jr. (1765), Job Wheelwright (1759), Charles Williams (1768), Jacob Williams (1768), John Winslow (1764).

The above list was probably prepared in 1772.

¹ Boston Newspaper.

Rev. Nathaniel Robbins, of Milton, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1772. He was a son of Thomas and Ruth Robbins, of West Cambridge, and was born there April 17, 1726. He graduated at Harvard College in 1747, completed his theological studies at Cambridge, and was ordained Feb. 13, 1751, as pastor of the church in Milton. He died among the people of his first and only charge, May 19, 1795, after a pastorate of forty-five years.

In 1775, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hutchinson (1702). They had two sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom was Lieut.-Gov. Edward H. Robbins. In 1752, he purchased an estate on Canton Avenue, which, in 1884, was owned by Col. H. S. Russell. Rev. Mr. Robbins was a member of the State convention which adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788. He was an ardent patriot. Two of his brothers were in Capt. Parker's company, at Lexington, April 19, 1775. At his funeral, Rev. Mr. Haven, of Dedham, delivered a funeral sermon. Rev. Thomas Thacher preached a memorial discourse, in Milton, on the Sabbath following the burial. This sermon was printed.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1773 were: Thomas **1773.** Dawes (1754), captain; Ephraim May (1765), lieutenant; Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), ensign. Joseph Pierce (1769) was first sergeant; Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769), second sergeant; Thomas Russell (1769), third sergeant; John Boyle (1769), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Condon (1768), clerk.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were prominent in the "Tea" transaction of 1773.

The tea ships having arrived, a public meeting was called by a hand-bill, distributed throughout the town, datéd Nov. 29, 1773. Five thousand people gathered in and around Faneuil Hall at 9 A. M. of that day, and Jonathan Williams (1729), "a citizen of wealth and character," was chosen moderator. A guard was placed over the ships from Nov. 29 to Dec. 16. The names of the guard for Nov. 29 and 30 have been preserved. That of the 29th was under the command of Capt. Edward Proctor (1756). There were twenty-four men in the guard, of whom John Greenleaf (1768), Joseph Edwards (1738), Jonathan Stoddard (1765), Benjamin Edes (1760), Joseph Pierce (1769), were members of the Artillery Company. The commander of the guard, Nov. 30, was Ezekiel Cheever, son of Ezekiel (1733). Joseph Lovering, Jr. (1788), "held the light by which his father, Mr. Joseph Lovering, Sr., Lieut. John Crane and others disguised themselves in Crane's carpenter's shop, on the evening of Dec. 16."¹ The Committee of Correspondence, which consisted of twenty-one members, and held a very prominent place in the tea affair, had upon it the following members of the Artillery Company: Richard Boynton (1759), Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758), Caleb Davis (1786), and Alexander Hill (1746). In the "Long Room Club," the North End Caucus, among the Sons of Liberty, and in the society which met at Mason's Arms, the Artillery Company was permanently represented.

In the lists of the Tea Party, as given in the "Tea Leaves of 1773," the following members of the Artillery Company are included: Edward Proctor (1756), Nathaniel

Rev. Nathaniel Robbins. AUTHORITY: Teele's Hist. of Milton.

¹ Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773.

Barber, Jr. (1758), Samuel Gore (1786), Joseph Eaton (1773), Robert Davis (1786), Abraham Hunt (1772), John May (1786), Henry Prentiss (1787), and Jeremiah Williams (1787).

Others, too young to participate in the historic event, not then members of the Artillery Company but who joined later, were knowing to the transaction before it transpired, as Major Benjamin Russell (1788), who, "though only a school-boy at the time, remembered seeing through the window of the wood-house, his father and Mr. Thomas Moore, his neighbor, besmearing each other's faces with lampblack and red ochre."¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1773 were: Samuel Belknap, Jeremiah Bumstead, Joseph Eaton, Stephen Gore, John Howe, Ephraim May, Samuel Ridgeway, Jr., William Todd, Jr., William Walker, and Samuel Wild.

Samuel Belknap (1773), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of Jeremiah, Jr. (1745), and Mary Belknap, and nephew of Joseph (1742), was born in Boston, May 28, 1751. He was interested in the militia, and held office therein.

He died June 30, 1821, aged seventy years.

Jeremiah Bumstead [Jr.] (1773), merchant, of Boston, was a son of Jeremiah and Phebe (Heath) Bumstead.

Mr. Ezekiel Price, in his diary, says, Aug. 3, 1777: "Capt. Bumstead's [1773] Company marched yesterday" against the British, at Newport, R. I.

In 1789 his store was No. 8 Long Wharf; in 1796 it was No. 48 State Street, and his residence was on Cambridge Street. He united with the Old South Church, Sept. 12, 1784.

Joseph Eaton (1773) was a hatter, of Boston. "He claimed the honor of hauling down the first British colors, at the commencement of the Revolution. He was a Republican, his annual toast on election day being, 'May the Medford *Brooks* be swelled higher by fifty per cent.' He expressed the wish to never live beyond the age of seventy-five years, and his desire was granted."²

He was a member of the Tea Party, first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1791, and lieutenant in 1795. He died Feb. 1, 1825, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in citizens' dress, attended the funeral.

The Boston *News-Letter* of April 1, 1826, says of him: "All recollect an old gentleman who died last year, an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, whose arm, on parade days, was completely covered with strips of lace. This same man once loaded a cannon in State Street to keep the regulars from landing; was one of the 'unknown Indians' who threw the Tea overboard; took an oath, forty years before his death, never to taste a drop of ardent spirits, which, it is said, he never violated; wore a cocked hat, and was a hatter by trade. He styled himself 'General.'"

Mr. Whitman (1810) adds, concerning Capt. Eaton (1773): —

"Some further anecdotes of this eccentric man may be amusing. He was small in stature and lean in flesh as well as in purse. In the latter part of his life, he would buy

Joseph Eaton (1773). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, 2d Ed., p. 321.

¹ Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773.

² "Died Capt Joseph Eaton [1773] aged 75. Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. from the Methodist Chapel, Bromfield Lane."—*Columbian Centinel*, Feb. 2, 1825.

his fore quarter of poor lamb out of a butcher's cart, and start from his shop. The police court lay in his way home. He would hitch it on to some nail on the brick wall of the old Court House, if he saw the constables bringing up a lot of vagabonds for trial, walk in, and sit till the boys would tell him his lamb was roasted by the sun and basted by the flies, when he would start in a jerk, as if from a dream, and travel homeward.

"In his early days, he was a rogue. To repeat his own story, he once set his little furnace with coal in the street, to heat his hat iron, on April fool day; a coal-cart passed by, a sturdy yeoman crying, 'Charcoal,' whose face was equally as black. Mr. Eaton [1773] caught a live coal from his furnace and threw it into the coal-cart. The man drove on, crying loudly. The boys soon began to gather, and bawl out, 'Mister, your coal-cart is on fire!' 'Darn it,' said he; 'you ain't going to make an April fool of me. Gee up, Elder— who—haw— Deacon—Charcoal!' 'Thus he went on through the principal streets, and would not look behind, amidst the shouts of laughter of Eaton [1773] and the rest of the urchins; his cart, in full blaze, at last was arrested by the police officers and firewards."

Stephen Gore (1773), leather-dresser, of Boston, married (published April 21, 1774) Zebiah May, daughter of Ephraim May (1765). She died Feb. 12, 1803, aged forty-seven years, and was buried from their dwelling-house, No. 28 Orange, now Washington, Street. The ancestors of Stephen Gore (1773) were among the early settlers of Roxbury. It is presumed that he learned his trade in that town, but he followed it in Boston, at the South End, near the entrance to Pleasant Street.¹ He was one of the early members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He died in 1811.

John Howe (1773), turner, of Boston, lived on Back Street. He was an officer in the Revolution, belonging to the corps of artificers. He died Oct. 31, 1823.

Ephraim May (1773) rejoined the Artillery Company in 1773. He first joined it in 1765. See page 132.

Samuel Ridgeway, Jr. (1773), rejoined the Artillery Company in 1773. He first joined it in 1756. See page 85.

William Todd, Jr. (1773), housewright, of Boston, was an officer in Col. Craft's (1765) train of artillery, and was president of a regimental court martial, Sept. 28, 1778. He held the office of first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1787, and was a constable of Boston in 1774. He died Aug. 18, 1822, aged seventy-five years, and his remains were placed in tomb No. 101, on the Common.

William Walker (1773), son of Thomas and Mary Walker, is recorded on the Boston Records as born May 23, 1741. He is recorded as living in Milton, whither he probably moved his family prior to the Revolution. He began his military service as a

William Todd, Jr. (1773). AUTHORITY: Orderly Book of Craft's Regiment of Artillery.

William Walker (1773). AUTHORITIES: Bos-

ton Records; Teele's Hist. of Milton; New Eng. Magazine, 1831.

¹ Annals of the Mass. Char. Mech. Association, p. 25.

private, being in Capt. Josiah Vose's company of the militia, of Milton, guarding the stores and fortifying the harbor of Boston in April, 1776. Mr. Walker (1773) does not again appear on the books of Boston or Milton. He probably removed to Lenox, where for nearly a half century he was the principal inhabitant. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution, and of the General Court of Massachusetts. He was extensively known throughout the commonwealth, and as universally respected. He died in 1831.

Samuel Wild (1773), innholder, of Boston, son of Samuel and Susannah Wild, of Braintree, was born Nov. 1, 1741. He married Betsey Cox, March 26, 1783. In 1796, Samuel Wild (1773) is called "Innholder, sign of the Green Dragon, Union Street."

The record of the Artillery Company for 1773 is as follows: —

"January 6th. 1773. At a meeting of the Company at Faneuil Hall, it was then Voted, That the Company meet to exercise in this place every Friday evening in the weeks preceeding their training in April next, at seven o'clock: and every Member, being absent, shall pay fines as above for the use as above.

"April 5th. 1773. The Company being under Arms, in the field, it was then Voted, That the Rev. Simeon Howard, of Boston, be desired to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next; and the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and desire the same. Voted, To meet as usual to exercise. Voted, That if any member is absent at half past seven o'clock or the whole evening, to pay a fine as usual. Voted, The present Commission Officers, with Mr. Joseph Pierce [1769] & Mr. Josiah Waters Jun. [1769] be a Committee to consider what uniform may be most proper for the drummers & Fifers: also the cost of the materials and report next Friday evening.

"Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.

"April 9th. 1773. At a meeting of the Company at Faneuil Hall, the Committee appointed to consider what uniform might be most proper for the drummers & Fifers, report, a white cloth coat, with blue lappels, trimmed with blue & white cloth trimmed with gold binding. Also propose an assessment of five shillings on each member for the expense of the same; which was unanimously agreed to by the Company, And Voted, That the aforesaid Committee be desired to procure the materials and get the above uniform completely by next muster day.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.

"May, 1773. The Company being under Arms, the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Simeon Howard, to invite him to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, reported he had accepted the invitation. Voted, The Treasurer pay thirty pounds to the present Commission Officers towards defreying the expenses of Election Dinner in June next, and that the Company dine with them. The Treasurers accounts being read, it was Voted, To accept the same. Voted That Samuel Condon [1768], the present Clerk have one quarter part of the fines he shall collect the present year from the delinquent members of the Company. Voted, To meet as usual, fines as usual. Voted, The thanks of the Company be given to Messrs Bartlett [1769], Fullerton [1768], Russell [1769] & Inglesby [1771], for their gift to the Company of making Drummers & Fifers clothes: also to the Committee for their care & trouble procuring & ordering the same. Voted, The present Commission Officers be a Committee to examine the Clerks Accounts for the two last years past. Voted, The present Com-

mission Officers, Col. Joseph Jackson [1738], Capt Samuel Barrett [1755], and Capt Josiah Waters [1747], be a Committee to wait on the Field Officers, to know if either of them will take the command of the Company the ensuing year.

“Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.”

“June 7th. 1773. The Company being under Arms, in the field, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Simeon Howard and return the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.”

“October, 1773. The Company being under Arms in the field, it was then Voted, That Mr. Joseph Pierce [1769] and Mr. Josiah Waters, Jun. [1769], be a Committee, with the Clerk, to wait on the delinquent members of this Company & demand payment of their arrearages.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk*.”

“Boston, Monday, June 7, 1773. Friday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, when he entered the 36th year of his age, the same was observed here in the following order. In the forenoon, the troop commanded by Colonel Phipps; the company of Cadets, commanded by Colonel Hancock, with their band of music; the militia of the town, commanded by Col. Erving, with the Train of Artillery, commanded by Major Paddock [1762], and the company of Grenadiers commanded by Major Dawes [1754], belonging to the Regiment, with their band of music, mustered and formed into a regiment in the Common, when the militia went through their exercise to admiration! From thence, at one o'clock, the regiment marched into King [now State] Street, when they again went through the exercise and firings to the approbation of many thousand spectators; and about three o'clock were dismissed. The officers of the regiment, with the non-commissioned officers, dined at the Royal Exchange Tavern; the company of cadets at the Bunch of Grapes; the Artillery Company at the British Coffee House and the Grenadier Company at Major Dawes's [1754], at which several places many loyal toasts were drank. The band of music belonging to the regiment of Cadets and Major Paddocks [1762] fifes and drums, after dinner were in the balconies in King-Street, and alternately played a great variety of tunes before a vast number of spectators. After which the Train of Artillery went with their canon into the Common to fire at a target and made many excellent shots. The regiment was reviewed in the Common, before thousands of spectators.”¹

“Boston, September 23, 1773. Yesterday being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, the guns at Castle William and at the batteries in this town as also on board his Majesty's ships of war in this harbor, were fired at one o'clock on the occasion. The same day being designed as the fourth training for the Boston militia for this year; in the morning his Excellency's company of Cadets, commanded by the Hon. Col. Hancock, appeared under arms, in the training fields, and marched into King street, with a band of music, where, after going through their exercises and manœuvres, fired their volleys. In the forenoon the troop of guards commanded by Lieutenant Snelling, in the absence of Colonel Phipps, were mustered, as also the several companies of the Boston militia under the command of Colonel Erving and marched to the training field under their respective captains, viz: The Artillery under Major Paddock [1762]; the company of Grenadiers under Lieutenant Pierce [1769], with a band of music; 1st [company],

¹ Boston Newspaper.

Major Boynton [1759]; 2d, Captain Stimpson [1761]; 3d, Captain Waters [1747]; 4th, Captain Gay [1761]; 5th, Captain Ridgeway [1756]; 6th, Lieutenant Bell [1756], (Captain Barrett [1755], being absent); 7th, Captain Haskins [1768]; 8th, Captain May [1765]; 9th, Captain Spear [1774]; 10th, Captain Symmes [1760]; 11th, Captain Proctor [1756]; 12th, Captain Wheelwright [1759]. After forming into battalion and performing military exercises, they marched into King [now State] Street, preceded by the troop of guards, where three volleys were fired by the troop and battalion, and a discharge of the Artillery. After which the officers and company of the troop dined at Mr. Brackets, on Boston Neck. The field officers and the officers of the militia companies dined at Capt Jones's [1754], the Exchange tavern. The officers and company of Cadets at Col. Ingersols, the Bunch of Grapes.

"The military exercises and manœuvres of each corps respectively were performed to the universal satisfaction of a numerous company of spectators both of town and country. In the evening was a grand concert of music at Concert Hall, and a number of fireworks were played off in King street."¹

"Artillery Soldiers under the fine of 6/ per diem for non-appearance":—

Martin Ricker (1771), Thomas Bumstead (1764), Samuel Condon (1768), William Dawes (1760), Elias Dupee (1763), John Grant, Jr. (1769), William Heath (1765), William Hickling, Jr. (1764), John Hinkley (1772), William Homes, Jr. (1766), Michael Homer (1768), Abraham Hunt (1772), Levi Jennings (1764), Edward Kneeland (1772), Israel Loring (1768), Joshua Loring (1769), John Newell (1768), John Osborn, Jr. (1764), John Popkin, Jr. (1766), Joseph Pierce (1769), Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770), Josiah Salisbury (1759), John Simpkins (1769), Thomas Stevenson (1762), Asa Stoddard (1765), Nathaniel Thwing (1761), Ebenezer Torrey (1765), Josiah Waters, Jr. (1769).

The above list was probably prepared in 1773.

Rev. Simeon Howard, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1773. He was born in Bridgewater, May 10, 1733. He graduated at Harvard College in 1753, after which he remained at the university as a tutor until he was invited, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Mayhew, to take charge of the West Church, Boston. He accepted the invitation, and was ordained May 6, 1767. By his faithful ministry he won the esteem of all. He was a member of many societies organized for the promotion of humane interests; was a fellow of Harvard College from 1780 to 1804, and secretary of the board of overseers. He died Aug. 12, 1804, after a pastorate of thirty-six years. President Willard, of Harvard College, delivered the funeral discourse.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1774 were: William **1774.** Bell (1756), captain; John Stutson (1765), lieutenant; Asa Stoddard (1765), ensign. Cuthbert Inglesby (1771) was first sergeant; Abraham Hunt (1772), second sergeant; John Hinkley (1772), third sergeant; Stephen Whiting, Jr. (1772), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Condon (1768), clerk.

This year the Boston Port Bill was passed, the harbor closed, and the people "cruelly deprived" of the means they had used to support their families. "Boston

¹ Boston Newspaper.

became the most striking monument of ministerial tyranny and barbarity." Its people suffered for the necessaries of life, and other colonies contributed largely to their support during their great distress. Such a condition could not but operate strongly and adversely upon the welfare of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Its meetings were suspended after the June anniversary of 1774,¹ probably on account of the depression of the town, and the general sorrow and apprehension which burdened all classes, and were not resumed until 1782, on account of the absence of so many members in the country's service. The school of the soldier was temporarily closed, and most of the pupils took lessons in active warfare upon the various battle-fields of the Revolution.

Gov. Hutchinson prorogued the General Court early in 1774, and it never assembled again under the charter. The official dispatches of Gov. Hutchinson, Chief-Justice Oliver, and the other royal officials, addressed to the King's ministers in London, and not only giving them incorrect accounts of the state of affairs in the colonies, but advising extreme measures for subjugating the rebellious spirits, were obtained possession of by Benjamin Franklin, who sent them back to Boston, and they were publicly read in Faneuil Hall, at a large town meeting. They were the spark necessary to kindle revolutionary flames, and the struggle for independence was commenced.

Gov. Hutchinson, who had been superseded by Thos. Gage, Esq., sailed for London on the 1st of June, 1774; the port of Boston was closed by order of the British Parliament, and three transports, with troops on board, had arrived at Nantasket. On Wednesday, the 15th, the Forty-Third Regiment landed at the Long Wharf, marched to the Common, and there encamped. On the 1st of July, Admiral Graves arrived with his fleet from London, and more transports arrived from Ireland, with the Fifth and Thirty-Eighth regiments, which, with the artillery from Castle William, encamped on the Common. Early in August, the Welsh Fusileers came by water from New York, landed at Long Wharf, and encamped on Fort Hill. The Fifty-Ninth Regiment, from Halifax, landed at Salem, and remained there until the 12th of September, when it marched to Boston, and encamped on the Neck, where it entrenched itself.

Gov. Hutchinson, son of Col. Thomas (1694), was constantly in dispute, during his term of office, — from March, 1771, to May, 1774, — with the council and assembly. Those persons, however, who favored the Crown, sympathized with him, and, just previous to his departure for England, addressed to him letters expressive of sympathy and goodwill. They testify "to the entire satisfaction they feel in the wise, zealous, and faithful administration" of Gov. Hutchinson; lament the loss of so good a governor; deplore the calamities impending over Boston and the province, and wish him a pleasant voyage to England.

There were one hundred and twenty-four "merchants and others," and twenty-four "barristers and attorneys," of Boston, who thus addressed Gov. Hutchinson. Among them were the following-named members of the Artillery Company: Hopestill Capen (1763), Martin Gay (1761), Joseph Goldthwait (1732), John Gore (1743), John Joy (1755), and Adino Paddock (1762).

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1774 were: Thomas S. Borden, Nathaniel Call, Jacob Gill, Lemuel Robinson, Joseph Spear, Jr., John Wise.

¹ While this is true, so far as the record of the Company shows, yet a letter of John Andrews, Esq., given in note on page 185, contains an account of a parade Oct. 3, 1774.

Thomas S. Bordman (1774), hatter, of Boston, son of Capt. William Bordman (1758) and Susanna, was born March 23, 1752. He married (published July 16, 1781) Thankful Higgins, of Eastham.

Having served an apprenticeship in the hatting business with his father, he was admitted into partnership, under the firm name of William Bordman & Son. They did an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of hats, and were engaged in the purchase and exporting of furs. Their place of business was near the head of Ann Street. On the death of the senior partner, about 1809, the business was continued by the son until within three years of his decease, which occurred April 26, 1828. "An upright, useful, and worthy man."

His brother, William, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1786. Thomas S. Bordman (1774) resided on North Square.

Nathaniel Call (1774), housewright, of Boston, son of Richard and Mary (King) Call, was born in Charlestown in November (baptized, 17th), 1745. He was a brother of Capt. William (1787). Nathaniel (1774) was taxed in Ward 7 in 1780 and 1782, and "probably married Elizabeth Green, Oct. 18, 1770."

He was captain of a company of artificers in the Revolution. He served as second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1788, and its ensign in 1791. He lived on Green Street, and died very much regretted, Aug. 18, 1827, aged eighty-two years. His remains were placed in tomb No. 64, in the burying-ground on the Common.

Jacob Gill (1774), hatter, of Milton, son of Samuel and Hannah Gill, was born Jan. 1, 1745-6. He was lieutenant in Capt. Robinson's company of Col. Ezra Badlam's regiment, in January and February, 1787, actively engaged to quell the insurrection of Daniel Shays; colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia, from 1794 to 1798, and in 1799 was commissioned brigadier-general of that brigade.

In 1795, Gen. Gill (1774) bought in Milton the westerly half of what was once called the Hutchinson estate, which he owned at the time of his decease. He lived previously in a house that stood where the building of Mr. S. W. Johnson now stands, and his workshop was on the location now occupied by the provision store of George Everett. He died in Milton, Sept. 20, 1820.

Lemuel Robinson (1774), tavernkeeper, of Dorchester. In May and September, 1774, Capt. Lemuel Robinson (1774) was chosen to represent the town in the General Court to be held at Salem. Gen. Gage having recalled the writs for the latter meeting, Capt. Robinson (1774) was authorized to meet the representatives of the other towns in "General Provincial Congress." On the 5th of October, ninety representatives assembled at Salem, but, no governor appearing, they resolved themselves into a "Provincial Congress," and was the first regularly organized legislative body assuming revolutionary powers in America.

Thomas S. Bordman (1774). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; M.S. of Mr. Joseph C. Whitney, of Boston.

Nathaniel Call (1774). AUTHORITY: Wy-

man's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates, Vol. I. p. 168.

Jacob Gill (1774). AUTHORITIES: Teele's Hist. of Milton; Mass. Archives.

The following extracts are from the diary of Col. Samuel Pierce, of Dorchester: —

“1763, April 21. I grafted for Mr. Lemuel Robinson [1774]: he and I grafted 245 heads in one day.

“1769, Aug. 14. Was a very grand entertainment at Mr Lemuel Robinsons [1774]. All the Sons of Liberty met; there was 124 carriages there.¹

“1774, May 18. Mr Lemuel Robinson [1774] was chosen to represent the town.

“1774, Nov 17. The officers of this regiment met at Stouton to choose their field Officers. Chosen for the same.—Lemuel Robinson [1774], Deacon Gill and Joseph Vose.

“1775, Feb. 27. The field officers resigned.

“1775, March 7. They met again and [the same field officers] were rechosen.”

Joseph Spear, Jr. (1774), cooper, of Boston, son of Joseph and Mary (Collier) Spear, was born April 7, 1722, at Hull, Mass., and he died in Boston in February, 1791. He married, (1) Oct. 25, 1743, Elizabeth Phebe Binney, who died in 1757 or 1758, daughter of John and Hannah (Paine) Binney, of Hull, and, (2) June 14, 1759, Mary Dawson.

He was identified with the militia, and became a captain in Col. Craft's regiment. In 1778, Joseph Spear, Jr. (1774), and his brother, Lieut. David (1758), were captured by the British, and were carried to Pembroke, England. They were released Oct. 14, 1780.

He never held any town office in Boston. In 1785, he became a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew, A. F. and A. M. In 1788, he was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company. He resided on Leverett Street, also called Quaker Lane.

From 1789 until his decease he was an officer of customs, “a useful member of society and one whose death is lamented by all who were acquainted with him.”

John Wise (1774), tailor, of Boston, married Mary —. She died Sept. 12, 1795, aged thirty-nine years. He was interested in the militia, and was second lieutenant in the Boston regiment in 1779, and captain in 1784. Capt. John Wise (1774) and his wife, after lingering sickness, aged fifty-five and thirty-nine years respectively, died in 1795. They resided in West Boston, near the meeting-house.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1774 is as follows: —

“1774. April 4th. The Company being under Arms in the field, it was then Voted, That a Committee be appointed to confer with Blanchard [1737] respecting his Bonds due to the Company. Voted, That Col. Jackson [1738], Maj. Dawes [1754], Capt Waters [1747] and Capt Gay [1761] be a committee for the purpose aforesaid. Voted, The Company meet to exercise at Faneuil Hall every Friday evening in the weeks preceding the training in May next, at half past seven o'clock; and any Member being

Joseph Spear, Jr. (1774). **AUTHORITIES:** Boston Records; MS. of W. G. Spear, of Quincy.

¹The entertainment of Aug. 14, 1769, was a celebration of “the Union and Association of the Sons of Liberty in this Province.” The “Sons” assembled at Liberty Tree in Boston and thence proceeded to Liberty Tree tavern, known as “Robinson's [1774]” tavern, in Dorchester, where they

dined at two o'clock P. M. About three hundred sat down to tables spread in the field under a tent. Toasts were drank, songs sung, etc., and at five o'clock P. M. Mr. Hancock in his chariot led off for Boston. John Adams, who was present, vouches for the perfect sobriety of the “Sons of Liberty.” — *See Diary of John Adams, 1769.*

absent at that time shall pay a fine of six pence, and if absent the whole evening one shilling; and for neglect of gun & bayonet one shilling for the use of the Company.

“Voted, That the Rev. Mr. John Hunt of Boston be desired to preach on the Anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and the present Commission Officers with the Treasurer be a committee to wait on him and desire the same.

“Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*”

“May 2d 1774. Monday, the weather being unsuitable, the Company did not turn out till the Friday following: being then under Arms in the field, the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. John Hunt of Boston, report they had waited on him with the requests of the Company, but that he had declined on account of his health not admitting. Voted, That the same Committee be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. John Lathrop and desire him to preach on the Anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next. The Treasurer’s accounts being read it was Voted That the same be accepted. Voted, The Treasurer pay the present Commission officers thirty pounds, lawful money, towards defraying the expenses of the Election Dinner in June next; and further more that the Company dine with them. Voted, That the Clerk borrow of the Treasurer ten pounds, lawful money, on account of the balance due to him from the Company, and that Mr. Joseph Pierce [1769], & Mr. Josiah Waters Jun. [1769] be a Committee to adjust the Clerks accounts and assess the Members of the Company for the balance that may be due him; and that the said Sum of ten pounds be repaid to the Treasurer when received of the Members. Voted, The Company meet to exercise at Faneuil Hall every Friday evening preceding the training in June next precisely at eight o’clock. Fines as Voted April last.

Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*”

“June 6th. 1774. The Company being under Arms, in the field, it was then Voted, That the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. John Lathrop, and return him the thanks of this Company for his Sermon preached this day.¹

Attest SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*”

Rev. John Hunt, of Boston, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon of 1774, but he declined on account of ill health. He was the son of Capt. John and Esther (Wells) Hunt, and was born in Northampton, Nov. 20, 1744. He graduated at Harvard College in 1764, and taught school in his native town from October, 1765, until March, 1769. In connection with his teaching, he pursued a course of theological studies, and was licensed to preach in 1769.

Rev. John Hunt. AUTHORITIES: Sprague’s *Annals of American Pulpit*; Hooker’s *Mem. Dis.*, Northampton, 1775; Hill’s *Hist. of Old South Church*.

¹“Last Monday, being the anniversary of the election of officers for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:—Lieut. William Bell [1756], Captain; Mr. John Stutson [1765], Lieutenant; Mr. Asa Stoddard [1765], Ensign.

“Previous to the choice the Company waited on Major General Brattle [1729], the members of his Majesty’s Council, several of the Honorable House of Assembly, and a number of the Reverend Clergy, and other persons of distinction, to the Old Brick Meeting-house, where a learned discourse,

suitable to the occasion was delivered by Rev. John Lathrop. After which they proceeded as usual to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was provided for the aforesaid gentlemen, and in the evening an entertainment was made by the new elected officers.

“The officers of the Company are chosen annually, and it has always been customary for the Governor of the Province to receive the badges of their commission from the old officers and deliver them to the new. As his Excellency, Governor Gage, was at Salem on that day, he authorized Major General Brattle [1729] to act in his stead.”—*Boston Newspaper*.

“June 6 [1774], Monday, warm, Artillery Election. Rev. John Lathrop preached a very suitable sermon.”—*Thomas Newell’s Journal*.

Rev. Joseph Sewall, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1714, died in 1769. Two years after, Sept. 25, 1771, Rev. John Hunt became his successor, and was ordained on that day. Mr. Hunt was a genial and affectionate man, of winning and persuasive manners. He died, deeply lamented, Dec. 30, 1775, at the age of thirty-one years, after a pastorate of but four years' duration.

Rev. John Lathrop, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1774. He was born May 17, 1740, in Norwich, Conn. He graduated at Princeton College in 1763, and pursued the study of medicine. For a short time he was an assistant in Moors' Indian School, then kept at Lebanon. On the death of Rev. Mr. Checkley, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1757, Mr. John Lathrop was engaged to supply the pulpit. After a trial of several months, the Second Church and Society unanimously invited him to become its pastor. He accepted, and was installed May 18, 1768. He was pastor of the church during the Revolution, when the Old North Meeting-House, erected in 1677, was torn down for fuel by the British. After the Evacuation, the Old North, or Second, Church and the New Brick Church united in public worship, and May 6, 1779, they formed a perpetual union.

Mr. Pemberton died Sept. 9, 1779, and Rev. Mr. Lathrop continued as pastor of the new Second Church. His ministry covered the long period of fifty years, and he died Jan. 4, 1816. The sermon, at his interment, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Boston. He was buried in the Granary Burial-Ground.

It was upon March 6, 1775, that Gen. Joseph Warren delivered the oration "to perpetuate the memory of the horrid massacre perpetrated on the evening of the 5th of March, 1770, by a party of soldiers" under Capt. Thomas Preston. Thanks were voted to the orator, and a committee, of which Col. Thomas Marshall (1761) was one, was appointed to wait upon him, and request a copy for the press.

Samuel Adams, moderator of the adjourned town meeting, April 3, 1775, being at the Congress then sitting in Concord, Samuel Swift (1746) was chosen moderator *pro tempore*.

From the last-mentioned date until March 29, 1776, nearly one year, no meeting of the inhabitants is recorded, except the inhabitants of Boston were warned to meet March 5, 1776, at the meeting-house in Watertown, to listen to an oration by Rev. Peter Thacher, commemorative of "the horrid massacre of the 5th of March, 1770." Nathaniel Barber, Jr. (1758), was present on that occasion, and was assigned a place on each of the three committees appointed at that meeting.

William Copp was the early proprietor of that portion of the hill which has subsequently borne his name. Copp's Hill was at one time in possession of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In 1775, the Common was occupied by the British troops, and the Artillery Company was refused admittance to perform its usual exercise

Rev. John Lathrop. AUTHORITIES: Robbins's Hist. of Second Church; Funeral Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Parkman; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

and evolutions.¹ Major Bell, the commander, therefore marched the Company to Copp's Hill, as has been fully related in the sketch of Major Bell (1756).²

In the introduction to the above-mentioned "Letters of John Andrews, Esq., of Boston," there are certain explanatory paragraphs. It was Samuel Breck, Esq., who recognized these letters as productions of his uncle, John Andrews. Mr. Breck adds: "Benjamin Andrews [1754] . . . was the elder brother of John. Shortly after this date [April 11, 1776] my uncle Benjamin [1754] was writing in his parlor on some business, preparatory to a journey into the country the next day. His friend, Benjamin Hitchborn, a lawyer of eminence, sat near the chimney, preparing for use a pair of pistols, — without which in those days no one ventured to travel, — when, by some awkward turn, the pistol which he held in his hand exploded and killed Andrews [1754] on the spot. The very melancholy event was supposed to be accidental; and Hitchborn, who married his [Mr. Breck's] widowed aunt, took the best possible care of her children by Andrews [1754], whom he educated and established in life with true parental affection."

Samuel Bixby, a private in Capt. Bolster's company, of Sutton, in Col. Learned's regiment, then encamped before Boston, wrote in his journal: —

"June 5th [1775] Monday. . . This day is 'Artillery Election': but it is not much thought of by the soldiers. About 12 o. c. the regulars fired from the fortifications; and they fired from the Castle at a party of our men on shore digging clams but did no damage. Our men picked up one of the balls, a 24 pounder, and carried it to the General, who gave them two gallons of rum. A party of our men out towards Noddles Island captured a barge and four men belonging to a man of war and carried it ashore at Cambridge; and this day brought the barge to Roxbury in a cart, with the sails up and three men in it. It was marched round the meeting house, while the engineer fired the cannon for joy."

The record of the Artillery Company for 1775 is as follows: —

"April 3d, 1775. The Company being under Arms, it was then Voted, That the Rev. Mr. William Gordon of Roxbury be desired to preach on the anniversary Artillery Election of Officers in June next, and the present Commission Officers, with the Treasurer, be a committee to wait on him and request the same. Voted, That the Company meet to exercise at Faneuil Hall every Tuesday evening preceding the training in May next, precisely at half past seven o'clock, on penalty of six pence for non-

¹ It is possible this event occurred twice. There is no record of a public parade of the Artillery Company either Oct. 3, 1774, or in April, 1775, but Mr. Whitman (1810) repeats the story of a "bystander," who said the event occurred in 1775, "before the meetings were suspended," and Mr. Andrews recites a similar event as occurring Oct. 3, 1774.

² "Monday, October 3 [1774], the wind North-East, and the weather cold but fair. Artillery training for the last time this year." — *Thomas Newell's Journal*.

"October 4th [1774]. Yesterday afternoon our honorable and ancient Artillery turned out, and for want of a better place, they march'd down to Copp's hill, where they went through their several manœuvres to the satisfaction of every one, and really made a much more respectable appearance than they for-

merly us'd to. Their fifes and drums, when near the hill, alarmed the Lively, which lays near the ferry; and when they had got upon the hill, in sight of the ship, the Boatswain's whistle call'd all hands upon deck, the marines with their firelocks were fix'd upon the quarter, the ports opened with a spring upon their cables, the round tops manned, and a boat manned and sent out upon each side to reconnoitre. Such was the terror they were in, from the appearance of about fifty pompions in arms. At about five o'clock they remarched into King street, where they perform'd their evolutions with the greatest propriety and exactness; much more so, in my opinion, than any performances of the troops since they've been here." — *From Letters of John Andrews, Esq., of Boston, compiled and edited by Mr. Winthrop Sargent.*

attendance at roll-call, and one shilling if absent the whole evening, and any Member appearing without his firelock & bayonett shall pay a fine of one shilling.

“Attest: SAMUEL CONDON, *Clerk.*”

The “Loyal Address from the Gentlemen and Principal Inhabitants of Boston to Gov. Gage, on his departure for England, Oct. 6, 1775,” was signed by ninety-seven persons, of whom the following-named were members of the Artillery Company:—

William Brattle (1729), Martin Gay (1761), John Gore (1743), John Joy (1755), Adino Paddock (1762).

The editor of the “Memorial History of Boston,” in Vol. III., pages 175–177, gives the names of five hundred and thirty-four loyalists who resided in Boston or its vicinity. Among them are found the following names of members of the Artillery Company:—

William Brattle (1729), James Butler (1739), Hopestill Capen (1763), Josiah Edson, Jr. (1747), Martin Gay (1761), John Gore (1743), William Heath (1754), John Joy (1755), Edward Lyde (1758), William Murray (1758), Adino Paddock (1762), Benjamin Phillips (1755), Moses Pitcher (1760), Isaac Royall (1750), Job Wheelwright (1759).

In contradistinction to the above lists of “addressers” and “loyalists,” the great majority, probably more than nine tenths, of the active membership of the Artillery Company at the beginning of the Revolutionary War were loyal to the cause of the colonies, and, without exception, were more or less active in the stirring events of those days. Some members were alert at home, answering alarm calls, guarding the harbor and coasts, collecting materials for the war; while others enlisted for the war, and, on land or sea, bore their share of the privations and sacrifices necessitated by the sanguinary struggle. Their training in the military art previous to the war prepared them to command, hence the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was represented by commissioned officers on every battle-field where the banner of Massachusetts waved. Having assisted to drive the British from Massachusetts Bay, they hastened to other American colonies to drive the British thence. They endured the sorrows of the midwinter camp; they shared in the successes at Saratoga and Yorktown. The loyalty, sacrifice, and service of members of the Artillery Company in the War of the Revolution give an immortal lustre to those pages in its history.

George William Curtis, in his oration at Concord in 1873, said, “Such was the opening battle of the Revolution, a conflict which, so far as we can see, saved civil liberty in two hemispheres, — saved England as well as America, and whose magnificent results shine through the world as the beacon light of free popular government. And who won this victory? The minute-men and militia, who, in the history of our English race, have been always the vanguard of freedom. The minute-man of the American Revolution! — who was he? He was the husband and father, who, bred to love liberty and to know that lawful liberty is the sole guaranty of peace and progress, left the plow in the furrow and the hammer on the bench, and, kissing wife and children, marched to die or to be free. He was the son and lover, the plain, shy youth of the singing-school and the village choir, whose heart beat to arms for his country, and who felt, though he could not say, with the old English cavalier, —

“‘I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.’”

The minute-man of the Revolution! He was the old, the middle-aged, and the young. This was the minute-man of the Revolution, — the rural citizen trained in the common school, the church, and the town meeting, who carried a bayonet that thought, and whose gun, loaded with a principle, brought down, not a man but a system."

Rev. William Gordon, of Roxbury, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1775, but, Boston being in a state of siege, the June anniversary was unobserved.

Rev. William Gordon, D. D., was a native of Hitchin, England, and, prior to his coming to Boston, was settled in Ipswich, England, and in Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, England. He emigrated to America in 1770, began to preach to the Third Parish Church in Roxbury in 1771, and, July 6, 1772, was installed as its pastor. He held this relation for fourteen years. He was elected chaplain to the Provincial Congress, May 4, 1775, and that body voted him a horse to use in the service, and gave him free access to all the prisoners of war. It also commissioned him to procure the letter-books of Gov. Hutchinson, then in the possession of Capt. McLane, of Milton. Mr. Gordon was a thorough patriot, but blunt, harsh, and injudicious. April 2, 1778, he was dismissed from the office of provincial chaplain for his violent expressions in regard to a part of the proposed constitution of Massachusetts. John Adams said of him, "He is an eternal talker, and somewhat vain, and not accurate or judicious."

He left America for London, March 17, 1786, that he might publish his history of the American Revolution on more favorable terms than in this country. The work was issued in London in 1788. He died at Ipswich, England, Oct. 19, 1807, aged seventy-seven years.

1776. Aug. 26 a committee of thirty-six persons was chosen to take a census of the people of the town. Eleven of this committee were members of the Artillery Company, and one third of the jury selected for the trial and condemnation of vessels, Sept. 5, were members of the Company, Timothy Pickering, Esq., being the judge. Sept. 9 the town clerk announced to the inhabitants that, agreeably to their recommendation, the General Assembly had appointed Henry Bromfield colonel, Thomas Dawes (1754) lieutenant-colonel, Ephraim May (1765) major, William Dawes, Jr. (1768), second major of the regiment of militia in the town of Boston.

At this time, according to the report of the committee chosen Aug. 26, there were "535 of the Inhabitants . . . now in the Continental Service, 206 in the Colony, and 166 in the Sea Service, making in all 907 persons in the service of their Country."

Upon all the working committees of this eventful period the Artillery Company was constantly represented, and its members were active in the affairs of the town and the colony.

The General Court having ordered a draft, as a reinforcement for the Continental Army, at or near New York, the selectmen of Boston executed the order, Dec. 18 and 19, 1776. Two hundred and sixty-nine persons were drafted, of whom the following-named were members of the Artillery Company (those with a * prefixed paid the fine): —

*Benjamin Andrews (1754), Samuel Ballard (1755), Capt. Samuel Barrett (1755), *Daniel Bell (1733), Capt. William Bell (1756), *Daniel Boyer (1756), Joseph Bradford (1740), Capt. Edward Carnes (1755), Capt. Caleb Champney (1762), *John Coburn (1751), *Amasa Davis (1786), Major William Dawes, Jr. (1768), *Benjamin

Edes (1760), Joshua Farrington (1786), *Stephen Gore (1773), Thomas Greenough (1744), John Haskins (1768), *John Head (1757), *William Homes (1747), Col. Joseph Jackson (1738), *John Lucas (1786), *Ephraim May (1765), John May (1786), Moses Peck (1758), Benjamin Phillips (1755), Joseph Pierce (1769), Edward Proctor (1756), *William Shattuck (1787), Capt. John Simpkins (1769), Capt. Jonathan Stoddard (1765), Andrew Symmes (1734), *Edward Tuckerman (1765), John Waldo (1739), John Welch (1736), *Samuel Whitwell (1755), Charles Williams (1768), *Jonathan Williams, Esq. (1729).

Under the act passed Nov. 14, 1776, no station in life, place, employment or office, exempted any person from serving in arms for the defence of the country, except those persons who had, before April 19, 1775, been by law deemed to be of the denomination of Christians called Quakers, clergymen, teachers, and undergraduates of Harvard College, Indians, negroes, and mulattoes, should not be held to take up arms or procure any person to do it in their room. One quarter of the able-bodied male persons within the State, not in actual military service, from sixteen years old and upwards, were to be drafted, to march at a moment's notice, and to serve for a term not exceeding three months. The fine for non-service was ten pounds.

1777. Capt. Jonathan Williams (1729) was chairman of the committee to express the thanks of the town to Benjamin Hitchburne, Esq., for his "spirited oration," delivered March 5, 1777, "to commemorate the horrid massacre perpetrated March 5, 1770, by a party of soldiers of the Twenty-Ninth Regiment," and was also chairman of the committee authorized to select a person to deliver an oration March 5, 1778. Capt. Williams (1729) was also moderator of the meeting, and received the thanks of the town for "his good services."

April 2, a committee was appointed to take the names of such persons in Boston as "are suspected as being inimical to the States of America." May 19 the list was made public. It contains twenty-nine names; among them are those of the following members of the Artillery Company: Benjamin Phillips (1755) and Hopestill Capen (1763). A jury was drawn, May 22, for the trial of these suspected persons in a special court. It consisted of six persons, of whom Jeremiah Belknap joined the Artillery Company in 1745, Edward Carnes in 1755, and John Newell in 1768.

The people of Boston suffered greatly in 1777. Five hundred persons in Boston, of the families of such as were in the Continental Army, were in suffering circumstances. Donations were gladly received. Hon. Viscount Demauroy, brigadier-general of the French army, gave one hundred dollars for the soldiers' wives and children. Col. Nathaniel Barber (1758), Thomas Dawes (1754), and Ezekiel Price were appointed to express to Gen. Demauroy the thanks of the town for his donation.

1778. Oct. 16, 1778, the Assembly passed an act "to prevent the return to this State of certain persons named therein, and others who have left this State, or either of the United States, and joined the enemy." A hundred and fifty residents of Boston are named in the act, and about the same number from other towns in the State. Among them are the following-named members of the Artillery Company:

Martin Gay (1761), founder; Edward Lyde (1758), merchant; John Gore, Esq. (1743); Adino Paddock, Esq. (1762); John Joy (1755), housewright; also, Isaac Royall, Esq. (1750), of Medford; Josiah Edson, Jr., Esq. (1747), of Bridgewater. Few indeed were the members of the Artillery Company who deserted the colonial cause and sought protection under the British ensign.

In 1779, the following-named officers of Col. Craft's (1765) train of **1779.** artillery were members of the Artillery Company: captain, Turner Phillips (1786); lieutenants, John Grant, Jr. (1769), Daniel Bell (1733), Benjamin Edes (1760).

The line officers in the regiment of militia in Boston were, in that year: captains, Nathaniel Heath (1765), Caleb Champney (1762), John Stutson (1765), Robert Davis (1786), Sarson Belcher (1765), Jacob Williams (1768), Edward Kneeland (1772), Levi Jennings (1764); lieutenants, John Wells (1765), William Todd, Jr. (1773), Russell Sturgis (1786), Israel Loring (1768), Alexander Hodgdon (1786), Mannasseh Marston (1769), Joseph Ford (1786), and John Wise (1774).

The officers of the Light Infantry Company in Boston in 1779 were: John Hinkley (1772), captain; John Coolidge (1786), second lieutenant; Zechariah Hicks (1786), third lieutenant, and Capt. John May (1786), adjutant.

Of the Brigade Train of Artillery in 1779, Thomas Bumstead (1764) was captain, with the rank of major, and William Miller (1770) was first lieutenant, with the rank of captain.

1781. "Boston, November 8, 1781. The late important and pleasing account of the victory of the allied forces over the British army commanded by Earl Cornwallis in Virginia, induced the inhabitants of Boston to devote last Monday to demonstrations of gratitude and joy.

"The day was ushered in by discharges of cannon from the Castle, the other forts in the harbour, the ships of his most Christian Majesty and other armed vessels in the road; and a general ringing of the bells in the town.

"In the forenoon several churches were opened for public worship in prayer and thanksgiving, which were expressed in the presence of crowded audiences; a generous collection was then made for the families of those soldiers of this town, who were engaged in the Continental army for three years or during the war.

"At noon the Council and a great number of other gentlemen, French and Americans, met at the Council Chamber, and drank to healths and sentiments becoming the happy occasion, when the forts and ships again repeated their salutes.

"At three o'clock his Excellency, the Governor, gave an elegant dinner at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in State Street, at which were present the Hon. gentlemen of the Council, the Hon. the Consul of France, the Hon. the Commander of the French ships and the French officers, many gentlemen of the Town and strangers of distinction.

"After dinner toasts were drank, each accompanied with 13 discharges of cannon, by the train of artillery commanded by Major Miller [1770].

"The greater part of the gentlemen after dinner attended at the Seat of his Excellency, the Governor's, to pay their compliments to his Excellency's Lady, where they

found a brilliant assembly of Ladies, and preparations for a Ball in the most beautiful economy.

“After tea the evening was pass’d in the most innocent, graceful and pleasing amusements.

“His Excellency the Governor’s [house] his Honor the Lieutenant Governor’s, the State House, and other public buildings were beautifully illuminated in the evening. In the front of his Excellency’s house, fireworks were display’d as usual on all events which promise happiness and prosperity to the country.”¹

“Boston, November 19, 1781. Upon the glorious and memorable occasion of the complete conquest and capture of the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, by the allied forces in Virginia, the Hon. Consul General of France, gave a ball last Monday night to the Governor and Council, the Commodore and officers of His Most Christian Majesty’s ships in this harbor, the American officers, and a great number of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town. The Consul opened the ball with the Lady of his Excellency the Governor. Everything was conducted with the greatest decorum; and the whole appearance was brilliant. The joy of the evening was particularly heightened by the mutual glow of friendship between the two nations, which sparkled in every countenance on this happy occasion.”¹

Monday afternoon, Dec. 12, 1781, the Honorable Major-General, the Marquis de la Fayette, with his suite arrived in Boston from the southward. The arrival of this illustrious commander was announced by the ringing of the several bells in town and every other demonstration of joy.

1782. “Boston, September 21, 1782. The Colonel of the Boston Regiment of Militia, would notify the inhabitants that the alarm list will be called upon in a short time and whoever is then found deficient will be prosecuted without discrimination, (except those who are unable —). The articles according to the militia Act are now inserted, that none may plead ignorance, viz: A good Fire-arm with steel or iron ramrod and a spring to retain the same: A worm, priming wire and brush: A bayonet fitted to the gun, a scabbard and a belt: A pouch holding not less than 15 pounds cartridges: 6 flints: One pound powder: 40 lead balls fitted to his gun: A knapsack and blanket: A canteen or wooden bottle sufficient to hold one quart.

“Edward Proctor Esq. [1756], Colonel. Joseph Webb Esq. [1761] Lieutenant Colonel. John May, Esq. [1786], Major.”

The record of the Artillery Company for 1782, in the Transcript made by Mr. Whitman (1810), is preceded by the following note: —

“N. B. The following was never recorded in the Company’s Book, and was recently discovered in a bundle of old papers, supposed to belong to Deacon Samuel Barrett [1755], deceased. The original is placed as well as can be in the old transcript Record Book, and now transcribed in its proper chronological order.

“Boston, Oct. 14th, 1826.

Attest: Z. G. WHITMAN, *Clerk.*”

¹ Boston Newspaper.

The record referred to in the above note is as follows :—

“ AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT DEACON JONES [1754], MAY 30TH 1782.

“ Present. Captain William Bell [1756], Chairman, Joseph Jackson Esq. [1738], Jonathan Williams [1729], John Welch [1736], Samuel Barrett [1755], Asa Stoddard [1765], John Stutson [1765], Daniel Rea [1770], Abraham Hunt [1772], William Rogers [1765], Benjamin Edes [1760], Ephraim May [1765], William Dawes [1760], Ebenezer Torrey [1765], Stephen Gore [1773], Samuel Belknap [1773], John Fullerton [1768], Joseph Spear [(Jr.) 1774], Edward Kneeland [1772], Daniel Jones [1754], Manasseh Marston [1769], John Hinkley [1772], Josiah Waters [1747], Jacob Williams [1768], Israel Loring [1768].

“ Voted, That Benjamin Edes [1760] officiate as Clerk this Evening.

“ Voted, That a Committee be appointed to wait on the Secretary to obtain a copy of the Charter of this Company.

“ Voted, That the committee consist of three.

“ Voted, That Capt. Samuel Barrett [1755], Capt William Bell [1756] and Mr. Benjamin Edes [1760] be the Committee.

“ Voted, That the same Committee wait on the Treasurer of this Company, examine his accounts, and make report at the Adjournment.

“ Voted, That this Meeting be adjourned to Monday the 17th day of June next, then to meet at this Place; and that the above Committee give Notice thereof in the publick prints. The Meeting was adjourned accordingly.

“ At the Adjournment of the Meeting of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company at Deacon Jones' June 17th 1782. Present, Capt William Bell [1756], Chairman, Joseph Jackson [1738], John Welch [1736], Samuel Barrett [1755], Samuel Belknap [1773], John Deming [1756], Daniel Jones [1754], Benjamin Edes [1760], Jacob Gill [1774], Thomas Russell [1769], Joseph Eaton [1773], Joseph Spear Jr. [1774], Josiah Waters [1747], Josiah Waters, Jr [1769], John Stutson [1765], Daniel [Stephen] Gore [1773].

“ The Committee appointed at the meeting on the 30th of May last, to obtain a Copy of the Charter and examine the Treasurer's accounts, made Report, that they had performed said service and laid before the Company a Copy of said Charter attested by the Secretary : and an Account current between the Treasurer and the Company, as follows, viz : (See the Copy of the Charter & then the Treasurer's Account to follow here to save transcribing). On motion made and seconded, Voted unanimously That the Report of the Committee be accepted. On motion made by Col. Josiah Waters, Jun. [1769] and seconded, That a Committee be appointed to take up the Affairs of the Company, at large, from its first institution to the present Time ; to be particular in enquiring into the state of the Company's Debts, and in what manner the Securities stand ; to obtain a correct list of the Company ; and to report to the Company, as soon as may be, the State of their Affairs ; and recommend what it may be best for them further to do, as to its further establishment and prosperity.

“ Voted, That Capt Samuel Barrett [1755], Col Thomas Dawes [1754], Capt. William Bell [1756], Mr. Robert Jenkins [1756] and Col Joseph Jackson [1738] be the Committee.

“ Voted, That the necessary expenses which may arise in procuring any papers or advice which may be necessary, be defreayed by the Company from the Monies now in the hands of the Treasurer.

“Voted, That as soon as the Committee are ready to report, they give Notice to the Company by advertizing in the public Papers, or otherwise as to them may seem best.

“Voted, That the Books and Papers of the Company, together with the Report of the Committee made this evening be delivered to the Committee appointed to take up the Affairs of the Company at large, for their use and aid in the Prosecution of their appointment.
BENJ. EDES, *Clerk, pro-tem.*”

“Boston June 21st 1782. To Capt Samuel Barrett [1755], chairman of the Committee of the Anc. & Hon. Artillery Company.

“N. B. No copy is taken of this : therefore be pleased to be very careful of it, till recorded.¹
B. EDES, *Clerk.*”

“The Charter & Treasurer’s Accounts accompanies this.

“B—E—*Clerk, pro-tem.*”

The committee, according to the last vote passed May 30, 1782, inserted the following “Notice” in the public prints, June 10 and 17, to wit :—

“Monday, June 3, 1782. The Surviving Members of the ancient and honorable Artillery Company are hereby notified that their Meeting stands adjourned to Monday the 17th of June, at 5 o’clock P. M., then to meet at the American Coffee House — at which Time and Place, the members are requested to give their punctual attendance, to receive the Report of their Committee on Matters of Importance to the Company.”

1785. In 1785, Col. Andrew Symmes (1760) and Major John Boyle (1769) were on the staff of Gov. Hancock. Robert Davis (1786) was captain-lieutenant, with rank of captain, of the train of artillery in Boston; Edward Curtis (1786) was second lieutenant, and William Bird (1787) was adjutant. Joseph Webb, Jr. (1761), was colonel of the Boston regiment, and John May (1786), lieutenant-colonel; John Wise (1774) was promoted to be captain.

In 1785, the military spirit in and around Boston began to show itself, and that emulation for perfection in military exercise which existed before the Revolution displayed itself throughout the State.

June 15, 1785, “His Excellency, the minister of war,” at New York, was pleased to direct that the uniform of the troops raised, and to be raised, for the frontier service “be blue, faced and lined with white, for the infantry; and blue, faced and lined with red, for the artillery; the cockade to be black.” Discarding the union cockade did not seem to meet with general approbation.

It was announced, Aug 3, 1785, that “a company of Independent Cadets, composed principally of young gentlemen in the mercantile line,” had been lately formed in Boston, and several other companies and troops of horse were being formed in various parts of the country.

Aug. 25, 1785, a company of grenadiers and a troop of light dragoons were formed at the American Coffee House, Boston.

¹ The original minutes of these meetings, as written by Benjamin Edes (1760), are in the archives of the Artillery Company; but the copy of the charter and the treasurer’s accounts are presumably lost.



OLD FLAG OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY

1786. Oct. 10, 1786, the Independent Light Infantry met, and began their drill with great spirit. This company became known as the "Independent Boston Fusileers," which was incorporated May 11, 1787; its first regular parade taking place July 4, 1787, when the adoption of the new Federal Constitution was celebrated. It paraded in the escort and reception of Gen. Washington in Boston in 1789; was the body-guard of Gen. Hancock during the greater part of his administration; sole escort to the governor at the laying of the corner-stone of the State House in 1795, and has been prominent in the military displays of Boston for a century. Motto, "*Aut vincere, aut mori.*"

In 1786, the people were suffering from the results of an eight years' war. The country had been drained by taxation; public credit was nearly extinct; trade depressed; manufactures ceased; paper money was well-nigh worthless; debts, great and many, rested on the country, the commonwealth, the town, and the people. There was widespread disaffection. The complaints of the people were stated as "grievances" in a convention which met at Hatfield, Aug. 22, 1786.

In consequence of this state of affairs, in the fall of 1786 bodies of armed men interfered with the sitting of the county courts. This was the origin of the rebellion against the constituted government in Massachusetts, called "Shays' Rebellion." His followers claimed that the salary of the governor was too high, the State senate was aristocratic, the lawyers extortionate, taxes burdensome, and money scarce. They demanded paper money a legal tender, and that the General Court should be moved from Boston. In December, 1786, Daniel Shays appeared at Worcester with an armed force, also at Springfield, and prevented the holding of the courts at those places. The State forces, under Capt. Shepard and Gen. Lincoln (1786), made short work of the rebellion, and scattered the rebels.

It was in this "emergency of publick affairs" that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company volunteered its service for the maintenance of law and order. They were ready for field service. The necessary arrangements were made. Col. Waters (1769) was appointed adjutant, and John Warren, M. D., a celebrated surgeon, was appointed surgeon to the Company. No detailed account of their service exists, but they did all that the State asked of them. The rebellion was crushed before it had gathered sufficient unity or strength to seriously endanger the public welfare.

The following newspaper items throw some light on the part taken by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in the stirring events of that time:—

"Boston, Saturday October 28, 1786. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, under Major Bell [1760], the Independent Light Infantry under Capt. Otis, have offered their services as volunteers. To them and to the Independent Cadets much credit is due for the alacrity with which, at their own expense, they have furnished themselves with the necessary equipage, and the zeal they discover for endeavoring to secure to the good people of this Commonwealth the quiet enjoyment of their constitutional rights."

"Boston, Wednesday Nov. 1, 1786. We are told, that his Excellency, the Captain General, has acquainted Major Gen. Brooks [1786] that he will this day at twelve o'clock, at Cambridge, review the troops under his command, now assembled at that place, which we are told amount to about 1300, composing two regiments of Infantry, three companies of artillery and a troop of horse. We are likewise told that the Independent Cadets, Light Infantry, &c, from this town, will attend the review."

“ Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1786. Of Tuesday, — of Cambridge — and the Supreme Court — and the Insurgents — and the military of every description — the Cadets — the Artillery — the Light Infantry — and the camp equipage &c. &c. &c. — which have engrossed the attention of all orders, degrees and conditions, from Thursday morning until Monday night — what must we say? — That Tuesday came — that the Court sat — that the military, to the amount of 1300, like Cæsar, *veni, vidi, vici*, — came, saw (nothing) and overcame all opposition — that everything wore the appearance of a brilliant parade — and that the Insurgents were not to be found.”

“ Boston, Saturday, November 4, 1786. This being the week for the Supreme Court to sit at Cambridge, his Excellency the Governor thought fit to order a military force of three regiments of Middlesex militia, and several companies of artillery to march to that place to protect them. On Wednesday morning, the General having given the proper orders, sent an invitation to the Supreme Court, requesting their company at the review of the troops, there assembled for their defence. By noon the line was formed, extending from the church in Cambridge, across the Common, near a mile, and composed, besides the several corps already mentioned, of the following from the first division, who were ordered by the Captain General to march to Cambridge, in order for a review with the troops there assembled, viz: The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, under Major Bell [1756]; Lieut Col Bradfords Independent Cadets; Captain Otis's Light Infantry; and Major Gibb's Light Horse; Major Spooners Company of Artillery from Roxbury and Colonel Bedlams Artillery from Dorchester.

“ About half past twelve o'clock General Jackson, who, we are told, is appointed Adjutant General of the State, arrived at Cambridge to acquaint the General of the approach of his Excellency, who arrived about one o'clock at the University, accompanied by the Hon. Council, the French and Dutch Consuls, Major North, and several other gentlemen in the civil and military line. The Captain General being informed by Col Hull [1788], who cheerfully undertook, and with great skill, executed the office of Adjutant-General, that the troops were in readiness, proceeded to the review.

“ On his Excellency's arrival on the right of the line, he received a federal salute from Major Spooner's artillery: after which he reviewed the troops in the following order: —

“ Major Gibb's horse; on the right of which were the Major General, his aids, &c: Lieutenant Colonel Bradfords Independent Cadets and Volunteers; Captain Otis's Light Infantry; Artillery; Capt Kents new raised corps; Ancient and Honorable; Major Spooners; Major Badlams; Charlestown company under Major Calder; Major Browns Infantry; Colonel Grants regiment (the 1st); Colonel Lamson's (the 3^d) and Colonel Bryants (the 2nd) which formed the left of the line.

“ After this review, his Excellency and suite went to the Court House, and again reviewed the troops on their march into town, from whence they immediately returned to the parade.”

“ Boston, Wednesday, November 29, 1786. The following division orders, we are told, were issued by Major General Lincoln [1786] on Monday last: —

“ The Major General directs that at the moment, authentic information shall be received (which will be announced by the discharge of three cannon on Fort Hill) that the insurgents are embodying themselves at Cambridge, the Independent Cadets, Independent Light Infantry, and the Republican volunteers are to take post at the south end

of Charles River Bridge: These corps are to be relieved as soon as possible by the regiment in this town. The Company of Artillery will take post with them at the Bridge; the corps relieved will advance to Charlestown neck. The Horse are to be in advance, one division of them is to take post on the road leading from Cambridge to Medford. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will take post at the fortification."

On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1786, it was announced in the Boston press that the corps of Volunteer horse, under the command of Col. Hitchborn, had safely returned, after having achieved the object of their expedition by the capture of Shattuck, Parker, and Page, "who have been indefatigable fomenters of sedition in the county of Middlesex."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1786 were: John Avery, Jr., Jonathan Balch, Ebenezer Battelle, William Bordman, Jr., Joseph Coffin Boyd, John Brazer, John Brooks, William Brown, Thomas Clark, John Coolidge, Andrew Cunningham, William Cunningham, Edward Curtis, Isaac Davenport, Amasa Davis, Caleb Davis, Robert Davis, Samuel Emery, Joshua Farrington, Joseph Ford, Richard Gardner, Samuel Gore, Francis Green, Samuel Greenough, Samuel Hastings, Zechariah Hicks, Alexander Hodgdon, John Johnston, James Lanman, Benjamin Lincoln, John Lucas, John May, Jonas Clark Minot, Thomas Newell, Jr., Andrew Oliver, Turner Phillips, Henry Prentiss, Russell Sturgis, Samuel Todd, Pepperell Tyler, Thomas Wells, John Winslow.

John Avery, Jr. (1786), of Boston, son of John and Mary Avery, was born Sept. 2, 1739. His father was a justice in Boston. John, Jr. (1786), graduated at Harvard College in 1759. He was published to marry (1) Miss Mary Cushing, March 23, 1769, and (2) Harriet Williams, March 21, 1799. He was a member of the West Church, and held the office of deacon. Oct. 25, 1774, he was one of the ten persons added to the committee "to consider of Ways & Means for employing the poor Sufferers by the operation of the Boston Port Bill, so called." In 1780, he succeeded Samuel Adams as secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and held that office until his decease. He was also secretary of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and was buried on the day of its semi-annual meeting. Their orator, in the midst of his discourse, alluded to the funeral knell which called them to pay their respects to their worthy officer, "an early, active, and important member of the society." Sept. 21, 1793, he was recording secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He resided on "Newbury Street, corner Sheaf's lane," now corner Washington and Avery streets. He died at Boston, June 7, 1806, aged sixty-seven years.

"Died on Saturday last, John Avery Esq. [1786] Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts aged 67 years.

"The two Houses of the Legislature, after an expression of their grief for the loss which the public has sustained in the recent demise of the late Secretary of the Commonwealth, Voted unanimously to attend his funeral and to invite Gov. Strong, Lieut Gov. Robbins and the Honorable Council to attend the same."

The formation of the funeral procession is then given in detail, and the article concludes as follows: —

"In all the political changes which have taken place in Massachusetts since the adoption of the present constitution in 1780, such has been the sense of all parties of the rectitude and ability with which Mr. Avery [1786] has discharged all the duties of Secre-

tary of State that, if our memory serves us, in all that period he has been annually unanimously elected to that office. In all the social and domestic duties, he was a man of superior excellence."¹

Jonathan Balch (1786) was a pump and block maker in Boston. He "was the proprietor of a large establishment, as pump and block maker, at the head of Balch's Wharf, at the north part of the town. For a long time he stood at the head of all that followed the same business. He was a man of considerable wealth, and (what was rare for a mechanic of those days) owned and occasionally occupied a mansion-house and garden in the country. [This estate was in Dorchester, and was afterward owned by Mr. Marshall P. Wilder (1828).] He was one of the most substantial of citizens and maintained through life a character for honesty and integrity. He lived liberally, and contributed much to the elevation and standing of the mechanics by his promptness in business and gentlemanly deportment."

His place of business was on Balch's Wharf, and he lived in Hawkins Street. A Jonathan Balch joined the Old South Church April 7, 1765; Jonathan (1786) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1792.

Ebenezer Battelle (1786), — the name is spelled Battle in the early Dedham records, — of Dedham, son of Col. Ebenezer and Prudence (Draper) Battelle, was born in that town, Feb. 4, 1754, and was baptized "in private, the child being sick," in the First Church, by Rev. Samuel Dexter, Feb. 15 next following. Dec. 25, 1774, it is recorded in the admissions to that church, "Ebenezer Battle, Jr., student of Harvard College." He graduated from that institution in 1775, and married Anna Durant, of Boston. "Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer Battle, Esq. [1786], and Anna his wife," was born in Dedham, Aug. 9, 1778, nearly two years after the death of Col. Ebenezer Battelle. At that time, though but twenty-four years of age, Ebenezer Battelle (1786) must have been a man of prominence and ability to have been called "Esquire" in the town records. The father and son served in the Revolutionary War. Ebenezer, Sr., was captain of a Dedham company which marched in answer to the alarm of April 19, 1775, and Ebenezer, Jr. (1786), was a volunteer at the battle of Lexington. Subsequent to the death of the father, Nov. 6, 1776, Ebenezer, Jr. (1786), served nineteen days at Castle Island, Dec. 11 to Dec. 30, 1776; went on the expedition to Providence, R. I., May 8 to July 8, 1777; re-enlisted, and served from March 23 to April 5, 1778, and was commissioned captain of the Eighth Company in the Suffolk Regiment, July 2, 1778. He was promoted to be major, April 1, 1780, and became colonel of the Boston regiment in 1784.

The time of his removal to Boston is unknown. Feb. 1, 1785, it is announced in the *Columbian Centinel* that "Ebenezer Battelle [1786] has removed his book-store from State Street to No. 10 Marlborough Street," and March 9, 1785, that newspaper advertises, "Now selling at the Boston book-store, opposite the southeast corner of the State House, from where E. Battelle, Esq. [1786], has lately removed, an assortment of books," etc. He probably removed to Boston soon after the birth of his son Thomas, March 18, 1781, as the birth-dates of his children born afterward are not recorded in Dedham.

Jonathan Balch (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

Ebenezer Battelle (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Mass. Rev. Archives; Battelle Gen. Record, 1889.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, June 11, 1806.

The following receipt, on file in Boston, is printed in the Record Commissioner's Report, No. 25 :—

“BOSTON Sept. 18. 1781.

“Received of the Selectmen of Boston four hundred & forty Shirts, 440 pr Hose, 440 pr. Shoes — 220 Blankets on behalf of said Town, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court passed June 22^d, 1781.

EBENEZER BATTELLE,¹ *Agent.*”

Jan. 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper issued a public notice in the Boston press, for the formation of “The Ohio Company,” and in that year Gen. Putnam made the first survey of lands northwest of the Ohio River. In November, 1787, he was appointed superintendent of the affairs of the Ohio Company, and active measures were taken for the settlement of these distant lands. In April, 1788, the westward movement began, when, under the direction of the Ohio Company, a party of forty emigrants, with their families, chiefly from Massachusetts, established the first permanent white settlement in Ohio. Col. Ebenezer Battelle (1786), a member of the Ohio Company, and family, were of this pioneer party, and were among the founders of Marietta in May, 1788. He died at Newport, Ohio, in 1815, at the home of his son Ebenezer. His remains were buried in the village churchyard, at Newport, where lie the remains of many of his descendants of three generations. Anna (Durant) Battelle was buried at sea.

William Bordman, Jr. (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. William Bordman (1758) and Susanna, his wife, was born May 1, 1760. He married, June 2, 1785, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Caleb Davis (1786). She died Dec. 14, 1790. In 1789, his store was on the north side of the market, and he lived on Sudbury Street; in 1796, he was in business on Merchants Row, and he lived on Hanover Street. He also was identified with the militia, and rose to the grade of captain in the Boston regiment in 1784. His brother, Thomas Stoddard Bordman, joined the Artillery Company in 1774.

Capt. Bordman (1786) became a member of the Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, Feb. 8, 1790.

Joseph Coffin Boyd (1786), merchant, of Boston, was captain of a company in the Boston regiment in 1791. He removed to Portland, where he became captain of a company of volunteers, and died in May, 1823, aged sixty-three years, while holding the office of treasurer of the State of Maine.

Mr. Boyd (1786) was admitted a member of Portland Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Portland, Feb. 10, 1795, at the time of its reorganization. He was then elected secretary, and served until Jan. 20, 1802, when a memorandum on the records states “the secretary will be absent for awhile.” He was present, however, March 17, 1802, and very soon after sailed for France.

John Brazer (1786), shopkeeper, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Alice (Phillips) Brazer, was born in Charlestown, April 8, 1753. He married (published Sept. 20, 1774) Mary Grubb. In early life he learned the trade of ship carpentry, but after the Revolu-

William Bordman, Jr. (1786). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Brazer (1786). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company; Early Masonic Records.

¹ Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, gives this name as Ebenezer Brattle. It has occasioned great inconvenience and misunderstanding. In the original record book of the Artillery Company for 1786 may be seen the autographs of those persons who joined the Company that year, and among them is plainly written, “Ebenr Battelle.”

tion he kept store. From 1775 until the close of the war he resided in Cambridge; afterward in Boston. His place of business was, in 1789 at No. 3, and in 1796 at No. 1, Dock Square. He lived over the last-named store. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1789, ensign in 1794, the third captain of the Independent Fusileers, serving in 1797-9, also in 1802-3, and was captain of the sublegion of light infantry in 1800, 1804, and 1805. "He was an eccentric character, a violent partisan, wealthy, and a great patron of the drama." He was the principal originator of the Second Universalist Church in Boston, which was incorporated Dec. 13, 1816, and held its first public meeting Jan. 25, 1817. In the latter year, a meeting house was erected by it in School Street, where the School Street Block now stands, nearly opposite City Hall. Capt. Brazer (1786) was identified with the church until his decease, which occurred May 7, 1828, aged seventy-five years. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Jan. 8, 1784, he attended the constitution of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Charlestown, and June 2, 1791, he is given, in the return of officers of Rising States Lodge, as treasurer of that Lodge. His son-in-law, Lieut. Ezra Davis, joined the Artillery Company in 1801, and his grandson, John Brazer Davis, in 1821.

John Brooks (1786), physician, of Medford, son of Caleb and Ruth (Albree) Brooks, was born in Medford in May, 1752. He married, in 1774, Lucy Smith, of Reading, who died Sept. 26, 1791, aged thirty-eight years. He died March 1, 1825. They had three children, two of whom were boys, viz., Alexander S., born Oct. 19, 1781, who was killed by the explosion of a steamboat in 1836, and John, born May 20, 1783, who fell at the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

John Brooks (1786), son of a farmer, attended the town school, and such was his proficiency that Dr. Simon Tufts, a practitioner in Medford, took him, at the age of fourteen years, into his family, to educate him for the medical profession. He continued until he was twenty-one years old under the tuition of Dr. Tufts, showing meantime a taste for military exercises, with a disposition remarkably gentle and attractive.

In 1772-3, he settled in the town of Reading, and began the practice of medicine. He was married soon after, and set out in life surrounded by flattering circumstances. Nevertheless he was quick to hear the mutterings of the approaching storm. A company of minute-men was raised in Reading, and he was chosen to command it. On the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, Rev. Mr. Foster asked Capt. Brooks (1786), "at sunrise," if he were going to Concord, and when. "Immediately," was the answer. He ordered out his company, proceeded to Concord, and, arriving there, met the British on their retreat. He hung on their rear and flanks, and followed them until their arrival at Charlestown. Col. Phinney says, the British, "a little to the eastward of the village, received a heavy fire from the Reading minute-men, under Capt. John Brooks [1786]." June 16, 1775, he was active during the night in throwing up entrenchments, and on the morrow he was absent from the battle, having been sent, on foot, — as a horse could not be had, — by Col. Prescott, to inform Gen. Ward of the expected movement, and the need of reinforcements. "The corps he commanded were distinguished during the whole war for the superiority of their discipline, evinced by their gallant conduct in

John Brooks (1786). AUTHORITIES: *Columbian Centinel*, March 5, 1825; *Quarterly Review*, Vol. XIV., 1842; *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, 1865; *Hists. of Medford*, by Mr. Charles Brooks

and Mr. Usher; *Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati*; *Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company*, Ed. 1842.

battle, and by their regular movements in retreat. He was second only to the celebrated Baron Steuben in his knowledge of tactics. After this officer joined our army, and was appointed inspector-general, we find that Gen. Brooks [1786] was associated with him in the arduous duty of introducing a uniform system of exercise and manœuvres into the army." After the battle of Lexington, he was appointed major in a regiment of minute-men, and at the age of twenty-two, a field officer in the Continental line, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he was discharged with the brevet commission of colonel. The regiment was first called "Jackson's Regiment," after its colonel, and gained the camp name of the "Bloody Eighth, — the first in, and the last out, of battle." This regiment took a distinguished part in the battle of Saratoga, and was then, and during most of the war, commanded by Col. Brooks (1786). On the surrender of Burgoyne, Col. Brooks (1786) joined the army under Gen. Washington, and suffered all the privations and hardships of Valley Forge. He was actively engaged in the battle of White Plains, and, in the memorable battle of Monmouth, he was adjutant-general of the advanced column of the army. At the termination of the war, Col. Brooks (1786) returned to private life, rich in honor and glory, and universally respected and loved.

Col. Brooks (1786) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was present at the quarterly communication of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, at Freemason's Hall, in Boston, March 2, 1781, when he "laid before the Grand Lodge a List of the Officers and Members of Washington Lodge for this Year." In that list Col. John Brooks (1786) is recorded as master. Washington Lodge was in the American army during the Revolution, and was, therefore, what is termed "a Travelling Lodge." That Lodge was chartered Oct. 6, 1779, and Gen. William Hull (1788) was its first junior warden. It was borne upon the Grand Lodge roll until Dec. 8, 1785, when it was reported as extinct. In 1780, Col. Brooks (1786) delivered a Masonic oration at West Point, in the presence of Gen. Washington, who, with many officers of the army, were members of the Fraternity.

Upon the organization of the militia, after the war, he was appointed major-general of the Middlesex Division, which office he held during ten years. He was the successor of Gen. Hull (1788) in the command of that division, a great number of the companies of which he assembled on Cambridge Common to be reviewed by the President of the United States in 1789. Gen. Washington, after passing the line, and observing their military conduct and appearance, made the complimentary remark to Gen. Brooks (1786), in allusion to our final success in the Revolutionary War, "Ah! General, if we had had such troops as these, we should have made short work of it."

In the suppression of Shays' Rebellion he was actively engaged. During the War of 1812-4, Gen. Brooks (1786) sustained the arduous and important office of adjutant-general of Massachusetts, which office he held until 1816, when he was elected governor of Massachusetts. Seven years, successively, he filled this honorable office with dignity, impartiality, and energy, at the end of which time he voluntarily declined another term.

Soon after his return from the Revolutionary War, he recommenced the practice of medicine in Medford and the adjoining towns. He became interested in the Massachusetts Medical Society in the year 1803, when he was elected counsellor, and in 1808 he delivered an anniversary discourse before that society. After his service as governor of this commonwealth, he was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He

was also a representative, senator, councillor, and elector of president and vice-president. He was a delegate to the convention which framed and adopted the federal constitution of Massachusetts. He was appointed, by Washington, marshal for this district, and subsequently was inspector of revenue. Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., in 1781, and Harvard did likewise in 1787. The latter also conferred upon him the degree of M. D., in 1810, and of LL. D. in 1817. He was prominent in the Society of the Cincinnati, was elected to deliver the first oration before it, July 4, 1787, and on the death of its first president, Gen. Lincoln (1786), Gen. Brooks (1786) was elected to that highly honorable office. He was also a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Washington Monument Association, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Bible Society of Massachusetts.

Major-Gen. Brooks (1786) was the first member admitted into the Artillery Company after its revival in 1786, and he was twice elected as commander, namely, in 1787 and 1794. In the language of Rev. Mr. Deane, in his Artillery sermon in 1816, the first public appearance of Gen. Brooks (1786) as governor: "Here we behold the wise and virtuous ruler in the midst of his subjects; like the father of a family, inspiring love and respect by his presence, deriving the strength of his government from his sacred regard to their happiness, and receiving from them the homage of the heart, and not of compulsion."

His final illness was neither long nor painful. He probably caught a severe cold while attending the funeral of his successor, Gov. Eustis, whom he survived but a few days. He bore his illness calmly, and said, "My case is beyond physicians. I have received my orders: I am ready to march." He died at Medford, March 1, 1825, aged seventy-three years, and was buried March 3. Medford appeared clad in mourning; all business was suspended; the shops were closed. His body was carried into the meeting-house, which was filled by his townfolk, of all ages and both sexes, with strangers of distinction. Above ninety members of the Artillery Company, in citizens' dress, under command of Col. Gibbens (1810), attended the funeral.

In Gov. Brooks's (1786) family are several commemorative swords. One, called the "straight, gilt, scabbard sword," has the following inscription:—

"To His Excellency John Brooks, commander in chief of the Militia of Massachusetts, and twice Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: This sword is most respectfully presented by that ancient corps, in full confidence that it will be wielded with glory and success in war, and be preserved untarnished in peace."

On the other side is the following:—

"Presented on the field, in Boston, June 2, 1817, and on the 180th Anniversary of the Institution."

The sword worn by Col. Brooks (1786) in the battle at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777, has been presented by A. S. Rawson, Esq., to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The sword carried by Col. Alexander S. Brooks, through the War of 1812-4, is preserved. The one he wore at the time of his death was captured by his father from a Hessian officer in one of the battles of the Revolution. Another sword, belonging to Col. Alexander S. Brooks, was given to his son George by his mother. George Brooks was a lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, in 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

John, the son of Gov. Brooks (1786), had a "long, curved sabre" presented to him by Lafayette, in Paris. It had a rich sash attached to it. This sabre and sash were on his person when killed in the naval battle on Lake Erie.

The granite pyramid which stands in the old burial-ground in Medford bears the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the memory of John Brooks [1786], who was born in Medford, in the month of May, 1752, and educated at the town school. He took up arms for his country on the 19th of April, 1775. He commanded the regiment which first entered the enemies' lines at Saratoga, and served with honor to the end of the war. He was appointed Marshal of the District of Massachusetts by President Washington; and, after filling several important civil and military offices, he was, in the year 1816, chosen Governor of the Commonwealth, and discharged the duties of that station for seven successive years to general acceptance. He was a kind and skilful physician; a brave and prudent officer; a wise, firm, and impartial magistrate; a true patriot, a good citizen, and a faithful friend. In his manner he was a gentlemen; in morals, pure; and in profession and practice, a consistent Christian. He departed this life in peace, on the 1st of March, 1825, aged seventy-three. This monument to his memory was erected by several of his fellow-citizens and friends, in the year 1838.”

William Brown (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of William and Mary Brown, was born in Boston, Oct. 26, 1763. He resided at the famous “Green Stores,” once a place of extensive business. They stood on the site of the Williams Market. “In July, 1775, when the siege had fairly begun, the work nearest the town mounted eight twenty-four-, six twelve-, two nine-, and seven six-pound guns, and was called during the siege, ‘The Green Store Battery,’ from the warehouse of Deacon Brown [1786], painted that color, which stood on the site of the Williams Market.”

Lieut. Brown (1786) was a member of Hollis Street Church, and held the office of deacon. He was representative for Boston in the General Court, also a senator. “A man of common education but of strong mind; popular and much respected. Although not a frequent or elegant speaker, yet his mild manner and perfect knowledge of human nature rendered him a powerful legislator. He long prevented the erection of the South Boston Free Bridge, while his ingenuity circumvented his adversaries, and obtained the bridge above, near his own property, and originated the building of Front Street” in 1806–7, which, in 1841, was called Harrison Avenue in honor of Gen. Harrison.

Thomas Clark (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Rev. Jonas Clark, of Lexington, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1768, was born in Lexington, Sept. 27, 1759.¹ He married, in 1782, Sarah Conant, of Charlestown. She died April 16, 1822. Mr. Whitman (1810) says, in his history of the Artillery Company, “The first time Capt. Clark put on a military coat was to join with the Cadets in firing a salute on the news of the surrender of Burgoyne's army.” His store, in 1789, was No. 22 Cornhill, now Washington Street.

The Cadets disbanded on the discharge of Col. John Hancock by Gov. Gage, in 1774. Subsequently, a new company of volunteers was raised; Col. Henry Jackson was captain; Benjamin Hichborn, lieutenant, and Perez Morton, ensign. It was called the “Independent Company,” and went to Newport, R. I., on public service. Capt. Clark

William Brown (1786). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston.

Thomas Clark (1786). AUTHORITIES: Clark

Genealogy; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Boston Records.

¹ Clark Genealogy gives July 6, 1758, as the date.

(1786) was a member of this new company. He also joined the Artillery Company on its revival; was its second sergeant in 1787; clerk in 1790, 1793-5, 1801-9; lieutenant in 1792, and captain in 1796.

Upon the death of the venerable William Cooper, who had been town clerk of Boston for half a century, there were numerous popular candidates of both parties. This created a warm struggle. Capt. Clark (1786) had become infirm, and realized little from his business of auctioneer to support his large family. Just before election, a few friends suggested him as a candidate, with little hope of success; but no sooner was his name announced than the Artillery Company, members and past members, rallied to his support, from all parties, and elected him by a decided majority over all. After that he was elected without opposition until the organization of the city government, when he was assistant city clerk and clerk of the common council. He had a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the perquisite of marriage-publishment fees, said to amount to one thousand dollars annually. He died at Boston, May 29, 1832, aged seventy-two years.

John Coolidge (1786), tailor, of Boston. During a part of the Revolutionary War he was in business in Worcester with his brother-in-law, William Dawes, Jr. (1768). His place of business, in 1789, was on Market Square. He became lieutenant in the militia in 1779, and was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1791.

John Coolidge (1786) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, receiving the degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1779. He attended the festival of St. John the Evangelist, in 1778, 1779, and 1780; was present at Grand Lodge on other occasions, and, June 2, 1785, was returned to the Grand Body as junior warden of Rising States Lodge.

Andrew Cunningham (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Major James (1761) and Elizabeth (Boylston) Cunningham, was born in Boston, Feb. 16, 1760. He married, Oct. 2, 1783, Polly Lewis, sister of Mary, who married Alexander Hodgdon (1786). He was active in town affairs, and served as fireward for several years. He resided at No. 90 Newbury, now Washington, Street. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1788, first sergeant in 1795, lieutenant in 1789, and captain in 1793. He was adjutant of the Boston regiment from 1787 to 1789; quartermaster of the First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1789 to 1793, and deputy quartermaster-general from 1794 to 1801. The latter part of his life he was engaged in the insurance business, being secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company from its organization, March 2, 1798, until his decease. He died at Elm Hill, Roxbury, in August, 1829, aged sixty-nine years.

William Cunningham (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. James (1761) and Elizabeth (Boylston) Cunningham, was born in Boston. He married Miss Lois May, March 1, 1790. His brother, Major Andrew, joined the Artillery Company the same year (1786).

William Cunningham (1786) died in September, 1794, aged forty-seven years.

John Coolidge (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Andrew Cunningham (1786). AUTHORITIES:

Edward Curtis (1786), leather-dresser, of Boston. He married in July, 1787, Polly Marshall, of Boston. He lived on Washington Street in 1796.

Isaac Davenport (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Samuel Davenport, Jr., of Milton, was born in that town Nov. 12, 1753. Samuel, Jr., the father, was on the jury that tried Capt. Preston in the case of the Boston Massacre, Nov. 27, 1770. Isaac (1786) was published, July 7, 1787, to marry Mary, daughter of Samuel May, of Boston. Mr. Davenport (1786) was a partner of John McLean, in Boston, and was an enterprising man. He left two children, both daughters. He lived on Orange, now Washington, Street. He died in Milton, April 20, 1828.

Amasa Davis (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Joshua and Sarah (Pierpont) Davis, was born in 1743, and died Jan. 30, 1825, aged eighty-two years.

Hon. Caleb Davis (1786) and Major Robert Davis (1786) were brothers of Gen. Amasa Davis (1786). The last named resided on Orange, now Washington, Street. In 1796, his store, house, and lumber-yard were on Orange Street. He was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1795. On the anniversary which closed his year of service as captain, he presented to the Artillery Company, by the hands of his daughter, Miss Catherine Davis, an elegant standard, that presented by Capt. Barrett (1755) having been in constant service since 1771.

Mr. Davis (1786) was much interested in the militia, and an intimate friend of Gov. Hancock. In 1787, he became quartermaster-general of this commonwealth, and held that office until his decease, in 1825. His wife, Sarah, died in August, 1794.

"In this city, Gen. Amasa Davis, at an advanced age. In his death we have lost one of our most useful, patriotic, and eminent citizens: and the State an officer who sustained the important station of quartermaster-general with distinguished integrity and success nearly forty years."¹

Caleb Davis (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Joshua and Sarah (Pierpont) Davis, was born in 1738, and died July 6, 1797, aged fifty-nine years. His tomb is No. 123 on the Common. He married (published Sept. 10, 1760) Hannah Ruggles; and was published July 16, 1783, to marry (2) Mary Ann Bant, of Groton, who died Jan 11, 1787.

Gen. Amasa Davis (1786) and Major Robert Davis (1786) were brothers of Hon. Caleb Davis (1786). His store was 37 State Street, and his dwelling-house on Orange, now Washington, Street. He was a member of the Legislature for several years, being speaker of the House in 1780-1, and was selected in 1781-2, but resigned; director in the Boston branch of the United States Bank in 1793.

The *Columbian Centinel* said of him, July 8, 1797: "It may be said with strict truth, that he was a good man; exemplified the Christian character in the numerous stations which he sustained; served his generation according to the will of God; rests from his labors."

Isaac Davenport (1786). AUTHORITIES: Teele's Hist. of Milton; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1879.

Amasa Davis (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. & H. A. Co., Ed. 1842.

Caleb Davis (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, Feb. 2, 1825.

Robert Davis (1786), merchant, "importer of groceries, wines, and liquors," of Boston, son of Joshua and Sarah (Pierpont) Davis, was born Jan. 24, 1747, and died Nov. 8, 1798. He married (published Oct. 13, 1768) (1) Anna Cotes; and, (2) Oct. 9, 1776, Mary Farrington, of Dedham. He was a Son of Liberty, a member of the Tea Party, and an officer in Col. Crafts's (1765) artillery regiment, taking an active part in the expulsion of the British fleet from the harbor of Boston, and attained the position of captain, with the rank of major, of the Suffolk County Brigade of Artillery in 1784. He received Lafayette on his arrival in Boston, Oct. 15, 1784, with military honors, and, with his command, took part in the procession, Oct. 20, in honor of Lafayette.

Mr. Davis (1786) received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston, in 1777, and attended the festival of St. John the Baptist on June 24 of that year. He was a brother of Gen. Amasa (1786) and of Caleb (1786). Robert (1786) and Josiah Davis were store-keepers, in partnership, on what is now Washington Street. Robert Davis (1786) resided on the same street.

Samuel Emery (1786). His name does not appear on the Boston Records. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Joshua Farrington (1786), merchant, son of Jonathan and Prudence Farrington, of Dedham, was born (baptized) in that town, Nov. 19, 1749, and was published to marry Hannah Jefferds, of Boston, May 13, 1779. He kept a general assortment of West India goods, at No. 47 Long Wharf. Robert Davis (1786) married his sister.

He was identified with the militia of Boston for several years, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Under general orders of the captain-general, dated Dec. 13, 1787, a general court-martial was convened at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, Boston, to inquire into the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Farrington (1786), of the Boston regiment, on charges exhibited against him by Col. John May (1786), of the First Regiment. In the following spring, Lieut.-Col. Farrington (1786) was "displaced," and Col. Winslow (1786) was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Col. Farrington (1786) died at Trinidad in February, 1792.

Joseph Ford (1786) was a shop-keeper in Boston, at No. 65 Cornhill, in 1789, but in 1796 had retired, and lived on Eliot Street. He was a son of "Joseph and Persilla [Priscilla] Ford," and was born in Braintree, Sept. 18, 1740. Aug. 14, 1772, he had, in Boston, a wife named Hannah. He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain.

Capt. Ford (1786) died suddenly, in Boston, Nov. 17, 1797, aged fifty-six years.

The *Columbian Centinel* said of him: "He was an irreproachable professor of the Christian religion, a sincere friend to his country, and a uniform example of conscientious, kind, and inoffensive behavior, in all the relations of domestic and public life."

Richard Gardner (1786), yeoman, of Cambridge, son of Thomas and Joanna (Sparhawk) Gardner, was born about 1757. He married Hannah Goldthwait (published March 1, 1780). Richard (1786) was born at his father's residence, "near Union

Robert Davis (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773.

Joshua Farrington (1786). AUTHORITY: Dedham Records.

Joseph Ford (1786). AUTHORITIES: Braintree and Boston Records.

Richard Gardner (1786). AUTHORITIES: Swett's Bunker Hill Battle, pp. 40-55; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, p. 419.

Square, in the southerly parish of Cambridge, which afterwards was the town of Brighton."

Thomas Gardner was commissioned, June 2, 1775, colonel of a regiment which he had raised for the Continental Army. He led this regiment into the battle of Bunker Hill, where he received a mortal wound. He gave his last injunction upon the field, exhorting his men to do bravely, and was carried from the place of danger to one of safety. On the way, he was met by his son, a second lieutenant in Capt. Trevett's company, of Col. Gridley's battalion of artillery, a youth of nineteen years, who was anxious to assist in bearing his father from the field. His heroic father prohibited it, and told him to "march on and do his duty." Col. Gardner, a few days after the battle, being asked if he was well enough to see his son, "Yes," answered the hero; "if he has done his duty!" He had the satisfaction to see him, and learn that he bravely distinguished himself.

Col. Gardner lingered until July 3, when he died. On the 5th of July he was buried with the honors of war. Gen. Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, July 3, and July 4 issued an order in regard to Col. Gardner's burial. Richard's (1786) brother, Thomas, was slain in the battle of the 19th of April, 1775.

Mr. Paige remarks that "no trace is found on the Cambridge records of Col. Gardner's parentage, nor the birth-dates of his children, nor do the probate records refer to the settlement of his estates."

Samuel Gore (1786), painter, of Boston, son of John (1743) and Frances (Pinkney) Gore, was born in Boston, Jan. 26, 1750-1. He married, March 10, 1774, Mary Pierce, born June 3, 1756, daughter of Joseph (1769) and Sarah Pierce. She died Oct. 5, 1784, and he married Mrs. Susanna Seaver, widow of Nathaniel, by whom he had no issue. By his first wife he had nine children, of whom was Christopher (1814). Samuel Gore (1786) died Nov. 23, 1831.¹

Samuel (1786) was an elder brother of Christopher, governor of Massachusetts. He was one of the actors in throwing the tea into Boston Harbor. His father, being a Tory, left Boston with the British Army in 1776, but afterwards returned. The son was an excellent example of a loyal, vigorous North End mechanic, and a true "son of liberty." His shop was in Court Street, at the corner of Gore's Alley, now Brattle Street.

He was also one of the party who took the guns from the gun-house on West Street, and secreted them in the school-house, when Major Paddock (1762) intended to turn them over to Gen. Gage. The narration of that event, given in the "Hundred Boston Orators," page 90, purports to have been received from Mr. Gore (1786). He was a member of Brattle Street Church, and for years one of its deacons. When the Brattle Street meeting-house was taken by the British as barracks, Deacons Gore (1786) and Newell were permitted to encase the pulpit and columns and remove the body pews, which were conveyed to the paint loft of the former.

Samuel Gore (1786). AUTHORITIES: Whitmore's Genealogy of the Gore Family; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators; New Eng. Mag., 1832.

¹"In this city, on Wednesday, Samuel Gore Esq. [1786], aged 81. Mr. G. was one of the very small number of mechanics who obtained, secured and sent out of the town of Boston, when it was in the hands of British power, at the commencement

of the Revolution, the only two pieces of cannon then in the town, except those which may have been brought by the British troops. He was also one of that number (and, so far as we know, has left but three survivors) who on the 16th of Dec. 1773 proceeded to the tea ships, (which were at the wharf now called Liverpool Wharf, then Griffin's) and destroyed their cargoes." — *Columbian Centinel*, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1831.

The first glass-works in Boston were located in what is now Edinboro' Street, and were established in 1787. After many embarrassments the company began the manufacture of window-glass in November, 1793. Mr. Gore (1786) was one of the originators of this *entérprise*. It proved a speculation in which he lost all the accumulations of many years of untiring industry. He became a member of the Lodge of St Andrew in 1778, and was the first treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He was considered a valuable and influential member of this association, but withdrew from it about the time of the failure of the glass company. He was a man of superior intelligence, kindness of heart, and courtesy of manner.

Francis Green (1786), glazier, of Boston, son of William and Elizabeth Green, of Charlestown, was born Jan. 18, 1750. He married (1) (published April 29, 1773) Elizabeth Brown, and (2) (published Oct. 1, 1795) Mary, daughter of Benj. Henderson. His place of business was on Ann Street, and his dwelling-house on Sheafe's Lane, now Avery Street. He was third serjeant of the Artillery Company in 1787.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant in Col. Paterson's regiment, March 27, 1777; first lieutenant in Col. Vose's (first) regiment; commissioned captain, Aug. 30, 1780; deputy muster-master, in Rhode Island, Feb. 12, 1778, to Jan. 12, 1780, and left the army Nov. 3, 1783. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, 1829-31. His son, Ellis B. Green, was a captain of a company in the Mexican War. Francis Green (1786) died Sept. 2, 1831, aged eighty-one years.

Samuel Greenough (1786), shop-keeper, of Boston, son of Major Newman (1740) and Elizabeth (Montfort) Greenough, was born in Boston in 1748. His shop was No. 69 Cornhill, now Washington Street. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1789, and its first serjeant in 1792. He died at Dorchester, Aug. 22, 1796, aged forty-eight years, and on "the following day he was buried from his late home in Dorchester." The *Centinel* adds, "A highly valued citizen . . . a worthy, honest man."

Samuel Hastings (1786), store-keeper, of Boston. He was lieutenant of the Ward 11 military company, Boston, in 1787-8, and was fourth serjeant of the Artillery Company in 1791. He was a store-keeper in December, 1781, when he paid the "duties of excise for the county of Boston," and was relicensed for the year next following. The Boston directory of 1789 calls Samuel Hastings a shop-keeper, on Newbury Street, and of 1796 calls him a grocer, Orange Street, house Rainsford Lane.

Zechariah Hicks (1786), saddler, of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth (Nutting) Hicks, was born in Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1755. His father was one of the first martyrs to American liberty, having been slain near the junction of North Avenue and Spruce Street by the retreating British troops, April 19, 1775. Lieut. Hicks (1786) married his wife in 1779, by whom he had fourteen children, seven of whom were living at the time of his death.

Francis Green (1786). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Boston Records; Memorials of Mass. Society of the Cincinnati; New Eng. Mag., 1831, p. 366.

Samuel Greenough (1786). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Zechariah Hicks (1786). AUTHORITIES: Paige's Hist. of Cambridge; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

He served an apprenticeship with Thomas Patten, a saddler, of Watertown. At the age of twenty-one years he moved to Boston, and opened a saddler's shop in Cornhill, now Washington Street, where he continued for thirty-one years. The march of improvement, the widening of the street, compelled his removal, and he relocated and continued his business in Court Street until he was eighty years of age. He was one of the marshals of the grand civic procession which escorted Gen. Washington into Boston in 1789. In the war of the Revolution, he enlisted as a volunteer, and was ordered to Newport, but was not actively engaged in any battle with the enemy. He was one of the body-guard of Gen. Heath (1765) when that officer had his headquarters in Boston. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1789, and its lieutenant in 1791. He served two terms as a member of the House of Representatives. Lieut. Hicks (1786) was recognized "as an upright, prudent, industrious mechanic." He was a disciple of the Rev. John Murray, and was ardently attached to him from the beginning to the end of his ministry in Boston.

After the death of Mr. Murray, Mr. Hicks (1786) withdrew from the Universalists, supposing they had departed from the principles of the original apostle of the sect. He died May 10, 1842, aged eighty-seven years, being universally regarded as "an honest and a good man."

"The intelligence of his death surprised and startled many, for during the week preceding he was seen walking in the public places of the city, with his well-known firm and manly step, and exhibiting on his countenance the complacent smile which, for half a century, had appeared as the surest indication of a light heart, a clear conscience, and a mild and generous disposition."

Alexander Hodgdon (1786), of Boston, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Marshall) Hodgdon, was born in 1741. He married (1) Mary Carrel,¹ who died very suddenly, Jan. 27, 1791. He married, (2) Oct. 6, 1793, Nancy Lewis, of Dedham, sister of Polly, wife of Andrew Cunningham (1786). Nancy (Lewis) Hodgdon married, Jan. 13, 1803, William Stackpole. Gen. Stevens, who married Mr. Hodgdon's (1786) sister, related to his son, in regard to the throwing of the tea overboard: —

"I went from the Old South meeting-house just after dark. The party was seventy or eighty. At the head of the wharf we met the detachment of our company, Adino Paddock's [1762] company of artillery, on guard, who joined us. I commenced with a party on board the vessel of which Hodgdon [1786] was mate (the 'Dartmouth'), and as he knew me, I left that vessel, with some of my comrades, and went aboard another vessel, which lay at the opposite side of the wharf. Numbers of others took our places on Hodgdon's [1786] vessel," etc.

In May, 1775, Alexander Hodgdon (1786) was clerk of the committee chosen in Boston to receive and distribute the donations made in behalf of the suffering. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Society, and treasurer of the Marine Society. He was elected treasurer of the county of Suffolk, and took the oath of office before the Honorable Court of Sessions, Feb. 14, 1785, and was re-elected by the almost unanimous vote of the county. He was State treasurer from 1787² to 1792, when the treasurer's

Alexander Hodgdon (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Crane's Tea Leaves, 1773.

¹ His mother-in-law, Jane Carrel, died Dec. 31, 1786, aged seventy-six years, and was buried from his house in Summer Street.

² April 27, 1787, he succeeded Thomas Ivers, treasurer and receiver-general of the commonwealth, who died April 10, 1787, aged fifty-seven years, and was buried from the Province House.

office was in the room under the council chamber in the Province House, after which from October, 1792, to July, 1795, he was cashier of the Union Bank, Boston, now the National Union Bank, No. 40 State Street. The *Columbian Centinel* remarked, July 28, 1792, "Mr. Hodgdon [1786] need not be particularly recommended as cashier of the Union Bank. His abilities, integrity and industry, all speak loudly in his behalf."

March 20, 1795, he purchased the estate in Dedham, corner of Court and Highland streets, now the estate of Mrs. Edward M. Richards. Aug. 12, 1797, Mr. Hodgdon (1786) died in Dedham of a complication of diseases, aged fifty-six years, and his widow married, Jan 13, 1803, William Stackpole, Jr., of Boston. The Dedham estate was sold by Nancy Hodgdon, Dec. 18, 1802, to Samuel Richards, father of Edward M. Richards.

John Johnston (1786), portrait painter, — Water Street, Boston, 1789, and Harvard Street in 1796, — of Boston, son of Thomas¹ and Bathsheba (Thwing) Johnston, was born in 1753, and died June 28, 1818. He married (published Dec. 21, 1773) Susanna Overlake. Mr. Drake says he married — Spear, by whom he had several children, only two of whom were married and had children. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1787, ensign in 1788, and lieutenant in 1790.

John Johnston (1786) was in his youth apprenticed to learn the painter's business, to John Gore (1743), father of Samuel (1786). Before the war began, he joined the Artillery Company commanded by Col. Adino Paddock (1762). In April, 1775, he joined Col. Gridley's regiment of artillery as lieutenant, was captain-lieutenant in Col. Knox's regiment in 1776, and was wounded and taken prisoner on Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. He was discharged from the service, on account of wounds, in October, 1777. He returned to Boston, and again pursued his chosen profession, opening a shop "on Court Street, near the head of Gore's Alley." He was captain of an independent company of artillery in 1787 and 1792.

Mr. Drake mentions, among the portraits painted by John Johnston (1786), "those of Gov. Increase Sumner, in the Massachusetts Senate Chamber; Gov. William Phillips and family; Major Samuel Shaw; Gov. Samuel Adams, and of Mrs. Adams." One of his pictures was the sign of the Good Samaritan, kept by Thomas Bartlett (1793), apothecary, originally painted with a priest passing by on the other side. This was soon erased, the portrait and costume of the Rev. Dr. Walter, of Christ Church, with his full wig, being so exactly represented that the likeness was easily recognized.

James Lanman (1786) was a baker in Boston. He married (1) Susanna Dawes, daughter of Story and Sarah (Paine) Dawes. Story Dawes was a brother of William (1760). Mr. Lanman (1786) married (2) Susanna Goldthwait, daughter of Benjamin (1740) and Sarah (Dawes) Goldthwait, and granddaughter of Story Dawes. His dwelling-house was on Temple Street. Oct. 14, 1785, he bought of William Dawes (1760) the Temple Street estate (so called).

John Johnston (1786). AUTHORITIES: Genealogy of Thwing Family; Drake's Biog. Notices of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati.

¹ This is the Thomas Johnson who joined the Artillery Company in 1742. In the original roll, the "t" in Johnston is omitted, though Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history, inserted it. The "t" is

also omitted in the father's name in the Boston Records. This relationship is confirmed in the Memorials of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati, p. 293. Mr. Bridgman, in Memorials of King's Chapel Burial-Ground, says Thomas Johnston died in 1776, not in 1765, as before stated.

Benjamin Lincoln (1786), yeoman, of Hingham, son of Col. Benjamin and Mrs. Elizabeth (Thaxter) (Norton) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Jan 24, 1732-3, in the house in which he died. His father was a farmer, which occupation Gen. Lincoln (1786) followed until more than forty years of age. He enjoyed no advantages of early education proportionate to the eminence he attained. He owed something to culture, much to circumstances. He was town clerk for many years, selectman from 1765 to 1771 inclusive, also a magistrate, and was a representative in 1773, 1774, 1775, 1788, and 1789. His first military office was that of adjutant of the Third Regiment, in Suffolk County, in July, 1755; was promoted to be major in 1763, and lieutenant-colonel in January, 1772, when the war broke out. He was a member of the Provincial Congress, which assembled in 1774 and 1775 at Concord, Cambridge, and Watertown, and a sincere, determined, though temperate, Whig.

Upon the news of the battles of Lexington and Concord, he summoned the military under his command, with a view of repairing to the scene of action. The return of the royal troops to Boston, the same night, prevented his marching. He was appointed a brigadier-general in February, 1776, a major-general in May next following, and was much employed in disciplining the militia. On the 2d of August, 1776, he was appointed to command the troops of the State doing duty at and near the harbor of Boston. The impression entertained of his military talents, and of his influence with the militia, caused the General Court, in September, 1776, to give him the command of the regiments to be raised by the State to reinforce the army under the commander-in-chief in New York and New Jersey, which had now become the seat of the war. Feb. 11, 1777, he arrived at Gen. Washington's camp. The commander-in-chief, while at Cambridge and Boston, had become acquainted with him, and recommended him to Congress as an excellent officer, whom it was desirable to place in the Continental line. Accordingly, soon after he joined the army in February, 1777, he was created by Congress a major-general. The calm courage and good judgment of Gen. Lincoln (1786) were always evident. He was first attached to the Northern Army, under Gen. Schuyler, and afterwards under Gen. Gates. He was severely wounded in the leg, Oct. 8, 1777, which caused his removal, first to Albany and afterwards to Hingham. He was not able to take the field till Aug. 7, 1778, and his restoration was not complete until long afterwards.

No inconsiderable share in the success of the Northern Army, in the capture of Burgoyne, has been always ascribed to Gen. Lincoln (1786). His excellent character as a man, and his military reputation, induced the delegates from South Carolina to request Congress to appoint him to the chief command in the Southern Department. He arrived at Charleston, S. C., early in December, 1778. His campaigns in the Southern Department were meritorious but unsuccessful, and ended in the surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, when he was taken prisoner. He was admitted to parole, and in the summer returned to Hingham. In November following, he was, to his great joy, exchanged.

On the commencement of the campaign of 1781, Gen. Lincoln (1786) joined the army under Washington, occupying the high grounds on the North River, with a view to operations against New York. Before the end of the summer, the plan of the campaign was changed, and the movements of the army were directed against Lord Cornwallis, in

Benjamin Lincoln (1786). AUTHORITIES: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Memorials of the Mass. Soc. of the Cincinnati.

Virginia. Gen. Lincoln (1786) commanded the central division at the siege of Yorktown, and had his full share of the honor of that brilliant and auspicious event. The articles of capitulation stipulated for the same honors in favor of the surrendering army as had been granted to the garrison at Charleston. Gen. Lincoln (1786) was appointed to conduct them to the field where the arms were deposited, and receive the customary submission.

Oct. 31, 1781, he was chosen secretary of war, with power to retain his rank in the army. He resided at Philadelphia until October, 1783, when he resigned the secretaryship. Having thus laid down the load of public cares, he retired with heartfelt pleasure to the repose of private life. His military service had not increased his property, and he resumed his farm. Neither his circumstances nor his disposition would permit him to be idle. Although he had intended to avoid public employments, he was persuaded to take command of the first division of the militia of the State. He was willing, with other distinguished officers of the late army, to make a considerable sacrifice to preserve to the community the benefit of the military knowledge acquired by the experience of the war.

In 1786-7, an insurrection took place in Massachusetts. Gen. Lincoln (1786) was appointed to command the militia, between four and five thousand, detached to restore order. He was selected as commissioner, with others, to negotiate with the different Indian tribes; and, while on a similar duty with the Creeks, in 1789, he had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Washington for the first time since 1783, and on his return stopped at Mount Vernon. His aid was solicited in framing the first militia law of the United States, and when the committee had the subject under consideration he introduced a clause to preserve the ancient privileges and customs of such independent corps as were then created by charter or otherwise. Gen. Blount, of Carolina, one of the committee, was vehemently opposed to any such clause, when Gen. Lincoln (1786) stated the origin and claims of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Blount, in a passion and with a sneer, exclaimed, "And, pray, who in h—l commands this Ancient and Honorable Company?" Gen. Lincoln (1786) calmly replied, "Your very humble servant." This put Blount and his adherents to silence, and the clause was included in the act. Thus the original charter, usages, and privileges of the Artillery Company are confirmed by Congress.

In April, 1787, Gen. Lincoln (1786) had a plurality of votes for lieutenant-governor, and was elected by the Legislature. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the new constitution, and, in 1789, was made collector of the port of Boston, which office he held until March 1, 1809, when his earnest desire to resign was complied with by Mr. Jefferson. In this station he acquitted himself with judgment, fidelity, and success, never forgetting his allegiance to the government, and never giving cause to any to complain of the insolence of office.

Harvard University gave him, in 1780, the honorary degree of A. M. He was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The latter has an elegant portrait of Gen. Lincoln (1786) in military costume. He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati from its foundation until his decease, and was commander of the Artillery Company in 1788.

Gen. Lincoln (1786) married, at Pembroke, Mass., Jan. 15, 1756, Mary, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Barker) Cushing. He died May 9, 1810. His widow died in Hingham, Jan. 23, 1816, aged eighty-two years.

"The person and air of Gen. Lincoln [1786] betokened his military vocation. He was of middle height, erect, muscular, with open, intelligent features, a venerable and benign aspect. His manners were easy and unaffected, but courteous and polite."

John Lucas (1786), baker, of Boston, was born in 1738. The minutes of the selectmen's records of Boston for July 21, 1765, contain the following: "Mr. John Hunt, of Boston, informs that he has let a house, near Dock Square, to John Lucas, who has a wife and several children. They have not been long in town; came last from Plymouth, but had before that lived in Connecticut."

A John Lucas married, March 8, 1764, in Boston, Abigail Bowers. John Lucas (1786) married, Nov. 3, 1765, Hannah, daughter of William Dawes (1760), and sister of William Dawes, Jr. (1768). She was born Sept. 19, 1743, joined the Old South Church April 7, 1765, and died April 11, 1803. They had no children. Mr. Lucas (1786) subsequently married the widow of Ebenezer Dawes, "a lady of very pleasing personal accomplishments." It is to this lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawes, that Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, refers: "In old age [about 1805], Mr. Lucas [1786] married a celebrated preceptress of Hingham Academy; but, with all her accomplishments, she failed to render him happy." She held the position of preceptress from 1796 to 1804. After the death of Mr. Lucas (1786) she married Dr. Williams, of Deerfield, whom she survived.

Mr. Lucas (1786) was prominent among the tradesmen in town, very wealthy, active in public matters, and a commissary of Continental pensioners. Lucas Street, in Boston, was named for him. In 1784, a change came over the Common. Two persons were especially active in obtaining subscriptions and improving the Common. One of them was John Lucas (1786), whose office as commissary of pensioners was in Orange, now Washington, Street. Having raised two hundred and eighty-five pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence, he expended it in setting out trees and raising the low portions of the ground. Jan. 7, 1788, Mr. Lucas (1786) was moderator of a meeting of tradesmen in Boston, who met to protest against the report, industriously circulated, that the tradesmen of Boston were opposed to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, as proposed Sept. 17, 1787. He was identified with the military, and held the grade of captain, and united with the Old South Church, Dec. 18, 1763.

Aug. 7, 1776, Mr. Lucas (1786) was drawn as a juror for a maritime court; Dec. 19, 1776, he was drafted for service in the Continental Army, but paid the fine rather than serve; in 1782, when paying his excise tax, he is called "Esquire," and held the office of selectman of Boston in 1784. He was chosen a surveyor of wheat from 1769 to 1780 inclusive, and in 1784; warden in 1779; was appointed, Nov. 8, 1776, to ascertain the damage to Boston since the Boston Port Bill went into effect; was one of the committee selected March 5, 1782, to thank George Richards Minot, Esq., "for his spirited and eloquent oration . . . in commemoration of the horrid massacre, March 5, 1770." He also served on many other committees, and was active in filling the various quotas of Boston for the Continental Army.

John Lucas (1786) died in Brookline, Sept. 12, 1812, aged seventy-four years. He gave, in his will, to Judge Dawes, whose father was a cousin to Mr. Lucas's (1786) wife,

John Lucas (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Shurtleff's Des. of Boston.

Hannah Dawes, an estate in Court Street worth ten thousand dollars, "for his early friendship."

"Newspaper eulogy seldom deserves much notice; for mankind are so prone to deify departed friends, that sober and discreet men turn aside from *praises of the dead*, often not merited, and are unwilling that those should be sent to Heaven, whose claims on it were somewhat doubtful on earth. Still, we cannot behold age, worth, virtue, piety, eccentricity, and vice, sink promiscuously into the tomb undistinguished.

"Mr. Lucas [1786] was an instance of successful industry as a mechanic, and an example to others that assiduity, patience, and good character ensure a competency of fortune, respectability, and influence. With the imperfections incident to human nature, Mr. Lucas [1786] possessed many valuable traits of character, and, with considerable eccentricity, a kind and feeling heart. His good deeds, his active life, his useful career, demand honorable mention; are calculated to stimulate the enterprising and cheer the industrious, and leave a memorial of gratitude and respect in the memory of many friends."¹

John May (1786) was a descendant of an ancestor of the same name (born in England in 1590, admitted a freeman in 1641, and died in 1670) who migrated to America about 1640, with wife and two sons, John and Samuel, and settled in Roxbury. The younger members of the family went soon after to Connecticut. From one of these, who lived in Pomfret, Conn., Col. John May (1786) descended. He was born Nov. 24, 1748. He did not long remain in his native home, but when quite young came to Boston, and, tradition says, served his apprenticeship with a relative, Col. Ephraim May (1765). Becoming established in business for himself, he married, in 1773, Abigail May. His place of business was on Fish, now North, Street. The latter, between Fleet Street and Sun Court, on the west side of North Street, and near the head of Hancock's Wharf, a three-story brick building, was built and first occupied by Edward Hutchinson (1702). At the close of the Revolution it was known as the North End Coffee-House, kept by Capt. David Porter, grandfather of Admiral Porter, U. S. N. It next became the residence of Jonathan Amory, who was succeeded by Col. John May (1786). The building subsequently became the Mariners' House, under the direction of the Boston Port Society. On the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, the house was used as a hospital, and many of the wounded were placed for amputation on the long dining-room table. As long as the house stood, the blood-stains were distinctly seen on the floor.

Col. May's (1786) life was mostly passed in Boston, though he lived some years in Portland, Me., where two or three of his children were born. Oct. 11, 1778, he was commissioned adjutant of the Boston regiment, and was afterward regularly promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. The date of the last commission was Jan. 19, 1787. In a letter from Gov. Bowdoin to Gen. Washington, dated April 2, 1788, apparently one of introduction, the former writes of Col. May (1786): "He distinguished himself in the service of the United States at Rhode Island, under the Count de Rochambeau," and remarks further: "By his exertions the Boston regiment of militia, of which he is colonel, is esteemed in regard to appearance and discipline at least equal to any regiment of militia on the continent."

John May (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Porter's Rambles in Old Boston; *Columbian Centinel* of Oct. 1, 1788; the Letters and

Journal of Col. John May (1786), in the *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, 1873.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, Sept. 23, 1812.

“On the afternoon of Dec. 16, 1773, Mr. May [1786] went in haste to his home, on North Square, and said to his young wife, ‘Nabby, let me have a beefsteak as quickly as possible.’ While he was eating it, a rap was heard on the window, and he rose at once from the unfinished meal and departed. He returned late, tired and uncommunicative. In the morning, there was found in his shoes, and scattered upon the floor, a quantity of *tea*. The inevitable inference from these circumstances is strengthened by evidence of a very different character. Near the close of Major Melville’s life, he gave, while dining with a few friends, some anecdotes of the Tea Party, and turning to Henry Knox May, the son of Col. May [1786], he said, ‘Harry, there was one John there.’ The son, who knew the family tradition, was eager to learn more. ‘Not now, Harry,’ said the major; ‘come and see me, and I will tell you all about it.’ Mr. May called repeatedly upon him but could never obtain any further satisfaction respecting the object of his inquiry. Col. May [1786] was a man of great energy and courage, an ardent patriot, and one not likely to be overlooked in the making up of a company of picked men for such an enterprise.”¹

Col. May (1786) was one of the Ohio Company in 1790, and is said to have erected the first frame house near the present site of Marietta, Ohio. Maysville, on the opposite shore of the Ohio, was named in honor of Col. May (1786). He informed the Ohio Company, at its meeting in Boston, July 2, 1788, that Mr. Joseph May, of Boston, had presented a bell to the company, for the first public building erected in the territory of the company.

Col. May (1786) was selectman of Boston from 1803 to 1812 inclusive, and also a member of the General Court. He was active in public matters, and held many positions of responsibility and honor in the town.

He died on Thursday morning, July 16, 1812, aged sixty-three years. His widow died in 1824.² “By the death of Col. May [1786],” says the *Columbian Centinel* of July 18, “this town is deprived of a judicious and faithful officer, and the public of an active, useful, and benevolent citizen; to his family the loss is irreparable. His funeral took place yesterday, attended by the selectmen, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,” etc.

Jonas Clark Minot (1786), inspector of customs, No. 17 State Street, Boston, son of Stephen and Sarah (Clark) Minot, was born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1738, and married Hannah Speakman. His mother was the only daughter of Jonas Clark (1756). His brother, Hon. George Richard Minot, judge of the first municipal court in Boston, married Hannah Speakman’s sister Mary. He was inspector in the custom-house from 1789 to 1802.

Thomas Newell, Jr. (1786). His name does not appear in the Boston Records. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Andrew Oliver, Jr. (1786), hatter, of Boston, son of Andrew and Susanna (Boyer) Oliver, of Boston, was born June 2, 1748, and was baptized in the Old South Church,

Jonas Clark Minot (1786). AUTHORITY: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1847.

Andrew Oliver (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Hill’s Hist. of the Old South Church.

¹ Tea Leaves of 1773, p. 128, communicated by John Joseph May, Esq., of Dorchester.

² Extract from the journal of Mrs. John May: “Monday June 1st [1788, Artillery election day] Sent Hannah to carry the little girls to the Common. They returned safe but tired out, and that we all are.”

June 5. His paternal grandfather was Anthoine Oliver; his maternal grandfather was Daniel Johonnot. Both of these grandparents were Huguenots, or French Protestants, who, fleeing from France, arrived in America about 1686.

Andrew Oliver, Jr. (1786), married, April 29, 1773, Abigail Boardman, daughter of William (1758), and sister of William, Jr. (1786). He united with the Old South Church, probably May 16, 1756, and his wife, Abigail, did likewise, Aug. 14, 1774. In 1796, he was employed at the hatter's trade, and his place of business was at No. 35 Cornhill, now Washington Street. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Turner Phillips (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Isaac and Preseler (Priscilla) Phillips, was born in Boston, Sept. 12, 1755. He married, April 5, 1780, Abigail Church. He was a brother of Major James Phillips, who joined the Artillery Company in 1790. In 1794, he was a bookkeeper in the United States Bank, a position which he held for many years, and resided on Leverett Street. He was ensign of the Artillery Company in 1789; rose to the grade of captain in the militia; was treasurer of the town of Boston from Aug. 2, 1820, until the adoption of the city charter in 1822, when he became the first treasurer of the city of Boston. He held the office of selectman for four years, 1816-9. He died Sept. 13, 1836, aged eighty-one years, and his wife, Abigail, died Dec. 6, 1837, aged eighty-one years. Their remains were buried in the King's Chapel Burial-Ground, over which a marble column was erected to their memory.

Henry Prentiss (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Rev. Joshua and Mary Prentiss, was born March 7, 1749, in Holliston, Mass., where his father was pastor of the church for forty-five years. He married, in 1775, Ruth, daughter of Jonathan Freeman, of Boston. Henry Prentiss (1786) was a spectator of the scene in State Street, March 5, 1770, when the British soldiers killed five persons and wounded several others. On the 7th of March, Henry Prentiss (1786) wrote a long letter to his father describing the scene, and the events which followed it. The letter is printed entire in Mr. Drake's "History of Middlesex County," Vol. I., pages 472, 473. Henry Prentiss (1786) is recorded in the traditional number of those who took part in the "tea" episode of 1773. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been initiated in The Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston, Feb. 19, 1789.

Mr. Prentiss (1786) was a captain in the Revolutionary War, serving under Gen. Washington at Cambridge and Long Island; also, was at the crossing of the Delaware, and at the battle of Trenton. On his return from active service he was an overseer of the poor, in Boston, three years, 1784-7, a sea-captain in 1789, and afterward a merchant in Boston. Henry Prentiss (1786), with his brother, Appleton, was the first to introduce the art of printing calico in New England, producing a coarse blue and red article on India cotton. A specimen of it was exhibited by the late Abbot Lawrence at a fair in the city of Washington, many years ago, as a contrast to the improved prints of later days. The print manufactory was on the corner of Cambridge and Buttolph streets. He was largely interested in the West Boston Bridge, sometimes called "Cambridge

Turner Phillips (1786). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Henry Prentiss (1786). AUTHORITIES: Bos-

ton Records; Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773; Shurtleff's Des. of Boston; Bridgman's King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

Bridge," and, with Mungo Mackay, superintended the construction of it. He died in Medfield, Mass., Aug. 31, 1821, and his remains were placed in King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

He resided for many years in a stone house on the south side of Hanover Street, near Elm Street, the former residence of Benjamin Hallowell, comptroller of customs, which was ransacked by the patriots at the time Gov. Hutchinson's house was visited by them.

Russell Sturgis (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of Thomas and Sarah (Payne) Sturgis, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 27, 1750. At the age of sixteen years, he left his home and came to Boston. He entered the mercantile establishment of Thomas Handasyd Peck, a furrier. This business was very largely increased, and the firm became, in company with John Jacob Astor, of New York, one of the pioneers in opening a very extensive fur trade on the northwest coast of America. Mr. Sturgis (1786) learned the hatter's trade, did business in Merchants Row, and resided on Atkinson Street. Later, he had a brick mansion on Pearl Street, where now is Sturgis Place, or avenue. He married Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Peck) Perkins. Elizabeth Peck was a daughter of Thomas H. Peck, Mr. Sturgis's (1786) early business associate. Russell Sturgis (1786) and his wife were the parents of sixteen children, all born before the close of the eighteenth century, one of whom, the youngest daughter, is living (this 25th of April, 1890), at the age of ninety-three years, and dictated this sketch of her honored father. The name of "Russell Sturgis" has been continued from father to son for six successive generations.

Mr. Sturgis (1786) was interested in the militia, and from 1787 to 1792 was first lieutenant of a company of light artillery in Boston, of which John Johnston (1786) was captain. He filled, at various times, many public offices in Boston. He held the position of selectman from 1796 to 1802 inclusive, except in 1798, and represented Boston in the State Senate and House of Representatives. He took an active part in public affairs generally, and was a member of various benevolent societies.

Lieut. Russell Sturgis (1786) died Sept. 7, 1826, and his remains were placed in the Granary Burial-Ground. A cotemporary newspaper, in an obituary notice of Mr. Sturgis (1786), says, "On Thursday last [Sept. 7, 1826], Russell Sturgis, Esq., aged seventy-six years. Mr. Sturgis [1786] was a native of Barnstable and of an ancient and respectable family. He came to Boston when young. He was a respectable merchant, an honest man, an ardent patriot, an affectionate friend."

Samuel Todd (1786), housewright, of Boston. In the militia he rose to the grade of captain. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1790, lieutenant in 1793, captain in 1797, and armorer from 1806 to 1814. He was the first armorer who took charge of the Company equipments in Faneuil Hall. He resided in Cold Lane, now Portland Street, and died March 31, 1815. His remains were placed in tomb No. 101 in the burial-ground on the Common. The Artillery Company, in citizens' dress, attended his funeral.

Russell Sturgis (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; MS. of George Sturgis Paine, Worcester, Mass.

Samuel Todd (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Pepperell Tyler (1786), merchant, son of Andrew and Miriam Tyler, was born in Boston, April 12, 1731. In 1781, he was chosen a clerk of the market. In 1782, he was a shop- or store-keeper, paying his excise tax, and was licensed to sell tea. The same year he was approbated by the selectmen to be a "retailer of strong drink" at his store in Haymarket. He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

Thomas Wells (1786), wine merchant, of Boston, son of Francis and Susannah (Allen) (Welsh) Wells, was born at Cambridge Farms, May 23, 1754. He married, June 1, 1773, Hannah Adams.

"His father," according to Mr. Drake, "came to Boston in the ship 'Hampstead Gally,' of which he was owner and master, arriving at Boston Aug. 12, 1723. Elizabeth, daughter by his first wife, born in England, married Gov. Samuel Adams. Their daughter, Hannah, was married to Capt. Thomas Wells [1786]."

Mr. Wells (1786) was a member of Paddock's (1762) regiment of artillery, was commissioned second lieutenant in Knox's artillery regiment, Jan. 1, 1776 captain in Crane's artillery regiment in 1778, and was discharged in 1780, after a service of five years and three months. He subsequently became a wine merchant, and in 1789 occupied the cellar under the Old South Church, and in 1796 he kept a wine cellar in Milk Street and lived in Leverett's (or Quaker) Lane, now Congress Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1787. His son, Thomas, joined the Artillery Company in 1811.

He died, in Boston, Oct. 30, 1799, "a faithful friend and servant in his country's cause during the revolutionary struggle."

John Winslow (1786), merchant, of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth (Mason) Winslow, of Boston, and great-grandson of John (1692), was born in Boston, Sept. 29, 1753, and died Nov. 29, 1819. He married, May 18, 1782, Ann Gardner.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, says, concerning Gen. Winslow (1786):—

"His father died before he arrived of age, and left him to launch forth on the world to seek his fortune. Before the war, he was a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle; Jonathan Mason, who kept on the east side of Washington Street, No. 12, opposite Williams Court. Mr. Mason lived over his store, and was a deacon in the Old South Church. Mr. Winslow [1786] was in Boston during its occupation by the British in 1775, was the one who recognized Gen. Warren's body after the battle of Bunker Hill, and he buried the communion plate of the Old South Church in the cellar of his uncle's home to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. Being desirous of getting away from Boston, he shipped on a British vessel for Newport, R. I., at which place he deserted. At the age of twenty-two, he was appointed by Gov. Trumbull deputy paymaster-general, in the Northern Department, with the rank of lieutenant. He joined the army at Quebec, under Gen. Montgomery, and was in the battle. June 8, 1777, he received a commission as captain of artillery, and was placed under the command of Major Ebenezer Stevens, who was subsequently a major-general in New York. He was

Pepperell Tyler (1786). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Thomas Wells (1786). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Drake's Biog. Notices of Mass. Society of the Cincinnati.

John Winslow (1786). AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Drake's Old Landmarks of Boston, p. 87; Memorials of the Mass. Society of the Cincinnati; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

in the battle which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne, and was one of those who took the account of the stores, etc., found in his camp, and also had charge of many prisoners. He was afterwards stationed at West Point and White Plains. When the American Army was retreating from Quebec, under Gen. Wooster, and the enemy close upon their heels, he saved the *public chest*, and lost his own baggage and wardrobe, as valuable as any officer's in the line. He was thus left destitute of clothing, not having sufficient to change his linen for thirty-five days. He received, on the settlement of his accounts as paymaster, — the total of which was \$865,700.81, — a certificate from the paymaster-general, wherein his conduct was highly approved, and, it is said, he was almost the only paymaster who had faithfully accounted for the public moneys. He was at the battle of Ticonderoga, and, when the army, under Gen. Sinclair, retreated from that place, he again saved the books and property intrusted to his care, and lost most of his own. He was soon after relieved, having settled his second accounts, amounting to \$104,518.

“Nov. 5, 1778, he was honorably discharged, at his own request. When the militia of Boston was reorganized he was elected a major, and, soon after, a colonel.¹ March 21, 1799, he was elected brigadier-general of the *Legionary* Brigade. In 1809, he was chosen major-general, but did not accept, and immediately resigned his office of brigadier-general. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1787; lieutenant in 1788; its captain in 1792 and 1798, and its treasurer from 1798 to 1810. He was for many years a fireward, and president of the board of health, assistant treasurer of the Cincinnati from 1794 to 1809, and treasurer from 1809 to 1811, and often representative to the General Court. In 1810, he lost his property by an unexpected failure, and his embarrassments continued during life. His integrity and honor were never questioned, and the people placed him, seven years successively, in the responsible office of county treasurer, until his decease, Nov. 29, 1819. The fidelity with which he discharged its duties induced his constituents to pronounce him the best treasurer that had ever filled the office.

“As a neighbor and friend, he was zealous and charitable, frequently employed by the rich to bestow their secret alms upon the virtuous poor. He was not, by talent or education, a great man, but formed by nature an upright one. The numerous instances of being guardian, referee, etc., prove his integrity. He was prompt, but prudent; rigid, but not austere; independent, yet popular; shrinking from public honors, yet deserving them; fearless in discharge of public, social, and moral duties, yet amiable and beloved by all. The composure with which he met his troubles, and even saw the approach of death, show the sterling value of his heart and mind. He never communicated his troubles, because it might disturb others; but rather suffered them to grow upon him in secret, while the world supposed him cheerful. In his family, he was spotless, kind, and affectionate; his fireside was the seat of hospitality; his home, the mansion of happiness. He was buried in the family tomb, near the centre of the Chapel Burial-Ground.”

At his funeral, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the light infantry company (called, in his honor, the “Winslow Blues”), were present to pay respect to his memory. His daughter, Mary Ann, who died in 1882, was buried in the same tomb.

¹ “Major John Winslow [1786] was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Boston regiment, vice Lieut.-Col. Farrington [1786] displaced, and Capt. William

Bird [1787] was appointed major, vice Winslow [1786] promoted.”—*Massachusetts Centinel*, March 12, 1788.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1786 is as follows : —

“ After an Intermission of the Artillery Company’s Assembling during the War of the United States with Great Britain, in which many of its members were engaged, and subsequent thereto were in a dispersed situation, until the year seventeen hundred & eighty-six,¹ when they again Assembled under the Command of their last elected Officers and had the honor of leading in the Military duties of the then particularly important day [that is, the insurrection under Daniel Shays] under which Command they continued until the return of their anniversary Election in June, 1787, at which time, Maj. Gen. John Brooks [1786], Col. Josiah Waters [1769], and Capt. Ebenezer Torrey [1765] were elected officers, and His Excellency John Hancock, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was pleased, agreeable to ancient and usual form, to deliver the respective badges to the officers.

“ Boston, 4th August 1786. The Committee appointed by the members of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company at their last meeting, in Faneuil Hall, take leave to report by recommending the following votes, vizt :

“ 1st. Voted, That the Officers elected in June 1774, take charge of ye said Company and continue therein until the Election in June next.

“ 2d. Voted, That Capt William Bell [1756] assemble the Members of the said Company at some convenient time & place, at least once every week, in order to learn ye Manual Exercise & evolution as directed by ye Captain General previously to turning out on ye Muster day in September next.

“ 3d. Voted, That the Company turn out to do Military duty on the first Monday in September next, & the Capt. is requested to order provision to be made at Faneuil Hall on ye evening as usual.

“ 4th. Voted, That the Expenses on ye evening for Exercise previous to ye Muster days of this year be paid out of ye Company Chest ; as also for the provision mentioned in ye preceding Vote.

“ 5th. Voted, That the Commission Officers provide such Military appendages as may be found wanting for the said Company, & ye Treasurer is hereby authorized & empowered to pay the same & lay the account so paid before the Company on ye evening of September, when ye Company will be assembled.

“ 6th. Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to settle the Bond & Mortgage due from Mr Brown upon the best possible terms, and report his doings thereon to the said Company as soon as may be.

“ 7th. Voted, That the Treasurer, with a Committee, wait upon His Excellency, Gov. Bowdoin with the Charter of the Company, & acquaint him with such of our proceedings as may be judged necessary.

“ 8th. Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to exchange what monies he shall have on hand (after paying the aforementioned Expenses, & reserving one hundred Dollars for the use of the Company in June next) for the consolidated Securities of this Commonwealth, and report his doings thereon as soon as may be.

“ 9th & lastly, it is recommended that as soon as convenient the Members of the said Company will furnish themselves with, & come into the following Uniform, vizt : a plain Hatt & Cockade, Blue Coat, white Waistcoat & Breeches & White Stockings. All which is submitted. Voted, that the Foregoing Votes be recorded in ye Company’s Book.

Attest : WILLIAM DAWES, Jr. *Clerk.*

¹ There seems to be no knowledge of the meetings of the Company in 1782.

"Friday evening, 1st Sept. [1786] Voted, to have ye Band of Musick to play on our Military Muster on ye 4th inst and ye expense of the same to be paid by ye Treasurer, Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Mr Daniel Rea [Jr., 1770], William Dawes Jr. [1768] Committee to agree with them.

Attest: WILLIAM DAWES, Jr. *Clerk.*

"Monday, 4th September [1786].¹ Voted, the Clerk be directed to wait on ye gentlemen who have this day been admitted members of this Company in order that they may sign the Company's Book, & also to request their attendance with their firelocks & Bayonets at Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday Evening next, & so from time to time as ye Company may meet for discipline. Voted, the Clerk be directed to inform all ye Members of ye foregoing, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

"Attest: WM DAWES, Jr. *Clerk.*

"Wednesday Evening, 27th Sept. [1786] Voted, to have the Band of Musick on our next Muster day, being ye first Monday in October next, & ye expense be paid out of ye Company's stock.

Attest. WM DAWES, Jr. *Clerk.*

"Monday, Muster day. 2d Oct. 1786. Voted, there be a Committee to join the Treasurer to settle with the debtors to ye Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company upon ye best possible manner; & also, to Revise the list of ye members & report their doings as soon as may be. Committee, Capt Wm Bell [1756], Col Thomas Dawes [1754], Col Josiah Waters [1769], Maj. Wm Dawes, Jun [1768], Capt John Winslow [1786], Capt J. Stutson [1765], Capt Amasa Davis [1786]

"Attest. WM DAWES, Jun. *Clerk.*

"October 11th, 1786. At Faneuil Hall,

"Voted, the Company continue its Military exercise on Wednesday Evening; the Roll to be called at seven o'clock. Those members then absent to pay a fine of six pence; if absent the evening [to pay] one shilling, unless sick or out of town. Such members as attend without arms be considered as Absent & pay a fine of 1/.

"Voted That the Clerk be directed to notify the Company of the above vote, & to call the Company together on Wednesday Evening next with their Arms & Accoutrements.

"Voted, Col Josiah Waters [1769], Capt John Winslow [1786], & Mr. Thomas S. Boardman [1774] be a Committee to light the Hall for duty as above.

"Attest, WILLIAM DAWES, Jun. *Clerk.*

"October 19th, 1786. The Committee appointed Oct. 2d, 1786, for the purpose of Revising the list of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, and for the purpose of Enquiring into the state of their finances beg leave to report so far as respects the Revision of the list, that the following Persons be considered as Members, & the Clerk be directed to enter their Names on the Book. That no Person be considered as a Member, whose name is not entered in the Company's New Book opened August 4th, 1786.

Attest WILLIAM DAWES, Jr. *Clerk.*

¹ "On Monday last [Sept. 4, 1786] for the first time, since the commencement of the late Revolution, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Major Bell, paraded at the State house in this town, and, preceded by a band of musick, marched into the common, where they performed a number of military exercises—after which they marched to Faneuil Hall, discharged a volley of small arms and finished the day much to their honour, and the credit of the town.

"It was gratifying to the real friends of this country, to see our aged citizens, some of whom were near seventy years of age, equipped in the accoutrements of soldiers and setting an example to the younger part of the community, that should their country require their aid in the field, they might be found ready disciplined and fit for immediate service." — *Massachusetts Centinel*, Sept. 6, 1786.

MEMBERS VOTED ON THE HONORARY LIST.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capt. Samuel Barratt [1755]. | Capt. William Bell [1756]. |
| John Deming [1756]. | Col. Thomas Dawes [1754]. |
| John Bartlett [1769]. | John Stutson [1765]. |

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1786.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Col. Joseph Jackson [1738]. | John Lucas, Esq. [1786]. |
| Capt. Daniel Jones [1754]. | Col. John May [1786]. |
| Col. Thomas Dawes [1754]. | Maj. Robert Davis [1786]. |
| Capt. William Bell [1756]. | Capt. John Winslow [1786]. |
| Robert Jenkins [1756]. | Capt. William Cunningham [1786]. |
| Col. Edward Proctor [1756]. | Capt. Joshua Farrington [1786]. |
| Benjamin Edes [1760]. | Capt. Alexander Hodgdon [1786]. |
| Col. Thomas Marshall [1761]. | Isaac Davenport [1786]. |
| Capt. Caleb Champney [1762]. | William Brown [1786]. |
| Capt. John Wells [1765]. | Capt. Amasa Davis [1786]. |
| Maj.-Gen. William Heath [1765]. | John Coolidge [1786]. |
| Capt. Christopher Marshall [1765]. | Samuel Emery [1786]. |
| Maj. Ephraim May [1765]. | Richard Gardner [1786]. |
| Capt. John Stutson [1765]. | Capt. William Bordman, Jr. [1786]. |
| Ebenezer Torrey [1765]. | Andrew Oliver [1786]. |
| William Homes [Jr., 1766]. | Zechariah Hicks [1786]. |
| Maj. William Dawes, Jr. [1768]. | Thomas Newell, Jr. [1786]. |
| Capt. Jacob Williams [1768]. | Samuel Greenough [1786]. |
| Capt. Israel Loring [1768]. | James Lanman [1786]. |
| John Fullerton [1768]. | Jonathan Balch [1786]. |
| Capt. Joseph Pierce [1769]. | Capt. Henry Prentiss [1786]. |
| Col. Josiah Waters [Jr., 1769]. | Joseph Coffin Boyd [1786]. |
| Capt. Manasseh Marston [1769]. | Pepperell Tyler [1786]. |
| John Bartlett [1769]. | Russell Sturgis [1786]. |
| Daniel Rea [Jr., 1770]. | Samuel Todd [1786]. |
| Capt. John Hinkley [1772]. | Capt. Thomas Wells [1786]. |
| Jeremiah Bumstead [1773]. | Capt. John Johnston [1786]. |
| Capt. Joseph Eaton [1773]. | Jonas Clark Minot [1786]. |
| William Walker [1773]. | Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln [1786]. |
| Stephen Gore [1773]. | John Avery, Jr. [1786]. |
| William Todd, Jr. [1773]. | Col. Ebenezer Battelle [1786]. |
| Samuel Belknap [1773]. | Capt. Francis Green [1786]. |
| Samuel Wild [1773]. | Capt. T. Phillips [1786]. |
| John Howe [1773]. | Capt. Joseph Ford [1786]. |
| Nathaniel Call [1774]. | Samuel Gore [1786]. |
| Joseph Spear [Jr., 1774]. | Edward Curtis [1786]. |
| Thomas S. Bordman [1774]. | Andrew Cunningham [1786]. |
| Jacob Gill [1774]. | John Brazer [1786]. |
| Maj.-Gen. John Brooks [1786]. | Samuel Hastings [1786]. |
| Hon. Caleb Davis [1786]. | Thomas Clark [1786]. |

“At a Meeting at Faneuil Hall, 19th October, 1786. Your Committee report the following members, who now stand on the Company's old Book, delinquent as neglecting their duty, viz: Capt Hopestill Capen [1763], Mr. Thomas Sherburne [1769], Maj. John Boyle [1769], Mr. Levi Jennings [1764], Mr. Thomas Russell [1769], Mr. Martin Bicker [1771], Mr Samuel Searle [1765]; also, your Committee recommend that you reconsider your Vote of the 4th August 1786, giving direction to your Treasurer to invest the Company Monies in Government Securities, and order that he retain the same in his own hand until further orders. N. B. The above accepted.

“Attest, WILLIAM DAWES Jr. *Clerk.*”

“At a meeting of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, 25th October, 1786. Wednesday Evening.

“His Excellency, Capt General, by the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town of Boston applied to the Company for their aid in the present emergency of Public Affairs. The Company immediately unanimously Voted, their readiness to exert themselves in everything in their power in support of the Government of the Commonwealth, and to hold themselves in readiness on the shortest notice to turn out in defence of the same. Voted, unanimously, that the Company be reviewed at Faneuil Hall on Saturday 5 o'clock, 28th inst: and that it be strictly enjoined on every member to appear compleat, with twenty-five rounds of powder & Ball, with every equipment necessary to compleat a SOLDIER for immediate service, & agreeable to His Excellency's request, the Company appoint a Committee consisting of five members of the Company, viz: Maj. Ephraim May [1773], Capt Henry Prentiss [1786], Col Josiah Waters [1769], Col John May [1786], Capt Caleb Champney [1762] to find gentlemen, who, upon the present emergency of publick affairs, to accept of the command of the several companies of Militia of the Town of Boston. The Committee appointed on this Business, & the gentlemen who were recommended accepted their appointments.

“At a Meeting at Faneuil Hall, 26th Oct. 1786. Voted, Col. Josiah Waters [1769], act as Adjutant of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company until the Muster day in April 1787.

Attest; WILLIAM DAWES Jr. *Clerk.*”

“At a Meeting, Saturday Evening 28th inst. Voted, Doctor John Warren, Esq, be Surgeon of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company—Unanimous in said vote. Voted, the Company meet on Monday Evening for exercise at six o'clock instead of Wednesday Evening as was Voted 11th inst.

“Saturday, The Company met agreeable to orders, when the members were compleat according to orders, and again declared their readiness to comply with the orders of the Commander in Chief on the shortest Notice, and adjourned to Monday evening the 30th inst. when William Dawes Jr. [1768] was appointed Commissary of ye Company & John Lucas Esq. [1786] Qr. Master. Oct. 30th. Voted, the Clerk be directed to procure *black & white balls* for the admission of Members, & that persons be proposed for admission on next Monday evening. Those persons who are admitted, to comply with all the Rules & Regulations of the Company. & to be legally admitted as members on the first Field day, if the Company approve their conduct through the winter.

“Nov. 6th. Voted, no Member of the Company be put on the Honorary List except on Muster days. Voted, That no person be admitted a Member of this Company unless he has the Yeas of three-quarters of the Members present.”

The newspapers of Boston announced on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1786, that, the Thursday previous being "the anniversary of the capture of Lord Cornwallis and a British army, the new company of Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford, made their first public parade" in Boston. On this occasion, the governor presented the company with a standard, "bearing on one side his Excellency's arms, and, on the reverse, those of the company, with the thirteen stripes on each, upon a ground of white."

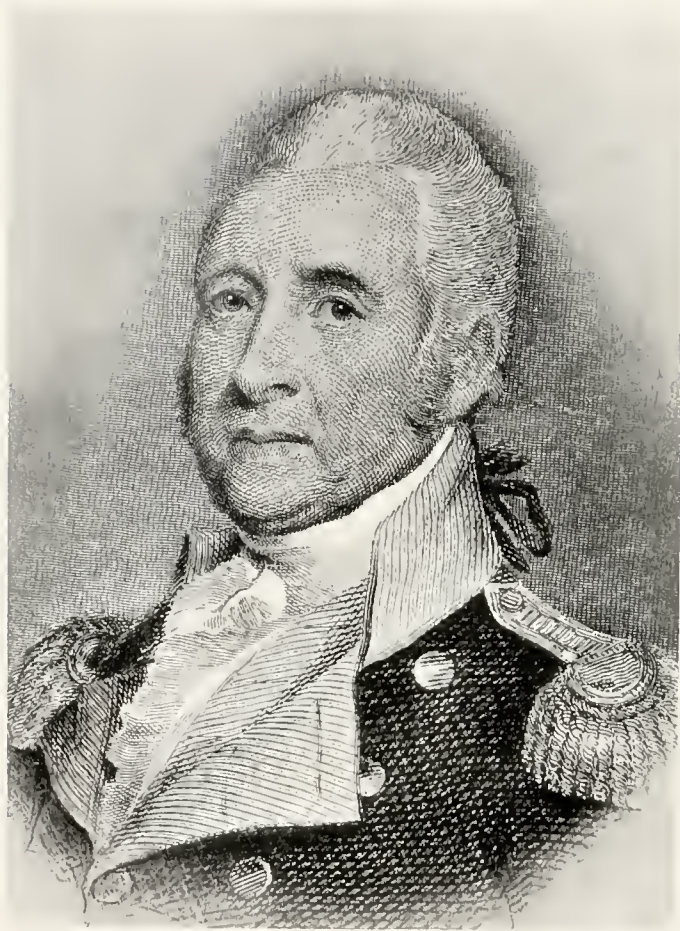
Dr. John Warren was the first recorded surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was a son of Joseph Warren, Jr., of Roxbury, a brother of Gen. Joseph Warren, and was born July 27, 1753. The homestead was on Warren Street, on Warren Place, opposite St. James Street. An elegant stone building, with a suitable inscription, now occupies this site. He married, Nov. 2, 1777, Abigail Collins, of Newport, R. I. He attended the Roxbury Grammar School, entered Harvard College in July, 1767, and graduated four years later. After graduation he began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. Joseph Warren. In 1773, Dr. John Warren established himself at Salem, and practised his profession. On the 19th of April, 1775, the regiment of that town marched to Lexington, and Dr. Warren accompanied it as its surgeon. He kept a journal, especially interesting in its record of events in and around Boston during the early part of the Revolutionary War. Dr. John Warren had a portion of the care in administering to the wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was appointed a hospital surgeon by Washington, during the siege of Boston. He took part in the campaign on Long Island, and was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In 1777, he was appointed superintending surgeon of the military hospitals in Boston, — a position which he occupied until peace was declared. In 1780 and 1781, he delivered, by request, medical lectures in a military hospital then situated on the corner of the present Milton and Spring streets, and a third course, in 1782, was delivered at the Molineux House, on Beacon Street. Dr. Warren drew up, in the summer of 1782, a plan for a medical institution, to be connected with Harvard University, which was adopted by the corporation, Sept. 19, 1782, and Dr. Warren was elected, Nov. 22, 1782, professor of anatomy and surgery in that institution. He was, therefore, the founder of the medical school, which forms one of the present departments of Harvard University.

In 1784, he established the hospital at Point Shirley. In the same year, he was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was also president of the Massachusetts Humane and Agricultural Societies. He delivered the first Fourth of July oration before the citizens of the town of Boston, July 4, 1783.

May 2, 1780, Dr. John Warren became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Having held minor offices in that Lodge, he became its master, and, after faithful service in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was elected in that body Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. He held this office in 1783, 1784, and 1787, and was re-elected in 1794, but declined to accept it. He died April 4, 1815, at his residence on School Street.

Dr. John Warren. AUTHORITIES: Life of John Warren, by his son, Edward Warren; Eulogies on John Warren, by Dr. James Jackson, before the Mass. Med. Society, and by Dr. Josiah Partlett, be-

fore the Grand Lodge of Mass.; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators; Medical Men of the Revolution, p. 30.



Vizj. John Brodks.

1787. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1787 were: John Brooks (1786), captain; Josiah Waters (1769), lieutenant, and Ebenezer Torrey (1765), ensign. William Todd, Jr. (1773), was first sergeant; John Johnston (1786), second sergeant; Francis Green (1786), third sergeant; Thomas Wells (1786), fourth sergeant, and John Winslow (1786), clerk.

About sunset, on Friday evening, April 20, 1787, a fire broke out in a malt-house, near the Liberty Pole, at the South End. It was the greatest that had occurred in the town since 1760. About one hundred buildings were destroyed, including one meeting-house and fifty dwellings. It burned on both sides of Orange, now Washington, Street, and the houses of several members of the Artillery Company were consumed.

In 1787, and for some years afterward, Benjamin Lincoln (1786) was major-general in command of the First Division of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and John Brooks (1786) was major-general in command of the Third Division.

April 7, 1787, an independent company of cavalry, called the Governor's Horse Guard was formed, Col. James Swan being elected commander. They made their first public appearance in uniform (red, faced with blue), June 21, 1787.

May 25, 1787, the Republican Volunteers, under the command of Major Bartlett (1769), appeared in complete uniform for the first time. This company was instituted the 17th of November preceding. Their uniform was red, faced with black. June 16, the governor presented the Volunteers with a standard. Their second commander was Capt. Lemuel Gardner (1787), who was unanimously chosen in August, 1787.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1787 were: William Bird, William Call, Benjamin Cobb, Jr., William Dall, Phineas Dana, John Fenno, Lemuel Gardner, John Green, David Hatch, Peter Parker, William Shattuck, Ezra Whitney, Jeremiah Williams.

William Bird (1787), innkeeper, of Boston. He was published to marry Polly Bayley, Nov. 24, 1784. Mr. Bird (1787) was adjutant of the Suffolk County Brigade Train of Artillery in 1784, captain of Ward 12 military company, in Boston, in 1787, was commissioned major in the Boston regiment, in March, 1788, and was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1788.

The directory of Boston for 1796 gives "William Bird, innkeeper, Washington Street." "Bird's Tavern, so called in 1796, known in Revolutionary times as Edward Richardson's, and afterward as Bellow's, still stands in the angle formed by the intersection of Belmont Street with the old Watertown road. It was the hiding-place where the colony cannon and intrenching tools were concealed. It was also a favorite resort for Burgoyne's officers on account of the cockpit on the other side of the road. The faculty of Harvard College ate their annual dinner there for many years."¹

William Call (1787), baker, of Charlestown, son of Richard and Mary (King) Call, of Charlestown, was born Feb. 27, 1732-3. He followed the trade of his father. In 1760 he bought of Jonathan Bradish the bakehouse in which his father, who died in 1756, had done his business, but he subsequently moved to Boston. He was a brother of Capt. Nathaniel Call (1774). Capt. William Call (1787) was living in Boston in 1782.

William Bird (1787). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

William Call (1787). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown.

¹ *Saturday Evening Gazette*, 1886, "Taverns in Olden Times, N. 5."

Benjamin Cobb, Jr. (1787), distiller, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Bethia (Homer) Cobb, was born in Yarmouth, Mass., and was published, November, 1780, to marry Lucy Jackson. His distillery was on "Orange Street; house, Washington Street." Benjamin Cobb, Jr.'s (1787), mother was a niece of Michael Homer (1768).

Mr. Whitman (1810) says of Mr. Cobb (1787), he was "admitted a member of the church while young, and was a worthy, industrious, and respectable man, having a large family." He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

William Dall (1787), merchant, of Boston, son of William and Elizabeth Dall, was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1753, and he died Sept. 18, 1829. He was published, Jan. 17, 1781, to marry Mary Parker, of Boston. He is given in the Boston Directory of 1796 as "shop-keeper, Orange Street; house, Washington Street." He never held any office in the Artillery Company. He was identified with the militia, and held the grade of captain.

Phineas Dana (1787).

John Fenno (1787), "cordwainer, leather-bucket maker, and maker of hose for engines and West India use," on Orange Street, son of John and Hannah, his wife, was born in Boston, May 4, 1732. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1788.

John Fenno (1787) joined the Old South Church, Jan. 5, 1772, and became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., May 2, 1774. He visited Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1773 and 1779.

Lemuel Gardner (1787), cooper, of Boston, was published to marry Deborah Humphreys, of Weymouth, July 9, 1777. He became a member of the Old South Church, April 7, 1782. Capt. Gardner (1787) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1790, ensign in 1792, lieutenant in 1799, and its captain in 1803. In 1789, his cooper's shop was on Garoner's Wharf, and his residence on Fish, now North, Street. He was one of the contributors, June 18, 1792, towards purchasing a new bell for the New Brick Society. The bell bore this inscription, "The First Church Bell cast in Boston, 1792, by P. Revere."

"He lived at a time of prosperity among mechanics in Boston, who, earning their money easy, lived generously. He belonged to a set, very hospitable, whose sideboards were loaded with plate, and who brought up their families in expensive style. They were enterprising, ready to promote all public improvements, firm friends, carried a great sway in public, sung good songs, and seldom had a heavy heart or felt want."

He was elected captain of the Independent Corps of Republican Volunteers in August, 1787. His brother, Joshua, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1798.

John Green (1787) was born in 1759. He was published to marry Rebecca Gorden, "forbid by her mother," Dec. 16, 1777. He died at Cambridgeport, Mass., June 24, 1826, aged sixty-seven years.

Benjamin Cobb, Jr. (1787). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Bridgman's Mem. of King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

William Dall (1787). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

John Fenno (1787). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Early Masonic Records.

Lemuel Gardner (1787). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, 2d Ed.

David Hatch (1787), broker, of Boston. His office was No. 28 Marlborough, now Washington, Street. He was captain of the Ward 10 military company in Boston, in 1787-8.

Peter Parker (1787), son of John and Experience (Cloyes) Parker, was born in Framingham, Oct. 3, 1738. He married, Dec. 8, 1761, Ruth Eaton. He became a leading citizen of Framingham: was one of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety during the Revolutionary War, and one of the committee of the town appointed to provide for the families of the soldiers who enlisted in the Continental Army. He was active in the church of which he became a member May 22, 1763; was selectmen in 1777, and from 1779 to 1782 inclusive; town treasurer from 1783 to 1786 inclusive, and was one of a committee of fifty persons to examine the new constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780. He was also town collector and a member of the company of alarm soldiers, under Capt. Emmes. He was a member of the militia for many years, and rose to the grade of captain.

Capt. Parker (1787) died Nov. 5, 1803, aged sixty-five years.

William Shattuck (1787), merchant, of Boston, son of John and Martha (Hammond) Shattuck, of Roxbury, was born in Newton, Dec. 24, 1749, and died in New York, April 2, 1807, aged fifty-eight years. His place of business was No. 41 Long Wharf, and his residence, in 1796, was on Milk Street, just below the Old South. Mr. Shattuck (1787) received the Masonic degrees in the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston, in 1777, at the same time that Edward Tuckerman (1765) did. During the Revolution, and for a short time before and after, he was one of the most prominent and wealthy merchants of Boston. He became involved to a very large amount by indorsements for other parties, and, it is said, lost thereby over one hundred thousand dollars. He applied his wealth to the payment of these debts, and afterward was employed in the custom-house in Boston. He held that position from 1789 until his decease. He married Martha, daughter of Peter and Sarah Payson. She died March 26, 1807.

Ezra Whitney (1787), merchant, of Boston, son of James and Martha (Rice) Whitney, was born Feb. 22, 1730. He married, (1) Feb. 14, 1754, Mary Morse, (2) Elizabeth —, (3) in 1760, Agnes Ross. For a short time he resided in Boston. His store, where he sold West India goods, and his residence, were on Orange, now Washington, Street. He was lieutenant in the Ward 12 military company of Boston in 1787-8. He died Sept. 24, 1804, aged seventy-four years.

Jeremiah Williams (1787), blacksmith, of Roxbury, son of Jeremiah and Katherine, was born in that town, Nov. 10, 1762. He married, in August, 1787, Matilda, the youngest daughter of Hon. Caleb Davis (1786). He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain. He resided in the old mansion, yet standing, on the corner of Amory Street, near the railroad bridge, in Roxbury, known as the "John Curtis

Peter Parker (1787). AUTHORITIES: Barry's Hist. of Framingham; Parker Genealogy.

William Shattuck (1787). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

Ezra Whitney (1787). AUTHORITY: Whitney Genealogy.

Jeremiah Williams (1787). AUTHORITIES: Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773, p. 170; Roxbury Records; Drake's Hist. of Roxbury, p. 398.

House." He was a nephew of Col. Joseph, a distinguished citizen, and a brother of Major Edward Payson Williams, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, who died in the service.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1787 is as follows: —

"January, 1787. The Committee appointed to consider what, in their opinion would be the most proper uniform for the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, having attended that duty, beg leave to Report: — 1st. The Coats be made of deep blue cloth, & faced with buff, lappelled, & straps on the shoulders to secure the belts, with hooks & eyes at the skirts; the Buttons plain yellow, double-washed. 2d Buff Vest & Breeches, buttons uniform with the Coats. 3d A plain black hatt, with a black button loop & cockade, cocked soldier like & uniform as possible. 4th. White linen spatter-dashes, to fasten under the foot & come part up the thigh, with black buttons & black Garters to buckle below the knee. 5th. White Stocks. 6th Bayonett & Pouch Belts — white — two & half inches wide, to be worn over the Shoulders. 7th. The pouches to be uniform. 8th. The Hair to be Clubbed. 9th. The Guns to be as high uniform as possible. 10th. White Ruffled Shirts, at Wrist & Bosom. 11th. Your Committee recommend that our Standard have a device and motto, & that a Committee be appointed for that purpose. 12th. That the drums & fifes uniform be the same as the Company Coats reversed. — The above Report read by paragraphs & accepted by a large majority of the Company. The Committee appointed to attend to the motto & device on the Standard consist of five. The Company made choice of the following gentlemen, Samuel Gore [1786], John Johnston [1786], Capt. Bell [1756], Josiah Waters [1769], John May [1786]. The Company Voted, That the musick Clothing shall be paid for out of the Company's funds by a draft on the Treasurer. Voted, that Col. Josiah Waters [1769] shall get a complete uniform made & appear with the same before the Company as a pattern. Attest; WILLIAM DAWES, Jun. *Clerk.*

"Friday, May 11th. 1787. Voted, that Capt W^m Bell [1756], Capt John Stutson [1765] Maj. William Dawes [1768], Col. Josiah Waters [1769], & Col. Amasa Davis [1786] be a Committee to provide a Dinner for the Ancient & Honorable Company of Artillery at Faneuil Hall on Monday the fourth day of June next. Voted, as the Company have passed a vote to allow thirty pounds out of the Funds of said Company, that every member bear an equal Proportion of the sum necessary to complete the expenses of the day, that may arise over & above the thirty pounds. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. John Clarke to preach the Artillery Election Sermon, have waited on him, and report to the Company that he complies with their request.

"Attest; WILLIAM DAWES, Jun. *Clerk.*

"Monday, June 4th. 1787. The weather being bad, the Company met at the Old South Meeting House, waited on the Governor, Lt Governor, & Council from the Council Chamber to the Brick Meeting House. The Rev. Mr. John Clarke preached a Sermon adapted to the occasion. The Company proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a dinner was provided. At four o'clock they marched into the Common, where, under arms, they unanimously made choice of the following Gentlemen as Officers to the Company for the present year, viz: —

"Major General John Brooks [1786], Captain. Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Lieutenant. Mr. Ebenezer Torrey [1765], Ensign. Capt. William Todd, Jun [1773], Capt. John Johnston [1786], Capt Francis Green [1786] & Capt. Thomas Wells [1786] as

Sergeants; John Winslow [1786] as Clerk; Col. Joseph Jackson [1738] as Treasurer. The Company then adjourned to the Hall. Voted, that Capt Bell [1756], Capt. Stutton [1765], Gen Brooks [1786], Col. Waters [1769] & Mr. Torrey [1765] be a Committee to wait on Mr. Clarke & return him the Company's thanks, and desire a copy of his Sermon for the press. Voted that the Company meet on Monday evening next, at the Hall, at seven o'clock.

Attest; JOHN WINSLOW, *Clerk.*

"Monday, June 11th. The Company met at Faneuil Hall at seven o'clock for exercise. Voted, The Thanks of the Company be given to Maj. William Dawes Jun. [1768] for his faithful services as Clerk. Voted, That Mr. Robert Jenkins [1756] & Mr. Thomas Clark [1786] be a Committee to examine the Clerk's accounts. Voted, That Gen. John Brooks [1786], Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Mr Ebenezer Torrey [1765] & Col. Joseph Jackson [1738] be a Committee to take up the finances of the Company at large, in such way & manner as they may judge necessary — to take such counsel of whatever kind they may think expedient, and in all respects conduct for the Company as though they were acting for themselves, and make report of their doings as soon as may be. Voted, That the Company meet once a fortnight for exercise 'till the first of August next.

"Monday, September. —, Capt William Bell [1756] presented the Company with two Espontoons & desired their acceptance. Voted, The thanks of the Company be given to Capt Bell [1756] for the compliment made them. Voted, Unanimously, that Capt. Bell [1756] be on the Honorary List agreeable to his request

"Monday, October. Faneuil Hall. Voted, The Company meet for exercise the first Monday evening in Feb'y next, at 6 o'clock."

On Monday, April 2, 1787, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, commanded by Major Bell (1756), paraded in State Street, and marched into the Common, where they went through their usual manœuvres and evolutions. The Company was in uniform, and made a fine appearance.

June 4, 1787, being the first Monday in June, agreeably to their charter, and according to ancient custom, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company held their annual election.

The corps, escorting his Excellency the governor, his Honor the lieutenant-governor, and several other distinguished characters, accompanied by the officers of the regiment of militia, and those of the Independent Cadets, Light Infantry, Republican Volunteers, and Fusileers, proceeded from the council chamber to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where the Rev. John Clarke delivered the anniversary discourse. After divine service, the procession was joined by the officers of the troop of horse, selectmen, and other gentlemen, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where the whole participated in an elegant entertainment provided by the corps, which concluded with a number of patriotic toasts.

In the afternoon, by invitation of the governor, the gentlemen of the procession repaired to his Excellency's house, where they partook of a cold collation, tea, coffee, etc. The Artillery, having marched into the Common, elected their officers for the current year, viz.: Hon. Major-Gen. John Brooks (1786), captain; Col Josiah Waters (1769), lieutenant; Mr. Ebenezer Torrey (1765), ensign. The Artillery Company then proceeded to the mansion of his Excellency Gov. John Hancock, where, having partaken of refreshments, they paraded on the ground marked out for the purpose. His Excellency the governor, the lieutenant-governor, with other gentlemen, repaired thither, and, being seated, the corps performed their several manœuvres and frings. His Excel-

lency then, agreeably to ancient usage, received their badges from the officers of the past year, and delivered the same to the newly elected. The business of the day being concluded, the corps, escorting a number of gentlemen of the procession, returned to Faneuil Hall, and finished the day with those pleasing sensations which friendship, good humor, and conviviality inspire. At dinner the corps were honored with the company of the honorable French and Dutch consuls, several of the reverend clergy, and a large number of respectable gentlemen.

Sept. 3, 1787, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company made their first autumnal parade on the Common, under the command of Hon. Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), the captain. The exercise, evolutions, and firings, were performed in a manner that was honorable to the officers and Company, and obtained the approbation of numerous spectators.

Monday, Oct. 1, 1787, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of this Commonwealth, commanded by Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), made their second autumnal appearance, agreeably to charter. The Company marched from State Street at twelve o'clock, for Medford. At Charlestown they were received by the Medford Independent Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Hall, who escorted them to the place of destination.

The Artillery there performed the requisite firings and evolutions, after which they dined at Blanchard's tavern, and returned to Boston at eight o'clock in the evening. Among the extemporaneous toasts drunk on this occasion were the following: first, "Gen. Washington and the Federal Constitution"; second, "The Constitution of the United States, reported by that honorable body"; third, "As old Massachusetts took the lead in the late glorious Revolution, may she be the first to give a sanction to the American Constitution of Government"; ninth, "May the man who wantonly opposes the American Constitution, framed by the late convention, be marked as an enemy to the liberties of America."

April 19, 1787, the Independent Light Infantry, commanded by Major Otis, made its first public appearance in complete uniform.

July 24, 1787, a corps, newly formed, composed of the non-commissioned officers of the Boston regiment, made its first public appearance in uniform.

The Independent Corps of Republican Volunteers celebrated its birthday on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1787. On Thursday, May 15, 1788, the corps "dissolved," on which occasion the Company dined at Mr. Tant's coffee-house. After dinner, toasts were drunk. Among them were: "(9) May the Republican Volunteer Corps, now dissolved, ever remain united as friends and citizens"; and "(10) The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, — may it ever be a nursery for the soldier, and may every succeeding officer possess the virtues of the present commander."

Rev. John Clarke delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1787. He was a son of John and Sarah Clarke, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., April 13, 1755. After a long residence at Portsmouth, his father's family moved to Salem, Mass., where his father, a sea-captain by occupation, received an appointment as clerk in a public office. The son entered the public Latin School in 1761, and graduated at Harvard College in 1774. He received the degree of A. M. in 1777. After his graduation he taught a few pupils for a



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short time, but devoted his leisure hours to the study of divinity. He soon began to preach, and acquired a good reputation as a preacher. The First Church in Boston invited him to be the colleague of Dr. Chauncy. That venerable preacher welcomed Mr. Clarke with great kindness. After Dr. Chauncy's death, Mr. Clarke remained as sole pastor and teacher until his earthly labors were ended. As he was preaching in his own pulpit, April 1, 1798, he was attacked by apoplexy, and fell backward. He expired the next morning, April 2, at the age of forty-two years. Dr. Thacher preached the funeral sermon. Two volumes of Dr. Clarke's sermons were published after his decease.

1788. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1788 were: Benjamin Lincoln (1786), captain; Lieut.-Col. John Winslow (1786), lieutenant; Capt. John Johnston (1786), ensign. Major William Bird (1787) was first sergeant; Capt. Nathaniel Call (1774), second sergeant; Major Andrew Cunningham (1786), third sergeant; Joseph Spear, Jr. (1774), fourth sergeant, and John Fenno (1787), clerk.

In 1788-9, Col. Andrew Symmes, Jr. (1760), and Col. John Boyle (1769) were aides-de-camp on Gov. Hancock's staff; Gen. Lincoln (1786) commanded the First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Joseph Hall, Jr. (1788), was aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), commander of the Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. John May (1786) was colonel of the Boston regiment; John Winslow (1786), major, and Andrew Cunningham (1786), adjutant. Among the line officers were: Peter Green (1788), captain of company in Wards 1 and 2; Lemuel Gardner (1787), captain of company in Wards 3 and 4; Samuel Prince (1788), lieutenant of the same; David Hatch (1787), captain of company in Ward 10; Benjamin Russell (1788), ensign of company in Ward 11; William Bird (1787), captain of company in Ward 12; Ezra Whitney (1787) was lieutenant of the same.

Russell Sturgis (1786) was first lieutenant of the Company of Artillery, and Samuel Bradlee (1765) adjutant of the same.

Feb. 12, 1788, agreeably to the orders of Major-Gen. Lincoln (1786), appointed to the command of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia in December, 1785, the several detached military corps in Boston and vicinity formed into one battalion for the purpose of celebrating the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the convention of this State. This was their first battalion formation. The corps comprised the following companies, and are named in order as they were formed in battalion line, from right to left, viz.: (1) Capt. Tyler's Horse, from Roxbury; (2) Independent Light Infantry; (3) Capt. Spooner's Artillery, from Roxbury; (4) Independent Cadets; (5) Boston Fusileers; (6) Republican Volunteers; (7) Boston Artillery; (8) Boston Light Infantry; the whole commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bradford.

During 1788, the formation of companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions had become so perfected throughout the State that reviews were held in the various counties, and military interest prevailed in Massachusetts as never before.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1788 were: John Bray, Thomas Curtis, Josiah Eliot, Peter Green, Joseph Hall, Jr., William Hull, Joseph Loring, Joseph Lovering, Jr., Samuel Prince, Benjamin Russell, Elisha Sigourney, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Thayer, Jr., Abraham Wild, Elijah Williams.

John Bray (1788), cooper, of Boston, was born in Boston, Aug. 4, 1761. He married Sally Chapman,¹ Nov. 10, 1785, by whom he had twelve children, one of whom married Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), the former historian of the Artillery Company.

Mr. Whitman (1810) says of Major Bray (1788), that he served his apprenticeship in Boston and Charlestown. "Commencing life poor, he acquired by his industry an independence. He was a culler and packer of fish, having at one time eighteen journeymen and apprentices, on Spear's Wharf, which he owned. As one of three weighers and gaugers in the custom-house, who were then paid by fees, I have heard him say that his share, on one occasion, was seven hundred and fifty dollars for a month. After Gen. Lincoln [1786] resigned, he was removed by his successor for his political opinions, and lived at ease on his income. Having had small advantages of education, which he always lamented, he balanced it by providing the best education for his children. He was passionate, but never vindictive, and his sudden transitions were peculiar. His house was the hospitable resort of old and young, whose enjoyment he delighted to witness, and he was charitable and kind to his poor neighbors.

"In August, 1821, he, attended by his wife, was robbed on the Medford Turnpike, by the notorious Martin, of fourteen dollars and a gold watch. The thief was apprehended. Martin rode up to his chaise, on horseback, presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money and watch, which he gave him. Mrs. Bray wore a gold watch, also, and she asked him if he wanted her's, when he answered, 'he robbed gentlemen only.' Major Bray [1788] became anxious to have Martin reprieved, his sentence commuted, or have him pardoned, and was much distressed at the idea of his testimony being the means of taking life. On the day of the execution, he had determined to visit him; his family remonstrated, and watched him; yet he eluded their vigilance, and was prevented by some acquaintance from rushing into the crowd around the scaffold. He had, up to this time, been corpulent, but, before his death, he became extremely emaciated. His mind also was greatly shaken. Conviviality was no longer agreeable to him, and the pleasures of company were so irksome that his festive board was less frequently spread, until it was wholly laid aside."

The only civil office he ever held was that of selectman. He was a founder of the North End Artillery, called the "Columbian Artillery," and was elected its senior lieutenant. He succeeded Col. Robert Gardner (1794) as its captain in 1801, and was promoted to be major of the Sublegion of Artillery in 1803. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1790, ensign in 1793, lieutenant in 1798, and continued an active member until his death.

He became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, June 2, 1795. Mr. Bray (1788) was a member of Rising States Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and at one time its master, and was admitted a member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Dec. 24, 1800. He left a valuable property, and died Aug. 12, 1829, aged sixty-eight years.

Rev. Mr. Porter, in "Rambles in Old Boston, New England," says:—

"Adjoining the Newman house, on Salem Street, is a large brick dwelling, facing the south, and once connected with extensive gardens reaching through to Margaret Street. This was the residence of Major John Bray (1788), a custom-house officer for

John Bray (1788). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls; Early Masonic Records.

¹ Boston Records say Sally Cheeseman, (published) Oct. 20, 1785.

many years, and the owner of Bray's Wharf, where Chatham Street now is. Major Bray (1788) was a cooper by trade, and a large packer of fish. He was a selectman, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a founder of the Columbian Artillery Company, a favorite organization, composed mostly of North End mechanics, whose gun-house was on Copp's Hill.

"Every day, precisely at eleven, he would throw down his tools, put on his coat, and start for Walsh's lemon-stand, on Dock Square. The only foreign fruit to be had at that time, in Boston, was sold in the street from small stands, at three or four central points. When lemons were very expensive, the major would take out a handful of change, and tell Walsh to help himself, as he did not wish to know the cost. He would then go home with his lemon, prepare his punch, and take his dinner, and by half past one he was always back at work again at his wharf."

Thomas Curtis (1788), merchant, of Boston. He was brigade quartermaster of the First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1788 to 1796, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. William Hull (1788). He resided, in 1796, in Rainsford's Lane, now Front Street. He died Nov. 26, 1823, aged fifty-nine years.

Josiah Eliot (1788), ship-chandler, of Boston, son of Rev. Andrew, Jr., and Elizabeth (Langdon) Eliot, was born Jan. 31, 1745. When he joined the Artillery Company he kept a ship-chandler's store on Market Square, now Fanueil Hall Square.

Mr. Whitmore, in "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. XXIII., page 338, says Josiah Eliot "went to Georgia."

Peter Green (1788), was an auctioneer in Boston. He came from the State of Rhode Island, and was published to marry Polly Webb, of Boston, Aug. 7, 1780. In 1789, his place of business was on Market Square, and in 1796 he lived on Back, now Salem, Street.

He was greatly interested in military matters. After some years of service he became, in 1787, captain of the Ward 1 and 2 military company, in Boston, was promoted to be major of the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1790, and lieutenant-colonel in 1791-2.

Joseph Hall, Jr. (1788), lawyer, of Boston, son of Joseph and Abigail Hall, was born in Boston, April 26, 1761. He graduated at Harvard College in 1781, and studied law in the office of Col. Benjamin Hichborn. He married, May 22, 1787, Ann Adams, and, after her decease, married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Ellis Gray. Mr. Gray delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1749.

On the evening of the march of the British regulars upon Lexington and Concord, he was dispatched by his father to Roxbury, in order to carry intelligence to Gen. Warren of the intended attack. His father had learned, at that early period, the purpose for which the troops were mustering, through a domestic in the family, who was intimate with one of the nurses employed in the military hospital, near the family residence in Portland Street.¹ Major Hall (1788) was a member of Gen Brooks's (1786) staff from

Peter Green (1788). AUTHORITY: State Militia Rolls.

Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Boston Records.

Joseph Hall, Jr. (1788). AUTHORITIES:

¹ Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators, p. 307.

1788 to 1796, and during Shays' insurrection; was a representative in the General Court; high sheriff of Suffolk County from 1818 to 1825, when he succeeded Judge Dawes, son of Col. Thomas, Jr. (1754), as judge of probate for Suffolk County. He held this office until 1836, when he resigned. He delivered the oration before the town authorities and citizens of Boston, July 4, 1800. He became conspicuous in Boston in 1795, by his fearless advocacy of the treaty which Mr. John Jay negotiated with Great Britain. At first he stood alone; in a twelve-month the town stood with him.¹ He died April 15, 1848.

William Hull (1788), lawyer, of Newton, was born at Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753, and died at Newton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1825, aged seventy-two years. He graduated at Yale College in 1772, subsequently taught school, and then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., being admitted to the bar in 1775. He married, in 1781, Sarah, only daughter of Hon. Abraham Fuller, of Newton. They had seven daughters and one son, the latter, Capt. A. F. Hull, was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, in July, 1814, aged twenty-eight years. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, was a grandson of Gen. Hull (1788). In April, 1775, Mr. Hull (1788) was chosen captain of a military company raised in Derby, Conn., with which he marched to Cambridge, and remained in the vicinity until the siege of Boston was raised and the army ordered into New York State.

He was in active service throughout the Revolutionary War, and proved himself to be an able, reliable, and brave officer. He rose to the rank of colonel, and was intrusted by Washington with many and important duties. He commanded the troops which escorted Washington into New York, Nov. 25, 1783, and when the Revolutionary army was disbanded, with the exception of one regiment and a corps of artillery, Washington selected Col. Hull (1788) to be the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In 1784, the government sent him to Quebec to demand possession of the forts at Niagara, Detroit, and Mackinac. After his discharge from military service he settled in Newton, practised law successfully, and acquired wealth.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was "nominated and appointed" junior warden of a Travelling Lodge in the American army, Oct. 6, 1779. Dec. 11, 1797, he was first on the petition presented to the Grand Lodge, praying for a charter to hold a Lodge in Watertown. The prayer was granted, and William Hull (1788) became a charter member, and the first worshipful master of Meridian Lodge, A. F. and A. M. (1798), of Watertown, now (1896) of Natick, Mass.

He became identified with politics, and was a member of the House of Representatives, and afterward of the Senate of Massachusetts. He was in France during the revolution of 1798, and on his return home was appointed by the governor a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was elected major-general of the Third Division of State militia. In 1805, he was appointed by the President governor of the Michigan Territory. He made important treaties with the Indians, which added to the public domain. Tecumseh, at the head of disaffected Indians, made war upon the whites, and Gov. Hull (1788) was offered the position of brigadier-general of the American forces, which he declined. Circumstances, however, made his final acceptance necessary, and

William Hull (1788). AUTHORITIES: Military and Civil Life of Gen. Hull, by his daughter, Mrs. Campbell, and his grandson, James Freeman Clarke; Drake's Mem. of the Mass. Society of the Cincin-

nati; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1855, 1857, 1871, 1893.

¹ One Hundred Boston Orators, p. 307.

war was declared by the United States. The conflict was carried on during the summer of 1812, and on Aug. 16, 1812, "cut off from supplies," with inferior numbers, and to save the lives of the soldiers and frontiersmen, he surrendered to the enemy. A court-martial was held Jan. 3, 1814, Gen. Dearborn (1816) being appointed president. The court, which was notoriously an unfair one, found Gen. Hull (1788) guilty of the charges preferred, and sentenced him to be shot. President Madison approved the sentence, and then pardoned the convicted officer. He returned to Newton, and spent the remainder of his days in retirement. He published a series of letters before his death, in vindication of his conduct. These restored, in a great measure, his former fame, and he was very generally accounted a sacrifice to political intrigue. "In delicacy to the feelings of a valuable member, hereafter appearing on the roll, and whose own political life and character have ever been marked by a high sense of probity and honor, we forbear to rake open the ashes of the dead, which a further illustration of the facts might warrant, but leave posterity to judge impartially for themselves."¹ In 1825, the leading men of Boston expressed their sympathy for and confidence in Gen. Hull (1788) by a public dinner. The same year he undertook a journey to his native town, in Connecticut, but exerting himself beyond his strength he was taken ill and died.

He was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1789, and a distinguished member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was counsel for the Artillery Company in its suit to recover the Dunstable lands. Gen. Hull (1788) was of fine personal appearance, of polished manners, and amiable disposition.

Joseph Loring (1788), jeweller and goldsmith, of Boston, son of Joshua and Rebecca (Lobdell) Loring, was born July 21, 1743, and married (published) (3) Sally Pratt, Oct. 12, 1786. He was a brother of Joshua (1769) and Israel (1768) Loring, originally of Hingham. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1791. In 1788-96, his store was at No. 3 Union Street, his house being on Court Street. His son, Col. Joseph Loring, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1793.

When Joseph Loring (1788) was captain-lieutenant, or first lieutenant of artillery, perhaps in Crane's regiment, probably in Capt. Perkins's company, he was made a prisoner on Long Island, and held as such some nine months, but returned to Boston, July, 1777. He was married in July following, in a new suit of regimentals.² He was promoted to be captain.

Joseph Lovering, Jr. (1788), tallow-chandler, of Boston, son of Joseph and Sarah (Ellis) Lovering, was born Sept. 19, 1758. He married (published Aug. 23, 1780) Esther Martin, of Boston. She died June 7, 1788, and was buried "from her late home on Holyoke Street." He married, (2) Jan. 13, 1789, Ann Phillips, who died Feb. 25, 1829, and, (3) in October, 1829, Mary Langdon Bowland, widow of Nathaniel Wales. She died June 23, 1849.

He followed the trade of his father, and was for some years of the firm of Joseph Lovering & Sons, manufacturers of "Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Hard and Soft

Joseph Lovering, Jr. (1788). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Boston Records.

¹ Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

² Letter of Henry Loring, Nov. 29, 1836, to Major Judah Allen, in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1885, p. 186.

Soap, Poland Starch, and Hair-powder, No. 49 State Street." His dwelling-house was on Nassau Street in 1796. The manufactory of the firm was on South Bennet Street. Later he resided on the northeast corner of Hollis and Tremont streets, afterward on Washington Street, on the corner of the present Lovering Place, where he died.

Mr. Lovering (1788) related to reliable persons, several years before his decease, that on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, when he was fifteen years of age, he held the light in Mr. Crane's carpenter's shop while Mr. Crane and other young men, fifteen in number, disguised themselves for the occasion. (His father then lived on the corner of Hollis and Tremont streets, opposite the Cranes and Bradlees.) Mr. Lovering (1788) "appears to have been the youngest person connected with this affair of whom we have any knowledge. His boyish curiosity led him to accompany the party to the scene of operations at Griffin's Wharf, and on the following morning he was closely questioned and severely reprimanded by his parents, for being out after nine o'clock at night, as they were strict in their requirement that he should be in bed at that hour."¹

Mr. Lovering (1788) was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and its treasurer nineteen years (1808-26); member of the Massachusetts Humane Society; selectman of Boston from 1812 to 1819; alderman in the first city council of Boston in 1822; representative to the General Court, and member of Hollis Street and South Congregational churches. His portrait, of which a reproduction is given in the "Tea Leaves," is now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary L. Smith. Ensign Lovering's (1788) second wife, Ann Phillips, was a descendant of Major William Phillips (1644).

He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1792, and ensign in 1797. He died June 13, 1848, aged eighty-nine years and nine months, — the senior member on the Company roll.

Samuel Prince (1788), tailor, of Boston, son of John and Esther, his wife, was born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1760. He resided on Back Street, now Salem Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1789, and lieutenant in 1794. In 1787-8, he held the position of lieutenant of the military company in Boston recruited in Wards 3 and 4.

Mr. Prince (1788) received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in May and July, 1789, and became a member of that Lodge, Sept. 14, 1789.

Benjamin Russell (1788), printer, of Boston, son of John Russell, and nephew of Joseph Russell, so long the town treasurer of Boston, was born in Boston, Sept. 13, 1762. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were born, lived, and died in Boston. His English ancestor was John Russell, who settled in Woburn in 1635, whose son was Rev. John Russell, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston.

On the 19th of April, 1775, Benjamin was nearly thirteen years of age, and attended Master Carter's school. He says, in a statement written by himself: —

"In the morning, soon after the opening of the town school (which was kept in

Samuel Prince (1788). AUTHORITIES: Hist. of Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Mass. Military Rolls.

Benjamin Russell (1788). AUTHORITIES: Specimens of Newspaper Literature, Vol. II., Little & Brown, 1850; Eulogy by Francis Baylies, March

10, 1845; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Moore's Masonic Magazine, Vol. IV.; Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹ Crane's Tea Leaves of 1773, p. 183.

Scollay's Buildings), martial music was heard, and the *Regulars* were seen in motion. They were soon paraded in Long Acre [Tremont Street], and the line extended from the head of the Mall [Park Street] to the head of Queen [Court] Street, facing which was the school-house. Lord Percy, mounted on a white horse, was busy in arranging the column. When these movements were seen, Master Carter sent out one of the boys for information. It came full soon. The British had fallen on the Americans at Lexington, killed several, and sent for a reinforcement. Master Carter then said, 'Boys, war has begun; the school is broken up.' This announcement was received with three cheers, and the boys, having gained their own freedom, sallied forth to see whether the men would gain theirs. They followed in the rear of the column when the British took up the line of march, and followed as far as the colleges in Cambridge. The boys, being wearied, rested on the Common, and remained in that vicinity until near sunset, when a Mr. Hastings gave them some supper, and they slept in one of the college buildings. They could not return to Boston, which was in a state of close siege, but they had quarters in the colleges, which had been converted into barracks, and drew their rations as soldiers." "In these good quarters," continues the major (1788), "partaking of public and private bounty, we remained some weeks, with nothing to regret except that, owing to the closeness of the siege, we could not inform our parents of our situation."

On the morning of the 17th of June, cannon were heard in the direction of Boston and Charlestown, and the boys went down the Charlestown road to learn the cause, and to see the contest. The principal events of that day, as they transpired on Bunker Hill, were within the vision and understanding of Benjamin Russell (1788), though so young in years. Several of the boys crossed and recrossed to the Neck during the battle,—that same Neck over which an American officer told Gen. Putnam no one could cross and live. Gen. Putnam, on his "long-tailed Connecticut horse, often came near us," says Major Russell (1788), "and then we cheered him with an huzza for *Old Put*."

After the battle, the boys returned to the colleges. Willing to do what they could to help the cause, they became useful by serving as-clerks of the companies. "It fell to my lot," says Major Russell (1788), "to become the clerk of the company of Connecticut troops commanded by Capt. Putnam, a nephew, or son, of the general. We were stationed, with other troops, on Prospect Hill, where the general was in command. I did duty as clerk until the ensuing August. One day I was returning from the commissary's depot with the weekly provisions of the company, having four men with me, and I met my father and uncle, who had just escaped from Boston. My father had not seen or heard of me since the 19th of April. He was so rejoiced to see me that he was about to shake me for not writing to him. One of the soldiers took fire, 'Don't shake that boy, sir,' said he; 'he is our clerk.'" An explanation took place; the father and son repaired to Gen. Putnam's tent, when, upon the application of the father, the son was honorably discharged from his first service as a Revolutionary soldier. On the next day, the father took him to Worcester, and apprenticed him to Isaiah Thomas, the celebrated printer, founder of the *Massachusetts Spy*.

In 1780, Mr. Thomas was drafted as a Continental soldier, and was obliged either to join the army or procure a substitute. Mr. Russell (1788) volunteered to stand in the place of his employer, and July 17, 1780, he started from Worcester for the seat of war. He joined the army at West Point. "I have heard Major Russell say," says Mr. Francis Baylies, in his eulogy on Hon. Benjamin Russell (1788), March 10, 1845, "that he was one of the guard of Major André on the day of his execution."

At the expiration of his enlistment he returned to Worcester, was released from his indenture by reason of his military service in the place of Mr. Thomas, and soon after removed to Boston. March 24, 1784, in company with William Warden, he began the publication of the *Massachusetts Centinel*. His partner died the next year, and he became the sole proprietor and editor of the paper which was afterwards called the *Columbian Centinel*. He continued the publication of the *Centinel*, as editor and proprietor, more than forty years, until November, 1828, when he retired from all connection with the press. In view of this service, and his fighting in behalf of the Adams cause for the presidency, a complimentary dinner was given him by his brother editors and printers. The course of Mr. Russell (1788), as editor of the *Centinel*, was wise, patriotic, and influential. He was a co-worker with the truest and best men of his time and commonwealth. He was firm for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and, largely through the influence of the *Centinel*, the mechanics of Boston were almost unanimous in the same opinion. He zealously supported Washington's administration in every particular and measure.

In early life he also printed almanacs, pamphlets, etc., but his peculiar talents as editor gained him much celebrity, and gave his paper extensive circulation. His was, indeed, a busy life. From the beginning of his soldier life until his decease, the years seemed filled with humane, useful, and practical work. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in 1795; was elected its vice-president, 1798-1806, and its president, 1807-21, when the association unanimously thanked him "for his able, successful, and unceasing exertions to promote the interest, honor, and happiness of this association, during the fourteen years which he, with honor to himself and pride to the association, had presided over it."

He was president of the board of health of the town of Boston five years; a member of the school board five years, by election, and for four years by virtue of his office as alderman; a delegate to the convention of 1820; a member of the common council from the organization of the city government in 1822 till 1825; a member of the board of aldermen in 1829, and was re-elected three successive years; a member of the House of Representatives from Boston from 1805 till 1821, and from 1828 till 1835; a member of the State Senate in 1822 and 1825. In 1836 and 1837 he was a member of the executive council, which was his last public service.

The gallant major was a very outspoken man, and did not hesitate to express his views at times and places where most other men would have hesitated to speak. On one occasion, at the New South Church, the minister read the governor's proclamation for Thanksgiving, concluding, as usual, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Major Benjamin Russell (1788) arose in his seat, and exclaimed, "That was saved last Monday," — referring to the success of his candidate in the election. Mr. Benjamin Russell (1788) was the author of that remark concerning a certain prayer in church by the minister: "It was the most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience." He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1790, lieutenant in 1796 and 1811, and its captain in 1801 and 1812.

After the Revolutionary War he continued his military career. Joining one of the Boston military companies soon after his return, he was commissioned ensign in 1787. By regular steps, he became lieutenant of the Ward 6 military company in 1790, captain of the same from 1794 to 1798, and in 1799 was promoted to be major of the Boston regiment. He was major of the First Sublegion in 1800. For a half century, nearly, he was

generally spoken of as "Major Ben Russell." Mr. Benjamin Russell (1788) was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Dec. 27, 1813, he was elected Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and held that office three successive years. He was also a member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, and of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts.

The decay of his faculties was gradual. He had no sickness. On the morning of Jan. 4, 1845, he lay down, and in an hour ceased to breathe. He suffered no painful struggle. The affectionate watcher noted not the transition from life to death. Thus died Major Benjamin Russell (1788), in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended by great numbers from those bodies with which Mr. Benjamin Russell (1788) had been identified, and a long procession of those who had been connected with him in friendly and social relations attended his remains to their resting-place in the Old Granary Burial-Ground.

Elisha Sigourney (1788), merchant, of Boston, son of Daniel and Mary (Varney) Sigourney, of Boston, was born April 14, 1753. He married Ann —, who died in Boston, June, 1818, aged seventy-three years. His place of business in 1790 was at No. 1 Spear's Wharf, and his dwelling-house was in Southac Court, afterwards called Howard Street. He was a great-grandson of Andrew Sigourney, a French Protestant refugee, or Huguenot, who, from devotion to the cause of religious freedom, emigrated to Boston about 1686. Elisha Sigourney (1788) was "a man of strong mind, high sense of honor, scrupulously honest, indefatigable in business. Many of his acts of kindness were so abruptly communicated as to be unthankfully received." He was much relied upon for his sound judgment in every-day life, and, at his decease, was sincerely mourned by the business and social circles of Boston. Andrew Sigourney (1806) was his nephew.

Mr. Elisha Sigourney (1788) became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge in 1778, and of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, May 28, 1789. He died, highly esteemed, Oct. 10, 1811, and, it is said, "was buried on one of the islands" in Boston Harbor.

Samuel Swan (1788), of Medford, son of Samuel and Joanna (Richardson) Swan, was born in Medford, Jan. 17, 1749-50. He married, March 5, 1778, Hannah Lawson, by whom he had seven children. She died Nov. 18, 1826, aged seventy years, and he died in November, 1825.

March 4, 1776, after several years of military service, he appears as a member of Capt. William Adams's company, in Col. Thatcher's regiment, at Dorchester. He became assistant quartermaster of the Northern Army, under Gen. Lincoln (1786), in 1776, also quartermaster and commissary, under Gen. Devens, at Ticonderoga, in 1777, and went several times with supplies for the troops at that place in 1776 and 1777. He was a purchasing agent for the Revolutionary Army from 1778 to 1783. The Revolutionary War Minutes of 1778 state "that he paid for beef, etc., down to the close of the war." A letter from the war office, dated December, 1779, to the collectors of war taxes in Charlestown, Chelsea, Stoneham, and Reading, orders them "to pay the money collected to Samuel [1788] and Daniel Swan, to purchase beef for public use."

At one time, while on his way to Ticonderoga, in 1776, with funds he had in charge for the troops, he came near being robbed. He was travelling on foot, with a knapsack

Elisha Sigourney (1788). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; St. Andrew's Lodge and Chapter Records.

Samuel Swan (1788). AUTHORITIES: Wy-

man's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Early Masonic Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Usher's Hist. of Medford; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1856.

and a camp kettle on his back, and stopped early one morning to get a little rest at a log tavern, near a forest twelve miles in length, with only a cow-path through it. The landlord asked him some questions about his business, which he evaded as well as he could, as then there was sitting in the room a stranger, a tall, stout man, whose looks Mr. Swan (1788) did not like, and who, from his manner, he believed had an evil design. The man soon after left the room, and went off. Mr. Swan (1788) also soon left, without breakfast, and continued on his journey alone. He had not gone far, but two or three miles, when he saw the same man at some distance ahead of him sitting on a stump by the wayside. There was no other path to follow, and Mr. Swan (1788) could not avoid him, except by turning back; but he was on urgent public business, and must go forward. Mr. Swan (1788), seeing the stranger was a strong man, and that he must escape by management, walked steadily on, all the time turning in his mind what stratagem he could use to encounter and pass him. As he came up to the man, he spoke civilly to him, told him he was about taking his breakfast, and asked the man if he would take breakfast with him. He said he would, no doubt thinking this would give him the opportunity he wished. Mr. Swan (1788) asked him to assist and get some sticks for fuel while he got ready the provision which he had in his knapsack. The man, not knowing he was suspected, was thrown entirely off his guard, and went for the sticks. As soon as he had gone a little distance, Mr. Swan (1788) started off on his way, keeping constantly an eye over his shoulder upon the man, who soon turned around as if to watch him, and called out loudly to stop, to which Mr. Swan (1788) paid no attention, but ran at the top of his speed. The man pursued him. They both ran for some time, when the man got out of breath and walked. Then he ran again, and Mr. Swan (1788) also ran. The stranger at last became satisfied he could not overtake him. Mr. Swan (1788) came at last to a settlement, and was safe. In due time he arrived safely at his destination, with the funds he had in charge for the troops.¹

In January, 1786, Mr. Swan (1788) was appointed deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of major, under Gen. Lincoln (1786), and served during Shays' Rebellion, and held the same position under Gens. Brooks (1786) and Hull (1788) from 1787 to 1802. Gov. Bowdoin wrote to Major Swan (1788), Feb. 7, 1787, "The governor very much approves of your spirited exertions in the cause of your country. The several expeditions in which you have been engaged reflect honor upon the parties and the individuals who composed them." He was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Bowdoin in 1787; was first treasurer of the Malden Bridge Corporation, then paymaster and treasurer of the Middlesex Canal Corporation until the canal was completed in 1804.

On Friday, Oct. 19, 1787, the artillery company in Charlestown, commanded by Capt. William Calder, paraded in that town, when a detachment of the company, headed by Capt.-Lieut. Phillips, proceeded to Warren Hall, in order to receive an elegant standard, provided by subscription among the gentlemen of the town. Upon the presentation of the standard, Samuel Swan, Esq. (1788), deputy quartermaster for the Third Division, made the address, which is given in full in the *Massachusetts Centinel* of Nov. 7, 1787. When Gen. Brooks (1786) was appointed collector of the port of Boston, Samuel Swan, Esq. (1788), was appointed deputy collector, a position which he retained until his decease.

He was present at the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, June 6, 1788, and June 4, 1789.

¹ MS. of Caleb Swan, son of Samuel (1788).

Ebenezer Thayer, Jr. (1788), yeoman, of Braintree, son of Hon. Ebenezer and Susanna Thayer, was born in Braintree, Aug. 21, 1746. He married, Dec. 19, 1772, Rachel, daughter of Gideon and Rachel Thayer, of Boston, Mass. They had seven sons. Rachel Thayer died Aug. 29, 1795. Gen. Thayer (1788) served the town of Braintree many years as selectman, town clerk, and treasurer; was chosen repeatedly as representative; served as senator and councillor, and was appointed the first sheriff of Norfolk County, Mass. He was prominent in the administration of town affairs, serving on committees to oppose the division of the town and county in 1791, and he wrote the long report, printed in the Braintree records, on erecting a dam across Ironwork River, April 4, 1791. He was also a justice of the peace. All the offices which he held he filled with fidelity, and discharged his official duties with promptness and efficiency.

He was early interested in military matters, and rose from grade to grade, until, in 1784, he became colonel of the Fifth Regiment, and, April 12, 1788, he was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, First Division, of the militia of Massachusetts.¹ He was promoted, Feb. 21, 1792, to be major-general. During the Revolutionary War he was active in recruiting men in his native town, and in leading them in the war.

Col. Thayer (1788) died May 30, 1809, aged sixty-three years.

Abraham Wild (1788), merchant, of Boston. In 1796, Abraham Wild (1788) was a dealer in West India goods, on the north side of the market, and his residence was on South School Street. He was a member of the Old South Church, and from 1805 to his decease, in 1820, a member of its standing committee.

Elijah Williams (1788), of Roxbury, probably a son of Dr. Thomas and Abigail (Williams) Williams, of that town, was born about 1766. He was a brother of "Lawyer Tom," who, until his decease in 1823, occupied the family mansion, the first brick mansion erected in Roxbury. This family descended from Robert Williams, who joined the Artillery Company in 1644. Elijah Williams (1788) was named for his grandfather, Col. Elijah Williams, of Deerfield. Elijah Williams (1788) was lieutenant of the Ward 10 military company, in Boston, in 1787-8.

The record of Artillery Company for 1788 is as follows:—

"Monday, 31st March, 1788. Voted, We meet on Monday next at the Town House, complete in uniform if fair & suitable weather, at three o'clock, if not, the Friday following. Voted, The Clerk make provision for the Company at the Hall, and that every member pay his proportion of ye expence. Voted, The Musick be furnished with uniform Hatts by the Company, & that their clothing be deposited after training with the Officer present in town commanding.

"Monday Evening, April 21st. 1788. The Company met at Faneuil Hall, at seven o'clock for Exercise. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the finances of the Company, have, as far as circumstances would permit, attended that service and report:—

"That there appears due from the heirs of the late Mr. Blanchard [1737], including interest, & charging the same according to schedule herewith exhibited, to March, 1787 £499.0.2

¹ The military review under Brig.-Gen. Thayer (1788), at Milton, in 1791, is thus described in the *Centinel*:—

"Gen. T—— with twice five hundred men, Formed a long line, and broke it up again."

“There appears still to be due from Mr. Brown¹ including interest to the 1st of May, 1788, about £316.8.8

“There appears to be a Balance in the hands of the Treasurer as per his Acc't settled 21st day of April, 1788 112.6.1

“Respecting the monies due from Mr. Blanchard [1737], the committee beg leave verbally to report:—

“Respecting the monies due from Mr. Brown the Committee wish the directions of the Company, as to the expediency of Real or Personal security under circumstances offered.

“Respecting the Balance in the hands of ye Treasurer, the same is at the disposal of the Company.

“Thus far your committee have proceeded & desire the direction of the Company as to ye further Completion of the Commission & beg leave to sit again!

“Monday Evening, April 28th, 1788. The Company met at Faneuil Hall at 7 o'clock. The foregoing report having been laid before ye Company with such observations as the Committee had to communicate; Voted, That the same be accepted, and that ye Committee be requested to sit again for the completion of the business. Voted, That the Committee, or any three of them, proceed to settle the business of Mr. Brown's debt due to the Company,—that they give up the bond and cancel the Mortgage; and that they receive as payment therefor in cash, sixteen pounds, eight shillings and eight pence, lawful money, & a Bond or Note for Three hundred pounds from the Committee of the town of Charlestown duly authorized in behalf of the Town for that purpose. Voted, That the Balance in the hands of the Treasurer be further attended to on the next Muster day of ye Company. Voted, The Company appear on Monday next at three o'clock in the afternoon at Faneuil Hall complete in uniform with 20 rounds of blank Cartridges. Voted, The Clerk make provision for the Company as usual & every member to pay his Club.

“Monday, May 5th. 1788. The Company met agreeable to Charter and marched into the Common; in the evening were at Faneuil Hall as usual. Voted That the sum of sixteen pounds, Eight shillings and eight pence, which is to be received from the Committee of Charlestown, and the sum of twelve pounds in the hands of the Treasurer be appropriated towards the expences of Election day. Voted, The Company meet for exercise on Monday evenings till June; the Roll to be called precisely at 8 o'clock; the members not present at roll-call to pay one shilling,—if absent the evening to pay two shillings. Voted, The Clerk be requested to notify the Absent members hereof. Voted, The Ensign of the Company provide a socket & belt for the Standard, and that he draw on the Treasurer for the payment thereof. Voted, That the monies in the hands of the Treasurer be forthcoming the 25th of this month, then to be at the disposal of the Com-

¹ From original papers in the archives of the Artillery Company, it appears that the Artillery Company loaned to Mr. Nathaniel Brown, of Charlestown, on the nineteenth day of May, 1766, £172, and took therefor a note secured by mortgage on real estate, on the main street, in that town. On the first day of May, 1788, the principal and interest due amounted to £316.8.8.

Another paper rehearses that, Sept. 29, 1780, the inhabitants of Charlestown, in town meeting assembled, proposed to widen the main street “from the ferry to the causeway,” at an expense of £2,600.

The Brown estate was one of those injured or reduced in area by the improvement.

Oct. 23, 1782, a committee was appointed by the town to settle with those injured by the alteration, giving mortgages on the training-field, Common, town-farm, etc. The town of Charlestown seems to have assumed Mr. Brown's debt to the Company. In the summer of 1788, the matter was settled by the town of Charlestown, which paid the Artillery Company in cash £16.8.8, and gave a note for £300, secured by a mortgage on property of the town.

pany; but if it is not convenient for the Treasurer to pay the money on that day, he shall produce to the Company a Bond or Mortgage of a good Estate in the Town of Boston worth three hundred pounds, lawful money, free from any incumbrance.

“The Company met at Faneuil Hall, the 30th May, where Maj. Gen. Brooks [1786] read the following billet from His Excellency, the Captain General. ‘The Governor presents his respectful compliments to Maj. Gen. Brooks [1786] & the other Officers and the Gentlemen who compose the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, & requests the honor & pleasure of their company at his house on the afternoon of Monday next to take a glass of wine with him.

“THURSDAY, 29th May, 1788.

“True Copy, Attest: JOHN WINSLOW, *Clerk*.

“Monday, June 2'd 1788. This day being the Anniversary or day of Election of Officers for ye Company, ye business was attended to in the following manner:— At ten o'clock A. M. the Company assembled at ye Old South Meeting-house, from thence they marched to escort ye Supreme Executive from ye Council Chamber to ye Old Brick Meeting-house, where they attended Divine Service, an excellent discourse being delivered by the Rev. David Osgood of Medford; after which they escorted as before the Governor, Lt Governor, Council & a numerous procession of other publick and private respectable Characters to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided at the expense of the Company, at which two hundred persons were present and partook. The Hall upon this festive occasion, was decorated and ornamented in ye highest stile of elegance & taste, with Arches & festoons formed of all the Flowers of ye Season. At four o'clock. P. M. the Company marched into ye Common, where they unanimously elected the following gentlemen as officers for the Current Year, viz:

“Hon. Major General Benjamin Lincoln [1786], Captain. Col. John Winslow [1786], Lieutenant. Capt John Johnston [1786], Ensign. Maj. William Bird [1787], 1st Sergt; Capt Nathaniel Call [1774], 2d Sergt; Maj. Andrew Cunningham [1786], 3'd Sergt; Mr. Joseph Spear Jr [1774], 4th Sergt; Mr. John Fenno [1787], Clerk; Col. Joseph Jackson [1738], Treasurer.

“After performing a variety of maneuvers & firings, ye Company returned to the Hall and concluded this highly pleasing day with sensations adapted to ye Occasion.

“Attest: JOHN FENNO, *Clerk*.

“The Company met at Faneuil Hall, Monday, June 9. 1788. Voted That the Commission Officers of the past and those of the present year be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Osgood with the thanks of this Company for the excellent Discourse delivered by him on the 2'd inst, & to request a copy thereof for the press. Voted, That the same committee procure two hundred Copies thereof for the Company. Voted, The Committee appointed the last, with the commissioned officers for the present year, viz: Hon Benjamin Lincoln [1786] Lt. Col. John Winslow [1786] & Capt John Johnston [1786] be a Committee to superintend the Finances of the Company. Voted, That the next meeting of this Company be at Faneuil Hall on the Second Monday Evening of August next at seven o'clock.

“Monday evening, August 11th 1788. The Company met according to adjournment for Exercise. Col. Winslow [1786] proposed Maj. Samuel Swan [1788] of Charlestown as a member.

“August 18th 1788. Met for Exercise. Maj. Swan [1788] being balloted for was admitted. Mr. John Fenno proposed Mr. Thomas Curtis as a member. Voted, that the roll be called at half past 7 o'clock next Monday evening.

“August 25th 1788. Mr. Thomas Curtis [1788], being balloted for this Evening, was admitted.

“September 1st. The Company made their publick appearance commanded by Col. Winslow [1786]. Voted, that the Company meet every Monday evening till first Monday in October next: Roll to be called at half past seven o'clock.

“Sept. 8th. Met for Exercise. Voted, That each Member shall pay one shilling and sixpence for two sermons preached by Rev. D. Osgood at the Anniversary, and sixpence apiece for as many more as they may see proper to take!

“Sept. 29th. Met for Exercise. Voted, That the Company will meet on Monday next at Faneuil Hall, 3 o'clock P. M. Voted, That every Member shall bring his Cartridge Box filled with blank cartridges for the above occasion. Voted, That the Clerk shall make provision at the Hall as usual for the Refreshment of the Company after the parade.

“Monday, October 6th, 1788. The Company made their last publick appearance for the Year under the command of Gen. Lincoln [1786].

“Attest: JOHN FENNO, *Clerk.*”

On Monday, April 7, 1788, agreeably to their charter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of this Commonwealth, commanded by Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), made their first public appearance for the year, and performed the military manœuvres, evolutions, and firings with great exactness.

On Monday, June 2, 1788, the Artillery election was held with the usual ceremonies. His Excellency the governor, John Hancock, with other guests, was received at the council chamber and escorted to the Old Brick Meeting-house, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Medford. The Company was seated at four large tables, and the hall was beautifully decorated. After the election, in the usual form, on the Common, the Company, on invitation from his Excellency the governor, repaired to his Excellency's house and partook of refreshments. The governor was then escorted in to the square, where the Chair of State provided for his Excellency was. The Company passed in review, and performed evolutions and firings with exactness. Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), and the other officers of the Company, resigned to his Excellency the insignias of their stations and the commands they held, and Major-Gen. Lincoln (1786) was invested as captain, Col. Winslow (1786), lieutenant, and Capt. Johnston (1786), ensign. The ceremonies being finished, the Company escorted the gentlemen of the General Court, clergy, and military to the Hall, where another elegant entertainment was provided, and, in festivity and good humor, closed the pleasing and brilliant anniversary.

“ANCIENT ARTILLERY ELECTION. — Our venerable and praiseworthy ancestors, in the first settlement of this empire, laid the foundation of such institutions as they thought would best promote the interest, happiness, and safety of their posterity. Among other

laudable and patriotic institutions, in 1638, by an act of assembly, they incorporated, with certain privileges, an Artillery Company, as a nursery in which the officer should practice the duties of the private soldier, and the first Monday of June is fixed by the charter for the election of such members of the corps as they should think fit to lead and command them for a year. On Monday last [June 2] the Company exercised this privilege. At ten o'clock they marched to the council chamber, from whence they escorted his Excellency the governor, his Honor the lieutenant-governor, the honorable council, and the officers of the several independent corps in this town, who are not members of the Company, to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where, at the request of the Company, the Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Medford, delivered a sensible and well-adapted sermon. After divine service was performed, the Company escorted the Supreme Executive, several members of the honorable Senate, the honorable speaker, and several members of the House of Representatives, the secretary and treasurer of the State, the Hon. Mr. King, the president of Harvard College, the reverend clergy of the town, and such of the clergy, belonging to other places, as were in town; the board of selectmen, officers of cavalry, the artillery, cadet, light infantry, and fusileer companies, and officers of the various departments, gentlemen and foreigners of distinction, etc., to Faneuil Hall, where they were previously invited by the Company to dine, and where they partook of a sumptuous and elegant entertainment. The whole company were seated at four large tables. The hall was most beautifully decorated on the occasion; at the entrance was a large arch, hung with fragrant flowers, bearing on the key-stone the words, 'Incorporated 1638.' From the wall hung eleven large festoons of flowers, of every dye and odor. At the head of the hall were seven pillars of wreaths, decorated with flowers, emblematic of the seven States that have adopted the Federal Constitution, on the key-stones of the arches of which were painted, in large characters, the names of the States, and behind them were fixed figures, almost as large as life, of their Excellencies, the presidents of the Federal and Massachusetts conventions. The beautiful arrangement and symmetry of these decorations excited the astonishment and admiration of the Company, as well as numerous spectators, and the fragrance of the flowers, and the music of an excellent band, added great zest to the entertainment. After dinner, the following toasts were drank:—

- "1. The Governor and Commonwealth.
- "2. The United States.
- "3. The States which have adopted the Constitution.
- "4. Speedy completion of the federal edifice.
- "5. Louis XVI., our illustrious ally, and the friendly powers of Europe.
- "6. The Day.
- "7. Gen. Washington.
- "8. The Militia of Massachusetts.
- "9. May our citizens prize the honor of being soldiers, and our soldiers never forget that they are citizens.
- "10. Our illustrious ancestor, who first laid the foundation of military knowledge in America, by the institution of this Company.
- "11. May benevolence and peace so far influence the citizens of the world that the implements of war may with safety be converted into tools of husbandry.
- "12. The President and University in Cambridge.
- "13. Freedom and peace to all mankind.

“When the seventh toast was drank, Mr. Rea [1789] sung ‘God save great Washington,’¹ in his usual style of excellence.

“After dinner, the Company marched into the Common, to a large square, and having elected their officers for the ensuing year, the Company, on invitation from his Excellency the governor, repaired to his Excellency’s house, and partook of a delicate repast provided for them. The Company then escorted his Excellency, and other distinguished characters, into the square, where the Chair of State was provided for his Excellency, and seats for the other gentlemen of the procession. The whole being seated, the Company passed the commander-in-chief in review, and afterwards performed several evolutions and firings, with exactness; after which, Major-Gen. Brooks [1786], and the other officers of the Company, resigned to his Excellency the insignias of their stations, and the commands they held, who, having invested the officers elected to serve the ensuing year with their other badges, the latter received from the commander-in-chief the insignias and command resigned to him, — Major-Gen. Lincoln [1786] that of captain, Col. Winslow [1786] that of lieutenant, and Capt. Johnston [1786] that of ensign.

“The ceremonies being finished, the Company escorted a number of gentlemen of the General Court, clergy and military, to the hall, where another elegant entertainment was provided, and, in festivity and good humor, closed this pleasing and brilliant anniversary.”²

On Monday, Sept. 1, 1788, agreeably to its charter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of this Commonwealth paraded at Faneuil Hall, from whence they marched into the Common and performed their usual manœuvres, evolutions, and firings with soldier-like exactness.

¹ SONG.

God save Columbia’s son!
 God bless great Washington!
 Crown him with bays!
 Shout, shout, America, —
 Wide over earth and sea,
 Shout in full harmony,
 Washington’s praise!

When Britain took the field,
 Then his strong arm repelled,
 Fought and subdued.

Now, all victorious,
 Mighty and glorious,
 He presides over us,
 Great, just, and good!

Raise, then, to heaven the song!
 Pour in full tides along,
 Gratitude’s strains! —
 Say thou’rt our strength and stay —
 Still we’ll confess thy sway —
 Whilst over America
 Washington reigns.

² Boston Newspaper.



Mrs. Hull

On Monday, Oct. 6, 1788, agreeably to its charter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Major-Gen. Lincoln (1786), made its last parade for the year. The Company made a fine appearance, and performed several evolutions, firings, and manœuvres to the entire satisfaction of a large number of spectators.

Rev. David Osgood, of Medford, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1788 in "the Old Brick Meeting-house." He was the fourth son of Capt. Isaac Osgood, who lived in the southwest part of Andover, and was born Oct. 25, 1747. David Osgood married Hannah Breed, Nov. 1, 1786; they had four children.

Mr. Osgood worked during his boyhood upon his father's farm, but improved every opportunity for studying. At the age of nineteen years he taught school, and at twenty entered Harvard College. After graduation, he continued the study of divinity at Cambridge. March 10, 1774, the town of Medford invited him to preach there, as a candidate for settlement, as colleague with Rev. Ebenezer Turell, who was a grandson of Daniel Turell (1656), and a nephew of Daniel, Jr. (1674). Having preached before the town, he was invited to settle, but as six persons were opposed to his settlement, he hesitated to accept the invitation. June 9, 1774, the invitation was renewed. It was accepted, and arrangements for the ordination service were made. The dissentients protested to the council, but after hearing Mr. Osgood's views, as stated by him, the council expressed its unanimous approval of them.

Mr. Osgood "was a true patriot, as well as a learned man, and effective preacher. . . . His appearance in the sacred desk was singularly imposing, especially after age had whitened his locks. He had a well-developed frame, a strongly-marked face, a powerful voice, and sometimes a very animated delivery."

He died Dec. 12, 1822, at the age of seventy-five years, after a pastorate of more than forty-eight years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1789 were: Brig.-Gen. **1789.** Hull (1788), captain; Major Andrew Cunningham (1786), lieutenant; Capt. Turner Phillips (1786), ensign. Zechariah Hicks (1786) was first sergeant; Thomas Clark (1786), second sergeant; John Brazer (1786), third sergeant; Samuel Prince (1788), fourth sergeant, and Samuel Greenough (1786), clerk.

The entertainment intended to be given June 12, 1789, by Capt. Linzee, on board the British frigate "Penelope," in return for courtesies received, was, on account of the weather, given by him on that day at the American Coffee-House, at which were present, his Honor the lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, several of the honorable council, the adjutant-general, the officers of his Excellency's suite, the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of the years 1788 and 1789, the officers of the Independent Cadets and artillery, in their several uniforms, and a large number of citizens. The entertainment was served in the best style, during which a band of music performed, and concluded with every mark of convivial propriety, mutual attention, and reciprocal good office.

In October, 1789, President George Washington visited Boston and vicinity. He was met at Marlboro by Major Joseph Hall, Jr. (1788), aide-de-camp to Gen. Brooks (1786), and accepted an invitation from him to review the Third Division of State troops

Rev. David Osgood. AUTHORITIES: Histories of Medford, by Mr. Usher and Mr. Brooks.

on Cambridge Common, on his way to Boston. When Washington arrived at the Vassal House, — “the tent of Mars and the haunt of the Muses,” — in Cambridge, which had been his headquarters in 1776, he found Gen. Brooks's senior aide, Col. Hall, at the gate, and was informed by him that the hour of twelve, which had been fixed for the review, had arrived, and that the line was formed. Taken somewhat by surprise that time had passed so rapidly, and still unwilling to be outdone in punctuality, a prominent trait in his own character, the general, without alighting, immediately directed Col. Hall to conduct him to the field. Fearing he had been too hasty in telling Washington that the line was actually formed and ready to receive him, and seeing him remount, Col. Hall left his co-aide, Major Joseph Hall, Jr. (1788), who had accompanied the general from Marlboro, to perform the remainder of his duty, and putting spurs to his horse galloped with the greatest rapidity to the Common, and informed Gen. Brooks (1786) that Washington was on his way, and close at hand. Col. Hall had ventured to tell Washington that the line was formed, as he saw him actually dismounting, and naturally supposed that the general would occupy a few minutes in refreshing himself after his morning's long ride.

Nothing could have surprised Gen. Brooks (1786) more than Col. Hall's announcement. His troops were scattered over the field ; but, glancing at his watch, and finding that the appointed time had in truth arrived, although noted for his great deliberation in times of great moment, he lost no time in bringing his troops into line, which was done while the artillery was firing the national salute. This was scarcely accomplished when Washington appeared on the right of the line, and immediately heard from the lips of his old friend and companion-in-arms all through the Revolutionary War, the command, never before so thrillingly given, “Present arms !” It is easy to imagine that no ordinary emotions filled the breast of “the Father of his Country,” as, under the wide-spreading branches of the noble tree, standing at the corner of the street, now familiarly called “the Washington Elm,” he viewed the scene before him, and recalled to mind the time when, on the same ground, he, with his undisciplined army, commenced the seven years' struggle.

Gen. Brooks (1786), who was an elegant horseman, and sat as proudly erect as a martinet, rode down the line in company with Washington, who most particularly noticed and mentioned its beautiful appearance. Riding back with rapidity to the rear, and observing that not a single man looked around, but that all (although excited with the greatest possible curiosity) kept their faces steadily to the front, he remarked to Gen. Brooks (1786), in allusion to the seven years' war in which they both had been engaged, “Ah ! General, if we had had such troops as these, we should have made short work of it.”

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1789 were : Jonas S. Bass, John Baxter, John Bonner, Bela Clapp, Joseph Clark, Michael Homer, Daniel Rea, 3d, William Whittemore, William Williams.

Jonas S. Bass (1789), tanner, of Boston, son of Samuel, Jr., and Deborah Bass, was born in Boston, Sept. 10, 1762. His tannery (ten thousand square feet) was on the south side of Water Street, and he lived in Williams Court, Cornhill. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1793, lieutenant in 1797, and captain in 1800.

Jonas Stone Bass (1789) is named in the roll of enlisted men in Capt. Brailsford's company, Col. Edward Proctor's (1756) regiment, July 22, 1780, at which time he was

"seventeen years old; in stature, five feet nine inches; complexion, light; residence, Boston." He enlisted for three months, and marched under Brig.-Gen. John Fellows. He was transferred, July 26, to Capt. Alexander Hodgdon's (1786) company, Col. Ebenezer Thayer's (1788) regiment, and was discharged Oct. 30, 1780. His service was a campaign in Rhode Island, occasioned by an "alarm." The company was raised to reinforce the Continental Army. He continued in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain after the war. He died in Boston in September, 1834, aged seventy-two years.

John Baxter (1789), merchant. In 1789 he kept a boot and shoe store at No. 14 State Street. He married, Sept. 26, 1790, Elizabeth Marshall. His residence was at the "Corner Branch Bank," State Street, and, under the firm name of John Baxter & Co., did business at No. 59 Long Wharf in 1796.

John Bonner (1789), probably a son of Capt. John Bonner, who lived in Mackerel Lane in 1743, was a wood-wharfinger, Batterymarch Street. He was first lieutenant of the Republican Volunteer Company in 1787-8, and captain of artillery in 1809. He resided on Federal Street.

Bela Clapp (1789), contractor and builder, of Boston, son of Joshua and Lydia Clapp, was born in Scituate, July 2, 1760. He married, (1) Jan. 23, 1783, Sarah Warland, — who died Feb. 2, 1804, — and, (2) Feb. 16, 1805, Elizabeth Gilbert, of Littleton, Mass. He was a builder, and erected many fine buildings in Boston. During Shays' Rebellion he was chosen to command a company of drafted men, and marched them to Worcester, where the news of the dispersion of Shays' forces was received, and he returned with his company to Boston. With his wife, Sarah, he joined the Old South Church, Sept. 14, 1783. April 5, 1802, he became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

He was a member of the State militia, and served as captain of a military company in Boston from 1790 to 1794. He retired to a farm in Claremont, N. H., where he died July 12, 1812. His son, William W., joined the Artillery Company in 1820, and his grandson, William W., Jr., in 1851.

Joseph Clark (1789), shipwright, "Clark's Street, North End, near the Rev. Mr. Elliot's meeting-house," was born in 1750. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1792, ensign in First Regiment from 1809 to 1811, and became captain.

Mr. Clark (1789) "was a sincere and open friend; a peaceable and obliging neighbor; a worthy member of the community, industrious, honest, punctual, and public spirited, constant and diffusive in offices of kindness."¹ He died in Boston, June 9, 1794, aged forty-four years, and was buried from his house, "near Rev. Mr. Elliot's meeting-house."

Michael Homer (1789), bricklayer, of Boston, was the second son of Michael (1768) and Hannah (Allen) Homer, and was born in 1762. He was the father of Rev. Jonathan Homer, D. D., of Newton, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1790.

It was Michael Homer, Jr. (1789), who was second lieutenant of the Republican Volunteer Company in 1787-8, — but the record omits the "Jr.," — and was captain in the Boston regiment from 1790 to 1795. He died Oct. 28, 1828, aged sixty-six years.

John Bonner (1789). AUTHORITY: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1851 and 1860.

Bela Clapp (1789). AUTHORITIES: Clapp Memorial; Boston Records.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, June 11, 1794.

Daniel Rea, 3d (1789), of Boston, was a son of Daniel Rea, Jr. (1770). He married, in April, 1789, Sally Bangs. They resided on Liberty Square.

Mr. Rea (1789) was very proficient as a singer. For several years he was a soloist at the anniversary dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the entire company joining in the choruses. It is said that at one time, by request, he sung in the presence of President George Washington.

William Whittemore (1789), manufacturer, of West Cambridge, son of Thomas and Anna (Cutter) Whittemore, was born in Menotomy, and baptized Feb. 1, 1761. He married, Nov. 2, 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Cutter,¹ and had ten children. John Hancock Whittemore, their youngest son, served in the Mexican War, and died in Oregon in 1850-1. Thomas Whittemore was a farmer, and his son William (1789) received such an education only as the district school provided. He was of an active business turn, and had a taste for manufacturing. He continued to reside in Menotomy, and introduced the manufacture of cards, which became a profitable business, and also dealt in merchandise. He acquired a patent for sticking the teeth for factory cards, and thereby accumulated a large property. He was a selectman of Cambridge from 1803 to 1805, representative from 1804 to 1806, senator in 1820 and 1821, and a delegate to the State convention of 1820. He died Nov. 2, 1842, aged eighty-one years. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

William Williams (1789) was a hatter in Boston. He married, (1) in August, 1789, Betsy Blake, and, (2) May 10, 1801, Margaret Atwood. In 1789 his place of business was on Ann Street. About 1810 he removed to the State of Maine. He is said to have been a man of fine personal appearance and elegant manners. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and Mr. Buckingham, in the "Annals of the Association," says of him: "He was an excellent singer, and was chorister at the Second Church. His fine voice and musical talent introduced him to much company and many social and festive gatherings, and made him an agreeable companion and favorite, but contributed nothing to his pecuniary prosperity." He was captain of a company in the Boston regiment from 1796 to 1798, and a captain in the Legionary Brigade in 1799; also second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1794.

Mr. Williams (1789) received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in 1771, and became a member Jan. 6, 1772. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter in 1792.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1789 is as follows: —

"At a meeting of the Antient Artillery Company at Faneuil Hall, Friday Evening, 6th March, 1789, Voted, Unanimously for Mr. Samuel Greenough [1786] to serve as Clerk pro-tem until June next. Voted, to meet on Wednesday Evening next at the Hall for Exercise: the roll to be called half past seven o'clock. Voted, a fine of one shilling to be paid by any member absent the whole Evening, and six pence if absent at roll-call. Voted, that any member that shall attend without his Gun & Bayonet shall be subject to pay the same fine as if absent the whole Evening.

William Williams (1789). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; By-Laws of The Massachusetts Lodge.

¹ See Cutter Genealogy, pp. 164, 165, 250.

“Wednesday evening, 11th March. Met for Exercise agreeable to the above vote.

“Monday evening 16th March. Met for Exercise, at the Hall.

“Monday evening 23d March. Met at the Hall for Exercise.

“Monday evening, 30th March. Met at the Hall. Voted, the Company to meet at the Town House floor on Monday next at three o'clock P. M. being the first Monday in April, with their Cartridge Boxes filled with Blank Cartridges. Voted, That the Clerk shall make provisions at the Hall as usual for the refreshment of the Company after the parade.

“Monday, 6th April. The Company paraded at the Town House floor agreeable to the above vote — marched into the Common — performed firings &c, commanded by His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Gen. Lincoln [1786]. Voted, that the three Commissioned officers & the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Barnard of Salem, & request him to preach a sermon to the Company on their Election in June next.

Attest SAMUEL GREENOUGH, *Clerk*.

“Monday evening, 20th April, Company met at Faneuil Hall for Exercise.

“Monday evening, 27th April. Company met at the Hall for Exercise. Voted, that the Company parade at Faneuil Hall on Monday next at three o'clock P. M. in uniform, with Arms, accoutrements &c. Voted, That the Clerk notify the absent members of the time & place of parade on Monday next, and provide for the refreshment of the Company as usual.

“Monday, 4th May. The Company paraded at the Hall, — marched into the Common, — performed various evolutions and firings commanded by Col. John Winslow [1786], — returned to the Hall. The Committee report the Rev. Mr. Barnard accepted of the invitation of the Company to preach a Sermon to them at their Election in June next. Voted, To meet at the Hall on Monday evening of the 18th inst, at half after Seven o'clock, on business, without Arms.

Attest: SAMUEL GREENOUGH, *Clerk*.

“Monday evening, 18th May. Agreeable to the above vote the Company met at Faneuil Hall this Evening. Voted, That a Dinner be provided at Faneuil Hall for the Company and such Gentlemen as they shall invite to dine with them the first Monday in June next. Voted, That the three Commissioned Officers, Col. Amasa Davis [1786], Col Josiah Waters [1769] and Mr. William Shattuck [1787] be a Committee to provide and give a bill of fare for the Intertainment of that day. Voted, That the Treasurer pay twenty-four pounds lawful money from the funds towards defraying ye Expense of the Entertainment on Election in June next: and the said Committee as before appointed engage ye Band for said day.

“May 23d. Voted, That the Company parade at the Old South Meeting, & the Roll be called at ten o'clock. Voted, That fifteen pounds, in addition to the twenty-four pounds, for ye expences of the Dinner on Election day, to be borrowed on Interest & repaid out of ye first money collected from ye funds of the Company.

“June 5th, Monday. The Company paraded at the Old South Meeting House & at eleven o'clock escorted His Excellency, ye Governor, Lieut Governor, & Council to the old Brick Meeting House, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Barnard of Salem. After service, ye Company escorted the Governor &c. &c. to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant entertainment was prepared by the Company. At 4 o'clock, ye Company proceeded into ye Common & made choice of Brig. General William Hull [1788], Captain, Major Andrew Cunningham [1786], Lieutenant, and Captain Turner Phillips [1786],

Ensign, for ye year ensuing. The Company was then led to the Hall by their new Officers, where they finished the day very agreeably.

"June 15th. The Company met at Faneuil Hall. Voted, to print the Rev. Mr. Barnard's Sermon by Subscription, and the Officers were the Committee to superintend the same.

"September 7th The Company met agreeable to their Charter & were led into the Common by Maj. Gen. Hull [1788], where they went through the firings & evolutions with great exactness, & returned to the Hall and partook of refreshments as usual.

"October 5th. The Company met agreeable to their Charter and were led into the Common by Lieut Andrew Cunningham [1786], where they went through the firings, &c. & then returned to the Hall and partook of refreshment. Voted, That the Company meet the third Monday Evening in March next at 7 o'clock, unless sooner called together by ye Officers."

The Artillery election was held on Monday, June 1, 1789, agreeably to their charter. The Company assembled at the Old South Meeting-house at high noon, marched to the council chamber, received the lieutenant-governor, the council, officers of the several independent military organizations in town, and thence proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-house, where services were held and a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Salem. After service, a procession was formed and the Company escorted Lieut.-Gov. Adams, Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, the council, senators, judges, members of the House, selectmen of Boston, clergy, consul of France, officers of the Cadets, Castle William, light infantry, artillery, fusileers, all in uniform; Capt. Linzee, and five other officers of the British frigate "Penelope," etc., numbering two hundred persons, to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was served.

After dinner, the usual toasts were offered, and addresses made. After the first toast, — "The illustrious, the President of the United States," — Mr. Rea (1789), Col. Waters (1769), Capt. Wells (1786), and others, sung the following ode: —

"FROM Britain's sea-girt isle,
Where Flora's richest smile
Luxuriant glows —
To this then desert waste,
By savages possess'd,
To be with Freedom blest
In calm repose:

"Our enterprising sires,
Warm'd with fair Freedom's fires,
Advent'rous came.
Here they their dwelling made,
Their standard here displayed
Beneath the wild woods' shade
Set up their claim.

"By faithless foes compell'd
To tread the ensanguine field,
Unskill'd in war,
This *Institution* made
To teach its martial trade
To wield the shining blade
The foe to dare.

"While the same martial fire
That did their breasts inspire,
Our bosoms warm,
May we with equal zeal
Pursue the public weal,
Nor feel the bloody steel
If call'd to arms.

"Illustrious FOUNDERS, hail!
This day your patriot zeal
Your sons proclaim.
Your names we venerate,
Your glory emulate,
And tell our sons how great
Their grandsires' fame.

"Hark! The loud trumps proclaim
WASHINGTON's glorious name.
Charge! Fill again,
Fill the bowl — fill it high, —
First-born son of the sky,
May he never, never die,
HEAVEN SHOUT AMEN!"

After the banquet, the Company repaired to the Common and elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Brig.-Gen. Hull (1788), captain; Major Andrew Cunningham (1786), lieutenant, and Capt. Turner Phillips (1786), ensign.

His Excellency the governor, from indisposition of body, not being able to take his seat on the Common, the old officers, and those just elected, proceeded to his Excellency's house, where the old officers resigned the insignia of their offices, and the new officers were invested therewith by the commander-in-chief.¹

Gen. Hull (1788), having returned with his officers to the Common, invited the guests to an entertainment provided for them at Faneuil Hall, to which all repaired, and completed the exercises of the Artillery election. The Hall was elegantly decorated. At the entrance was a bower, and at the upper end, eleven connected pillars, probably denoting the eleven States that had ratified the Constitution of the United States; between the centre pillars was placed a full-length portrait of the illustrious President of the United States, over which was an obelisk eight feet in length, designed and finely executed by Johnston (1786), representing at the top the All-Seeing Eye, diffusing its influence on "our Fabius," with the words "*Fideles Protego*" over it. The Hall was profusely decorated with flowers, streamers, flags, etc., and there was but one opinion expressed by the thousands who visited the Hall, viz., that it was an artistic and beautiful decoration.

Rev. Thomas Barnard, Jr., of Salem, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1789. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Barnard, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1758, and was born in Newbury, Mass., Feb. 5, 1748. He graduated at Harvard College in 1766, and studied theology with Dr. Williams, of Bradford. At first he leaned to the side of the loyalists, probably through the influence of his parishioners, but eventually he was a stalwart on the Whig side. He was present and prominent in the first clash of the Revolution, when Col. Leslie, the British officer, came to Salem at the head of three hundred men, for guns which were in Salem, secreted by Col. David Mason (1754). It is said that the counsel of Mr. Barnard, that day, prevented bloodshed, and turned back the King's troops, leaving the object of the expedition unaccomplished. When his father, in 1770, became disabled by paralysis, the First Church became divided as to a colleague. Some wanted Thomas Barnard, Jr.; a small majority preferred Asa Dunbar. This disagreement resulted in the formation of the North Church of Salem, and the settlement, as pastor, of Thomas Barnard, Jr., who was ordained Jan. 13, 1773, and continued in that relation until his death, Oct. 1, 1814. The society was united and prosperous throughout his long ministry. He was very kind and genial, and held in the highest respect by all classes and churches. A picture of him is given in the "History of Essex County," compiled by D. Hamilton Hurd, Philadelphia, 1888, page 49, from which work this sketch is abbreviated.

¹ Letter from Jeremy Belknap to Ebenezer Hazard, at New York, dated

"BOSTON, June 2, 1789.

"My dear Sir, — I have received no letter from you for several posts. I suppose you are very much engaged, as it must be about the time for you to be reappointed, as I hope and trust you will be. We had, yesterday, the artillery election, an account of which you will see in the papers. Washington's picture was exhibited, and his praises sung in Faneuil Hall with great ardor and sincerity. The most extraordinary part of the story is that Governor H. had a convenient fit of the gout, and could not

appear on the Common, the usual place where the old officers resign and the new ones are invested. However, Lincoln proved himself an older general by insisting on a personal interview, and actually entering the bed-chamber, where the ceremonies were performed under the inspection of the physician and nurse. Much risibility was thereby occasioned among those who know the real character of the popular idol.

"We are all well, through mercy; and I am,

"Your affectionate friend,

"J. BELKNAP."

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1790 were: Robert **1790.** Jenkins (1756), captain; John Johnston (1786), lieutenant; Israel Loring (1768), ensign. Samuel Todd (1786) was first sergeant; Lemuel Gardner (1787), second sergeant; John Bray (1788), third sergeant; Benjamin Russell (1788), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

"The following lines were written by a young Miss of only 11 years of age,

"ON SEEING FANEUIL HALL ON THE DAY OF ELECTION,

"JUNE 7, 1790.

"SEE here the tables with good things abound,
While joy and mirth fill all the seats around;
High on a stage bright CERES doth appear,
With fruits of every kind that bless the year.
The graceful arches bend with blooming flowers,
But much lov'd WASHINGTON above them towers.
See there he's plac'd, while numerous objects gaze,
And at him look with wonder and amaze.
Kind heaven with peace and plenty doth them bless,
And may heav'n's blessing always on them rest;
Then let them close the joyous day in peace,
And e'er be thankful for the bounteous feast."¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1790 were: Ebenezer Little Boyd, Joseph Cowdin, John G. Doubleday, Asa Fuller, Jeremiah Kahler, James Phillips.

Ebenezer Little Boyd (1790), merchant, of Boston, was a brother of Capt. Joseph Coffin Boyd (1786). His place of business was No. 5 on David Spear's wharf, and his residence was on Friend Street. He became a Baptist, and was ordained to the ministry of that sect, and removed from Boston. He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in 1792-3, and became a member of that Lodge, June 3, 1793.

Joseph Cowdin (1790) had a wife, Mary, in 1793-4. She was a daughter of Gen. Amasa Davis (1786). He was first lieutenant in the militia in 1791-2, and captain in 1793-4. At the time of his decease, in 1794, he held the positions of first sergeant of the Artillery Company and of captain in the Boston regiment.

Died "in this town [Boston], Capt. Joseph Cowdin [1790], aged twenty-nine years. His remains were entombed on Monday, July 28, 1794, with military honors. The company of the First Regiment which he commanded at the time of his decease paraded under the command of Lieut. Lathrop, and performed the military honors of the day. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers preceded the corpse, and the pall was supported by six captains, the whole in complete uniform. After the mourning relatives, the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and of the new Relief Fire Society, paid that respect to the deceased which was due to his many virtues and usefulness."²

John G. Doubleday (1790), grocer, of Boston, son of John and Elizabeth Doubleday, was born in Boston, June 12, 1764. His store was No. 30 Marlborough Street, and he resided on Orange Street. He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1792, second sergeant in 1793, and ensign in 1796.

John G. Doubleday (1790). AUTHORITY:
Boston Records.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, June 16, 1790.

² *Columbian Centinel*, July 30, 1794.

Asa Fuller (1790), tallow-chandler, of Boston, lived on Chambers Street. The firm of Asa Fuller & Co. had their chandlery works on Washington Street, and their store was No. 6 Green's Wharf. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1794, and first lieutenant in the Boston regiment from 1791 to 1793. He removed soon after to Portland, Me., where he married, Jan. 20, 1807, Nancy Locke.

Jeremiah Kahler (1790), merchant, of Boston, was a native of Germany, and was born in the year 1743. He came to America when he was a young man, established himself in Boston, and became a prominent merchant. "He was always charitable, while he had the means, and ever ready to do acts of friendship. Editors were often indebted to him for translations from the gazettes of his native country. Reverses of fortune did not impair his habits of industry nor his power of being useful, though they limited his sphere of employment. He enjoyed the esteem of a numerous acquaintance, and his memory is respected."

He was ensign of the Artillery Company in 1795, and died in Boston, Feb. 2, 1829, aged eighty-six years. He remained an honorary associate of the Artillery Company until his decease.

James Phillips (1790), rope-maker, of Boston, son of Isaac and Preseler (Priscilla) Phillips, was born in Boston, May 14, 1767. In his youth he was employed in a rope-walk owned by a maternal uncle, and afterwards was superintendent of rope-walks owned by Isaac P. Davis. He held this relation from 1795 to 1818, when the rope-walk was destroyed by fire. He then (in 1820) became overseer, or master, of the almshouse, by the appointment of the selectmen, and when it was transformed into a house of industry, and removed from Barton's Point to South Boston, he also had charge of it. Mr. Phillips (1790) received the appointment of secretary to the overseers of the poor in 1825, a situation he retained until his decease.

He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1793, clerk in 1797, ensign in 1798, and captain in 1802. For fifty years he enlivened the social meetings of the Company. His peculiar eccentric songs of "Contentment," "Barrel of Beer," "The Parson Who'd a Remarkable Foible," "Gaffer Gray," etc., were always enthusiastically received. He possessed an amiable disposition, frank manners, great benevolence and purity. He was a fireward in Boston for several years, and a surveyor of hemp, under the town government, from 1808 to 1820. He obtained his title of "Major" by being brigade quartermaster under Gen. Winslow (1786). He was in the military escort which conducted Gen. Washington into Boston in October, 1789, and was probably the last survivor of those engaged in that loyal parade. He was secretary of the Charitable Mechanic Association in 1800 and 1801, and a trustee from 1802 to 1804.

He died March 30, 1853, nearly eighty-seven years of age. His tomb, No. 94, on the Common, was built and owned jointly by him and his friend, Col. Daniel Messinger (1792). His brother, Capt. Turner Phillips, joined the Artillery Company in 1786.

Asa Fuller (1790). AUTHORITIES: Boston Directory; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Jeremiah Kahler (1790). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

James Phillips (1790). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Annals of the Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1790 is as follows :—

“April 5th 1790. The Company met agreeable to Charter,—were led into ye Common by Brig. Gen. Hull [1788], performed firings, &c. Voted, The Commissioned Officers & Treasurer be a Committee to request of the Rev. Mr. Homer of Newtown to preach the Sermon on their next Election—then returned to the Hall & partook of refreshment as usual. Voted, That Col. John May [1786], by his request, be dismissed the Company and his name be put on the Honorary List.

“April 13th The Company met at Faneuil Hall on account of the death of Col. Joseph Jackson [1738], Treasurer of the Company, Voted, the Company will attend ye Funeral of their late Treasurer under Arms. Voted, to have ye Band of Musick & they with the drums & fifes of said Company be put into mourning; the expence of which was defrayed by the Heirs of the late Treasurer by their particular request: after which the Company received the Thanks of the family for the Honour done them & the deceased. Through the Clerk their Compliments were conveyed to ye Company.

“May 3d. Monday. The Company met agreeable to Charter: most of ye members being sick with the Influenza, the Company did not proceed to the Common, but performed their exercise at the Hall. The Commissioned Officers acquainted the Company that ye Rev. Mr. Homer had accepted their invitation to preach their next Election Sermon. Voted, That the Treasurer pay thirty pounds out of the principal & interest due the Company from ye town of Charlestown towards defraying the dinner on Election in June next.

“May 24th. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, & Clerk be a Committee to make arrangements and provide for the public Dinner in June next.

“May 26th. The list of Gentlemen presented by the Committee to be invited to dine at the Hall with the Company the first Monday in June next was accepted by the Company in whole. Voted, That the same Committee that arranged the list of persons to be invited to dine, be ye Committee to compleat & provide all ye necessaries for Election. Voted, That Capt. John Stutson [1765] be dismissed the Company agreeable to his request, and that his name be put on the Honourary List.

“Attest, SAMUEL GREENOUGH, *Clerk*.

“Monday, June 7th 1790. The Company paraded at the Old South Meeting House, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Hull [1788]; escorted His Honor the Lieut. Governour and Council (His Excellency the Commander in chief being Indisposed) to the Old Brick Meeting House, where an Excellent & well adapted discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Homer of Newtown. The Company then proceeded to Faneuil Hall & partook (with their guests) of an elegant entertainment. The weather being excessive Stormy, the Company proceeded to the Choice of their Officers for the year ensuing in the Hall, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen. Mr. Robert Jenkins [1756], Captain; Capt John Johnston [1786], Lieutenant; Capt Israel Loring [1768], Ensign; Col. John Winslow [1786], Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], Clerk; Mr. Samuel Todd [1786], Mr. Benjamin Russell [1788], Capt Lemuel Gardner [1787], Mr. John Bray [1788], Sergeants. After which the Commissioned Officers repaired to the house of the Commander-in-chief, with the Officers elect, where the former resigned the badges & the latter received them from His Excellency. Voted That the Commissioned Officers with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Homer, return him the Thanks of the Company for his Services this day delivered, and request a copy for the press. The meeting was then adjourned to the 14th inst.

“Monday Evening, June 14th 1790. Voted, That the Clerk procure & present the Rev. Mr. Homer with fifty printed copies of his Sermon and assess the Company for their amount in September next. Voted, That Gen. Lincoln [1786], Col. Waters [1769], Gen. Hull [1788], Col. Winslow [1786] and Capt Jenkins [1756] be a Committee to collect & report a state of facts respecting the exchanging the badges between the old & new officers the past and present year.

“Monday, Sept 6th 1790. The Company made their publick appearance commanded by Capt. Jenkins [1756].

“Monday, Oct 4th 1790. The Company being under Arms commanded by Capt. Jenkins [1756], Voted, That the Clerk purchase four Swords for the use of the Sergeants & assess each member of the Company three shillings, & every new member the same sum on his Admission.

“And your committee further report, that on Wednesday the 2d day of June A. D. 1790, the Officers of the said Company waited on His Excellency, Governor Hancock, Lieut Gov. Adams and the Hon. Council with the respectful compliments of the Company, and requested the honor of escorting them on the day of Election to the Meeting House to attend Divine service: and likewise requested the honor of their company to dine at Faneuil Hall on that day. His Excellency replied, that if his health would admit, he would do himself the pleasure to dine with the Company and should be ready at the Council Chamber to be escorted as proposed. His Honor, the Lieut. Governor and the Hon. Council accepted the invitation without any qualification. That on the morning of the 7th of June A. D. 1790, the day of Election, the Commanding Officer of the Company received a message from His Excellency, the Governor, that his state of health was such, that he should not be able to attend Divine Service, or dine with the Company, but, if possible, he would attend on the Common, there to receive the badges from the old officers and invest those who were to be elected with them. But if his health was such as to be unable to attend on the Common, he had directed his Honor, the Lieut. Governor to receive and deliver the badges. The Commanding Officer observed to the Adjutant General that as the Lieut. Governor held no military rank, he conceived it was improper to pay him military honors: that as the chair of Governor was not vacant by reason of his death or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the Lieut Governor had no right to perform the duties of Governor or exercise the powers and authorities which by the Constitution the Governor is vested with, when personally present. The Adjutant General made no other reply, than that he was not directed to return any message to His Excellency, the Governor. The Company proceeded at the usual hour and escorted His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. Council to the place of Divine service and afterwards to Faneuil Hall.

“While at dinner His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, observed to the Commanding Officer, that if the Governor's health would not permit him to attend on the Common, His Excellency had ordered him to perform the duties incumbent on him, and particularly to receive the badges from the old officers and invest those who were to be elected with them. The Commanding officer made the same reply to His Honor, as to the Adjutant General, with this addition, that he hoped His Honor would not consider it as a personal, but merely an official objection. That was Mr Adams — Governor, or had a right to exercise the powers of Governor, the Company would pay him the honors with the same pleasure as they would Mr. Hancock, but that under the existing circumstances, it was improper, unprecedented, and contrary to military propriety. His Honor replied,

that it seemed to be a Constitutional question, and asked what tribunal should decide it? That his orders from the Governor were positive and he could see no other alternative than performing the duties. The Commanding officer replied, that he could not consent to a measure unauthorized by custom, by the Constitution, or by military propriety. Much more was said on the subject, but these were the general principles advanced on the occasion.

“After dinner, His Honor and the Hon. Council withdrew, and the Commanding officer ordered Major Cunningham [1786], the Lieutenant of the Company, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and to inform him that the Company was then at the Hall, and although the rain was severe, yet, if His Excellency’s health was such that he could meet them, he would march them to the Common according to ancient custom, there to elect their officers and perform the ceremonies usual on the day of their election. If that mode was not convenient, that the Company would proceed to the choice of their officers, at the Hall, and the old and new officers would wait on His Excellency at such place as he should appoint to exchange the badges; or, that the Company would proceed to the choice of their officers, and send their names to His Excellency for his approbation, and when approved would exchange the badges between themselves in presence of the Company; or, if His Excellency would appoint the eldest Major General present to perform the duties, that mode would not be unprecedented. His Excellency returned for answer that his health was such, and the storm being severe, that he could not meet the Company on the Common. That if the Company would proceed to the election of the officers, he would be happy to receive the old and new officers at his house, and there receive the badges and deliver them to the new elected officers. The Company proceeded accordingly to the election of their officers at the Hall, and the old and new-elected officers waited on His Excellency the Governor, at his house, where the ceremonies were performed, the badges delivered, and the new officers invested with them.”

On the first Monday in June, 1790, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company paraded at ten o’clock, in the Old South Meeting-house; at twelve o’clock, it marched to the council chamber, from whence it escorted his Honor the lieutenant-governor (his Excellency the governor being indisposed), the honorable council, and several military officers, to the Old Brick Meeting-house, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Homer, of Newton. After the religious ceremonies of the day were over, a procession was formed, viz.: —

Lieut-Gov. Adams, Hon. Mr. Bowdoin, honorable council and senators, speaker and members of the House, president of the university, clergy, — among whom were Abbé Rousselet and Mr. Thayer; consuls of France, Holland, and Sweden; selectmen of Boston, gentlemen, and strangers of distinction; adjutant-general, officers of Cadets, Castle William, Artillery, and Fusileers, in uniform; honorary members, etc., who were escorted by the Company to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. After which the following toasts were drank: —

1. “The President of the United States” (three cheers). 2. “The Vice-President and Congress of America.” 3. “The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts” 4. “The Powers of Europe, in Alliance with the United States.” 5. “Agriculture, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Commerce.” (His Honor the lieutenant-governor then gave the following toast: “Prosperity to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.”) 6. “The King of France” (clapping of hands). 7. “The Marquis de Lafay-

ette." 8. "The National Assembly of France: may they rightly distinguish between the evils of licentiousness and the blessings of good government." 9. "Chief-Justice Jay." 10. "Gen. Knox." 11. "Mr. Hamilton." 12. "Mr. Jefferson." 13. "May the inhabitants of America exercise the same wisdom in preserving as they have in erecting the Federal Dome."

The Hall was beautifully decorated. The entrance formed an arch, supporting the orchestra where the band performed during the dinner. At the head of the Hall was a grand arch, from the key-stones of which hung a golden fleur-de-lis. In the rear of this, in the front window, was placed an obelisk, finely executed by Mr. Johnston (1786). The base was formed by a bust of the President of the United States, encircled with a glory, and the inscription, "The lustre of his actions shines with triumphant brightness, and spreads a glory around him." Over this, at the top of the obelisk, was the All-Seeing Eye, with an inscription, "*Fideles Protego*" (I protect the faithful) over it. In the centre, a winged cherub was represented as crowning the President with a chaplet of laurel. Thousands of people visited the Hall to see the elaborate decorations.

After dinner, the Company proceeded to the choice of their officers, and unanimously elected Robert Jenkins (1756), captain; John Johnston (1786), lieutenant, and Israel Loring (1768), ensign, for the ensuing year. The heavy rain preventing the Company from parading as usual on the Common, the old officers and the officers-elect went in carriages to the house of his Excellency the governor, where the former resigned the insignias of their offices, and the latter were invested therewith.

At sundown, his Honor the lieutenant-governor and council, on invitation of Capt. Jenkins (1756), went down to the Hall and partook, with many other guests, of the second entertainment usually given on that anniversary, which concluded with thirteen sentimental, political, and philanthropic toasts, with which the anniversary exercises were closed.

Rev. Jonathan Homer, D. D., of Newton, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1790. He was a son of Michael Homer, Jr. (1789), a grandson of Michael Homer (1768), and was born in Boston, April 15, 1759. He married Anna, a daughter of Obadiah Curtis, of Boston, by whom he had an only child, Jonathan, who died Sept. 4, 1804, aged twenty-one years. Mr. Homer graduated at Harvard College in 1777, at the age of eighteen years. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Brown University in 1826. He was ordained pastor of the church in Newton, Feb. 13, 1782, and in that relation he spent his life. His ministry covered a period of sixty-one years. He was sole pastor forty-five years, till November, 1827, and then had a colleague.

Mr. Homer was very scrupulous in the performance of his official duties. At the funeral service of Gen. Hull (1788), having accidentally omitted to mention in his prayer one of the relatives of the family, he prayed a second time, lest he should be deemed guilty of a failure, or give occasion for grief or offence. Dr. Homer died Aug. 11, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and the sixty-second of his ministry. He published a history of Newton, "The Columbian Bible," "Reports of the Middlesex County Bible Society," and six sermons delivered on various occasions.

Jonathan Homer. AUTHORITY: Smith's Hist. of Newton.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1791 were: Josiah **1791.** Waters (1769), captain; Zechariah Hicks (1786), lieutenant; Nathaniel Call (1774), ensign. Joseph Eaton (1773) was first sergeant; Joseph Loring (1788), second sergeant; John Coolidge (1786), third sergeant; Samuel Hastings (1786), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

At the services held by the Legislature in May, 1791, the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company had the post of honor, among the military guests, in the procession which was escorted by the Independent Fusileers. The governor and Legislature were conducted from the State House to the Old South Meeting-House, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. Chandler Robbins, and thence to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided by the State.

In October, 1791, Lieut. Samuel Bradlee (1765) was chosen captain, and Lieut. Wild (1773) captain-lieutenant, of the Boston artillery, vice Capt. Johnston (1786) and Capt.-Lieut. Sturgis (1786) resigned.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1791 were: Robert Ball, Shubael Bell, John Gardiner, John Peck, Samuel Perkins, William Walter.

Robert Ball (1791) was probably a grandson of Robert Ball, of Charlestown in 1728, and of Concord in 1746. His father, Robert, was a sea-captain, and married, (2) or (3) Aug. 6, 1767, Melicent Harris.

Robert Ball (1791) was born Sept. 17, 1769. He was first lieutenant of the Ward 4 company in the Boston regiment from 1794 to 1796, and fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1794. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Feb. 12, 1795.

Shubael Bell (1791), housewright, of Boston, was born in 1766. He was twice married: (1) July 26, 1789, to Joanna Smith Masters, and, (2) Oct. 6, 1808, to Anne Hewes, but died without issue.

For some years he worked at his trade in Boston, but as other fields of toil and usefulness opened to him, he entered them. April 19, 1797, the *Columbian Centinel* announces that "Capt. Shubael Bell [1791] is appointed deputy sheriff of the county of Suffolk," and adds: "A gentleman, whose suavity of manners, humanity of disposition, and integrity of heart, will render him a valuable acquisition to the executive department." He was afterwards appointed sheriff, and, in 1810, jailer of Suffolk County. "Here," says Mr. Knapp, "he had full exercise for all his patience, forbearance, and good feelings. I have seen him when he visited the cells of crime and wretchedness, and at his approach, profaneness was dumb, and despair grew calm. I have seen him with the broken-hearted debtor, who was weeping at the recollection of his disheartened wife and helpless, suffering children, and as he came nigh the prisoner he seemed a sort of electrical conductor, to convey away the agonies of the wounded soul."

He was a very zealous Episcopalian, and was senior warden of Christ Church from 1812 to 1819. He was a pillar of that church during its state of feebleness after the death of Dr. Walter. Mr. Bell (1791) was the principal agent in the establishment of St. Matthew's Chapel, South Boston. His subscriptions for the assistance of the Episcopal church were liberal in the extreme.

Robert Ball (1791). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; By-Laws of The Massachusetts Lodge.

Shubael Bell (1791). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Hist. of St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter.

He was very prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, and held various offices in Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. A eulogy was delivered in Christ Church, June 8, 1819, by Samuel L. Knapp, before St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., "on the character of their brother and past master, Shubael Bell, Esq. [1791]." He died May 30, 1819, "at the age of fifty-three," says Mr. Samuel L. Knapp, "in the midst of business, unbroken and untired, and at the moment of his death had the strongest hold on the confidence of men, and a deep interest in their affections. The silver cord of life was loosed before it was chafed, the golden bowl was broken before it was tarnished, and the pitcher at the fountain while it held the water to the brim." He was an officer of a Boston militia company from 1790 to 1798, but never held any office in the Artillery Company.

"His mind was cultivated by study, his heart enlarged by practical benevolence, his whole life a scene of active usefulness, and his death was universally lamented."¹

John Gardiner (1791), lawyer, of Boston, son of Dr. Sylvester and Ann Gardiner, was born in Boston, Dec. 4, 1737. In early life he went to England and studied law at the Inner Temple. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Westminster Hall, receiving the patronage of Lord Mansfield. He lost this, however, by appearing as counsel in the famous case of John Wilkes, the reformer. He also practised for a time in South Wales, Haverford West, where he married, in 1764, Margaret Harris. In 1766, Mr. Gardiner (1791) was appointed chief-justice of the province of New York, which he declined. Having been appointed attorney-general in the island of St. Christopher, he removed his family to the West Indies, where he remained until the close of the American Revolution.

He returned to Boston in 1783, became eminent as a lawyer, and, July 4, 1785, delivered the oration for the town authorities. In 1786, he settled in Pownalboro, Me., where he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature. He was prominent and active in its proceedings. While a resident of Boston, he attended King's Chapel. In 1785 he took an active part in the alteration of the liturgy in the Book of Common Prayer with Perez Morton and others, of King's Chapel, striking out the doctrine of the Trinity. He held the position of captain in the militia. In October, 1793, when on his passage to the General Court at Boston, in the packet "Londoner," which was wrecked off Cape Ann in a storm, he was drowned. His chest of clothing floated ashore. His son, Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, D. D., delivered the sermon before the Artillery Company in June, 1823.

John Peck (1791), merchant, of Boston, son of Thomas Handside Peck, was born in Boston, Aug. 24, 1743. He was adjutant of the First Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1791 to 1794.

"He devised the plan of filling up the Mill-Pond [where the Boston & Maine Railroad Station, Haymarket Square, now stands], and owned largely therein; but not realizing his sanguine expectations in a ready sale, he became involved, and removed to Kentucky."

John Gardiner (1791). AUTHORITY: Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators.

John Peck (1791). AUTHORITIES: Boston

Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, June 2, 1819.

Samuel Perkins (1791), painter, of Roxbury, son of Lieut.-Col. William (1765) and Abigail (Cox) Perkins, was born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1770. He married, Feb. 8, 1795, Barbary C. Higginson, of Boston.

When about thirteen years old, Mr. Perkins (1791) went as an apprentice to Capt. John Johnston (1786), a portrait-painter, who kept in Court Street, near the head of Gore's Alley. At the age of nineteen he began the general painting business, chiefly on houses and ships, and continued it until about 1815, when he undertook the painting of carpets. This business he continued until it so increased that he built a large factory in Roxbury. His carpets were in great demand till rival factories created a strong competition, which, together with his age, induced him to retire from active business. He was representative from Boston to the State Legislature, was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1796, and first lieutenant of a cavalry company in Boston in 1799.

"He was universally esteemed." He died in Roxbury, Aug. 2, 1846.

William Walter (1791), merchant, of Boston, son of Rev. William Walter, D. D., rector of Trinity, and afterward of Christ Church, Boston, was born Feb. 14, 1771. His mother was Lydia, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Jr., chief-justice, of Salem. William Walter (1791) was in business on Codman's Wharf with his brother, Thomas, and he lived on Salem Street. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1797, and clerk in 1798-9.

He married, April 23, 1794, Sarah, daughter of Martin Bicker (1771), of Madeira, by whom he had six children. She died June 11, 1811, and was buried under Christ Church. He was a representative in the General Court. He died April 23, 1814, and was buried in a tomb under Christ Church.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1791 is as follows:—

"Monday, April 4 1791. The Company paraded at three o'clock commanded by Capt Jenkins [1756]. The Rev. Doct. Samuel Parker was chosen to preach the Election Sermon in June next. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on and inform him of their choice. Voted, That Capt. Joseph Coffin Boyd [1786] be furnished with a certificate of his being a member of this Company signed by the Captain and attested by the Clerk. Attest T. CLARK, *Clerk*.

"Monday, May 2d, 1791. The Company being under Arms commanded by Capt Jenkins [1756] the Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Doct. Parker reported that he accepted the invitation of the Company, and would preach the Election Sermon in June next. Voted, That the further business of the meeting be referred to next Monday Evening.

"Monday evening, May 9th 1791. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers, Col. Winslow [1786], Maj. Cunningham [1786], Col Waters [1769], Capt William Bordman [1758], with the Clerk, be a committee to make arrangements for the Election in June next, and report on Thursday evening next.

"Thursday Evening, May 12th 1791. The Committee reported that there be assessed nine shillings on each member of the Company — that twenty-two pounds, four shillings interest now due, & a Sum not exceeding thirty pounds of the Principal due

Samuel Perkins (1791). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

from the town of Charlestown be appropriated to defray the Expences of Election day ; and to enable our attorney to prosecute the suit commenced against the Estate of the late Col. Blanchard [1737]. Voted, That the above report be accepted.

“ Attest. T. CLARK, *Clerk*.

“ Monday, June 6th 1791. This being the Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company attended Divine Service at the Old Brick Meeting House, dined at Faneuil Hall, marched into the Common, and went through the usual Exercises under Capt Jenkins [1756], after which they made choice of the following gentlemen to serve as Officers the ensuing year : — Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Captain ; Mr. Zechariah Hicks [1786], Lieutenant ; Capt Nathaniel Call [1774], Ensign ; Col. John Winslow [1786] Treasurer ; Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], Clerk ; Capt Joseph Eaton [1773], Capt Joseph Loring [1788], Mr. John Coolidge [1786], Mr. Samuel Hastings [1786], sergeants.

“ Voted, That the late Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Doctor Parker, giving him the Thanks of the Company for his Sermon this day delivered and request a copy thereof for the press. Doctor Parker declined publishing his sermon.

Attest T. CLARK *Clerk*.

“ Friday Evening, Sept 9th 1791. Monday last being disagreeable weather, the Company paraded this day at Faneuil Hall, — marched into the Common commanded by Col. Waters [1769].

“ Friday, October 7th 1791. The Company paraded on the floor of the State House, marched into the Common, commanded by Lieut. Hicks [1786].”

The Artillery election on June 6, 1791, was conducted in the usual manner. The Company paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., proceeded to the council chamber at 12 M., and thence escorted his Honor the lieutenant-governor (his Excellency the governor having proceeded in his carriage), the honorable council and military gentlemen, to the Old Brick Meeting-House. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Parker.

After service, the Company escorted its guests to Faneuil Hall, where his Excellency had previously repaired. Besides those above mentioned, there were present : Hon. Mr. Ames, State officers, president of Harvard College, foreign consuls, the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, etc., who, with the Company, sat down to a sumptuous repast. The blessing was craved by Rev. Dr. Parker, an Episcopalian, and thanks returned by Right Rev. Bishop Carroll, a Roman Catholic.

Fourteen toasts were offered, which were of the usual form. After the invited guests had retired, the Company marched into the square laid out on the Common, where a detachment of the Castle troops did duty, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz. : Col. Josiah Waters (1769), captain ; Mr. Zechariah Hicks (1786), lieutenant ; Capt. Nathaniel Call (1774), ensign ; Col. John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The Company then, on invitation of his Excellency the governor, proceeded to his house, and in company with a great number of officers and gentlemen, partook of a delicate and liberal repast. Having refreshed, the Company escorted his Excellency and Honor, and others, into the square, the governor taking the chair of State. After the formalities of election and investiture of the officers, his Excellency was given a standing salute, and all returned to the Hall. A collation was provided, and after it additional sentiments were offered ; the last being : “ May we never oblique from the centre of

prosperity; but, by advancing in right steps, be promoted in the day of universal review."

The Hall was elaborately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. Notwithstanding the ill-health of the governor, he paid every possible attention to the Company. The day was exceedingly fine, and everything seemed to combine to make it universally agreeable.

Rev. Samuel Parker, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1791. He was a son of Hon. William Parker, and was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in August, 1744. He received his education at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1764. Immediately after graduation he taught school in Roxbury, and subsequently pursued the study of theology. After the death of William Hooper, rector of Trinity Church, in Boston, Dr. Walter, the assistant minister of Trinity parish, became the rector. Mr. Parker, then residing in Portsmouth, N. H., was elected in October, 1773, to fill the place vacated by the promotion of Dr. Walter. Mr. Parker accepted the position, and proceeded to England for ordination. Feb. 24, 1774, the Lord Bishop of London admitted him to deacon's orders, and three days after ordained him a priest. Mr. Parker returned to Boston, and Nov. 2, 1774, subscribed to the rules governing an assistant minister at Trinity Church. He remained at his post throughout the Revolution. After the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, July 18, 1776, he caused that part of the liturgy that had reference to the king and royal family to be omitted.

In 1779 he was elected rector of the parish. In 1789 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1792 he was partially relieved of parochial duties by the election of Reverend afterward Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner, to the office of assistant minister, who also succeeded to the rectorship. Upon the death of Bishop Bass, in 1803, Dr. Parker was unanimously elected bishop of the eastern diocese. He accepted, and was consecrated in New York, Sept. 16, 1804. He returned to his family in Boston, but was immediately prostrated by the illness of which he died, Dec. 6, 1804, aged fifty-nine years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1792 were: John Winslow (1786), captain; Thomas Clark (1786), lieutenant; Lemuel Gardner (1787), ensign. Samuel Greenough (1786) was first sergeant; Jonathan Balch (1786), second sergeant; Joseph Lovering, Jr. (1788), third sergeant; Joseph Clark (1789), fourth sergeant, and John G. Doubleday (1790), clerk.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1792 were: Richard Austin, William Bass, Humphrey Clark, William Coolidge, Oliver Gridley, Robert Homes, John Howe, Jr., Jonathan Loring, Jr., John S. Lowell, George Makepeace, Jr., Daniel Messenger, George Singleton, Jr., Thomas Waldron Sumner, Joshua Thomas.

Richard Austin (1792), pewterer, No. 16 Marlborough Street, Boston, son of Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Austin, of Charlestown, was born (baptized) Dec. 23, 1764. He married, but had no children.

Rev. Samuel Parker. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

Richard Austin (1792). AUTHORITIES: Wy-

man's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Company, says: "The trade of pewterer had been a lucrative branch of manufactures, but about this time began to go out of fashion. The better sort of people used pewter platters, spoons, plates, porringers, etc., and it was a mark of poverty not to see a dresser abundantly furnished with pewter ware. New England housewives considered it a display of luxury. Capt. Austin [1792] was a man of strict honesty and honor as well as liberality. When his trade declined, he entered into copartnership with George Blanchard [1794] and followed the business of a broker. Disaster followed, and Mr. Austin [1792], deeply in debt, suffered much depression during the latter part of his life. . . . Although the lack of offspring, the misfortunes of business, the treachery of his partner, and the severity of bodily pain, cast a secret gloom over his warm heart, yet he always wore the same cheerful countenance, and died with great fortitude and resignation."

He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1795, and its ensign in 1800. In the militia, he rose to the grade of captain, and was brigade quartermaster in the Legionary Brigade from 1801 to 1806. He died, after an ineffectual surgical operation, in 1817, and was privately buried, according to his request.

Mr. Whitman (1810) adds, and it should be preserved as a testimonial of his own forgiving spirit: "If this [the above quotation] be a tribute of respect, it is impartial, since in his failure the compiler [Mr. Whitman (1810)] lost all his property."

William Bass (1792), of Boston, son of Philip and Mary Bass, was born in Boston, May 31, 1734. In the Revolution, he was a private in Lieut.-Col. Jabez Hatch's regiment, and served, with a detachment commanded by Major Andrew Symmes (1760), in guarding stores at and about Boston under Major-Gen. Heath (1765), by order of council, May 12, 1777. Subsequently, he rose to the grade of captain in the militia.

Humphrey Clark (1792), tailor, of Boston, son of Elijah and Ann (Rhodes) Clark, was born in Topsfield, Mass., Nov. 10, 1761. He married Mary —, "an aristocratic foreigner." When quite young, he was apprenticed to J. Lefavour, of Salem, to learn the tailor's trade. He afterward went South, and spent several years, but returned and settled in Boston. For many years he carried on the business of merchant tailor, near the head of State Street, north of the State House. "He acquired a handsome property by honest industry, but lost it by the fluctuation of business, and with it his energy. One of his sons, an accomplished merchant, received a present from the insurance companies for his intrepidity in saving a ship and cargo from England, at sea." Mr. Clark (1792) could not seem to rise above his misfortunes, and for a few years was messenger to the Board of Health. In 1796 his place of business was on Court Street, and he resided at No. 30 Marlborough Street. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at Danvers, where he died May 7, 1829, aged sixty-seven years.

William Coolidge (1792), machinist, of Boston, son of John and Hannah Coolidge, was born in Boston, Jan. 5, 1730. He resided, in 1796, on Common Street.

Oliver Gridley (1792), of Boston, son of William and Lidia Gridley, of Roxbury, was born in that town, Dec. 5, 1767. He died at Providence, R. I., in 1831.

William Bass (1792). AUTHORITIES: Boston Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Records; Mass. Rev. Rolls. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

Humphrey Clark (1792). AUTHORITIES:

Robert Homes (1792), brass-founder, No. 33 Union Street, Boston, son of William Homes, Jr. (1766), grandson of William (1747) and father of Josiah W. (1822), was born in Boston. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1797. He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in June and July, 1796.

John Howe, Jr. (1792), turner, of Boston, was a son of John (1773), and was born in 1764. His residence was No. 43 Charter Street. He learned the trade of a turner with his father, and later formed a partnership, under the name, "John Howe & Son." Their place of business was on Back, now Salem, Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1797, and ensign in 1802. The original pillars of the State House, Boston, were turned under the direction of this firm. John, Jr. (1792), resided on the northerly corner of Hanover and Centre streets. His sister Harriet married Peter Conant, Jr. (1807).

Mr. Howe (1792) was a member of the city council of Boston from Ward 12 in 1822. For some years he held the office of surveyor of mahogany, etc. He died March 28, 1828, aged sixty-four years, after a lingering illness.

Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), housewright, of Boston, son of Jonathan and Susanna (Pierce) Loring, was born in 1767, probably in Marlboro, Mass. He was a nephew of Joseph (1788), and a cousin of Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793). His military service began in his youth, and was rewarded by promotion to a captaincy in the Boston regiment. He also served as fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1796, ensign in 1801, and lieutenant in 1807. His place of business was on Bufditt's Wharf, and his residence in Sheafe's Lane. He was selectman of Boston in 1820 and 1821, and a member of the common council of that city in 1827. He represented Boston in the State Legislature, and joined the Lodge of St. Andrew, A. F. and A. M., in 1796.

He died at Boston, Aug. 29, 1834, aged sixty-seven years. His first wife, Polly Loring, died Oct. 4, 1792, in her twenty-fourth year, and was buried in King's Chapel Burial-Ground.

John S. Lowell (1792), merchant, of Boston. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., June 3, 1793. He died at Bombay in December, 1796, aged twenty-seven years.

George Makepeace, Jr. (1792), merchant, of Boston, only son of George Makepeace, of Boston, was born Aug. 26, 1767. He was a young man of great promise, and, being intended by his father for a mercantile life, his education was pursued to that end. He went on several voyages as supercargo in his father's vessels, and was very successful. About the time he joined the Artillery Company he was taken into partnership by his father, who was largely engaged in commercial business, trading principally with the West Indies.

In the summer of 1793, having made a voyage in one of their vessels to the West Indies, and was returning, he went into Philadelphia, where the yellow fever was raging with so great virulence that more than four thousand persons were carried off by it in the

John Howe, Jr. (1792). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; *Columbian Centinel*, March, 1828.

Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792). AUTHORITY: Boston Records.

months of August, September, and October of that year. He also fell a victim to this fatal disease, and died at Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1793, aged twenty-six years and twenty-six days. He was never married.

Daniel Messinger (1792), hatter, of Boston, son of Daniel and Mary Messinger, of Wrentham, Norfolk County, Mass., was born in that town June 17, 1768. His brother Henry joined the Artillery Company in 1800. Daniel Messinger (1792), after leaving school, assisted his father on the farm until his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed with his uncle, David Brastow, in his native town, to learn the hatter's trade. His uncle being unsuccessful in business, he was sent to Boston when about fifteen years of age, and was apprenticed to Nathaniel Balch, hatter, No. 72 Cornhill, now Washington Street, opposite the head of Water Street. Shortly after he completed his apprenticeship he began business for himself, and opened a store on Newbury, now Washington, Street, near the Lamb Tavern, now the site of the Adams House. In the twenty-fifth year of his age he married Susanna Hinckley, daughter of Capt. Thomas Hinckley by his wife Susanna, daughter of Rev. Daniel Hewes, of Foxboro. Susanna (Hinckley) Messinger died in 1843. In 1797, by the advice of his friend, Mr. John Avery, Jr. (1786), then secretary of the Commonwealth, he purchased the estate No. 15 Newbury Street, corner of Sheafe's Lane, now Avery Street, for one thousand pounds. Mr. Secretary Avery (1786) lived on the opposite corner. Here Mr. Messinger (1792) resided and kept his hat store. The latter was in the front of the house, and his parlor was in the rear of it, entered from Avery Street, until his business became so large that he built a brick factory in the rear of his dwelling-house. He resided here and carried on business until the decease of his wife.

In military affairs he took a great interest, and was a good officer and disciplinarian. In 1779 he raised the well-known infantry company, the Winslow Blues, named for his friend, Gen. John Winslow (1786), and was its first commander. He held this office for several years. Upon the organization of the infantry companies of Boston into a sub-legion, in 1806, he was elected first major. He was afterwards lieutenant-colonel, and, later, colonel of the Third Regiment, and was senior colonel of the Boston brigade during the war of 1812. He was chosen a brigadier-general, but declined accepting the office. For years he was very active in all matters pertaining to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was its first sergeant in 1796, lieutenant in 1800, and its captain in 1804 and 1810. His last military parade was on the two hundredth anniversary of the Company (1838), when he marched in the ranks as an artilleryman.

He was an original member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1795, was for several years a trustee and vice-president, and for two years was its president. He filled various offices in the municipal and State governments, was a fireward for many years, and a member of the city council; often a member of the House of Representatives, in 1820 a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and in 1835 a senator from Suffolk County. In politics, he belonged to the old Federal party, and often presided at public meetings. Afterwards he became attached to the National Republican, or Whig, party. His last appearance at a public meeting was in Faneuil Hall in 1845, when Daniel Webster, of whom he was a great admirer,

Daniel Messinger (1792). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Com-pany, Ed. 1842; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1862.

spoke. Mr. Webster, on seeing him on the platform, came forward and greeted him so cordially as his "old friend, Col. Messinger [1792]," as to attract the attention and elicit the applause of the citizens in that part of the Hall.

Mr. Messinger (1792) first attended the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Stillman, pastor, but afterwards became a member of the First Congregational Church, with which he was connected until his decease. For many years he was the leader of the choir in the Congregational church. "He had a fine musical ear and as fine a voice, and could sound the highest notes on the treble staff with remarkable strength and clearness." He was often invited to sing on public festive occasions, and Faneuil Hall has many a time been filled with the melody of his notes. His favorite songs were: "My friend and Pitcher," "Green grow the Rushes, Oh!" "Bright Phœbus," "To-morrow, to-morrow," and "The Downhill of Life." When over seventy years of age, he sang without any apparent diminution of strength, clearness, or sweetness. An amusing incident occurred at a dinner given Prince Jerome Bonaparte in 1804. After dinner, Col. Messinger (1792) sang the favorite old song, "To-morrow." As the audience joined in the chorus of "To-morrow, to-morrow," a cloud came over the face of the prince, and taking his next neighbor by the arm, he exclaimed: "To Moreau, to Moreau! Is it a song in honor of Gen. Moreau?" He was quickly undeceived, and smiled when he found no one but himself was thinking of the great rival of his brother.

Mr. Messinger (1792) was, by nature, of a very strong constitution. His death was hastened by being accidentally knocked down by an express wagon while he was crossing the street. From the effects of this shock he never recovered, it being followed by a sickness of seven months, ending in a severe attack of erysipelas and dropsy. He died June 21, 1846, being seventy-eight years and four days old. His funeral, from his former residence in Purchase Street, was private. He was buried in the family lot at Mount Auburn.

George Singleton, Jr. (1792), cooper, of Boston, son of George Singleton and Mary, his wife, was born in Boston, Aug. 28, 1766. His place of business was on Howard's Wharf, Ann Street, and his residence in Salutation Alley. He was deeply interested in the artillery service. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1795. In 1799-1800, he was second lieutenant of the Columbian Artillery, and in 1801-2, lieutenant in the Sublegionary Brigade of Artillery. When John Bray (1788) was promoted to be major, Mr. Singleton (1792) — a good officer, and thriving mechanic — was superseded, which so mortified him that he became reckless, and soon died, leaving a large family.

Thomas Waldron Sumner (1792), housewright, of Boston, was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1795, and ensign in 1799, and in the militia became a captain. His residence was then on Cambridge Street. Mr. Sumner (1792) became wealthy, and retired to Brookline, where he cultivated a small but good farm. He was employed as a draftsman, superintendent of construction, and referee respecting building contracts, and for several years was a Boston representative in the General Court. When the Artillery Company was embarrassed in its finances, he gave the largest sum, fifty dollars, towards its relief.

George Singleton, Jr. (1792). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Boston Records.

Thomas Waldron Sumner (1792). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Joshua Thomas (1792), physician, of Boston. In 1796, he kept an apothecary store at No. 34 Marlborough, now Washington, Street, and became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1793.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1792 is as follows :—

“Monday evening, March 26th 1792. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers, Capt Jenkins [1756], Col. Winslow [1786], Maj. Cunningham [1786] and Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], be a Committee to report such regulations, as in their opinion will be for the honor and interest of the Company.

“Monday, April 2d 1792. The Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, & marched into the Common, commanded by Col. Waters. The Rev. Mr. Eckley was chosen to preach the Election Sermon in June next. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers with the Treasurer be a Committee to wait on & inform him of the choice. The Committee appointed the 27th ult. to consider what regulations it may be necessary to adopt, have attended that Service and beg leave to report the following Votes :— 1st That in future all fines arising from neglect of duty, together with the Assessment of three shillings heretofore voted to be paid by each new member on his admission, shall be appropriated to purchase Badges for the use of the Company; and after the Company is furnished therewith, the fines & Assessments aforesaid shall be appropriated to other uses of the Company. 2d That the fine for absence on Muster days be six shillings to be paid by every member without distinction, except that such members as are Militia Officers be exempted, when their duty to the publick calls their attention to the Militia. 3d That when a meeting of the Company for exercise, or otherwise, is notified, the Roll shall be called, & every member absent at roll-call shall pay a fine of nine pence, & if absent the whole meeting, one shilling & six pence, to be paid if present without Arms, when ordered for Exercise. 4th The fines may be remitted by the Commanding Officer, in case of bodily indisposition, or the members being out of Town on business, (not pleasure;) provided such member make his excuse in person or by writing, within six days after the meeting, if in Town; and if out of Town; the same term of time after his return. 5th That when any Gentlemen are admitted members of the Company, it shall be the duty of the Sergeants to instruct them in the manual Exercise, until, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer, they are qualified to appear with reputation on Muster days; that they be excluded [from] turning out with the Company until they are thus qualified, & that a fine of three shillings be laid upon each Sergeant for neglect of the above duty. 6th Any member not complying with these Regulations, & so continuing for the space of one year shall no longer be considered a member; & his name shall be returned by the Clerk to the Commanding Officer of the Militia in the district or ward to which he may belong, that no one may escape military duty. 7th Every member shall be served by the Clerk with a copy of these Regulations.

“The Committee conceive the foregoing Regulations, strictly adhered to, will be for the honour & interest of the Company, & that no Gentleman would wish to make a frivolous excuse answer for neglect of duty, when a fine appropriated as above, will tend to relieve the Company from the disagreeable necessity of borrowing badges on every public appearance.

“All which is respectfully submitted, April 2d 1792.

“J. WATERS [1769]. per Order.

“Voted unanimously, forty-one members present, that the above report be accepted.

“Attest T. CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday, May 7th 1792. The Company paraded agreeable to Charter, marched into the Common — went through a variety of Evolutions & firings commanded by Col. Waters [1769]. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev Mr. Eckley reported, that he accepted the invitation to preach the Election sermon in June next. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Wednesday evening.

“Wednesday Evening, May 9th 1792. Voted, That the Commissioned officers, Col. Winslow [1786], Capt Jenkins [1756], Major Cunningham [1786], Mr Samuel Greenough [1786] and the Clerk be a Committee to make the arrangements for the Election in June next & report.

“Wednesday Evening, May 16th 1792. The Treasurer reported, that the Committee of Charlestown had paid eight hundred dollars, being all the principal, also the interest due to the Company £13. 17. 6. Voted, That a Committee of Finance be chosen next Friday evening by ballot, consisting of three members, & that they, with the Treasurer, dispose of the monies in the way they shall judge most for the interest of the Company. The committee chosen the 9th inst. being ready to report; Voted, That they be requested to report next Friday evening.

“Friday Evening, May 18th 1792. The Committee of Arrangements reported that there be twelve shillings assessed on each member towards the Expences of the Election in June next, & that the deficiency be paid by the Treasurer out of the Company funds. Voted, That the above report be accepted. Capt Robert Jenkins [1756], Major Andrew Cunningham [1786] and Mr. Thomas Clark [1786] were elected a Committee of Finance to serve till the Election of Officers in June 1793.

“Attest T. CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday, June 4th 1792. On this Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company as usual, escorted the supreme Executive from the Council Chamber to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a well-adapted discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Eckley. After which they escorted His Excellency, the Commander-in-chief & other Gentlemen to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided: at four o'clock the Company marched into the Common under the command of Col. Waters [1769], where they went through the usual exercises, evolutions & firings with great exactness. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, viz: — Col. John Winslow [1786], Captain; Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], Lieutenant; Capt Lemuel Gardner [1787], Ensign; Mr. Samuel Greenough [1786], Mr. Jonathan Balch [1786], Mr. Joseph Lovering Jr. [1788] Capt Joseph Clark [1789], Sergeants. Col. John Winslow [1786], Treasurer; Mr. John G. Doubleday [1790], Clerk.

“Voted, that Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Col. John Winslow [1786], Capt Robert Jenkins [1756], Major Andrew Cunningham [1786] and Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], or a major part of them be a Committee fully authorized & impowered to institute a suit against the estate of Joseph Blanchard [1737] on a bond executed to Trustees for the use & benefit of the said Company, by said Blanchard [1737] and others in his life time, and pursue the same to final judgment and execution with power of substituting one or more Attorneys for the same purpose. Voted, That the late Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, wait on the Rev. Mr. Eckley, return him the thanks of the Company for his Sermon this day delivered and request a copy thereof for the press.

“Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

"Monday, September 3d 1792. The Company paraded agreeable to Charter, marched into the Common — went through a variety of Evolutions & Firings commanded by Col. Winslow [1786].

"Friday, October 6th 1792. The Company paraded agreeable to charter; Marched into the Common, went through various evolutions and firings, commanded by Col. Winslow [1786]."

Monday, April 2, 1792, agreeable to its charter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Col. Waters (1769), made its first appearance for the season, and went through the usual manœuvres, evolutions, and firings. The attention of this corps to their duty, when almost the embers of military fire seemed expiring, entitled them to the thanks of their fellow-citizens.¹

The Artillery election exercises, on Monday, June 4, 1792, were in accordance with the ancient custom. The Vice-President of the United States was present. On account of his illness, the governor, John Hancock, rode in the procession in his carriage. A considerable number of federal, State, municipal, and military officers participated in the services of the day. Fifteen toasts were offered, and a song, composed for the occasion, was sung. The election of officers on the Common having been completed, the officers and officers-elect proceeded to the mansion of Gov. Hancock, where the officers resigned their insignia, and officers-elect were duly invested therewith. The Company and guests returned to Faneuil Hall, where, on invitation of the commander, a collation was enjoyed. The Hall was elaborately decorated with flowers and pines, "The Temple of Honor," the "Adams" and "Hancock" pieces of artillery, and a large cage (concealed by flowers, and suspended from the centre of the ceiling), from which issued the harmonious notes of a "*real* American singing-bird."

The conduct of the corps gave universal satisfaction; their discipline and exactness spoke the merit of their officers, and their attention showed how zealously they guarded the fame of the corps.²

Rev. Joseph Eckley, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1792. He was a son of Thomas Eckley, of the city of London, England, where he was born Oct. 11, 1750, O. S. Thomas Eckley, with his family, came to America in 1767, and settled at Morristown, N. J. When Joseph Eckley left England he had nearly completed his preparation for college, and, therefore, soon after his arrival, he entered the college of New Jersey, where he graduated in 1772.

Mr. Eckley remained at Princeton after he graduated, and pursued his theological studies. He was licensed to preach on the 7th of May, 1776, by the presbytery of New York, and for a time preached as a supply at Albany. He travelled in New England, and the Old South Church, of Boston, which, for nearly three years, from 1775 to 1777, had been "without a pastor, without a sanctuary, few in numbers, and greatly impoverished, their strong men in the armies of the nation, and the future full of uncertainties," invited him to take charge of the parish. Sept. 9, 1778, he was chosen pastor, to succeed Rev. John Hunt. He accepted, and was ordained in King's Chapel, Oct. 27, 1779, the

Rev. Joseph Eckley, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; *Columbian Centinel*, May 4, 1811.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, April 4, 1792.

² *Columbian Centinel*, June 6, 1792.

Old South Meeting-House being in a dilapidated condition, as a result of the war. That meeting-house was not re-occupied by the church until March 2, 1783. In 1808, Mr. Eckley was provided with a colleague,—Rev. Joshua Huntington. Dr. Eckley died April 30, 1811, aged sixty-one years. His remains were interred in the Granary Burial-Ground, tomb No. 163. The heavy slab which covers it is incised with his coat of arms, and with his name, “Rev. Joseph Eckley.”

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1793 were: Andrew
1793. Cunningham (1786), captain; Samuel Todd (1786), lieutenant; John Bray
 (1788), ensign. Josiah Waters (1769) was first sergeant; John G. Double-
 day (1790), second sergeant; Jonas S. Bass (1789), third sergeant; James Phillips
 (1790), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

Aug. 19, 1793, the military company recruited in Wards 1 and 2, commanded by Capt. Robert Gardner (1794), made its first public appearance in complete and elegant uniform.

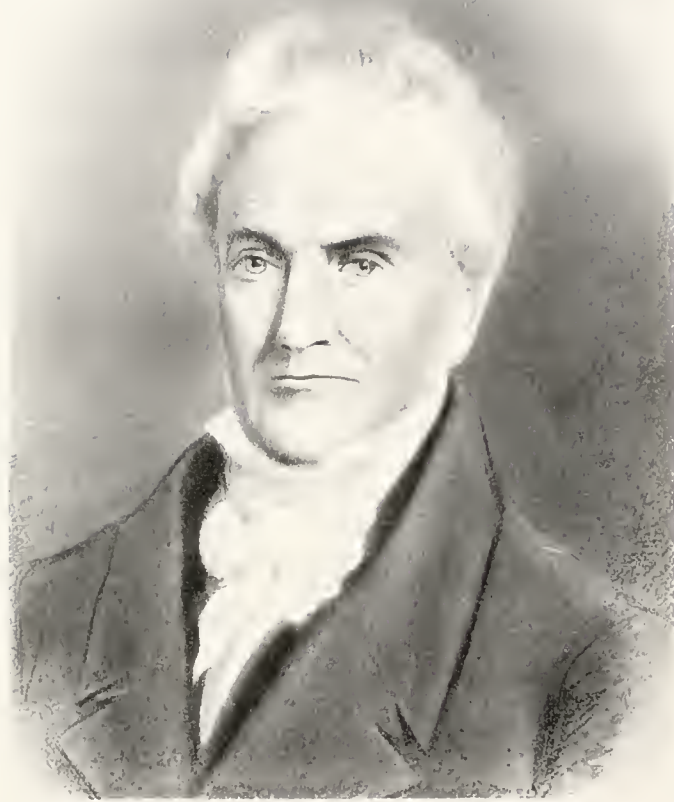
The interment of the remains of Gov. John Hancock, who died Oct. 7, 1793, took place on Monday, Oct. 14, 1793. Every mark of respect and honor which affection and gratitude could inspire was apparent. The bells of the town began to toll at sunrise, and continued tolling for one hour; flags in the town, on the shipping, and at the Castle, were at half-mast; stores and shops were closed, all business being suspended. The militia of Boston, with that from neighboring towns, assembled on the Common. The Legislature, judicial, military, and municipal officers joined in the funeral procession. In the procession, a detachment of the Boston artillery, under Capt. Bradlee (1765), had charge of the “Hancock” piece of artillery reversed, with a pall of black velvet over it. Various separate military bodies, with the First and Second Battalions, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hull (1788), composed the military part of the procession. Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), with his aids, were present in uniform, with side arms. Col. Josiah Waters (1769) was marshal of the procession which followed the corpse, in which were the Vice-President of the United States, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in uniform, with their side arms, State and town officers, etc. During the movement of the procession, minute guns were fired at the Castle and by a detachment of Capt. Bradlee’s (1765) artillery, stationed on Beacon Hill.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1793 were: Thomas Bartlett, Gideon Batey, Edmund Bowman, Nehemiah Freeman, Benjamin Goldthwait, Thomas Greene, Asa (changed to Samuel) Hammond, Joseph Loring, Jr., John Osborn, Samuel Thwing, Dudley Walker, John Wells.

Thomas Bartlett (1793), apothecary, of Boston, son of Capt. John Bartlett (1769) and Tabitha, his wife, was born in Boston, May 14, 1767.

“He long kept the sign of the Good Samaritan, in old Cornhill, which originally was painted with ‘a priest passing by on the other side.’ This was soon erased, because the painter had copied the portrait and costume of Rev. Dr. Walter, of Christ Church, with his full wig, so exactly that travellers were wont to recognize the likeness, probably too near a resemblance in another point of view.”¹ He resided on Hanover Street.

¹ Whitman’s Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.



Andrew Cunningham —

Gideon Batey (1793), merchant, of Boston.

Edmund Bowman (1793), cordwainer, of Boston, son of Samuel Bowman, of Lincoln, Mass., was born in that town in 1771. He came to Boston a poor boy, with Samuel Hammond (1793), of Lincoln, as a companion. He was a jovial cordwainer, fond of the social circle, and never accumulated property, while his friend Samuel (1793) became very wealthy. He was a proficient singer, and for some years was at the head of the Boston Singing Society.

Mr. Bowman (1793) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1797, lieutenant in 1803, and captain in 1807. Mr. Whitman (1810) says of him, in his history of the Artillery Company, edition 1842: "He was an excellent drill-officer, and during his command of the Artillery Company it was better instructed than it had been for years. His display on election day [June 6, 1808], when he resigned, was accurate and brilliant, prepared and executed with the most perfect ease. He was so poor when chosen that he declined the office. The expenses of a commander then exceeded one hundred dollars. Yet his friends insisted on his acceptance, agreed to pay all his expenses, and gave him the most liberal support." During the embargo, he was master of a special revenue cutter, in Boston Harbor, and soon after died.

He united with St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., Aug. 30, 1797; a charter member thereof, Feb. 14, 1800; was principal sojourner in 1797, and Royal Arch captain in 1804 and 1805.

Nehemiah Freeman (1793), son of Constant and Lois Freeman, was born in Boston, June 25, 1769. He never held office in the Artillery Company, and was a member of it but a short time. Mr. Freeman (1793) was appointed lieutenant of artillery in the United States Army, June 2, 1794, and was promoted to captain Aug. 6, 1798. He was appointed as captain commanding at Fort Independence, Jan. 1, 1805, and held that position for several years. In 1812-3 he was promoted to brevet major, and was paymaster in the United States Army for the eastern district. Subsequently, he was promoted to colonel, but resigned his commission, and, coming to Boston, became a keeper at the prison. He died while holding this position.

Benjamin Goldthwait (1793) was a shopkeeper, No. 18 Cornhill, Boston. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died in Boston, Dec. 11, 1796, aged twenty-seven years.

"The decease of this truly amiable young man interests the finest feelings of the human heart; the inconsolable distress of conjugal affection, the tear of undissembled friendship, and the grief of those whose hours were enriched by his society, are the best eulogy of a character who has borne with him the deepest regrets of all who could plead the happiness of his acquaintance.

"The remains of Mr. Goldthwait [1793] were preceded to the tomb, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, by the Independent Corps of Cadets, under the command of Capt. Chapman, with side arms and crapes, and attended by a full corps of music."¹

Edmund Bowman (1793). AUTHORITIES:
Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842;
By-Laws of St. Andrew's Chapter.

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, Dec. 14, 1796.

Thomas Greene (1793) was a merchant at No. 14 Greene's Wharf, Boston. He was a son of William and Elizabeth Greene, of Charlestown, and was born Sept. 28, 1757. His brother Francis joined the Artillery Company in 1786. He married Anna Knight, and resided for a time in Stoneham, where he died in 1842.

Samuel Hammond (1793), cordwainer, of Boston, son of Samuel and Mary (Fiske) Hammond, of Waltham or Lincoln, was born in Lincoln, July 12, 1766. When he first came to Boston his given name was Asa. He married in Boston, June 4, 1794, Sarah Dawes. Their daughter Mary Ann married, March 11, 1823, Hon. John G. Palfrey, D. D., LL. D.

Asa Hammond (1793), on the death of his brother Samuel in 1780, changed his given name to Samuel, and as such was known in Boston. By trade, he was a shoemaker, but became a merchant, and was extensively engaged in the East India trade. In 1796 his boot and shoe store was at the sign of the Golden Key, on Ann Street, and his residence in Cold Lane. He died Nov. 4, 1838, aged seventy-one years.

Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. Joseph (1788) and Mary Loring, was born in Boston, Oct. 20, 1767. He married, in 1797, Susan Hall, daughter of Nathaniel Hall, of Boston. She died Nov. 6, 1841, aged sixty-nine years.

Mr. Whitman (1810) calls him "a dashing Cornhill shopkeeper." "Having failed in business, and changed his politics, disappointed in not sustaining a commissioned office, he became a violent partisan, and the first captain of the Washington Light Infantry. By his temper he kept the whole brigade in a continual ferment. At a brigade muster he marched on to the parade ground with two subalterns, four sergeants, and music, without a single private. For this he was tried by a court-martial, but acquitted, the proceedings of the court not being approved by Gen. Elliot, who ordered it." In the fall of 1806 he was again court-martialled on charges preferred by Capt. Davis, of the Legionary Brigade, in which Mr. Loring (1793) held the position of captain. The court was in session from the 28th of October to the 5th of November, and, on the latter date, announced Capt. Loring (1793) "guilty," and adjudged him incapable of holding any military commission under this commonwealth for the term of three years. The major-general approved the sentence. His military ardor was not abated. He commanded the Winslow Blues from 1807 to 1811, and was major of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1812. He received a colonel's commission in the United States Army (Fortieth Regiment), July 31, 1813, and continued in the position during the war. On the return of peace, he left the army and became an officer in the custom-house. He held this office until his decease, which occurred Oct. 3, 1838. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1800.

John Osborn (1793) in 1796 had a shop on Orange Street, a store at No. 1 Long Wharf, and resided on Atkinson Street. He died Aug. 7, 1819, aged forty-eight years.

Samuel Thwing (1793), baker, of Boston, son of James and Martha (Clapp) Thwing, was born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1769. He was a grandson of Col. Nathaniel Thwing

Thomas Greene (1793). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842;

Boston Records; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; U. S. Army Reg.

Samuel Thwing (1793). AUTHORITIES: By-Laws of The Massachusetts Lodge; Thwing Family, by Walter Eliot Thwing, 1883, p. 48.

(1736). Samuel (1793) followed the trade of his father and grandfather, and maintained the quality and popularity of their products. He was admitted a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, March 12, 1795. He married, Nov. 19, 1795, Sarah Homans, of Boston, born Jan. 16, 1770, daughter of Benjamin Homans (1766). She died in Roxbury, Aug. 20, 1833. Capt. Samuel (1793) died in Boston, Aug. 4, 1810. They had five children, one of whom, the eldest, a midshipman in the United States Navy, served with honor in the battle of Lake Champlain.

Dudley Walker (1793), shopkeeper, No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

John Wells (1793), coppersmith, of Boston, son of Capt. John Wells (1765) and Betty, his wife, was born in Boston, Dec. 3, 1763. He lived in the mansion of his ancestors in Back Street, at the North End, and carried on an extensive business. He became a member of the New North Church, served in the office of deacon, and represented Boston in the General Court. He died, having lived "an honest man in the truest sense," Oct. 14, 1832, aged sixty-nine years.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1793 is as follows: —

"Wednesday Evening, March 20th 1793. The Committee of Finance reported, that they have procured the following badges for the use of the Company, viz: Three Swords, Three Epauletts, Three Sashes, Three Belts, for the Commissioned Officers; and four sashes for the Sergeants. Voted, That the report be accepted; that the Badges be delivered to the present Officers of the Company to be worn by them and their successors in office, and that they put to no other use.

"Monday, April 1st 1793. The Company paraded on the town house floor, and marched into the Common, commanded by Col. Winslow (1786). The Rev. Doct. Thacher was chosen to preach the Election Sermon in June next. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on Doctor Thacher and inform him of the choice.

"Monday, May 6th 1793, The Company paraded in Faneuil Hall and marched into the Common, went through a variety of evolutions, commanded by Col. Winslow [1786]. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Doctor Thacher reported, that he accepted the invitation to preach the Election Sermon in June next.

"Wednesday evening, May 22d 1793. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers, Col. Waters [1769], S. Greenough [1786], A. Cunningham [1786], Capt Jenkins [1756] with the Clerk, be a Committee to make arrangements for the Election in June next, and report. Voted, that the Company meet on Friday evening, to hear the report of the Committee, at the Court House.

"Friday evening, May 24th 1793. The Committee of Arrangements reported that there be twelve shillings assessed on each member, towards the expenses of Election in June next.

"Monday, June 3d 1793. On this Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company, as usual, escorted the Supreme Executive from the Council Chamber to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a well adapted Discourse was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Thacher. After which they escorted the Lieut. Governor and the other Gentle-

John Wells (1793). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

men (His Excellency's health not permitting him to attend) to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided. At four o'clock, the Company marched into the Common, under the command of Col. Winslow [1786], where they went through the usual evolutions & firings with great exactness. The following Gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, viz: Major Andrew Cunningham [1786], Captain; Mr Samuel Todd [1786], Lieutenant; Mr. John Bray [1788], Ensign; Col. Josiah Waters [1769], John G. Doubleday [1790], Jonas S. Bass [1789], James Phillips [1790], Sergeants; Col. John Winslow [1786], Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], Clerk. Voted, that Major Andrew Cunningham [1786], Capt. Robert Jenkins [1756], & Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], with the Treasurer, be the Committee of Finance for the year ensuing. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers wait on the Rev. Doctor Thacher and return him the thanks of the Company for the Sermon this day delivered, and request a copy for the press.

Attest J. G. DOUBLEDAY, *Clerk*.

"Monday, September — 1793. The Company paraded agreeable to Charter, marched into the Common, commanded by Major Cunningham [1786].

"Monday October 7th 1793. The Company performed the duties of the day as usual, commanded by Major Cunningham [1786].

"Friday evening, 11th October. The Company met at the Court House & adjourned to Saturday evening, 12th Oct. 1793, when the Company Voted to attend the funeral of the late Commander-in-chief, His Excellency, John Hancock, Esq., on Monday next, in Compleat Uniform, with their side Arms and a weed of black Crape around the arm."

On Monday, April 1, 1793, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company paraded for the first time that year, and by their perfect discipline and soldierlike appearance, gave much pleasure to their fellow-citizens. At the collation, always provided for the Company, after the duties of the day are performed, the chiefs of the Wabash and Illinois tribes of Indians, — Duguoin, or the Little Bearskin; Como, or Drowning Man; Oeosto, or Whirlwind; Amequah, or Little Beaver; Sevekainah, or Three Legs; Chemankir, or Soldier, — then in town, accepted the invitation of the commander to drink a glass of wine with them, and appeared very happy on the occasion.

The anniversary election was held June 3, 1793, with the usual ceremonies. The sermon was delivered in the Old Brick Meeting-House. The exercises passed off with great satisfaction. The governor, however, was still indisposed, and the newly-elected officers were invested by him at his house, "with much politeness and attention."

On Monday, Sept. 2, 1793, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company made its first autumnal appearance agreeably to charter, and the citizen soldiers thereof, as usual, did themselves, and the military character of Americans, honor.

On Monday, October 7, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company paraded, and, as usual, "performed their military evolutions with soldierly grandeur."

Rev. Peter Thacher, D. D., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1793. His great-grandfather, Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1695. His father was Oxenbridge Thacher, who appeared as colleague with James Otis in the great case of "Writs of Assistance." Rev. Peter Thacher, the younger, was born in Milton, March 21, 1752. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and Sept. 9, 1770, was ordained minister at Malden. Whitfield called Mr. Thacher the "Young Elijah." He remained in Malden for fifteen years, until Dec. 14, 1785,

when he accepted the pastorate of the Brattle Street Church, in Boston. His brother, Thomas, was also a clergyman, and preached in West Dedham. He was an eccentric, but able, man. He used to say, "I can preach the best sermons, but brother Peter will beat me praying."

Rev. Peter Thacher died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 16, 1802, aged fifty years.

1794. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1794 were: John Brooks (1786), captain; Samuel Prince (1788), lieutenant; John Brazer (1786), ensign. Joseph Cowdin (1790) was first sergeant; William Williams (1789), second sergeant; Asa Fuller (1790), third sergeant; Robert Ball (1791), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1794 were: Joseph Baxter, Jr., George Blanchard, Daniel Cowdin, Robert Gardner, John Hayward, Samuel Hill, Oliver Holden, Jonathan Kilton, John S. Lillie, Thomas Neil, Nahum Piper, Zechariah Seaver, Samuel Watts, John Wheelwright, John Winneck.

Joseph Baxter, Jr. (1794), of Boston, kept a shoe store at No. 5 Marlborough Street, and resided on Winter Street. He died at Fayette, Me., in September, 1828, aged fifty-nine years.

George Blanchard (1794) was a truckman in Boston, and lived in Cow Lane, now High Street.

"About 1810, he entered into copartnership with Capt. Austin [1792] as a broker. His acquaintances placed large sums in their hands on their single security as bankers, and they gained general confidence. Suddenly they failed, and his real estate, valued at fifty thousand dollars, which had been free of incumbrance, was attached. Very little personal property was ever found, and no explanation given. Mr. Blanchard [1794] was suspected, and committed to prison, but, after severe examination, was permitted to take the poor debtor's oath. The Artillery Company lost nothing by him as treasurer, by the vigilance of his successor, but the Washington Benevolent Society lost the whole of their large funds."

"He was rough in speech and haughty in manners, but accumulated a valuable property, principally in real estate, and lived in a degree of splendor."

He was brigade-major of the Legionary Brigade, Gen. Winslow (1786) commander, from 1799 to 1804 inclusive, clerk of the Artillery Company in 1796, first sergeant in 1798, ensign in 1811, lieutenant in 1801, captain in 1805, and treasurer from 1811 to 1814. He represented Boston in the State Legislature. He lived in retirement during his latter years, and died very suddenly, Dec. 17, 1820, aged forty-nine years. He was privately buried in tomb No. 127 on the Common.

Daniel Cowdin (1794) kept a West India goods store in Boston, and resided on Orange Street.

George Blanchard (1794). AUTHORITIES: Mass. Military Lists; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Robert Gardner (1794), merchant, of Boston, son of Robert Gardner and Hannah, his wife, was born in Boston, Nov. 15, 1763. He married Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Dench, of Hopkinton, Mass. He lived in the Vernon House, on Charter Street. He was captain of the Ward 8 military company from 1792 to 1796, the founder and first captain of the Columbian Artillery in 1799, and lieutenant-colonel in the Legionary Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at its formation in 1802. Having had a family difficulty with Gen. Winslow (1786), who married his cousin, he changed his politics from violent Federalist, and joined with Capt. Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), in his military quarrels. He was cashiered by court-martial, and deprived of the privilege of holding office in the militia. He was then appointed an officer in the United States Army, and became commissary of prisoners of war; but having failed as a merchant and auctioneer, being displaced from the commissary department and the office of the board of health, he removed with his family to Washington, D. C., where he died suddenly in the street, March 10, 1818. He was captain of the Artillery Company in 1799. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Feb. 12, 1795, and demitted, Dec. 29, 1806.

Lieut. Whitman's (1810) mother was a sister of Col. Gardner (1794). The immediate predecessor of Major Anderson, United States Army, in command at Fort Sumter, Charleston (S. C.) Harbor, was John Lane Gardner, colonel of the First United States Artillery, son of Col. Robert Gardner (1794).

John Hayward (1794) was a cabinet-maker in Boston. His shop was on Ann Street, and his residence on Charter Street.

Samuel Hill (1794) was an engraver, of Boston, who resided in Rawson's Lane, now Bromfield Street. He was a son of Alexander Hill (1746) and Thankful, his wife, and was born in Boston, July 27, 1750. He died in 1796, in the forty-seventh year of his age, at which time he was second sergeant of the Artillery Company.

Oliver Holden (1794), of Charlestown, son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Stevens) Holden, of Shirley and Charlestown, was born in the first-named town, Sept. 18, 1765. He married, May 12, 1791, Nancy Rand, daughter of Nathaniel Rand, the ferryman. He spent his early years in his native town, but took up a residence in Charlestown in 1788. Mr. Wyman calls Mr. Holden (1794) a "Baptist minister." He was by trade a carpenter, and it was while thus engaged that he published, in 1793, his first book of sacred music, "The American Harmony." Nearly all the music in this publication was original. He gave up his trade, and applied himself to the composition of sacred music. He had a music-store in Charlestown, and was active in church work. For some years he maintained, at his own expense, a Baptist chapel, in Charlestown, occupying the pulpit himself, and May 12, 1801, he gave the land near the head of Salem Street for the erection of a Baptist church. His wooden mansion, forty-two feet by forty, still stands at the head of that street. He continued his work in the writing of music and

Robert Gardner (1794). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Mass. Lodge By-Laws, etc.; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Samuel Hill (1794). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Oliver Holden (1794). AUTHORITIES: Chandler's Hist. of Shirley; A Century of Town Life in Charlestown; Appleton's American Encyc. of Biography.

publication of music-books for some years, when he became an extensive operator in real estate. His transactions in real estate are enumerated by Mr. Wyman in his "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown." He was a representative in the General Court. He became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Charlestown, in July, 1795, and was elected to honorary membership in July, 1808. In the militia he attained the rank of ensign.

Mr. Holden (1794) wrote one musical composition which alone renders his name immortal, and his fame co-extensive with the use of the English tongue, viz., "Coronation." He died in Charlestown, Sept. 4, 1844.

Jonathan Kilton (1794), baker, of Boston, was born in Holliston, or Sherborn, Mass., in February, 1755. He served his country three years as a soldier during the Revolutionary War, after he had served John Lucas (1786) several years as an apprentice. He carried on the business of a baker on Orange, now Washington, Street, from the close of the war until his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1816. He was esteemed as an upright, honorable man. He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

John S. Lillie (1794), shopkeeper, No. 21 Marlborough Street, his residence being on Milk Street in 1796. In December, 1810, his house—the old Franklin house on Milk Street—was consumed in a serious conflagration, which threatened the destruction of the Old South Church. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1798, clerk in 1800, and a lieutenant in the Second Regiment of the Legionary Brigade from 1809 to 1811.

John Sweetser Lillie (1794) was a constant attendant, though not a member, with his family, at the Old South Church until his death in 1842.

Thomas Neil (1794) was a merchant in Boston, and resided on Hanover Street in 1796.

Nahum Piper (1794) was originally from Sterling, Mass. He was engaged in the crockery-ware and goldsmith business at No. 6 Marlborough Street, Boston, and resided on Pond, now Bedford, Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1800, and ensign in 1805.

Zechariah Seaver (1794), of Boston, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Johonnot) Seaver, was born Feb. 4, 1767, and died Jan. 5, 1809.

Samuel Watts (1794), sail-maker, of Boston, resided in Proctor's Lane. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1798.

John Wheelwright (1794) was a merchant, of Boston, on Woodward's Wharf. He was for some years an efficient officer in the custom-house. When Gen. Jackson became President, Mr. Wheelwright (1794) was removed, and the citizens immediately elected him as a representative to the General Court. He was admitted a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, Feb. 12, 1795. He was ensign of a Boston rifle corps in 1814, and became lieutenant.

Jonathan Kilton (1794). AUTHORITY: Annals Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

John S. Lillie (1794). AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. Old South Church; Shurtleff's Des. of Boston.

Zechariah Seaver (1794). AUTHORITY: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1872.

John Winneck (1794) was a saddler, in Boston, and he lived at No. 50 Cornhill, now Washington Street.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1794 is as follows: —

“Monday, April 5th 1794. The Company agreeable to Charter made their public Appearance commanded by Major Cunningham [1786]. The Rev. Samuel West was chosen to preach the Election Sermón in June next; and the Commissioned Officers were appointed a Committee to wait on him and inform him of the choice.

“Friday May 1794. Monday being a stormy day, the Company paraded this day, & performed the duties required by their Charter. The Committee appointed to wait on Rev. Mr. West reported that he accepted the invitation of the Company, & would preach their Anniversary Sermon at the next Election of Officers.

“Monday, June 2d 1794. This being the Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company paraded, and at twelve o'clock marched to the Council Chamber, where they received the Commander-in-chief, the Lieut. Gov., Council & Gentlemen invited to dine with the Company, & escorted them to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a judicious & well adapted Discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. West of this town. Divine Service being over, the Company escorted the Supreme Executive &c &c, to Faneuil Hall, where they sat down to an elegant Entertainment, after which a number of patriotic toasts were drank. At four o'clock, the Company marched to the Square allotted them in the Common where they made choice of the Honorable Major General John Brooks [1786], Captain; Mr. Samuel Prince [1788], Lieutenant; Mr. John Brazer [1786], Ensign; Capt Joseph Cowdin [1790], Mr. Asa Fuller [1790], Mr William Williams [1789] and Mr. Robert Ball [1791], Sergeants; Col. John Winslow [1786] Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Clark [1786], Clerk for the ensuing year. The Commander-in-chief having taken his seat in the Square, Major Cunningham [1786] went through the usual evolutions, firings, &c; after which the Governor received the Badges from the old Officers and invested those newly elected with them. The Company then returned to the Hall, where a collation concluded the entertainment of the day. Maj. Andrew Cunningham [1786], Capt Robert Jenkins [1756] and Mr. Thomas Clark [1786] were chosen a Committee, by ballot, who, with the Treasurer, are to have the direction of the Finances of the Company for one year. Voted, That the late Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. West, return him the thanks of the Company for his Sermon this day delivered and request a copy for the press.

“Attest THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday, September 2d 1794. The Captain and Lieutenant being absent, the the Company was commanded by Ensign Brazer [1786], Mr Williams [1789] the Second Sergeant acting as Lieutenant and Mr Fuller [1790], the Third Sergeant officiated as Ensign, — the first Sergeant — Capt Joseph Cowdin [1790] — having deceased since the last Election of Officers. The Company performed the military duty enjoined by their Charter.

Attest THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday 7th October 1794. The Company performed the duties enjoined by their Charter under the command of the Hon. Maj. General Brooks [1786].”

On Monday, April 5, 1794, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company paraded with full ranks, commanded by Major Andrew Cunningham (1786), and acquitted themselves like true soldiers.

The anniversary exercises, June 2, 1794, passed off with great satisfaction; the usual ceremonies were observed. Rev. Mr. West delivered an appropriate sermon. There was an unusual number of invited guests, among whom was Col. Rochefontaine, of the French Army. The following toasts were offered at the dinner:—

1. "The Day."
2. "The President of the Union."
3. "The Governor and Commonwealth: May the rewards of freemen ever be proportionate to the exertions of patriotism."
4. "The Legislature of the Commonwealth."
5. "The Memory of the late Gov. Hancock, who presided at the declaration of our independence: May his patriotism descend to his country, and its influence prove as extensive and lasting as his glory."
6. "May the Sun of Peace burst through the clouded hemisphere of the political world, and dart his rays throughout the universe."
7. "The Republic of France: Success to her arms."
8. "Success to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts."
9. "The Militia of the Commonwealth: May the sword of the soldier ever prove invincible in the hand of the citizen."
10. "May our captive brethren at Algiers meet with mild treatment from their captors, and be speedily liberated by the generous interposition of their country."
11. "The Unfortunate Friend of American Liberty, Lafayette."
12. "Preservation to the Peace, Vindication to the Rights, and Satisfaction to the Dignity of our Country."
13. "True Republicanism, uncontaminated by Aristocracy, and unsullied with Anarchy."
14. "May all the ramparts of superstition and tyranny fall before the artillery of reason and liberty."
15. "The American Fair: May the hand of Beauty always delight to adorn the brow of Valor."

The election resulted in the choice of Hon. Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), captain; Mr. Samuel Prince (1788), lieutenant; Mr. John Brazer (1786), ensign; Col. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Mr. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk; Capt. Joseph Cowdin (1790), Mr. William Williams (1789), Mr. Asa Fuller (1790), and Mr. Robert Ball (1791), sergeants. The officers were invested with the insignias of their offices by the Governor, on the Common.

The Hall was profusely decorated, the principal figure being a "Temple of Gratitude," within which was a large portrait of his late Excellency Gov. Hancock, to which was attached this motto: "He was our friend."

Rev. Samuel West, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1794. He was a son of Thomas West, and was born at Martha's Vineyard, Nov. 19, 1738. He spent his early life at hard labor. When he was seventeen years of age he commenced the study of languages under the tutorship of his father. He entered Harvard College in 1758, and graduated in 1761. He studied divinity under the patronage of Hon. Thomas Hubbard (1732), and, by his influence, was appointed chaplain of the garrison at Fort Pownal, at Penobscot. He repaired to his field of labor, and became a member of the family of Brig.-Gen Preble.

Mr. West returned to his home in November, 1762, then went to Cambridge and continued his studies. In June, 1763, he was invited to preach at Needham. He accepted, and was ordained April 25, 1764. He married, Feb. 23, 1769, a Miss Plimpton, of Medfield. In 1786 he was invited to become the pastor of the Federal Street Church in Boston, and also, at about the same time, of a church at Jamaica Plain. Nov. 16, 1788, he accepted a call to the Hollis Street Church at Boston. He was installed March

Rev. Samuel West. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

12, 1789, the sermon on that occasion being preached by himself. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1798.

In September, 1803, on account of failing health, he asked for a colleague, which was granted. In August, 1805, he made a journey to Charlestown, N. H., where he died April 10, 1808.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1795 were: Amasa **1795.** Davis (1786), captain; Joseph Eaton (1773), lieutenant; Jeremiah Kahler (1790), ensign. Andrew Cunningham (1786) was first sergeant; Thomas W. Sumner (1792), second sergeant; George Singleton, Jr. (1792), third sergeant; Richard Austin (1792), fourth sergeant, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

In 1795, William Hull (1788) was brigadier-general of the First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Thomas Curtis (1788) was brigade quartermaster; Ebenezer Mattoon (1817) was brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Fourth Division. Among the captains in the Boston regiment were Michael Homer (1789), Benjamin Russell (1788), and Robert Gardner (1794). Among the lieutenants were Shubael Bell (1791) and Robert Ball (1791). John Roulstone (1812) was an ensign in the Third Company. Thomas Adams (1765) was captain-lieutenant, and John Gardner (1791) ensign of the Fusileers. Jacob Gill (1774) was colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Samuel Bradlee (1765) was captain in the First Battalion of Artillery, First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Elijah Crane (1819) was a captain in the cavalry service.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1795 were: William Alexander, Charles Clement, Rufus Davenport, Rowland Freeman, William Greenough, John Russell.

William Alexander (1795), cabinet-maker, of Boston. Mr. Whitman (1810) says Mr. Alexander (1795) "was in early life a steady, industrious, modest man, having peculiar talents as an officer. The offices of the Artillery Company were almost forced upon him by his friends, who wished to advance him in society. He became intemperate, lost his property, and died in the Boston almshouse a few years after, neglected and forgotten. . . . He lived in a day of unprecedented prosperity and dissipation, that swept off in its fatal current many of the best mechanics as well as others."

Mr. Alexander (1795) was a trustee of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1804, 1805, and 1806. His residence and place of business were in Back, now Salem, Street, Boston. He enlisted in the Continental Army, Feb. 11, 1781, "for the war," and served in Samuel Shaw's company in Col. Crane's regiment. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1798, lieutenant in 1802, and commander in 1806.

Charles Clement (1795), housewright, of Boston, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Andrews (Mitchell) Clement, was born in Boston, and baptized at King's Chapel, June 12, 1767. He married, (1) May 3, 1792, Lydia Rich, and, (2) April 24, 1800, Dolly Quincy.

William Alexander (1795). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Revolutionary Rolls.

Charles Clement (1795). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.



Amasa Dowis

Mr. Clement (1795) was a pupil of the Boston Latin School in 1780, and was later a valuable assistant to his father as an architect and builder. He was elected a trustee of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association from 1805 to 1807, during which time the society was incorporated by the Legislature. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, in 1801. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1799, and lieutenant in 1804. He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of major. He served as captain in the Second Sublegion of Infantry in 1803 and 1804, and was brigade-major in 1805 and 1806. His portrait, by Stuart, hangs in the Athenæum, Boston. In his later years he became a merchant, and died at St. Croix, Sept. 12, 1808, leaving a widow.

Rufus Davenport (1795), merchant, of Boston, was a brother of Elijah, who joined the Artillery Company in 1797. In the directory of Boston for 1796, Mr. Davenport (1795) is given as a dealer in West India goods on Orange Street. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, receiving the degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge, and becoming a member of it May 6, 1799. He invested his property in a land speculation in Cambridgeport, and failed. His creditors refused to take his land, and he remained for years a prisoner within its limits. He became almost insane on the subject of imprisonment for debt, and labored for years to get the repeal of the law. He lived to see his cause triumph, and died in the year 1839.

Rowland Freeman (1795), merchant, of Boston, was, in 1796, in partnership with his brother Nathaniel, and did business at No. 17 Dock Square. He died in April, 1820.

William Greenough (1795), sail-maker, of Boston, son of Major Newman Greenough (1740), was born in Boston, March 10, 1733. He is not given in the Boston Directory of 1796, at about which time he removed to Newburyport and pursued his trade. He died in 1805.

John Russell (1795), printer, of Boston, son of John Russell and brother of Major Benjamin (1788), was born in Boston in 1761. He learned the printer's trade, and at first worked in the office of his brother on the *Columbian Centinel*. For a long time he was associated with Mr. Cutler in the publication of the *Gazette*, and about 1795, in connection with another brother, Joseph N., he published a paper called *The Boston Price-Current and Marine Intelligencer*. The partnership did not long continue, but the paper, which underwent several changes in form, size, typography, and name, was published by Mr. Russell (1795), either alone or with partners, until the year 1823, when he disposed of his interest in it and removed to Gardiner, Me., where he died, Aug. 23, 1831, aged seventy years. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, in the year 1800.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1795 is as follows:—

“March 25th 1795. Voted, that the further sum of two dollars be paid by every gentleman on his being admitted a member of the Company, in consequence of the

Rufus Davenport (1795). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; By-Laws of The Massachusetts Lodge.

William Greenough (1795). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John Russell (1795). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

charges attending the law-suit against the Blanchard heirs, which have been paid by the present members.

Attest, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday, 6th April 1795. The Company performed the usual exercise of the day commanded by Gen. Brooks [1786]. The Rev. Doct. Belknap was chosen to preach the next Election sermon & the Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, were appointed a Committee to wait on him & inform him of the choice.

“Attest, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday 4th May 1795. The Company paraded under the command of Lieut. Prince [1788]. The Rev. Doct. Belknap, having declined preaching the Election sermon, the Company proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain, when the Rev. Mr. Kirkland of this town was chosen. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers and Treasurer be a Committee to wait on him & inform him of their choice.

“Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Wednesday evening, May 21st 1795. Voted, that Maj. Gen. Brooks [1786], Mr. Samuel Prince [1788], Mr. John Brazer [1786], Col. Winslow [1786], Col. Waters [1769], Maj. Cunningham [1786], Capt Jenkins [1756] and Thomas Clark [1786], be a Committee to make arrangements and report the assessment necessary to be laid for our Election in June next.

“Monday, 25th May, 1795. The Committee reported that eighteen shillings be paid by each member of the Company & that the Treasurer be directed to pay the balance that may be due the Clerk out of the funds of the Company. Voted, that the above report be accepted.

“Monday, June 2d 1795. On this Anniversary, at twelve o'clock, the Company, under the command of Major General Brooks [1786], escorted His Excellency, Gov. Adams, His Honor Lieut Governor Gill, the Council and other gentlemen to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a very pertinent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland. Divine service being ended, the Company escorted the guests to Faneuil Hall, where the usual entertainment was made. After dinner, the Company marched into the Common, & made choice of the following Gentlemen for Officers the year ensuing, viz: Col Amasa Davis [1786], Captain; Captain Joseph Eaton [1773], Lieutenant; Mr. Jeremiah Kahler [1790], Ensign; Major Andrew Cunningham [1786], Mr. Thomas W. Sumner [1792], Mr. George Singleton [1792], Mr Richard Austin [1792], Sergeants; Col John Winslow [1786] Treasurer, Mr Thomas Clark [1786], Clerk. Voted, That the Thanks of the Company be given to the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, for his sermon delivered at their request, and that the Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on him and request a copy for the press.

“Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Wednesday evening, July 29 1795. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers be requested to divide the Company into four squads, & give one squad in charge of each Sergeant, for the purpose of perfecting the discipline of the Company. Voted, that the Clerk be directed to furnish the Company with short black gaiters and assess the Company for the same in September next. Voted, that the Clerk, under the direction of the Commissioned Officers, furnish the Sergeants with silk buff epaulets and the Music with swords. Voted, that the Clerk be directed to call on John Simmons to return the fife, clothing, &c, belonging to the Company.

Attest THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

"Friday, Sept 11th 1795. Monday being unsuitable Weather, the Company performed this day the duties enjoined by their Charter, commanded by Col. Davis [1786].

"Monday, Oct. 5th 1795. The Company paraded as usual commanded by Col. Davis [1786]."

On Monday, April 6, 1795, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Major-Gen. Brooks (1786), made their customary military appearance, and gave "much satisfaction to their fellow-citizens by their discipline and soldier-like deportment."

The Company paraded on the first Monday in June, 1795, and observed the usual ceremonies. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. John T. Kirkland, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap having declined the invitation to deliver the anniversary sermon. After the election of officers, the Company returned to Faneuil Hall, where the evening was spent in "social festivity."

Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., of Boston, was invited to deliver the election sermon before the Company in 1795, but on account of his health and previous engagements, he was obliged to decline. Mr. Belknap was a son of Joseph (1742) and Sarah (Byles) Belknap. His paternal ancestors, for four generations, were members of the Artillery Company. He was born in Boston, June 4, 1744. He attended the Boston schools, entered the Public Latin School in the year 1751, and graduated at Harvard College in 1762. After graduation, he taught school four years, and then, in reply to an invitation, was ordained in 1767 as a colleague with Rev. Mr. Cushing over the First Church, in Dover, N. H.; became pastor in 1769, and remained in that pastorate for twenty years. A church, a street, a school-house, and a school, commemorate his name in Dover. His service with that church terminated Sept 11, 1786, and he was installed pastor of the Federal Street Church (afterwards Dr. Channing's), Boston, April 4, 1787. He continued in this relation until his decease, June 20, 1798. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose library contains Dr. Belknap's valuable manuscripts. He was the author of a history of New Hampshire, published in 1792; "Life of Dr. Watts," in 1793; "American Biographies," in 1794.

Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1795. He was a son of Samuel Kirkland, a famous missionary among the Indians, and was born at Little Falls, N. Y., in 1770. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, where the Hon. Samuel Phillips was his patron, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1789. He taught for a time at Phillips Academy, and then at Cambridge, studying theology at the same time, until he was called to the New South Church, Boston, then located on Summer Street.

In August, 1810, Rev. Mr. Kirkland was elected president of Harvard College, and in November of that year he was inaugurated in that position. He held the office of president until April, 1828, when he resigned on account of his health, being severely assailed by paralysis in 1827. Dr. Kirkland survived the dissolution of his connection with the college twelve years, during which time he travelled extensively abroad. He died April 26, 1840, aged sixty-nine years.

Rev. Jeremy Belknap. AUTHORITIES: Life of Jeremy Belknap, D. D., by his daughter, 1847; The First Parish in Dover, by Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., 1884; Allen's Biog. Dict.; Polyanthos I., 1-13.

Rev. John T. Kirkland. AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Quincy's Hist. of Harvard University.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1796 were: Thomas **1796.** Clark (1786), captain; Benjamin Russell (1788), lieutenant; John G. Doubleday (1790), ensign. Daniel Messinger (1792) was first sergeant; Samuel Hill (1794), second sergeant; Samuel Perkins (1791), third sergeant; Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), fourth sergeant, and George Blanchard (1794), clerk.

In June, 1796, printed cards of invitation to the anniversary exercises and banquet were first used for invited guests.

Oct. 16, 1796, the Independent Fusileers, of Boston, held their annual parade, after which a banquet was partaken of by the company and its guests. Among other toasts offered at the banquet, Col. Brazer (1786) offered the following: "The officers and members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the officers and members of the Cadets, and the officers and members of the Boston Artillery."

The toast was received with great enthusiasm, combining as it did the welfare of the four (including the Fusileers) military organizations of that day, which were the pride of Boston and vicinity.

In 1796, Major-Gen. Brooks (1786) resigned the command of the Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and Gen. Hull (1788) was promoted to that position.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1796 were: David W. Child, Benjamin Coates, John P. Duncklee, Andrew Dunlap, Jr., Joshua Eaton, James Harrison, William Jackson, John Miller, Jr., Solomon Phipps, Ephraim Prescott, Amasa Stetson, Samuel Townsend, Jr.

David W. Child (1796), merchant, of Boston, son of Isaac, Jr., and Elizabeth (Weld) Child, was born in Sturbridge, Feb. 19, 1772, and married in April, 1801, Abigail Dorr, of Boston. He and his wife united with the Old South Church in November, 1801, and April 6, 1820, he was elected church clerk, succeeding Gen. John Winslow (1786). He was a selectman of Boston in 1820 and 1821, an alderman in 1823 and 1824, and a member of the State Legislature from Boston. By act of Legislature, David Child had "Weld" inserted in his name in 1803. He died Feb. 1, 1830.

Benjamin Coates (1796), merchant, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Mary Coates, was born in 1766. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1799, ensign in 1803, and lieutenant in 1808. He died Dec. 2, 1827, aged sixty-one years.

John P. Duncklee (1796), cordwainer and constable, of Charlestown, son of John and Elizabeth Duncklee, of Mount Vernon, N. H., was born in 1765. He married (1) Lydia —, who died Feb. 22, 1797, aged thirty-eight years, and, (2) July 14, 1798, Mary Harrington. He died April 30, 1846, aged eighty-one years. Public office being more lucrative than shoemaking, he accepted the office of constable, which he held many years. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1800.

Andrew Dunlap, Jr. (1796), brewer, of Boston.

Joshua Eaton (1796), auctioneer, of Boston, son of Jonas and Mary Eaton, of Charlestown, was baptized in that town, March 20, 1757. He married, March 18, 1787,

David W. Child (1796). AUTHORITIES: Hill's Hist. of Old South Church; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John P. Duncklee (1796). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Joshua Eaton (1796). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Mary (Bradish) Rand, widow of Samuel, who died in 1781 from the effects of imprisonment by the British. She died May 9, 1807.

He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in April and May, 1779, became a member June 7, 1779, and was admitted a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Jan. 26, 1792. He joined the Lodge of St. Andrew in 1790, and was its master from 1795 to 1801. He was present at the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1781. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1800, and in the militia rose to the grade of captain. He died in September, 1810.

James Harrison (1796), merchant, of Boston and Charlestown, son of John and Martha Harrison, was born in Great Britain in 1767. He emigrated, with his parents, to Boston, and established himself as a merchant here in company with Francis Wilby. He married (1) Alice — ; (2) Feb. 7, 1796, in Boston, Charlotte Noble. About 1799 he made his home in Charlestown, Mass. He had then acquired a large estate, and retired from active business. He was a deacon in the Baptist church in Charlestown, and one of the original members. "The First Baptist Church and land" is enumerated in the inventory of his property under the will. He became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in February, 1795, and of St. Andrew's Chapter of Boston, Aug. 17, 1796. He was the first officer of the latter body five years, 1800-5.

He died Jan. 20, 1812, aged forty-five years. The inventory of his estate includes twenty-four pieces of property. His tomb was No. 7 in the Charlestown burial-ground. He was a generous man, and was highly esteemed.

William Jackson (1796), of Boston. There were in Boston in 1796 two persons by the name of William Jackson. One was a merchant, on the south side of the market, and resided on Winter Street, the other was an apothecary and physician, and resided at No. 29 Union Street. Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Company, says William Jackson was a "tallow-chandler." William Jackson, of Newton and Boston, by trade a tallow-chandler, was born Sept. 2, 1783, and could not have joined the Artillery Company in 1796.

William Jackson, son of Joseph and Abigail Jackson, was born in Boston, Feb. 5, 1748; and, again, William Jackson, son of Joseph (1738) and Susanna Jackson, was born in Boston, Sept. 5, 1746. It does not clearly appear which of these, if either, was a member of the Artillery Company, but it seems more probable that William Jackson (1796) was a son of Col. Joseph (1738), who for fifty-two years was an active member of the Artillery Company.

John Miller, Jr. (1796), of Charlestown, son of John and Hannah (Hill) Miller, was born in Billerica, Aug. 18, 1765. He was a member of the militia, and rose to the grade of captain. Administration was granted on his estate, Nov. 5, 1825, to John Belknap, of Charlestown.

Solomon Phipps (1796), of Charlestown, son of Solomon and Abigail (Fosdick) Phipps, was born in Charlestown, Oct. 12, 1756. He married (published), May 13, 1780, Persis Morse, who died April 29, 1829, and he died Feb. 17, 1822. Their

James Harrison (1796). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; By-Laws of St. Andrew's Chapter.

Solomon Phipps (1796). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

daughter Nancy married Mark Winchester, who founded the Winchester Home for Aged Women. He was interested and active in the militia for several years, and in 1787-8 was captain-lieutenant of the artillery company in Charlestown. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1799.

Ephraim Prescott (1796), shopkeeper, of Boston. He "resided in a house which was owned by a widow, Rachel Appleton, and which fronted on Cornhill," numbered 23.

Mr. Prescott (1796) "went to China, where he procured a large punch-bowl (ten gallons) to be made, with the Company's name, etc., thereon; but dying on the passage homeward, the intended present did not come to the knowledge of the Artillery Company for many years. It was preserved by his widow, who became poor. Nearly thirty years afterward, it was accidentally discovered and purchased by Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell for fifteen dollars, and presented by him to the corps. It has been kept with great care, and is used only on the anniversary." He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1799. He died in 1805.

Amasa Stetson (1796), merchant, of Boston, son of John Stetson, was born in Randolph, March 26, 1769. He married, Aug. 21, 1798, Rebecca Kettell, of Boston. He began life as a poor boy, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which was the trade of his father. He afterwards went to Boston, and engaged in the shoe business with his brother Samuel. He was prosperous; gave some attention to public matters; was commissary for the district of Massachusetts during the war of 1812-5, and held the office of State senator. The inventory of his estate, at his decease, was five hundred thousand dollars, and his liberality was in proportion to his wealth. He gave the town of Randolph ten thousand dollars for the erection of a hall, ten thousand dollars for the endowment of a school, and one hundred dollars for the benefit of the burial-ground in that town. The town of Stetson, Me., was named for him, and he erected a church, for use by all denominations, in that town, and, what is a little singular, the first time the bell was tolled was for his death. He resided in Dorchester, and presented Rev. Mr. Hall's church with an expensive town clock. A full-length portrait of Mr. Stetson, by Frothingham, of Charlestown, is in the town hall at Randolph. He died Aug. 2, 1844, and was buried in the Dorchester burial-ground.

He participated in the expedition against Shays' Rebellion in 1787, being in Capt. Moses Draper's company; was a captain in the Legionary Brigade, Boston, in 1799, and major of the Third Sublegion of Infantry in 1803, but never held office in the Artillery Company.

Mr. Stetson (1796) was initiated into Freemasonry in Columbian Lodge, Boston, Dec. 8, 1795, and became a member thereof March 22, 1796. He was treasurer of that Lodge for four years between 1797 and 1806; junior warden in 1799; senior warden in 1800-1, and master in 1802-3.

Samuel Townsend, Jr. (1796), pump and block maker, of Charlestown, son of Samuel and Mary (Austin) Townsend, was born in that town, July 26, 1766. He died May 11, 1815, aged forty-eight years, and his remains were buried in Charlestown.

Ephraim Prescott (1796). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Boston Records.

Amasa Stetson (1796). AUTHORITIES: Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard, 1857;

Mem. of the Stetson Family, 1534-1847, by J. S. Barry.

Samuel Townsend, Jr. (1796). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.



PUNCH BOWL.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1796 is as follows : —

“Monday, April 4th 1796. The Company performed the duties enjoined by their Charter commanded by Col. Davis [1786]. The Rev. Doct. Bentley of Salem was chosen to preach the Anniversary Election Sermon in June next. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Doct. Bentley and inform him of the choice.

“Monday, May 2d 1796. The Company paraded as usual under command of Col. Davis [1786]. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Doct. Bentley reported, that he accepted of their invitation and would preach the Election Sermon in June next.

“Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Wednesday evening, May 18th 1796. Col. Davis [1786], Capt Eaton [1773], Mr. Kahler [1790], Capt Jenkins [1756], Col Winslow [1786], Col. Waters [1769] & Maj. Cunningham [1786] were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the Election & report what sum shall be assessed upon each member of the Company towards defraying the expenses of the day.

“June 1st 1796. The Committee reported that three dollars be assessed on each Member of the Company and that the Treasurer be directed to pay the deficiency out of the Company's Funds.

“Friday evening, June 3d 1796. Voted, Unanimously, that the thanks of the Company be given to Capt Eaton [1773] for four hats presented by him for the use of the Musick. Voted, Unanimously, that the thanks of the Company be given to Mr. Samuel Perkins [1791] for painting the drums and fife-cases belonging to the Company. Voted, that the Clerk may deliver to the members of the Company twelve cards, each card to be paid for at the rate of the assessment for Election Day. — Should a greater number be applied for, the Clerk may upon the unanimous consent of the Committee deliver them. It is understood that the gentlemen, who purchase cards for the introduction of their friends, will see the other members accomodated before they take their seats at table, in order that the Company may experience no inconvenience from the above indulgence.

Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday, June 6th 1796. This day being the anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company paraded at the Old South Meeting House at eleven o'clock, from whence they march'd to the Commandant's house to receive an elegant new Standard, which by his order was presented to the Company by his daughter, Miss Catherine Davis, who addressed Ensign Kahler [1790] as follows : —

“‘Sir : In obedience to a command of my Father, I have the pleasure to deliver to you, Sir, a Standard for the Ancient & Honorable Artillery ; and I comply with this order in full confidence that it will be defended & protected by the soldier citizens of that Ancient and Respectable Company. As a soldier, you no doubt will esteem it “your other self,” — as such *Death alone should part you*. Convinced that it will never be deserted, I cheerfully present it, with my wishes, that it may never be unfurled but in the cause of *American Liberty & Independence*.’

“Having received the Standard, Mr. Kahler [1790] made the following reply : —

“‘Miss Davis : Highly honoured to receive from your hands so valuable a present, I shall have the additional honor to display it through the Company, where it will receive that respect, defence & protection due from a Soldier to his Standard. Accept, Miss, my sincere thanks in behalf of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery.’

“The Company then marched to the Council Chamber, from whence they escorted the Commander in chief & other Gentlemen to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Bentley of Salem. They then proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided as usual. After dinner the Company marched into the Common, where they made choice of the following gentlemen as Officers for the year ensuing, viz: Mr Thomas Clark [1786], Captain; Captain Benjamin Russell [1788], Lieutenant; Mr John G. Doubleday [1790], Ensign; Messrs Daniel Messenger [1792], Samuel Hill [1794], Samuel Perkins [1791], and Jonathan Loring, Jr. [1792] Sergeants; Col. John Winslow [1786], Treasurer; Mr George Blanchard [1794], Clerk. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers, with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Bentley with the thanks of the Company for his Sermon this day delivered, and request a copy for the press. Voted, Unanimously, that the Thanks of the Company be given to Col. Davis [1786] for the elegant Standard presented this day by his direction for their use. Voted, Unanimously, that the thanks of the Company be given to Miss Catherine Davis for the elegant manner in which she presented the Standard, by direction of her honoured father, Col. Davis [1786], to the Company.

Attest. THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk*.

“Monday Sept 5th 1796. The Company paraded as usual, performed the duties enjoined by their Charter, commanded by Capt. Thomas Clark [1786].

“Attest. GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

Friday, October 7, 1796. Monday last being unsuitable weather, the Company paraded this day, and performed a great variety of manœuvres, with much military adroitness, to the satisfaction of numerous spectators and honor to themselves.

“Attest. GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.”

The one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was observed on Monday, June 6, 1796. To the usual military arrangements was added the presentation of a standard by Quartermaster-Gen. Amasa Davis (1786). The corps first proceeded to the residence of Gen. Davis (1786), where the presentation was made, and thence to the council chamber, where his Excellency the governor; and other guests, were received. They were escorted to the Old Brick Church, where Rev. Mr. Bentley delivered the anniversary sermon. After service, the Company escorted its guests to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided; after which, sixteen Federal toasts were offered. In the afternoon the election was held; the officers-elect were commissioned by the governor, who was then escorted to his residence, and the Company returned to its armory. To the usual decorations in Faneuil Hall was added that of a “trophied urn,” raised on a pedestal, bearing the words, “To the memory of those brave men who have fallen in the cause of liberty”; and, on the pedestal, these words: “*Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.*” This decoration received the highest praises of the guests.

An ode, written for the occasion, was sung by members of the Artillery Company, under the direction of Capt. Edmund Bowman (1793). Singing, in these years, was an art in which several members of the Artillery Company were very proficient. Not only at the dinner and social gatherings of the Company were members repeatedly called upon to sing the songs of “ye olden time,” but they also performed with grand effect the more stately music in church service. If music was to be written, Ensign Oliver Holden

(1794) was equal to the task; if a director of music was desired, Capt. Edmund Bowman (1793), the leader of the Boston Singing Society, was ready for duty; and the records inform us that Messrs. Bowman (1793), Messinger (1792), Phillips (1790), Wells (1786), and others were soloists, who were repeatedly called upon, on anniversary occasions, to sing some favorite song.

ODE

WRITTEN FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,
JUNE 6, 1796.

Tune, — "RULE COLUMBIA."

REAR'D to the BRAVE, who sleep in dust,
Be trophied *urn* and marble bust;
While *weeping laurel* shade their tombs
And incense-breathing spring perfumes!
Sleep, ye Heroes! Repose, ye Patriots brave!
Glory blossoms on your grave!

When grim *Oppression's* gorgon eye
Gloom'd with its frown this western sky,
His rage *Columbia's* sons withstood,
And seal'd their triumph with their blood.
Sleep, ye Heroes! Repose, ye Patriots brave!
Glory blossoms on your grave!

Blest, sainted shades! your sacred sod
Shall be by pilgrim heroes trod,
And BREED'S immortal *hill* shall be
The *Mecca* of the brave and free.
Sleep, ye Heroes! Repose, ye Patriots brave!
Glory blossoms on your grave!

Tho' school'd in war, 'tis ours to raise,
By *social arts*, our Country's praise;
Nor will BELLONA'S storms assail
While VALOR tills his native vale.
Sleep, ye Heroes! Repose, ye Patriots brave!
Glory blossoms on your grave.

Rev. William Bentley, D. D., of Salem, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1796. He was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Paine) Bentley, and was born in Boston, June 22, 1759. He graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and afterwards was a tutor there for three years. He was called as colleague of Rev. James Diman, pastor of the Second Church in Salem, and, having accepted, was ordained Sept. 24, 1783. Mr. Diman died in 1788, when Mr. Bentley became sole pastor. The beginning of Mr. Bentley's ministry marks the transfer of this church from allegiance to the Westminster Assembly to that liberal faith afterwards called "Unitarianism." He "dispensed at once with the wig and creed of which it had so long been the symbol." He was a man of scientific and literary attainments, of pure life, strict integrity, and unbounded philanthropy; also an ardent patriot. "When the United States frigate 'Constitution' was driven into Marblehead Harbor by the British cruisers 'Tenedos' and 'Endymion,' on

Sunday, April 3, 1814, and a messenger brought the news to the church, Dr. Bentley promptly dismissed the congregation, and hastened to the scene of the expected attack."

He died in Salem, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1819. The discourse at his funeral was delivered by Prof. Edward Everett, who delivered the Artillery sermon in 1821, and became an honorary member of the Company in 1836.

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1797. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1797 were: Samuel Todd (1786), captain; Jonas S. Bass (1789), lieutenant; Joseph Lovering, Jr. (1788), ensign. William Walter, Jr. (1791), was first sergeant; Edmund Bowman (1793), second sergeant; Robert Homes (1792), third sergeant; John Howe, Jr. (1792), fourth sergeant, and James Phillips (1790), clerk.

Increase Sumner, who was inaugurated as governor, June 2, 1797, was in the vigor of life,—a contrast in this respect to his immediate predecessors. Gov. Hancock was so infirm with the gout that his servants made an arm-chair and carried him from his carriage up the stairs to the council chamber in the Old State House. Mr. Adams, also, was somewhat bent with years, and showed his infirmity when he walked in State processions. When his successor, Gov. Sumner, at the head of the legislative body, on its return from hearing the election sermon at the Old South Church, passed in at the door of the Old State House where the apple-woman sat, she was heard to exclaim, "Thank God, we have got a governor that can walk at least."

Gov. Sumner dressed in uniform on all military occasions. His uniform became his portly and commanding figure, and his first appearance in it on the Common, a few days after his inauguration, to deliver the commissions to the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, met the public approbation. The ceremonies in 1797 were very imposing. It took a brave soldier to march up to the governor thus gorgeously arrayed, in the public presence, to resign or receive his commission. It tended to efface from memory the soldier's well-prepared address. On this first occasion of the governor's appearance, his commanding air, in his military costume, added to the trepidation sometimes evinced by the advancing officer. It was not always attended with irremediable embarrassment, for, in one instance, it was the cause of one of the best extemporaneous speeches ever addressed by a soldier to the governor. After the ensign had marched up, quite out of breath, and stood dazed before the governor, the latter, in his address, charged him with his duties, spoke of the courage and good conduct expected and required of him who bore the standard of the corps, etc., and delivered the colors to his trembling hand. The prepared address of the ensign forsook him. He began: "May it please your Excellency!" but the next sentence failed to come to his lips, and he repeated, "May it please your Excellency," then still failing to recall his chosen words, he made a bold effort to rid himself of his embarrassment, and, suiting the action to the words, exclaimed, "I have got this standard and I will keep it!"¹

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1797 were: Seth Adams, Jotham Barnes, Edward Brinley, Elijah Davenport, Peter Gilman, Ward Jackson, William Jepson, John Kennedy, Charles Nolen, Peter Osgood, Edward B. Walker, Benjamin West, Jonathan Whitney.

¹ New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1854, p. 121.

Seth Adams (1797), son of Seth and Ann Adams, was born in Boston, April 1, 1767. His residence was No. 15 Franklin Place.

Jotham Barnes (1797), merchant, of Boston.

Edward Brinley (1797), merchant, of Roxbury, son of Edward and Sarah (Tyler) Brinley, was born in Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1765. He was never married. He was a merchant, whose place of business was on the north side of the market. The firm was Francis and Edward Brinley, Jr. He died Dec. 20, 1823.

Elijah Davenport (1797), merchant, of Boston, brother of Rufus (1795), was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1801, and ensign in 1804. He became a member of the Old South Church, Jan. 9, 1825.

Peter Gilman (1797) was a tailor, and became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1800. He died in Boston, April 12, 1807, aged forty-two years, and his remains were buried on Copp's Hill. His gravestone bears the following verse:—

“Stop, my friends, and in a mirror see
What you, though e'er so healthy, soon must be.
Beauty, with all her rosebuds, paints each face;
Approaching death will strip you of each grace.”

Ward Jackson (1797), housewright, of Boston, lived on Temple Street. He was a deacon of the Third Baptist Church.

William Jepson (1797), housewright, of Boston, son of Samuel and Lydia Jepson, was born in Boston, Oct. 20, 1770. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1801, and ensign in 1806, and was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He died Nov. 12, 1820, at his residence on Temple Street, Boston, aged fifty years.

John Kennedy (1797) was a merchant of Boston, whose residence was on Court Street, and his place of business was No. 46 Long Wharf.

Charles Nolen (1797) was a merchant of Boston. The Boston Directory of 1796 gives his name as Charles Noland. He was born in 1768. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1803. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died March 20, 1838.

Peter Osgood (1797), bricklayer, of Boston, son of Hooker, Jr., and Susanna (Sawyer) Osgood, was born at Lancaster, Mass. (baptized), Jan. 13, 1771. He came to Boston in 1790 with his friend and schoolmate, Mr. Jonathan Whitney (1797), with whom he formed a partnership. They did an extensive business, but finally became seriously embarrassed, and the firm was dissolved.

Col. Osgood (1797) was followed by pecuniary misfortunes, and Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, says “he was supported by the industry of his wife,” and “owed his military distinction to his neutrality in politics.” In 1803 he became captain in the First Sublegion of Infantry, from 1804

to 1809 was first major of the same, and from 1810 to 1814 was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of Boston. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1802, lieutenant in 1806, and its captain in 1809. He was elected an honorary member of the Company, Aug. 12, 1816, and was honorably dismissed March 31, 1828. He died in 1833.

Edward B. Walker (1797), of Boston, is recorded in the "Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association" as being a housewright, when, in 1796, he joined that association. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1802.

Benjamin West (1797), a merchant of Boston, is said to have been engaged in the sugar-refining business. He was a son of Rev. Mr. West, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1794. He became a member of the Hollis Street Church, and served it in the office of deacon. Mr. West (1797) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1801. He died at Charlestown, N. H., March 25, 1829, aged fifty-three years.

Mr. West (1797) "possessed a highly cultivated mind, uncommon strength of intellect, with a rare talent of communicating his thoughts. As a man, a neighbor, a friend, he possessed the confidence and esteem of all around him in a remarkable degree."

Jonathan Whitney (1797), bricklayer, of Boston, son of Jonathan and Mary (Wyman) Whitney, was born in Lancaster, Mass, March 27, 1771, and served an apprenticeship with a bricklayer in Claremont, N. H. In 1790 he removed to Boston and formed a partnership with Col. Peter Osgood (1797), which continued many years. It was dissolved only when embarrassments made dissolution indispensable. Mr. Whitney (1797), however, having taken up the stone and lime business, pursued that successfully, and acquired a handsome property. He married a daughter of Capt. Stutson (1765). He was identified with the militia for many years, declining to accept a commission until in high party times he was elected captain of a Boston company by one vote. The election was contested, but Capt. Whitney (1797) was successful, and accepted. He was captain in the Second Regiment, Legionary Brigade, from 1809 to 1813, major in 1814, lieutenant-colonel in 1815, and colonel in 1816 and 1817, succeeding, as lieutenant-colonel, Col. Peter Osgood (1797). He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1803, ensign in 1807, lieutenant in 1810, and captain in 1813, and was strongly attached to the institution. He represented Boston in the State Legislature, and was an ardent Federalist.

Mr. Whitney (1797) was admitted a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., April 5, 1802, and was master of that Lodge in 1813 and 1814. He was one of the most respected and highly esteemed members of the Lodge. On the evening of Friday, Jan. 25, 1839, the Lodge voted unanimously, "that the usual habiliments of mourning be placed in the hall, as a mark of respect entertained by this Lodge for our highly esteemed brother and past master, Jonathan Whitney, Esq. [1797]."

Mr. Whitney (1797) was a man of great, but not ostentatious, charity. He died at Brookline, in January, 1839.

Jonathan Whitney (1797). AUTHORITIES: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Records of Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842: of The Massachusetts Lodge.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1797 is as follows: —

“Monday, April 3d 1797. The Company paraded as usual, and performed the duties enjoined by their Charter, commanded by Capt Clark [1786]. The Rev. Henry Ware of Hingham was chosen to preach the Anniversary Election Sermon in June next. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ware and inform him of the choice. Attest, GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

“Monday, May 1st 1797. The Company paraded this day under the command of Capt Clark [1786]. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ware reported, that he accepted their invitation to preach the Election Sermon in June next.

“Attest, GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

“Wednesday evening, May 18 [17], 1797. Capt Clark [1786], Maj. Russell [1788], Mr. Doubleday [1790], Col Winslow [1786], Mr Phillips [1790], Mr Bass [1789], Capt Gardner [1794], Col Waters [1769] and Mr Bowman [1793] were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the Election, and report the necessary sum to be assessed on each member towards defraying the expenses of the day.

“Wednesday evening, May 24, 1797. The Committee reported, that there is two hundred & five dollars interest money in the hands of the Treasurer, which, with an assessment of three dollars on each Member, they conceive will be sufficient to defray the expenses of Election day. Voted, the above report be accepted. Voted, that the Clerk may deliver to the members of the Company twenty Cards, each card to be at the rate of three dollars, provided application is made for them by the 29th inst & no Gentleman can receive more than one card, unless the whole number are not taken up individually. It is expected that the Gentlemen who purchase Cards for their friends will see the other Members seated before they place themselves at the tables in order that the Company may experience no inconvenience from the above indulgence.

“Attest, GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

“Friday evening, June 2d 1797. Voted, that Mr. James Phillips [1790], Capt Wm Williams [1789] and Mr William Walter [1791] be a Committee to examine the Treasurer and Clerks Accounts, & report at the first meeting of the Company in August. Voted, that Col. Waters [1769], Mr. Bowman [1793], Mr. Messinger [1792], Capt R. Gardner [1794], Capt Williams [1789], Mr. Holden [1794], and Mr. Eaton [1796] be a Committee to arrange the Musick for Election day.

“Monday, June 5th 1797. This day being the Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company paraded at the Old South Meeting House, at ten o'clock, from whence they marched to the Council Chamber, and received the Commander-in-chief, (His Excellency, Increase Sumner Esq.) the Lieut. Governor, Council and other Gentlemen invited to dine with the Company, and escorted them to the Old Brick Meeting House, where an ingenious discourse was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ware of Hingham from 1st Corinthians, 12th chapter, 25 & 26, verses. Divine service being over, the Company again escorted His Excellency the Governor &c to Faneuil Hall, where they partook of an elegant dinner, after which a number of Patriotic Toasts were given, among which was the following one worthy to be written in letters of gold: — ‘The late Governor of Massachusetts [Samuel Adams] tho’ ceasing from the active cares of publick duty, may Americans forever remember with gratitude the First of Patriots in the worst of times!’ In the afternoon the Company repaired to its appropriate square on the Common, where they made an unanimous choice of the following Gentlemen for their

officers the ensuing year: — Mr. Samuel Todd [1786], Captain Mr. Jonas S Bass [1789] Lieutenant; Mr Joseph Lovering, Jr [1788] Ensign; Messrs William Walter Jr [1791], Edmund Bowman [1793], Robert Homes [1792], John Howe Jr [1792], Sergeants; Col John Winslow [1786] Treasurer; Mr James Phillips [1790], Clerk. The Supreme Executive was then escorted into the Square having taken their seats, the Company went through a variety of manœuvres, evolutions and firings to great acceptance. After which in the presence of an immense collection of Spectators, His Excellency received the badges from the old, and invested the new Officers with them. The Company thus organized waited on the Governor & other invited gentlemen to the Hall where a liberal collation and judicious toasts concluded as handsome a celebration as was ever witnessed. Voted, that Capt Clark [1786], Maj. Russell [1788], Mr. John G. Doubleday [1790], and Col. Winslow [1786] be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Ware — return him the thanks of the Company for his elegant Discourse this day delivered, and equest a copy for the press.

Attest, GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

“Mr. Ware, in a very polite letter to Capt Clark [1786], declined giving a copy of his Sermon for the press, for the reasons therein expressed.

“Attest. GEORGE BLANCHARD, *Clerk*.

“Copy of the Rev. Mr. Ware’s letter to Capt. Clark [1786]: — ‘I have this day received your communication of the vote of the Anc. and Hon. Artillery Company respecting the sermon delivered before them last Monday. Be kind enough to express to them my thanks for their politeness and candor and the high sense I feel of the honor they do me in requesting a copy of it for the press. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to comply with the wishes of the Company, could I think the performance entitled to the honor of being made more publick. An unwillingness to add to the number of useless publications, I hope will sufficiently apologize for me to the Company in declining their request. With high esteem and respect for the Company, I am Dear Sir, Yours, and their sincere friend and very humble servant,

HENRY WARE.’

“Thursday evening, 22d Augst. 1797. Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to call on Capt Samuel Prince [1788] and demand payment of the Fifty pounds of the Company’s money, which is loaned in his hands; the money to be paid in ninety days from this date. Also voted, that the Treasurer be requested to purchase the sum of Eight hundred dollars in Union Bank shares, when the Company’s money is collected, on the lowest terms and as soon as is convenient for him to do so.

“Tuesday morning, 9 o’clock Augst 29. Company met at Faneuil Hall and Voted, unanimously, that we attend the funeral of our worthy and very attentive Brother, Capt Robert Jenkins [1756], who has been a member of the A. and H. A. Company for forty-one years. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on the friends of the deceased and inform them of the same.

“Monday, September 4. 1797. The Company paraded agreeable to Charter, marched into the Common, and went through a variety of evolutions and firings with great exactness; commanded by Capt Samuel Todd [1786].

“Attest, JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Monday, October 3, 1797. The Company agreeable to Charter made their publick appearance, commanded by Capt Todd [1786]. Attest, JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.”

On Monday, April 3, 1797, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company commenced their tour of military duty for the year by a parade in Boston. "Their usual adroitness in exercise, and exactness in the various military evolutions, was particularly distinguishable on this occasion."

June 5, 1797, was a fine day, and the Artillery Company enjoyed one of its most satisfactory anniversaries. The gratification of the spectators was a matter of public record. Among other guests, the chief-justice of the United States was present. The chief decoration in Faneuil Hall consisted of a group of figures, representing President Adams, the late President of the United States, the deceased Gov. Hancock, the late Gov. Adams, and the hero slain on Bunker Hill, — President Adams being in the centre, Washington and Hancock on his right, Gov. Adams and Gen. Warren on his left. Above, in gilt letters, were the words: "Behold Those Patriots! Imitate Their Virtues." A sumptuous dinner was succeeded by sixteen regular toasts. The governor offered a volunteer toast: "The memory of those independent patriots who first instituted the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." The concluding exercises passed off in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, and an evening collation concluded the anniversary services.

Col. Daniel Messinger (1792) sang the following song with so much pathos and expression that frequently, on the anniversary occasions, in answer to the repeated requests of the Company, he was obliged to sing it: —

TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW!

OR, THE PROSPECT OF HOPE.

IN the downhill of life, when I find I'm declining,
 May my fate no less fortunate be
 Than a snug elbow chair can afford for reclining,
 And a cot that o'erlooks the wide sea.
 With an ambling pad pony to pace o'er the lawn
 While I carol away idle sorrow;
 And blithe as the lark that each day hails the dawn,
 Look forward with hope for to-morrow.

With a porch at my door, both for shelter and shade, too,
 As the sunshine or rain may prevail,
 And a small spot of ground for the use of the spade, too,
 With a barn for the use of the flail:
 A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
 And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
 I'll envy no nabob his riches or fame,
 Nor what honors may wait him to-morrow.

From the bleak northern blast may my cot be completely
 Secured by a neighboring hill;
 And at night may repose steal upon me more sweetly,
 By the sound of a murm'ring rill;
 And while peace and plenty I find at my board,
 With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
 With my friends will I share what to-day may afford,
 And let them spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering,
 Which I've worn for threescore years and ten,
 On the brink of the grave I'll not seem to keep hovering,
 Nor my thread wish to spin o'er again;
 But my face in the glass I'll serenely survey,
 And with smiles count each wrinkle and furrow;
 As this old worn-out stuff which is threadbare to-day,
 May become everlasting to-morrow!

Rev. Henry Ware delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1797. He was a son of John and Martha Ware, and was born in Sherborn, Mass., April 1, 1764. He married, (1) March 31, 1789, Mary, daughter of Rev. Jonas Clark, of Lexington, Mass. Mr. Clark delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1768. Mary (Clark) Ware died July 13, 1805, and Mr. Ware married, (2) in February, 1807, Mrs. Mary (Otis) Lincoln, widow of Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln (1786). She died Feb. 17, 1807, a few days after her marriage, and Mr. Ware married, (3) in September, 1807, Elizabeth Bowes, of Boston.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1785, and after a course of study in theology was ordained, Oct. 24, 1787, as pastor of the First Church in Hingham. In 1805 he resigned this pastorate, and, Feb. 5, 1805, the corporation of Harvard College elected him Hollis Professor of Divinity. The overseers eventually concurred, and, May 14, 1805, he was formally inducted into that office. On Aug. 29, 1840, the Rev. Henry Ware, D. D., resigned the office of Hollis Professor of Divinity, being incapable of performing the duties of the office by the failure of his sight. Dr. Ware died in Cambridge, July 12, 1845.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1798 were: John **1798.** Winslow (1786), captain; John Bray (1788), lieutenant; James Phillips (1790), ensign. George Blanchard (1794) was first sergeant; Samuel Watts (1794), second sergeant; William Alexander (1795), third sergeant; John S. Lillie (1794), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and William Walter, Jr. (1791), clerk.

In August, 1798, the militia of Boston and Chelsea were formed into a legionary brigade. The nine companies of the First Regiment were augmented to sixteen, and were formed into four sublegions, each sublegion being commanded by a major, the entire sublegion forming a corps commanded by a lieutenant-colonel commandant. This formation was, however, of but a short duration.

The Boston Light Infantry made their first public appearance on Thursday, Oct. 11, 1798, under the command of Capt. Daniel Sargent, Jr. At twelve o'clock the company marched into Franklin Place, where an elegant standard was presented them by Mr. Stephen Higginson, Jr. At four o'clock P. M. a banquet was provided at Concert Hall, to which the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with other guests, were invited.

The Independent Company of Cadets, commanded by Col. May (1786), celebrated their twelfth anniversary on Friday, Oct. 12, 1798, and on the same day the Fusileers also paraded, commanded by Capt. Brazer (1786).

Rev. Henry Ware. AUTHORITIES: Quincy's Hist. of Harvard University; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1798 were: Joseph Callender, Jr., Dexter Dana, David Devens, Joshua Gardner, Jr., Melzar Holmes, David Stetson.

Joseph Callender, Jr. (1798), shopkeeper, of Boston, was a grandson of Joseph Callender (1703). He was born in 1763, and died in May, 1823. "He took advantage of the Bankrupt Act, became a grocer, and brought up a large family." He and his wife Mary became members of the Old South Church, Dec. 11, 1808. His place of business was on the south side of the market, and he resided on Prince Street. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Dexter Dana (1798), merchant, of Boston, was a brother of Ephraim Dana (1812). He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1803, ensign in 1808, and its clerk from 1810 to 1815. "He failed in business, but, being discharged by his creditors, commenced business as a grocer and failed again." His troubles greatly affected his mind, and he was removed to Portland, where he lived with his family, supported by his brothers until his decease, which occurred in October, 1822, aged fifty years.

Mr. Dana (1798) received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in 1813, and resigned his membership July 31, 1816.

David Devens (1798), merchant, of Charlestown, son of David and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Devens, of Charlestown, was born in that town Jan. 10, 1777. He married, June 17, 1804, Abigail Adams, who died Sept. 8, 1821, aged thirty-eight years. He was an uncle of the distinguished jurist and comrade, Gen. Charles Devens, who died in 1890. Mr. Devens (1798) was for several years president of the Bunker Hill Bank, Charlestown, and held the office of fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1802. He became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Charlestown, in September, 1799. He died Aug. 29, 1855.

Joshua Gardner, Jr. (1798), of Boston, was a brother of Capt. Lemuel Gardner (1787). He married, in November, 1797, Miss Lydia Wheelwright, daughter of Capt. Job Wheelwright (1759). He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1801.

Melzar Holmes (1798), merchant, of Charlestown, son of Melzar Holmes, was born at Kingston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1774. He married, (published) Sept. 28, 1800, Betsey L. Beal, of Kingston, who died in May, 1810. He became a very enterprising merchant. He was interested in the militia, was one of the founders of the Warren Phalanx, and later became its captain. He built and resided in the house on Salem Turnpike (Chelsea Street) occupied, in 1875, by Mr. T. M. Devens. When the day for the election of his successor arrived (June, 1809), Faneuil Hall was undergoing repairs and being enlarged. It was doubled in width, and raised one story. The Artillery Company, therefore, dined at the Exchange Coffee-House, and, as the rain fell in torrents, the badges were exchanged in the large area in the centre. The spacious galleries were crowded to excess. Gov. Gore presided.

Joseph Callender, Jr. (1798). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Dexter Dana (1798). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

David Devens (1798). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Melzar Holmes (1798). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Capt. Holmes (1798) became, soon after, embarrassed by the restrictive measures of the United States government. His enterprise then led him to the West Indies, where, Nov. 13, 1813, he fell a victim to the prevailing fever. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1802, lieutenant in 1805, and its captain in 1808.

David Stetson (1798), merchant, of Charlestown, son of Isaac Stetson, of Scituate, was born in that town July 7, 1769. He married, Sept. 8, 1793, Sarah Lapham, of Scituate, who died May 15, 1861. He died Dec. 6, 1833. He owned considerable estate, and lived on Wapping Street.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1798 is as follows:—

“Monday, April 2d 1798. The Company agreeable to Charter met at Faneuil Hall, and it being Rainy they marched out of the Hall, and fired by Company, and returned to the Hall again. The Rev. Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster was chosen to preach the Election Sermon in June next. Voted that the commissioned officers with Col. John Winslow [1786] be a Committee to inform him of the choice.

“Monday April 23d 1798. Met at Faneuil Hall for exercise, and Voted unanimously that the Musick should have two dollars and fifty cents for the Spring & Fall trainings and three dollars for the Election Day & fifty cents for evenings. Voted, that the soldiers in future should dispense with Ruffles.

“Monday, April 30th 1798. Met at Faneuil Hall for exercise and Voted unanimously, That the monies, which is now in the hands of the Treasurer, be at his disposal for one year, he paying lawful interest for the same.

“Monday, May 7th, 1798. The Company agreeable to Charter made their publick appearance commanded by Capt Samuel Todd [1786]. Voted, That there be a Committee chosen to draw up a more eligible way for admitting of members in future; that the Committee consist of the five following persons:—Capt Samuel Todd [1786], Lt Jonas S. Bass [1789], Ens. Joseph Lovering Jr [1788] Capt Thomas Clark [1786], Col John Winslow [1786]. The Committee appointed to wait on the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster, reported that he accepted of their invitation to preach the Election Sermon in June next.

Attest JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Boston, May 14th 1798. The Committee appointed to consider what regulation it may be necessary to be adopted with regard to admitting of new members in future, beg leave to report the following votes:— 1st That when any Gentleman applies to the Clerk to be proposed as a member of the Company, he shall be balloted for at the next meeting as a Candidate only. 2d That persons admitted Candidates shall attend the Sergeants drill and have liberty to meet with the Company for exercise, until they are qualified in the opinion of the Commissioned Officers to appear with reputation to themselves and the Company on muster days, when they shall be admitted to sign the book and become members. 3d That any person who shall neglect to qualify himself agreeable to the above vote in three months, his name shall be erased from the list of candidates. 4th That the fines for absence on muster days be raised to two dollars: & for the Evening, at roll-call, twenty-five cents & fifty cents if absent the whole evening.

“May 14th 1798. Voted unanimously, thirty six members present, that the above report be accepted.

Attest. JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

David Stetson (1798). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

“Monday evening, May 14th 1798. Voted, Capt Samuel Todd [1786], Jonas S. Bass [1789], Joseph Lovering, Jr [1788] Capt Thomas Clark [1786], Col. John Winslow [1786], Mr. George Blanchard [1794], Col. Josiah Waters [1769], Mr. William Walter [1791], & Capt Solomon Phipps [1796] be a Committee to make arrangements for the election and report the necessary sum to be assessed on each member to defray the expenses of the day.
Attest. JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Friday evening, June 1st, 1798. Voted. The Committee reported that two dollars and fifty cents be assessed on each member of the Company and that the Treasurer be directed to pay the deficiency. Voted, That the Treasurer of the Company be required to give bonds, himself as principal, with two sufficient sureties, to double the amount of the Company's property in his hands: the conditions of the bond to be for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

“Voted, That Capt Robert Gardner [1794], Mr. Ephraim Prescott [1796], Mr. William Walter [1791], Capt Lemuel Gardner [1787], and Mr. George Blanchard [1794] be a Committee to examine the Treasurer's and Clerk's accounts for the year past and to receive the bond from the Treasurer.
Attest. J. PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Voted, That the assessment of \$2.50 heretofore voted to be paid by each member be enhanced to the sum of five dollars.
Attest JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Monday June 4th, 1798. This being the Anniversary of the Election of Officers, the Company paraded at the Old State House, & at twelve o'clock marched up to the New State House, & received the Commander-in-chief, & other gentlemen, & escorted them to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster. They then proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided as usual. After dinner the Company marched into the Common and made choice of the following Gentlemen as Officers for the year ensuing, viz: Col. John Winslow [1786], Captain; Mr. John Bray [1788], Lieutenant; Mr. James Phillips [1790], Ensign; Messrs George Blanchard [1794], Samuel Watts [1794], William Alexander [1795], and John S. Lillie [1794], Sergeants; Col. John Winslow [1786], Treasurer, Mr. William Walter Jr. [1791], Clerk. Voted, that the Commissioned Officers with the Treasurer, be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. N. Thayer with the thanks of the Company for his Sermon this day delivered and request a copy for the press.—
Attest JAMES PHILLIPS, *Clerk*.

“Monday Evening, 18th June 1798. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, sent by an unknown hand, and that it shall be appropriated as requested. Voted that the letter & answer be recorded, which are as follows:

“Capt John Winslow [1786], Sir: Inclosed is fifty dollars, which I beg you to purchase 3 per. cent stock with, and it is my desire it may be accepted by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as a small token of my regard for that Company. The interest I wish to be applied towards defraying their expenses and the principal to remain as long as the existence of the Company, which I hope will be until time is no more. I am with respect, Your assured friend. —

“‘BOSTON, June 9th, 1798.’

“‘A CARD!

“‘The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company present their thanks to the Gentleman, who directed a letter without signature to their Treasurer, enclosing a fifty-dollar bill, and assure him it shall be added to their funds agreeable to his direction.’

“Voted, That a Committee be chosen to enquire what further articles are necessary that the Company may be properly equipt and report at the next meeting. The committee were Robert Gardner [1794], Thomas Clark [1786], Ephraim Prescott [1796], William Walter Jr [1791], George Singleton [1792], George Blanchard [1794]. Adjourned to Monday evening next.

Attest WILLIAM WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*

“Monday evening, 25th June, 1798.¹ Forty-three members present. Voted, That the first, second and third votes, on the admission of members, passed the 14th May be considered. Voted, that the said Articles or Votes be referred to a new Committee to report at the next meeting. The committee appointed were Thomas Clark [1786], Col. John Winslow [1786], Robert Gardner [1794], Thomas W. Sumner [1792], Ephraim Prescott [1796]. The Committee of equipments reported but the report was ordered to lay over till next meeting. Five members were admitted. Adjourned to Monday evening the 9th July.

WILLIAM WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*

“Monday evening 9th July, 1798. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to whom was referred the votes passed at a former meeting, on the admission of new members, made their report, which was accepted, thirty-eight present. 1st Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company shall make application to the Clerk of said Company in person, or by writing, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to notify such application to the Company by mentioning the name of such person on the back of the notifications, which are next to be issued. 2d Every Candidate shall stand proposed one meeting at least after such notification is issued as per first article, when the Company may proceed to ballot for them, or, if they are not entirely satisfied, they may be kept on said list of candidates from meeting to meeting till they have had sufficient time to make all necessary enquiry respecting their private Characters and military Abilities. 3d. Every candidate shall have liberty to exercise with the Sergeants drill, at any time when such drill meets for exercise, until he shall be balloted for; and if he should be admitted a member in said Company, it shall be his duty still to exercise with said drill until he is discharged therefrom, by the commanding Officer for the time being. 4th That every member of the Company,

¹ The following letter — the original of which is in the possession of Mr. William R. Bradford, of Roxbury — is printed in the *Boston Globe* of Oct. 18, 1896. No reference to the subject-matter of the letter appears in the records of the Artillery Company: —

Sir — I represented to his excellency the governor the request which you and Mr Bray made on behalf of the officers of the Ancient and honorable artillery company, viz., that the officers of said company may be commissioned as other officers in the militia of this commonwealth are, after being duly elected by the company.

His excellency the governor laid the subject before the council, and I am now charged to inform you and through you the other officers of the com-

pany, that in the opinion of the commander-in-chief the officers of that company are entitled to every consideration without commissions which they would be with them — further that the most honorable appendage of the company is the manner in which the officers are invested with ensigns of their command, and that this privilege may be endangered or suffered to fall into disuse by resorting to that of commissioning. He therefore hopes the officers will not any further urge their requests.

I am, sir, with respect, your humble servant.

WM. DONNISON, Adj't Gen'l.

BOSTON, July 2, 1798.

Col JOHN WINSLOW, captain of the Ancient and Honorable artillery company.

who shall be ordered by the commanding Officer to attend the drill, and shall neglect that duty, shall be subject to the same fines, as is paid by the Company at their evening meetings; and the Sergeants shall have a roll-call of said men and report all absences to the Clerk of the Company.

“The report of the Committee of equipment next came under consideration, which being amended, was adopted unanimously and is as follows:—

“Voted, That the Company, as soon as may be, be furnished with Knapsacks, with the name of the Company painted on the back; also with Canteens, painted blue, with buff Hoops, and with a priming wire & brush, to be suspended by a chain. Voted, that Mr. Joseph Eaton [1773], Mr. Daniel Messinger [1792], and Mr Edward B. Walker [1797] be a Committee to receive the hats & cockades of the members and make them as conformable to a pattern, to be obtained, as they can, and as the members purchase new hats, they have them made agreeable to the pattern.

“Voted, That the white linen Gaters, as voted originally by the Company, be strictly adhered to on Election days, and that no member presume to appear in the Company with any other than linen ones. Voted, That in order that the buttons may be uniform, that some Gentleman in behalf of the Company import from England, thirty gross of coat and fifteen of vest buttons, double gilt, with the inscription:— ‘Incorporated 1638,’ on the coat and ‘1638’ on the vest buttons. That the coat buttons be one inch in diameter and the vest in proportion; also ten dozen pairs of yellow knee buckles, uniform and oval. Voted, That any member lending his Gun or any part of his accoutrements shall forfeit & pay a fine of five dollars. Voted That a Committee of the commissioned officers be appointed to carry the forgoing votes into effect. Voted, That a Vote passed in the year 1700, restricting the number of the ‘train band’ to forty be reconsidered and that the number be increased to sixty four. One member admitted: two proposed.

“Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest, WILLIAM WALTER JR. *Clerk.*”

June 4, 1798, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company observed its anniversary with the usual ceremonies. The appearance and exercises of the Company “were highly honorable to themselves and satisfactory to all who beheld them.” After the usual sermon and banquet, which were attended by a large number of invited guests, including the president of Harvard University, Major-Gen. Elliot and his aides, the commander of the Castle, and the officers of the Boston military companies, a number of patriotic toasts were offered. Among them was the following: “The American Bard. May he be rewarded, as his talents have been applauded,” referring probably to the author of the song “Adams and Liberty,” which was sung by Mr. Bowman (1793) and other gentlemen, amid great enthusiasm.

ADAMS AND LIBERTY.

THE BOSTON PATRIOTIC SONG.

WRITTEN BY THOMAS PAINE, A. M.¹

YE sons of Columbia, who bravely have fought
 For those rights, which unstain'd from your Sires had descended,
 May you long taste the blessings your valor has bought,
 And your sons reap the soil, which their fathers defended.

¹ “Thomas Paine, A. M.,” had his name changed, March 8, 1803, by act of the Massachusetts Legislature, to Robert Treat Paine, “abhorring an association of the man who, in his ‘Age of Reason,’ lost his common-sense.”

'Mid the reign of mild peace,
 May your nation increase,
 With the glory of Rome, and the wisdom of Greece;
 And ne'er may the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth hears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

In a clime whose rich vales feed the marts of the world,
 Whose shores are unshaken by Europe's commotion,
 The Trident of Commerce should never be hurl'd,
 To increase the legitimate powers of the ocean.
 But should Pirates invade,
 Though in thunder arrayed,
 Let your cannon declare the free charter of Trade.
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

The fame of our arms, of our laws the mild sway,
 Had justly ennobled our nation in story,
 Till the dark clouds of Faction obscur'd our young day,
 And envelop'd the sun of American glory.
 But let Traitors be told,
 Who their Country have sold,
 And barter'd their God, for his image in gold—
 That ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

While France her huge limbs bathes recumbent in blood,
 And society's base threats with wide dissolution,
 May Peace, like the dove, who return'd from the flood,
 Find an Ark of abode in our mild Constitution.
 But though Peace is our aim
 Yet the boon we disclaim,
 If bought by our Sov'reignty, Justice, or Fame,
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

'Tis the fire of the flint, each American warms;
 Let Rome's haughty victors beware of collision!
 Let them bring all the vassals of Europe in arms,
 We're a WORLD by ourselves and disdain a division!
 While, with patriot pride,
 To our laws we're allied,
 No foe can subdue us—no faction divide.
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

Our mountains are crown'd with imperial Oak,
 Whose roots, like our Liberties, ages have nourish'd;
 But long ere our nation submits to the yoke,
 Not a tree shall be left on the field where it flourish'd.
 Should invasion impend,
 Every grove would descend
 From the hill-tops they shaded, our shores to defend.
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

Let our Patriots destroy Anarch's pestilent worm,
 Lest our Liberty's growth should be check'd by corrosion;
 Then let clouds thicken round us, we heed not the storm;
 Our realm fears no shock but the earth's own explosion.
 Foes assail us in vain,
 Though their fleets bridge the main,
 For our altars and laws with our lives we'll maintain!
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

Should the Tempest of War overshadow our land,¹
 Its bolts could ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
 For, unmov'd, at its portal, would WASHINGTON stand,
 And repulse, with his breast, the assault of the Thunder!
 His sword from the sleep
 Of its scabbard would leap,
 And conduct, with its point, every flash to the deep,
 For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

Let Fame to the world sound America's voice;
 No intrigue can her sons from their government sever;
 Her pride is her ADAMS — his laws are her choice,
 And shall flourish, till Liberty slumber forever!
 Then unite heart and hand
 Like Leonidas' band
 And swear to the God of the ocean and land,
 That ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

Sept. 3, 1798, the Company paraded under the command of Col. Winslow (1786). Afterward the Company attended the interment of the remains of their venerable brother soldier, Deacon Samuel Barrett (1755).

Rev. Nathaniel Thayer delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1798. He was a son of Rev. Ebenezer and Martha (Cotton) Thayer, of Hampton, N. H., and was born July 11, 1769. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy in Exeter, N. H., in the first class sent to Harvard College from that institution. He graduated at Harvard College in 1789, received the degree of A. M. from Harvard, also from Dartmouth in 1800, and S. T. D. from Harvard in 1817. After graduation he pursued his theological studies under the direction of Rev. David Osgood, D. D., of Medford, — who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1788, — and at the same time he taught the grammar school in that town. He began to preach in 1791, but his first year of settled ministerial life was in 1792-3, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he resided in the family of Col. Timothy Pickering, a Massachusetts man, who was a member of President Washington's cabinet.

Rev. Nathaniel Thayer. AUTHORITIES: Marvin's Hist. of Lancaster; Thayer Genealogy.

¹ Mr. Paine visited Major Russell (1788), of the *Centinel*, with his new song, "Adams and Liberty," and Major Russell (1788) pronounced it imperfect, because Washington was not properly noticed. "The sideboard was replenished, and Mr.

Paine was ready for a libation, when Major Russell [1788] interposed and insisted, in a humorous manner, that he should not slake his thirst till he had written an additional stanza, in which Washington should be introduced." He forthwith wrote and inserted this stanza.

In 1792 he first preached at Lancaster, Mass., and, June 3, 1793, he was invited to settle in that town as colleague with Rev. Mr. Harrington. Mr. Thayer accepted, and was installed in that parish Oct. 9, 1793. He continued in this relation for forty-seven years. In 1840, for the benefit of his health, he visited Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls. Monday, June 22, was spent in travelling on his return. He reached Rochester at night, retired at his usual hour, and died suddenly at two o'clock in the following morning.

—♦—

1799. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1799 were: Robert Gardner (1794), captain; Lemuel Gardner (1787), lieutenant; Thomas W. Sumner (1792), ensign. Ephraim Prescott (1796) was first sergeant; Solomon Phipps (1796), second sergeant; Benjamin Coates (1796), third sergeant; Charles Clement (1795), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and William Walter, Jr. (1791), clerk.

May 28, 1799, the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company paid their respects to the President of the United States at his residence in Braintree. The visit was politely returned, when the President attended the anniversary exercises on the first Monday in June next following.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1799 were: Edward Goodwin, Benjamin Hale, Thomas Oliver Larkin, Josiah Marshall.

Edward Goodwin (1799), mechanic, of Charlestown, son of Deacon David and Abigail (Jenner) Goodwin, was born in Charlestown, March 27, 1778, and married, May 8, 1800, Katherine Larkin, sister of Capt. Thomas O. Larkin (1799). Mr. Goodwin (1799) was a mechanic in some branch of the chaise-making business. He was totally blind for several years before his death. He lived in a house which stood on Water Street, near Charles River Bridge. He became a member of King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in September, 1799. He died July 27, 1807.

Benjamin Hale (1799), sailmaker, son of Benjamin and Sarah Hale, was born in Boston, March 24, 1777. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1803, and resided on Battery-march Street.

Thomas Oliver Larkin (1799), merchant, of Charlestown, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Oliver) Larkin, was born (baptized) July 16, 1769. He married, (1) at Concord, Mass., May 3, 1796, Hannah Cordis, who died Oct. 28, 1796, and, (2) Nov. 29, 1801, Ann Cooper, by whom he had three children. He died April 18, 1808, aged thirty-nine years. His brother Samuel joined the Artillery Company in 1801.

Mr. Larkin (1799) rose to the rank of captain in the militia, but never held any office in the Artillery Company. He received the Masonic degrees, in 1796, in King Solomon's Lodge, Charlestown, and became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, Oct. 11, 1806. He was admitted into St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Dec. 13, 1797, and was a charter member in 1800. He succeeded Oliver Holden (1794) as master of King Solomon's Lodge.

Edward Goodwin (1799). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; By-Laws of King Solomon's Lodge.

Thomas O. Larkin (1799). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; By-Laws of King Solomon's Lodge.



Robert A. Gardner.

Josiah Marshall (1799), merchant, of Boston, was engaged in the West India grocery trade at No. 21 Merchants Row, and his residence was in "Half Court Square." He was an alderman of Boston in 1825 and 1826, and a representative to the General Court. He died suddenly in 1841.

The record of the Artillery Company for 1799 is as follows :—

"Thursday evening, 28th March, 1799. At a full Meeting of the Company, Voted, That each member pay for his Knapsack and Canteen ; & any person on leaving the Company shall return them to the Commissioned Officers, who shall estimate the value of them, and direct the Treasurer to pay the same.

"Monday evening, 1st April, 1799. At a full Meeting of the Company, Voted, That each member pay to the Clerk the sum of three dollars as an assessment for the expense of his Knapsack & Canteen. Voted, That each member pay to the Clerk one dollar as assessment for the provision to be made by him for the two Spring trainings.

"Attest. WM. WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*—

"Monday evening, May 20th 1799. At a full Meeting of the Company, Col. Winslow [1786] informed the Members, the buttons ordered from England were at his store and ready for delivery. A Committee of arrangements for Election day were chosen consisting of Col. Winslow [1786], Lt Bray [1788] Ensign Phillips [1790], Capt T. Clark [1786], Maj. Blanchard [1794], Mr. Jonas S. Bass [1789], Mr. Messinger [1792], Capt Todd [1786], T. W. Sumner [1792], Col. Waters [1769] if in town, and the Clerk, *ex officio*. Mr Moses Wheeler proposed a candidate. Mr Thomas O Larkin [1799] admitted a member under the new arrangement for admission. WM. WALTER *Clerk.*

"The Clerk of the Company having been unwell and out of Town last Fall, the times the Company turned out under the command of their Commanding Officer, Col. John Winslow [1786], was not duly entered, but on the first Mondays of September & October, 1798 and on the first Monday of April & the [first] Friday of May they turned out & performed a variety of evolutions agreeable to Charter.

"Attest, WM. WALTER, *Clerk.*

"Monday evening, 27th May, 1799. The Committee of Arrangements reported, they had attended to their duty & had formed a list of persons to be invited, which was read ; and they proposed that an assessment should be laid on each Member of two dollars & fifty cents and that the Treasurer pay from the income of the Company the deficiency for the entertainment. Voted That the report of the Committee be accepted. Mr. Moses Wheeler admitted a candidate. Attest, WM WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*

"Friday evening, 31st May, 1799. Voted, that Mr. George Blanchard [1794], Mr. Thomas W. Sumner [1792], Mr. Joseph Eaton [1773], Capt Robert Gardner [1794] and Mr. Ephraim Prescott [1796] be a Committee to examine the Treasurer's & Clerks accounts and report at the first meeting after. Voted that Capt Thomas Clark [1786], Mr. Jonas S. Bass [1789], and Mr. E. Prescott [1796] be a Committee to procure silver eagles for the hats of the members.

"Monday, June 3d 1799. This being the Anniversary day of the election of officers for the Company, they paraded, fifty-seven, in number, at the Old State House, and at 11 o'clock marched to the New State House, where they received his Honor, Moses Gill, the Governor being very unwell, and a large number of other Gentlemen and escorted them to the Old Brick Meeting House, where a most excellent discourse,

replete with pious and patriotic sentiments was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Harvard; after which the Company took up the escort & proceeded to Faneuil Hall, honored with the company of the President of the United States, where a most sumptuous entertainment was provided, of which more than two hundred & twenty Guests partook; after which a number of toasts, and good ones, were drank. The Company then proceeded to their appropriate Square in the Common, where the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers: — Capt Robert Gardner [1794], Captain; Capt Lemuel Gardner [1787], Lieutenant; Mr. Thomas W. Sumner [1792], Ensign; Mr. Ephraim Prescott [1796], Mr. Solomon Phipps [1796] Mr Benjamin Coates [1796], Mr. Charles Clement [1795], Sergeants; General John Winslow [1786], Treasurer, Mr. William Walter Jun [1795], Clerk. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Harvard, & return him the thanks of the Company for his elegant, patriotic and pious discourse delivered before them this day, & request a copy thereof for the press. The Company then proceeded to the State House & escorted His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, the Major General, Adjutant & Quarter Master General, and a large number of very respectable Citizens to the Square, where they performed a number of evolutions & firings to the admiration of a great crowd of fellow citizens; after which, the officers of the last year delivered up, & those chosen for the present year received, the different insignia of their respective offices. They then paid the salutes, escorted His Honor to his house, & their invited guests to the Hall, where was closed a day crowned with festive joy. Attest, WM. WALTER, *Clerk*.

“June 10th, 1799. The Commanding Officer, Capt Robert Gardner [1794], ordered the Company to meet at Faneuil Hall at 8, P. M. when the following card was read:

“‘The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to conduct the funeral of His late Excellency, Governor Sumner, request your attendance to join the funeral procession, from the New State House in Boston, on Wednesday the 12th inst at 3 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN COFFIN JONES *Chairman*.

“‘JUNE 10th 1799.

“‘*To Capt Robert Gardner [1794], the officers and members of the A. and H. A. Company.*’

“Whereupon after some observations made by several of the Members upon the rank in which the Committee had placed the Company in the procession, which was almost the last; it was Voted, That from respect to the memory of His late Excellency, Gov. Sumner, this Company do attend the funeral in uniform with their side arms. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers be a Committee to wait on the Committee of the Legislature, & inform them respectfully, that we had accepted the invitation, and to adjust with them the proper place in the procession for the Company's rank. Adjourned to meet at the Gun House, opposite the Common on Wednesday at 2, P. M.

Attest, WILLIAM WALTER, JR. *Clerk*.

“June 12, 1799. Met at the Gun House as pr Adjournment, when the Commanding Officers informed the Company they had attended to the duty assigned them at the last meeting, and that the rank of the Company at the procession was adjusted to mutual satisfaction.

“The Company then joined the procession and were afterwards dismissed at the Mall.
Attest, WM WALTER JR, *Clerk*.

"Monday evening, 26th August 1799. The Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's and Clerks accounts of the past year, reported, that they had attended to their duty & found the accounts of each right and the balances due as stated. Thanks of the Company were voted unanimously to Wm Walter Jr, & the Clerks who have preceded him, for their attention to the duties of their office, and for having presented the Company with their proportion of the fines & entrance money. Voted That the bond given by the Treasurer for the monies in his hands and other property of the Company, be kept by the Commanding Officer for the time being. Voted, That an assessment of two dollars be paid by each member to defray the expense of the two Fall trainings & pay the balance due the Clerk. Benjamin Hale [1799] and Edward Goodwin [1799] unanimously admitted.

Attest, WILLIAM WALTER Jr, *Clerk.*

"Monday, Sept 2d 1799. The Company paraded at Faneuil Hall and marched to the Common where they unanimously Voted, that it was necessary there should be a fourth officer chosen by the Company, to perform the duties of Adjutant. Voted, That the Commissioned Officers, Gen. John Winslow [1786], and Col. Amasa Davis [1786] be a committee to consult with the Executive, (Lieut. Governor,) the necessary measures to carry the foregoing vote into execution. After which the Company went through their firings & evolutions with their accustomed accuracy, marched to the Fortifications [on Boston Neck] returned to Faneuil Hall & were dismissed, after which they partook of an excellent cold collation.

Attest, WILLIAM WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*

"Monday, 7th October 1799. The Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, and marched to the Common, where they went through their evolutions and then marched to Copps Hill, at the North End, and performed their exercise & firings with great *Eclat*; they then returned to the Hall, and partook of an excellent cold collation provided by their Clerk, *pro tem*, W. D. [probably William Dall (1787)] for the occasion.

"Attest, WILLIAM WALTER Jr. *Clerk.*"

The anniversary exercises, on the third day of June, 1799, passed off with complete success. The pleasure of the day was increased by the presence of the President of the United States, John Adams. He replied at the dinner to the second toast, "The President of the United States. The solid column which foreign assailants can never break nor domestic traitors disorder." The President concluded his address with the following sentiment: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery and Faneuil Hall! May their principles never be misunderstood, perverted or misapplied."

Rev. William Emerson delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1799. He was the only son of Rev. William and Phebe (Bliss) Emerson, and was born at Concord, Mass., May 6, 1769. He married, Oct. 25, 1796, Ruth Haskins, daughter of John (1768) and Hannah (Upham) Haskins. Mr. Emerson graduated at Harvard College in 1789, and after teaching school for two years he pursued his theological studies. May 23, 1792, he was installed as pastor over the church at Harvard, Mass. From this place he was called to a sphere of wider influence in Boston. Oct. 16, next following his sermon before the Artillery Company in June, 1799, he was invited to become the pastor of the First Church, in Boston. He accepted, and continued in this pastorate

Rev. William Emerson. AUTHORITIES: Mass. Hist. Coll., Vol. I., p. 256; Shattuck's Hist. of Concord; Appleton's Cyc. of Am. Biog.; Ralph Waldo Emerson, — His Maternal Ancestors.

until his death, which occurred May 11, 1811, in the parsonage, near the corner of Summer and Chauncy streets.

Rev. William Emerson and wife, Ruth, had eight children, of whom one was the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Cambridge.¹ Rev. William Emerson became a member of nearly all the learned and charitable societies in Boston, and in most of them was intrusted with some important office.

1800. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1800 were: Jonas S. Bass (1789), captain; Daniel Messinger (1792), lieutenant; Richard Austin (1792), ensign. Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), was first sergeant; Joshua Eaton (1796), second sergeant; John P. Duncklee (1796), third sergeant; Nahum Piper (1794), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and John S. Lillie (1794), clerk.

In the year 1800 Amasa Davis (1786) was quartermaster-general of Massachusetts; Andrew Cunningham (1786), deputy quartermaster-general, First Division; William Hull (1788), major-general of the Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Samuel Swan (1788), deputy quartermaster-general, Third Division; Ebenezer Mattoon (1817), major-general of the Fourth Division; John Winslow (1786), brigadier-general of the Legionary Brigade; George Blanchard (1794), brigade-major; Benjamin Russell (1788), major of the First Sublegion; Elijah Crane (1819), captain in Second Brigade, First Division of Cavalry. Among the Company officers in the Legionary Brigade in Boston were Captains William Williams (1789), Asa Hatch (1801), Amasa Stetson (1796), and Daniel Messinger (1792); in the Sublegion of Light Infantry, Capt. John Brazer (1786); in the Sublegion of Artillery, Capt. Robert Gardner (1794), and Lieuts. John Bray (1788) and George Singleton, Jr. (1792).

Oct. 30, 1800, Capt. Messinger's (1792) and Capt. Stetson's (1796) companies of Boston militia paraded at noon in honor of the President of the United States, and in the afternoon a banquet was served in Concert Hall, at which the President and other distinguished guests were present.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1800 were: Henry Brazer, Henry Messinger.

Henry Brazer (1800), a seedsman, of Boston, resided in Cole Lane.

¹ The following lines were written on the occasion of Mr. John Haskins's (1768) death, Oct. 27, 1814, by his grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, then a lad of eleven years:—

“ON THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN HASKINS [1768].

“See the calm exit of the aged saint,
Without a murmur and without complaint;
While round him gathered, all his children stand,
And some one holds his withered, pallid hand.
He bids them trust in God, nor mourn, nor weep;
He breathes religion, and then falls asleep.
Then on angelic wings he soars to God,
Rejoiced to leave his earthly, mortal load;
His head is covered with a crown of gold,
His hands, renewed, a harp immortal hold;
Thus clothed with light, the tuneful spirit sings—
He sings of mercy and of heavenly things.”

Henry Messinger (1800), hatter, of Boston, brother of Col. Daniel Messinger (1792), and son of Daniel and Mary Messinger, of Wrentham, was born in that town, March 23, 1773. He married (1) Frances Bowen and (2) Esther Gould. His shop was No. 10 Dock Square, and his residence No. 6 Winter Street. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1804.

All the records of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, or of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, as the Company is called at the present time, from the first record now existing to the close of 1799, have been printed on the preceding pages. These records are reproduced with a careful adherence to the original as regards spelling, capitalization and punctuation.

The annual records of the business and parades of the Company in the years subsequent to the Revolution increase in length year by year, and at the same time possess a similarity which seems to forbid their reproduction in detail.

Hereafter, the general facts of the records, which will add to the interest and value of the Company's history, will be presented in the same order as heretofore, but with no attempt at exact quotation.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 4, 1800, the Company held a special meeting, "on the mournful and distressing occasion of the death of the immortal Washington." The Company then "Voted unanimously, that, in testimony of the high respect and veneration of the character of the illustrious deceased, Gen. Washington, this Company will appear upon their parade days and all special occasions upon which they may be on duty during the present year, and their officers on Sundays during that time, with the usual badge of mourning."

At the meeting April 11, after a parade and drill upon the Common, Rev. William Walter, D. D., was elected to deliver the anniversary sermon on the next election day. The Artillery Company afterward proceeded to Charlestown, and after a variety of firings and evolutions returned to their armory.

Dr. Walter declined the honor of preaching the election sermon, and the Company elected Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Framingham, who accepted.

Four meetings were held in May, 1800: May 5, for parade and drill; May 12, 26, and 30, for business. At the meeting held May 26, the Company considered the question whether there should be a fourth officer chosen at the ensuing election, with the rank of second lieutenant, and called "the adjutant." It was determined, by a large majority, to elect such an officer, and the commissioned officers were appointed a committee to wait on the governor, inform him of the foregoing vote, and request him to invest the said officer, on election day, with the badge of his office. Friday evening, May 30, the Company met at the senate chamber, in the Old State House, and after some observations by Gen. John Winslow (1786), and other members, the subject of having a fourth officer was reconsidered.

Monday, June 2, 1800, the day appointed by the charter for the election of officers, the Company paraded at the old Representatives' Room, and being formed, under the command of Capt. Robert Gardner (1794), marched to the State House, from whence they escorted his Excellency Caleb Strong, the council, Major-Gen. Elliot and staff, and other gentlemen, to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where the sermon was delivered by

Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Framingham. After the church service, the Company escorted a procession composed of the executive, legislative, judicial, federal, state, municipal, and military officers, foreign consuls, and others, to Faneuil Hall, — which was decorated in a military and mournful style on account of the deaths of Gen. Washington, Gov. Sumner, and Lieut.-Gov. Gill, since the last anniversary, — and partook of the usual dinner. A number of patriotic toasts were offered. The third toast was, "The Memory of our departed Washington: Our aching hearts bear witness that he who was 'first in war, and first in peace,' will forever continue first in the affections of his fellow-countrymen." The response was by Messrs. Bowman (1793) and Eaton (1796), who sung the following

COMMEMORATIVE ODE

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON, — PERFORMED ON THE ANNIVERSARY CHOICE OF OFFICERS OF THE
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE COMPANY OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 2, 1800.

OF Cæsar's, Alexander's fame,
In gorgeous style historians write;
But WASHINGTON's illustrious name
Reflects a clearer, steadier light,
Whose orb refulgent, while it blaz'd,
Caught splendor from the clouds it raised.

Great, noble, gen'rous, good, and brave;
In war, in peace, he shone the same;
His deeds shall live through every age,
And those unborn his praise proclaim;
Time shall his glorious acts enroll,
While godlike actions charm the soul.

He cheer'd *Columbia's* darkest hour, —
He made her infant name rever'd:
Confirm'd her laws, and fix'd her power;
By FOES admired, by FACTION fear'd.
Then thus shall sigh each patriot son,
Peace to the SHADE of WASHINGTON.

Toasts were also offered in memory of Gov. Increase Sumner and Lieut.-Gov. Moses Gill.

The Company proceeded to the Common, went through a variety of evolutions, etc., and then made choice of the following-named officers for the ensuing year: Mr. Jonas S. Bass (1789), captain; Capt. Daniel Messinger (1792), lieutenant; Mr. Richard Austin (1792), ensign. Mr. Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), Mr. Joshua Eaton (1796), Mr. John P. Duncklee (1796), Mr. Nahum Piper (1794), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Mr. John S. Lillie (1794), clerk. After the officers were commissioned, the proper salutes were paid the governor, and he was escorted to the Province House. The Artillery Company, with many guests, returned to Faneuil Hall.

The editor of the *Centinel* remarked, "This festival has of late years been the most splendid in our political calendar, and preparations were made that it should experience no diminution. Faneuil Hall was accordingly decorated in a style of elegant neatness evincive of the industry and taste of Col. Waters [1769]."

The west end of the Hall exhibited the reverse of the seal of the United States, viz., a pyramid unfinished, in the suspended top stone an eye in a triangle, irradiated, and

the motto "*Annuit cœptis*," alluding to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The base of the pyramid bore the date "1776," and the inscription "*Novus ordo seculorum*." In front of the pyramid was a portrait of Washington, by Stuart, encircled by sixteen hearts, proper, which bore in gold letters: "We are one, and Washington, that friend of mankind, lives within us," alluding to a sentence in President Adams's address to Congress on Washington's death. Under the portrait, a curtain bore these words: "By Virtue he acquired Glory and Glory gained him Immortality." Over the portrait a crescent bearing the words: "*Nec falso, nec alieno*," — "He shines neither with false nor borrowed lustre." Above all, a festooned curtain bore the couplet, —

"We'll chant his fame from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more."

On the right of the pyramid a large urn, on a pedestal, bore this inscription: "To the Memory of his late Excellency, Gov. Sumner." On the left an obelisk, "To the Memory of his late Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Gill."

The sides of the Hall represented a full armory of firelocks. The two brass pieces of artillery, "Hancock" and "Adams," were appropriately placed; mourning emblems were tastefully arranged, and a festoon suspended from a brilliant star in the centre of the ceiling bore the words: "Short is the duration of human life; that of Glory is eternal."

The Company held two meetings in August, 1800, for exercise.

On the first day of September the Company paraded, and performed its usual duty, and also on the sixth day of October.

Rev. William Walter, D. D., of Boston, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1800, but declined, on account of illness. He was a son of Rev. Nathaniel and Rebecca (Abbott) Walter, and was born in Roxbury, Oct. 7, 1737. He graduated at Harvard College in 1756. He married, Sept. 30, 1766, Lydia Lynde, of Salem. He was inducted into office as assistant rector of Trinity Church, Boston, July 22, 1764. In 1767 he succeeded to the rectorship, and occupied that position until March 17, 1776, when he resigned, and accompanied Gen. Howe to Yarmouth, N. S. At one period of the Revolution he appears to have been chaplain of De Lancey's Third Battalion, and in 1785 was in charge of an Episcopal church at Shelburne, N. S. He returned to Boston in 1791, became rector of Christ Church May 28, 1792, and occupied that position until his decease. He died Dec. 5, 1800, and his remains were buried under Christ Church, Boston.

His son joined the Artillery Company in 1791.

Rev. David Kellogg, of Framingham, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1800. He was a son of David and Esther (Smith) Kellogg, and was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1755. He was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. David Parsons, of Amherst. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1775, and immediately after began the study of divinity, under the direction of Mr. Parsons. Having completed his preparatory studies he preached in Concord and Framingham. His labors in Framingham began April 5, 1778, and were continued until Dec. 7, when he received a nearly unanimous invitation from the church and parish to become their pastor. He declined

Rev. William Walter, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Mem. Hist. of Boston; Sabine's American Loyalists. **Rev. David Kellogg.** AUTHORITY: Barry's Hist. of Framingham.

the invitation on account of the distresses of the war, but did supply the pulpit until July 3, 1780, when the invitation was repeated. He accepted, and was ordained Jan. 10, 1781. He married, May 27, 1781, Sally Bridge, of East Sudbury, Mass. He continued as pastor of the church in Framingham until September, 1830, when he retired from the pastoral office, and spent the remainder of his earthly days in the enjoyment of a vigorous and "green old age."

He died Aug. 13, 1843. "He was a true, upright, and wise man, a worthy representative of genuine Congregationalism, in the palmy days of its union and strength."

1801. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1801 were: Benjamin Russell (1788), captain; George Blanchard (1794), lieutenant; Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), ensign. Joshua Gardner, Jr. (1798), was first sergeant; Elijah Davenport (1797), second sergeant; Benjamin West (1797), third sergeant; William Jepson (1797), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786) treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The Winslow Blues, commanded by Capt. Messinger (1792), paraded on Thursday, June 18, 1801, for the first time after the incorporation of the company into the Sub-legion of Light Infantry. The company marched to Cambridge, and had dinner at Porter's Hall. The officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were invited as guests of the company. After dinner the Winslow Blues marched to Cambridge Common, completed the exercise of the day, and returned to Boston.

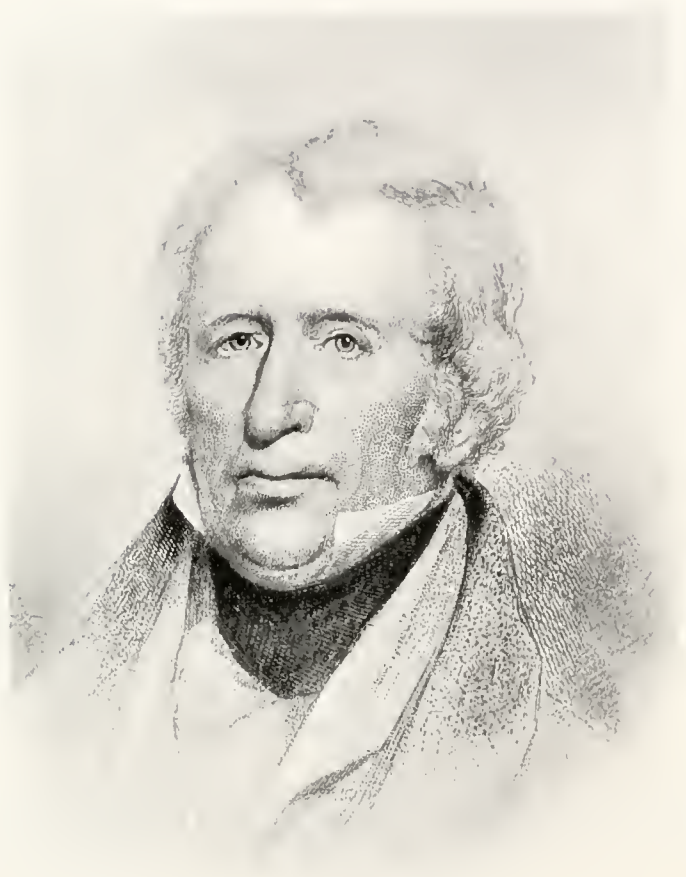
October 30 the same company paraded again, in honor of the natal day of the Hon. John Adams.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1801 were: Samuel Billings, John Binney, James Bird, Samuel Bright, Abraham Butterfield, Ezra Davis, Samuel Downer, Richard Edwards, Jeremiah Gardner, Jr., John B. Hammatt, Asa Hatch, Thomas Hillyard, Daniel G. Ingersoll, Samuel Larkin, Isaiah Lucas, George Noble, Isaac P. Simpson, Samuel Williams.

Samuel Billings (1801), merchant, of Boston, was born in Canton, Mass., in 1772. He came to Boston in early life and established himself as a merchant. For many years he occupied a store on Long Wharf, in connection with Thomas Thacher, his son-in-law, under the firm name of Samuel Billings & Co. He married, Oct. 30, 1806, Nancy Martin. He held several offices of trust and responsibility, viz., selectman of the town of Boston in 1820 and 1821; a member of the first board of aldermen, of Boston, in 1822; a representative to the General Court, and also a State senator. For many years he was a director in the State Bank, then the largest moneyed institution in the Commonwealth. He was highly respected for his uprightness and moral worth.

He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1804. He received the Masonic degrees prior to Feb. 28, 1798, when he became a member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter. He also held office in the Grand Chapter, June 8, 1801; he was a charter

Samuel Billings (1801). AUTHORITIES: By-Laws of St. Andrew's Chapter; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company.



Benj Russell

member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Boston, June 8, 1801, and of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, March 3, 1806. He died at his residence in Boston, Sept. 18, 1847, aged seventy-five years.

John Binney (1801), merchant, of Boston, son of Amos, Jr., and Mary (Prentice) Binney, was born in Hull, Mass., Feb. 22, 1780. He married, (1) in 1804, Sarah Ann Callender, daughter of Joseph, of Boston, who died at Wiscasset, Me., in 1814, and, (2) in 1818, Judith C. Russell, of Boston. He removed to Boston when a young man, and soon became interested in the artillery service. He joined the North End artillery company, and rose to the rank of captain, a position he held from 1806 to 1808 inclusive, and was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1804. He was commissioned as captain of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, in 1808; commanded the forts at Wiscasset, Me., and vicinity, for five years. In 1813 he marched with his company to Burlington, Vt., and was in several skirmishes on the frontier. In 1814 he resigned, and upon the death of his wife, at Wiscasset, he removed to Boston, became a merchant and a large ship-owner. He established the North and Granite banks, and was the first president of each, and of the Tremont Insurance Company, which he organized and made successful. He served as an alderman of Boston in 1831, 1832, and 1833; was a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and projector of the "Lessees" of City Wharf, Boston.

Capt. John Binney (1801) died at his residence in Boston, April 16, 1838, and his remains were placed in his tomb on Copp's Hill.

James Bird (1801) was a housewright, of Boston, and lived on Essex Street in 1796, and Russell Street in 1803. Mr. Bird (1801) was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1805, and ensign in 1810. He died in May, 1835, aged sixty-three years.

Samuel Bright (1801), of Boston, was engaged in the grocery business on the north side of the market in 1803, and resided on Union Street.

Abraham Butterfield (1801) was a resident of Charlestown. He married (1) Mary —, who was "born June 5, 1772, and died Aug. 22, 1802"; (2) published, Dec. 29, 1805, to Jane Peterson, of Brunswick. He removed to Machias, Me., prior to 1810, when he and wife Jane sold their Charlestown property.

Ezra Davis (1801), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. Reuben and Sarah (Moore) Davis, was born at Charlton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1774. He married, June 28, 1797, Mary Brazer, daughter of John Brazer (1786). Their son, John Brazer Davis, joined the Artillery Company in 1821. The father of Ezra (1801) dying in the army at West Point, Oct. 9, 1781, the son was brought up his uncle, Jacob Davis, of Charlton. At the age of sixteen years Ezra (1801) came to Boston, and found employment as a clerk in the store of Capt. John Brazer (1786), on Dock Square. He, by his industry and tact, became a partner in the business, and acquired considerable property. Mr. Brazer (1786),

John Binney (1801). AUTHORITY: Prentice and Binney Genealogies, by Mr. C. J. F. Binney, a son of Capt. John Binney (1801).

Abraham Butterfield (1801). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Ezra Davis (1801). AUTHORITIES: Samuel Davis and his Descendants, by Geo. L. Davis, North Andover, 1884, p. 100; Boston Records.

some years after, retired from business, and Mr. Davis (1801) conducted it alone. He made voyages to Europe and the West Indies, became interested in shipping, and was an owner of vessels. He suffered, with others, by the French privateers. On the 8th of February, 1813, he sailed from Boston on the schooner "Enterprise," bound for a port in France. March 10, the schooner was taken by the sloop-of-war "Lyra," put in charge of a prize-master, and ordered to Corunna, in Spain. Mr. Davis (1801) was put on board the "Lyra." March 21, the war sloop captured the "Gold Coiner," of New York. She was put in charge of the second lieutenant of the "Lyra," and ordered to Plymouth, England. Mr. Davis (1801) having been assured by the "Lyra's" officers that he would not be held as a prisoner of war on reaching England, was, at his own request, placed on board the "Gold Coiner." On arriving at Plymouth, he was directed to go to the admiral's office, was at once committed to Mill Prison, and was afterward removed to the prison-hulk "Hector." He was in Paris during the Reign of Terror, and saw Robespierre guillotined.

He was the first ensign, and afterward a lieutenant, in the Third Company (Washington Light Infantry) of the Sublegion of Light Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1803 to 1806, but never held an office in the Artillery Company. In the latter part of his life he held a position in the Boston custom-house. In person, he was tall, erect, and prepossessing; in disposition, generous and social. He died at Roxbury, June 8, 1842, his wife surviving him nearly nine years.

Samuel Downer (1801), merchant, of Boston.

Richard Edwards (1801), merchant, afterward an auctioneer, of Boston, was an uncle of Major Abraham Edwards (1822). In 1803 he was engaged in the West India goods trade, and had two stores, one north side of the market, and the other at No. 3 Ann Street. He resided on Back, now Salem, Street. He was a lieutenant in the militia.

Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801), housewright, afterward a contractor, of Boston, son of Jeremiah and Lois (Stodder) Gardner, was born in Hingham, Oct. 18, 1776. He married Esther Saunders, of Beverly, Mass. Jeremiah, Sr., and his brother Moses were housewrights in Boston for several years, and resided on Cambridge Street. Jeremiah, Sr., afterward returned to Hingham, as did his son, Jeremiah (1801), and Moses settled in Beverly, Mass.

Jeremiah, Jr. (1801), was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1805, and lieutenant in 1809. He died in Hingham, May 15, 1826.

John Barrett Hammatt (1801), upholsterer, of Boston, son of Benjamin Hammatt, Jr., and Mary, his wife, was born in Boston, June 12, 1778, on Hanover Street, where Blackstone now crosses it. In 1808 he resided at No. 57 Back, now Salem, Street. In 1792 he was apprenticed to Moses Grant, upholsterer and paper-stainer, whose shop was on Union Street. In 1799, having completed his service as an apprentice, he began business on his own account, on the same street. His attention to his business, his integrity and perseverance, enabled him to acquire a competency for his support in old age.

Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801). AUTHORITY: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

John B. Hammatt (1801). AUTHORITY: Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard (1857).

He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1806, and for many years was deacon of the church at the north part of the city, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D. He moved to Alexandria, Va., in 1815, and returned to Boston in 1830. He was a very prominent Freemason, there "being few official places in Masonry" in Massachusetts "which he had not held," either in the Lodge, Chapter, or Commandery. He held the offices of deputy grand master, grand high priest, and grand master of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

He died in Boston, June 9, 1864, at the age of eighty-six years, and was buried in the Granary Burial-Ground. His exemplary and useful career, through a long life, earned for him the high esteem in which he was universally held.

Asa Hatch (1801), of Boston, son of Asa and Phebe (Sprague) Hatch, was born about 1771. His father died prior to 1787, when his mother married Henry P. Sweetser, with whom Asa (1801) was living in 1789.

He was active in the militia, and held the office of major in the Second Sublegion of Infantry in 1803. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Thomas Hillyard (1801) was a blacksmith, whose place of business was on High Street, and his house in Frog Lane.

Daniel G. Ingersoll (1801) was a watchmaker and jeweller on State Street, Boston, and he resided in Governor's Alley, now Province Street. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1805.

Samuel Larkin (1801), bookseller and auctioneer, of Charlestown and Boston, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Oliver) Larkin, was born in Charlestown (baptized), May 23, 1773. His brother, Thomas Oliver Larkin, joined the Artillery Company in 1799. Samuel Larkin (1801) married Ann Jaffrey. In the militia he rose to the grade of major. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he died.

Isaiah Lucas (1801), of Boston, was a trader at No. 2 Doane's Wharf, and resided at No. 4 West Row.

George Noble (1801), of Boston, was a shopkeeper in Marshall's Lane. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1805.

Isaac P. Simpson (1801), mason, of Boston, was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1804, and ensign in 1809. He died at Boston, in May, 1842.

Samuel Williams (1801), of Boston, resided in Dorsetts Alley, which ran from Brattle Square southerly to Court Street. He was a son of George Williams, who came from Portsmouth, England, and settled in Salem, Mass. Samuel Williams (1801) first commenced business in Boston as a flour merchant. After some years of success (about 1807), he went to Europe and established himself in business at Hamburg. He after

Samuel Larkin (1801). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Samuel Williams (1801). AUTHORITY: Williams Genealogy.

ward settled in London, England, at No. 4 Finsbury Square, as a merchant and banker. He was considered as secure in his pecuniary circumstances, and "safe as the Bank of England." "For thirty years he was on the Exchange, a faithful and honorable representative of the commercial interests of the United States. He finally became embarrassed in his financial concerns by becoming surety for his friends, and returned to the United States, where he died."

When residing in Boston, he was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain.

Meetings of the Artillery Company for exercise and business were held March 16 and March 23, 1801, at the latter of which the following regulations were adopted:—

"REGULATIONS OF THE AN. & HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
INCORPORATED 1638. COLLATED FROM THE VOTES OF THE COMPANY.

"1st Every Candidate for admission into the Company must stand proposed at least one meeting, and can only be admitted on receiving the votes, or ballots, of a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting. He must be 21 years of age, and, on his admission, he shall pay to the Treasurer, five dollars, to be added to the funds of the Company. He shall sign the Book of the Company, and furnish two sureties for his compliance with the regulations thereof. He shall receive from the Treasurer, a Knapsack, Canteen and the Uniform coat vest and breeches buttons, and shall pay him therefor.

"2d Every member shall be thus armed and equipped, viz: With a good musket and a sufficient bayonett; with a cartridge box; with a priming wire and brush; with twenty-four rounds of cartridges and two flints. He shall have a knapsack, canteen and blanket, (which last three articles he shall wear to the field on the field day in April annually) to the arms and accoutrements there shall be suitable white leather calf-skin belts, two and an half inches wide. The Sergeants shall wear yellow silk Shoulder Knots and sashes worn around the waist; they shall be armed with halberds and hangers, worn in white belts over the shoulders, two and an half inches wide.

"3d Every Member shall be thus uniformed: the hats shall be cocked; have a gold loup and uniform button; have a black ribbon cockade, with an eagle in the centre. The coats shall be of deep blue broadcloth, with buff facings and trimmings, with blue straps on the shoulders, edged with buff to secure the belts. The waistcoat shall be of buff Cassimere, single breasted, with skirts and pocket-flaps. The breeches also of buff Cassimere. The coat buttons shall have on them this inscription: 'Ancient and Honorable Artillery, 1638.' The waistcoat breeches and hat buttons, the inscription, 'Incorporated, 1638.' The Gaiters shall be of fine white linen, with black buttons, made to surmount the knees; these are to be worn on the anniversary election of officers by officers and privates; on other field days, the non-commissioned officers and privates are to wear quarter gaiters made of superfine black broadcloth, with plain white cotton stockings; the officers with full boots. The knee straps to be black, and the knee buckles yellow, uniform and oval. The stock to be white, buckled behind. Shirts plain at the wrists of the non-commissioned and privates. Hair to be queued and locks dressed close. Shoes short quartered and tied.

"4th The duty of every member, on his admission, shall be to attend the drill when ordered, and whenever he leaves the Company he shall return his knapsack, canteen and buttons to the Treasurer, who shall compensate him therefor.

"5th A member who shall neglect complying with the regulations of the Company for one year shall no longer be considered as such ; and the Clerk shall notify the delinquent's name to the officer of the militia within whose ward he resides.

"6th The field days fixed by Charter are for the Election of officers the first Monday of June invariably ; the first Monday of April, May, September and October, if suitable weather, if not, on the Fridays following.

"7th FINES. For non-attendance on drill, when ordered, 50 cents. Sergeants for neglecting to attend drill, 50 cents. For absence at roll-call, 25 cents. For absence at any meeting ordered, 50 cents. For absence on Field Days, \$2. For deficiency of any article of equipment, ordered, 25 cents. For deficiency in ammunition, 50 cents. For lending arms or accoutrements \$5. For Sergeants neglecting to warn the Company in season 50 cents.

"At a meeting of the A & H. A. Company at Faneuil Hall, March 23d 1801, the foregoing Regulations were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

"Attest, JOSEPH CALLENDER JUN. *Clerk.*"

After the spring parade, April 6, 1801, Rev. John S. Popkin, of Boston, was chosen to deliver the election sermon on the next anniversary day.

Meetings were held for exercise, April 20 and April 27, and on the 4th of May the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, marched to the Common, and, after their exercises, returned to State Street, where very good firings were made. They proceeded thence to the armory. May 14, 18, 25, and 29, the Company met for exercise or business.

On the anniversary day, June 1, 1801, the Company assembled at the Representatives' Room in the Old State House, and after formation proceeded to the New State House and escorted his Excellency Caleb Strong, the late President Adams, Major-Gen. Elliot and staff, and other guests, to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where the sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Popkin. After service the procession re-formed, and proceeded to Faneuil Hall to the anniversary dinner. Sixteen toasts were offered, expressive of gratitude to those illustrious characters who had served their country with fidelity, and an original ode was sung.

ODE.

THE YEOMEN OF HAMPSHIRE.

Tune,—"ADAMS AND LIBERTY."

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION BY MR. PAINE.

To the shades of our Ancestors loud is the praise
 That descends with their deeds and inspires by reaction :
 To the heirs of their glory the pæan we raise,
 The "Yeomen of Hampshire," the Victors of Faction;
 Be theirs the proud tale
 That tho' *Anarch* assail,
 Each plowman still clings to the stream of his Vale.

CHORUS.

Roll on, lov'd Connecticut, long hast thou ran,
 Giving blessings to Nature, and morals to Man.

Where'er thy rich waters erratic display
 Thy deluge of plenty, like Nile overflowing;
 The *Mind* and the *Season*, thy impulse obey,
 And patriot Virtue and Spring are in budding;

While each leaf, as it shoots,
 With its promise of fruits,
 Proclaims the thrift moisture, that cultures the roots.

CHORUS.

Roll on, lov'd Connecticut, long hast thou ran,
 Giving blessings to Nature, and morals to Man.

Thro' the valleys of *Hampshire*, bright Order's abode,
 Thou lov'st in gay circles to range and to wander;
 While pleas'd with thy empire, to lengthen the road,
 Thou giv'st to thy channel another meander;
 And when on the way
 Near Northampton you stray,
 How slow moves thy current its homage to pay!

CHORUS.

Roll on, lov'd Connecticut, long hast thou ran,
 Giving blessings to Nature, and morals to Man.

Again flow thy stream, as sublimely it roll'd,
 In triumph effulgent, from Freedom reflected:
 On that festival day, when Old Anarch was told,
 That his arts had been soil'd, and his Foe was elected;
 When thy bright waves along,
 Re-echo'd the song,
 To the *Christian*, the *Statesman*, the *Patriot* STRONG.

CHORUS.

Whose course, lov'd Connecticut, like thine, has ran
 To Cultivate Nature, and moralize Man.

In consequence of the shower in the afternoon, the Company did not march to the Common, but made choice of their officers in Faneuil Hall. The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: Major Benjamin Russell (1788), captain; Major George Blanchard (1794), lieutenant; Mr. Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), ensign. Mr. Joshua Gardner, Jr. (1798), Mr. Elijah Davenport (1797), Mr. Benjamin West (1797), Mr. William Jepson (1797), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The rain having abated, the Company marched to that part of the New State House afterward called Doric Hall, where the governor received the badges from the officers whose term had expired, and commissioned the newly elected officers. The Company then returned to Faneuil Hall, and partook of a collation provided by Major Benjamin Russell (1788).

A pleasing incident occurred in the morning of this anniversary. It was generally known that the Hon. Mr. Adams, late President of the United States, had accepted an invitation from the Artillery Company to be present at the exercises and entertainments of the day.

Young men of Boston, at a meeting held on Saturday evening, May 30, at Concert Hall, determined to show Mr. Adams, by some proper mark of attention, that they cherished sentiments of gratitude and regard towards him. For this purpose they agreed upon an escort, which should meet Mr. Adams on the road from Braintree, and conduct him into Boston. On Monday morning, between six and seven o'clock, the young men, on horseback, to the number of two hundred, assembled near the mall. These were followed by fifty carriages, occupied by citizens of the town. The escort, augmented



James Phillips

by young men from Roxbury and Dorchester, proceeded to Milton Hill, where it halted, and was arranged for Mr. Adams's reception. At half past eight o'clock Mr. Adams appeared in his carriage. The object of the escort was explained to Mr. Adams in a formal address, and the procession proceeded to Boston.

This event seemed an anticipation of those honors which succeeding generations have been proud to confer upon the illustrious name of Adams.

The usual parades were held Sept. 7 and Oct. 5, 1801, and a meeting for drill and business Nov. 9, when a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of making alterations in the uniform of the Company.

Rev. John S. Popkin, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1801. He was a son of Lieut.-Col. John Popkin, Jr. (1766), of Boston and Malden, and was born in Boston, June 19, 1771. He graduated at Harvard University in 1792, with the highest honors. After preaching a short time in Wenham, Mass., and Londonderry, N. H., he was installed in July, 1799, as the pastor of the Federal Street Church. He succeeded its first pastor, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, and was succeeded by Rev. William E. Channing. Mr. Popkin retained this pastorate until 1802. He became pastor of the First Church in Newbury in 1804, and resigned that charge in 1815, when he accepted the position of professor of Greek at Harvard University. In 1826 he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek literature, as the successor of Edward Everett (1836), and received the honorary degree of D. D. from that university in 1815. In 1833 he resigned, but continued to reside in Cambridge until his death, March 2, 1852.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1802 were: James **1802.** Phillips (1790), captain; William Alexander (1795), lieutenant; John Howe, Jr. (1792), ensign. Melzar Holmes (1798) was first sergeant; Peter Osgood (1797), second sergeant; David Devens (1798), third sergeant; Edward B. Walker (1797), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

In April, 1802, Gens. Heath (1765), Lincoln (1786), Brooks (1786), and Hull (1788) were requested by the Secretary of War to report on the situation and improvements necessary to be made at Fort Independence on Castle Island.

On Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1802, the Winslow Blues, under the command of Capt. Daniel Messenger (1792), paraded, and in retiring marched into State Street and performed the manual exercise, by the tap of the drum, with the utmost precision.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1802 were: Jacob Hall, Levi Melcher.

Jacob Hall (1802), distiller, of Boston, was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1806, lieutenant in 1813, and treasurer in 1821, 1822, and 1823.

Levi Melcher (1802), merchant, of Boston, was a dealer in West India goods at No. 65 Long Wharf, and resided at No. 74 Middle Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1806, ensign in 1814, and armorer in 1816, 1817, and 1818. He received the Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge, Boston. June 10, 1812.

Rev. John S. Popkin. AUTHORITY: Popkin's Memorial.

From the records of the Artillery Company we learn that on Monday, April 5, 1802, the Company made their first public appearance for the year, and did military duty under the command of Major Benjamin Russell (1788). Rev. Abiel Abbot, of Haverhill, was chosen to deliver the election sermon in June, 1802.

April 26, 1802, Capt. Bass (1789) presented the Company with an engraved plate and buff belt, and Capts. Messinger (1792) and Austin (1792), a belt each. A public parade was also made Monday, May 3.

Monday, June 7, 1802, was the anniversary election day. The usual exercises were observed. After the sermon, the Company escorted his Excellency Gov. Strong, Lieut.-Gov. Robbins, and other distinguished guests, — among whom were Major-Gen. Lee, M. C., ex-governor of Virginia; the Hon. Mr. Van Rensselaer, ex-lieutenant-governor of New York; Hon. Mr. Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy under President Adams; Mr. Mason, of the United States Senate; Mr. Eustis, of the United States House of Representatives, and Mr. Otis, secretary of the United States Senate, — to Faneuil Hall, where the dinner was provided. Ex-President John Adams was also present.

On arrival at the Common, the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mr. James Phillips (1790), captain; Mr. William Alexander (1795), lieutenant; Mr. John Howe, Jr. (1792), ensign; Messrs. Melzar Holmes (1798), Peter Osgood (1797), David Devens (1798), Edward B. Walker (1797), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk. The governor approved the choice of the officers, and delivered them the badges of their offices in the usual forms.

Nov. 29, 1802, a committee was appointed to procure a bass drum for the use of the Company.

Faneuil Hall was decorated in an appropriate and elegant style. The side walls exhibited an armory in complete order. At the west end there were large portraits of "the worthies of New England," among which were those of Warren, Bowdoin, Hancock, Franklin, Sumner, and Faneuil. The portrait of the late Gen. Sumner was the work of John Johnston (1786).

Rev. Abiel Abbot, of Haverhill, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1802. He was a son of Capt. John Abbot, of Andover, Mass., and was born Aug. 17, 1770. He attended school at Phillips Academy, in that town, and graduated at Harvard College in 1792. He was an assistant teacher the following year in Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and the next year was principal of the Andover Academy. During these years he had been pursuing his theological studies preparatory to entering the ministry. He began to preach in Haverhill in 1794, and having accepted a unanimous call to the First Church, was ordained pastor June 3, 1795. He married, 1796, Eunice, daughter of Ebenezer Wales, of Dorchester.

His ministry was successful, but, in 1803, he asked to be dismissed. It was reluctantly granted, and Dec. 14, 1803, he was settled over the First Parish in Beverly. Success attended his work here likewise, but in 1818, his health failing, he was obliged to seek rest in a milder climate. He returned in 1819, and continued his labors until 1827, when he passed the winter in Cuba. In May, 1828, he embarked for Charleston, S. C., where he arrived on a Saturday, preached on Sunday, and Monday started for New York. He was taken ill, and died on the following Saturday, May 17, 1828, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

1803. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1803 were: Lemuel Gardner (1787), captain; Edmund Bowman (1793), lieutenant; Benjamin Coates (1796), ensign. Benjamin Hale (1799) was first sergeant; Charles Nolen (1797), second sergeant; Dexter Dana (1798), third sergeant; Jonathan Whitney (1797), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The order of Gen. Elliot for creating the Washington Light Infantry is dated July 7, 1803, and their first officers were elected July 29. Mr. Blake, who was elected captain, declining to accept the place, a second election was held Aug. 14, 1803, when Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), was elected captain, Ezra Davis (1801), lieutenant, and Edmund Monroe, ensign. This company appeared in public for the first time Oct. 20, 1803, when an elegant standard was presented to it by Col. Robert Gardner (1794). After performing the usual exercises the company dined at Page's, in Charlestown.

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1803 was Joshua B. Wood.

Joshua B. Wood (1803) received the Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge, Boston, May 6, 1806.

March 28, 1803, the Company voted that four belts be procured for the musicians, and that the charter of the Company be printed, with such regulations as had been passed before and since the American Revolution.

April 4, 1803, the Company paraded, and Rev. Mr. McKean, of Milton, was chosen to deliver the next anniversary election sermon.

The Company paraded May 2, and at the business meeting a letter was read from Rev. Mr. McKean, informing the Company of his inability to serve them as chaplain the ensuing election, by reason of ill health. Rev. Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, was unanimously chosen to serve as chaplain. The Company then marched to Charlestown, and the committee appointed waited on Dr. Morse, who accepted the invitation.

The usual exercises were held Monday, June 6, 1803, being anniversary day. Among the guests were Hon. and Major-Gen. Pinckney, of Charleston, S. C., and Silvanus Bourne, Esq., consul-general at Amsterdam. Rev. Mr. Morse delivered an historical discourse, taking as his text Psalms lxxvii. 5: "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."

After the dinner the Company proceeded to the Common, and elected officers, viz., Capt. Lemuel Gardner (1787), captain; Mr. Edmund Bowman (1793), lieutenant; Mr. Benjamin Coates (1796), ensign; Messrs. Benjamin Hale (1799), Charles Nolen (1797), Dexter Dana (1798), and Jonathan Whitney (1797), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk. The officers resigned their badges to the commander-in-chief, who invested the newly elected officers with the same. The Company returned to Faneuil Hall, and, after a collation, was dismissed.

At the meeting held July 18, 1803, Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), Capt. Clement (1795), Capt. Bass (1789), Mr. Jonathan Whitney (1797), and Capt. Todd (1786) were appointed to learn the expense of fitting up an armory for the Company, and report the same. The committee reported that they examined the chamber over Faneuil Hall, now occupied by the Company, and find it can be put in order for an armory at an expense of seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents; and that it can be so arranged that all the guns, knapsacks, canteens, drums, musicians' clothing, etc., can

be deposited there. Mr. Bennett agreed to take care of the armory and the guns, etc., for one year, at the rate of fifty-five dollars for fifty guns. The Company determined to repair and arrange the room for an armory, and to accept Mr. Bennett's proposal.

The selectmen of Boston were waited upon, and their permission asked that the Company might take possession of the room, which was granted, and an assessment of two dollars and twenty-five cents was laid upon each member of the Company, to defray the expense arising on account of the armory.

Rev. Joseph McKean was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1803, but he declined on account of ill health. He was a son of William McKean, and was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1776. His father soon after removed to Boston, where Joseph attended the public schools. He was prepared for college at Andover (Mass.) Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1794. He engaged in teaching during the next three years, at Berwick, Me., and Ipswich, Mass., academies, at the same time pursuing theological studies. He was licensed by the Boston Association, and soon after was invited to supply the Milton pulpit, made vacant, May 19, 1795, by the death of Mr. Robbins, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1772. Mr. McKean married, in 1799, Amy Swasey, of Ipswich. He was ordained pastor of the Milton church, Nov. 1, 1797. He held this relation until Sept. 30, 1804, when illness compelled him to relinquish his charge. After leaving Milton he spent a year in the West Indies, then returned to Boston, engaged in teaching, and represented Boston in the Legislature for two sessions. In the fall of 1809 he succeeded John Quincy Adams in the department of oratory in Harvard College. Illness again forced him to seek a southern climate. He died at Havana, Cuba, in 1818.

Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1803. He was a son of Jedediah and Sarah (Child) Morse, and was born Aug. 23, 1761, at Woodstock, Conn. He graduated at Yale College in 1783, and married, May 14, 1789, Elizabeth Ann Breese, of Shrewsbury, N. J., who died May 28, 1828. He died at New Haven, Conn., June 9, 1826.

Mr. Morse was pastor of the First Church in Charlestown from April 30, 1789, until August, 1819. The following summer he received a commission from the President of the United States to travel among the Indian tribes of the western country, to ascertain their true condition. Mr. Morse was the author of the first geography printed in America, and of other works. He was the leader of the Orthodox party in the Unitarian controversy, between 1804 and 1824. Samuel F. B. Morse, the famed inventor of the electric telegraph, was his oldest son.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1804 were: Daniel
1804. Messinger (1792), captain; Charles Clement (1795), lieutenant; Elijah
 Davenport (1797), ensign. Henry Messinger (1800) was first sergeant;
 John Binney (1801), second sergeant; Samuel Billings (1801), third sergeant; Isaac P.

Rev. Joseph McKean. AUTHORITIES: Teele's
 Hist. of Milton; Boston Records.

Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. AUTHORITIES:

Sprague's Life of Rev. Mr. Morse; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Budington's Hist. of First Church, Charlestown.



Daniel Messinger

Simpson (1801), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1804, the Legionary Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Winslow (1786), and composed of the militia of Boston and Chelsea, was inspected and reviewed on the Common. The line was formed in the forenoon for inspection, and in the afternoon Major-Gen. Elliot was the reviewing officer. The line, from right to left, consisted of a troop of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Purkitt; a sublegion of light infantry, composed of the Winslow Blues, Capt. Messinger (1792); the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Davis; the Boston Fusileers, Lieut. Howe (1792), and the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Loring (1793), the sublegion being commanded by Capt. Brazer (1786); a sublegion of artillery, commanded by Capt. Bray (1788); three sublegions of infantry, of four companies each, commanded by Major Osgood (1797), Major Stearns, and Capt. Clement (1795). The field was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Winslow (1786).

The Major-General and Brig.-Gen. Winslow (1786) expressed themselves as much pleased with the correct and soldier-like conduct of the troops, their martial appearance, the cleanliness of their arms and equipments, and the attention paid to the duties of the day.

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1804 was William Marston.

William Marston (1804), merchant, of Boston, was born in 1778. His place of business was No. 20 India Street, and his residence on Leverett Street. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1806.

Mr. Whitman (1810) enlarges upon the "savage temper" of Mr. Marston (1804). He seems to have made himself and others miserable by his lack of self-control. He died at Woonsocket Falls, R. I., Aug. 8, 1836, aged fifty-eight years.

There were public parades of the Artillery Company, under the command of Capt. Lemuel Gardner (1787), on the 6th of April and 7th of May, 1804.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Tuckerman, of Chelsea, was invited to deliver the anniversary sermon.

June 4, 1804, the usual duties of election day were observed. Capt. Daniel Messinger (1792) was elected captain; Capt. Charles Clement (1795), lieutenant; Mr. Elijah Davenport (1797), ensign; Messrs. Henry Messinger (1800), John Binney (1801), Samuel Billings (1801), and Isaac P. Simpson (1801), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The usual parades were held Sept. 3 and Oct. 1, 1804, the Company being commanded by Capt. Messinger (1792).

At a meeting held Sept. 3, a committee, consisting of Capt. Messinger (1792), Major Russell (1788), Capt. Clement (1795), Capt. Loring (1793), B. West (1797), E. Davenport (1797), Major Blanchard (1794), Gen. Winslow (1786), and Capt. Phillips (1790), was appointed to take into consideration a proposal made by Col. Waters (1769) respecting the propriety of establishing a military library.

Sept 24, at a special meeting, the committee unanimously reported that, in their opinion, it is expedient to form a military library, to consist of such military books, manuscripts, etc., as may be presented by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution. A committee was chosen to carry the report of the committee into effect.

William Marston (1804). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

The exercises of the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary were observed as usual, notwithstanding the storm, except the Company repaired to the rotunda of the New State House, rather than to the Common, for the election of officers, and the newly elected officers were there commissioned. Faneuil Hall was elaborately decorated with flowers, evergreens, etc., and with the portraits of those distinguished patriots of our country who had deceased.

The following was sung at the anniversary dinner, June 4, 1804, the United States having just acquired Louisiana by purchase : —

“ Whilst England and France madly fight for a rock,
Or an April chimera, produced by foul weather,
By prudence we've gain'd, averting war's shock,
A land more extensive than both put together.

CHORUS.

“ Tho' we've shown to our foes,
When exchanging of blows,
That our flag is triumphant whenever unfurl'd,
Yet as happiness springs
From exchange of good things,
We earnestly seek it all over the world.

“ What thousands of lives, what millions of money,
Have been spent to acquire, by belligerent powers,
Louisiana, o'erflowing with milk and with honey,
By open, plain policy honestly ours.

CHORUS.

“ No widows, no orphans, bedew with their tears
The spot where our banner exultingly flies;
By Spaniards and Frenchmen we're hailed without fears,
And songs of thanksgiving ascend to the skies.

CHORUS.

“ Prosperity, harmony, offspring of peace,
Objects cherished with care by the man of our choice,
And sanctioned by Providence, still shall increase,
Whilst we join hand in hand, and unite in one voice.

CHORUS.

“ May freedom still wider and wider extend,
May nations no longer each other destroy,
May they only be rivals how most to befriend,
And like us all the blessings of union enjoy.”

CHORUS.

Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, of Chelsea, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1804. He was a son of Edward (1765) and Elizabeth (Harris) Tuckerman, and was born in Boston, Jan. 18, 1778. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He then pursued theological study under Rev. Mr. Thacher; was licensed to preach by the Boston Association, and shortly after was invited to become pastor of the church in Chelsea as successor to Rev. Dr.

Rev. Joseph Tuckerman. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit.

Phillips Payson. Mr. Tuckerman accepted the call, and was ordained and installed Nov. 4, 1801. He married, July 5, 1803, Abigail Parkman, of Boston. She survived her marriage only four years, and he married (2) Sarah Cary, of Chelsea. On Nov. 4, 1826, he preached his farewell sermon in Chelsea.

Immediately after his resignation, he entered upon the work of minister-at-large in Boston, to which city he removed. In the benevolent activities of his position he spent the residue of his life. His health failing, he was induced, in 1839, to try the effect of a sea voyage to Cuba, but he continued to decline, and died at Havana, April 20, 1840. His remains were brought home, and, after funeral services in King's Chapel, they were borne to their resting-place at Mount Auburn.

1805. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1805 were: George Blanchard (1794), captain; Melzar Holmes (1798), lieutenant; Nahum Piper (1794), ensign. Daniel G. Ingersoll (1801) was first sergeant; Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801), second sergeant; George Noble (1801), third sergeant; James Bird (1801), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer, and Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1805 were: Nathaniel Brown, Thomas L. Chase, Nathaniel Clarke, Charles Davies, David Forsaith.

Nathaniel Brown (1805) was a ship-joiner, of Boston, and lived on Ship Street. He was a son of Nathaniel, Jr., and Elizabeth (Harding) Brown, and was born in Charlestown (baptized), Sept. 23, 1770. He was quartermaster of the Sublegion of Artillery from 1807 to 1809, with the rank of lieutenant, and fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1807. He received the Masonic degrees in Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Boston, in the summer of 1802, and was discharged Nov. 5, 1805. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Jan. 25, 1804, and resigned his membership Nov. 14, 1814.

Thomas L. Chase (1805) was a shopkeeper, of Boston. He was an officer in the United States Army in 1812.

Nathaniel Clarke (1805), merchant, engaged in the West India goods trade on the south side of the market. His residence was No. 71 Middle Street. Mr. Clarke (1805) was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1807.

Charles Davies (1805), tin-plate worker, of Boston, did business at No. 2 Kilby Street, and resided in Gouch Lane. Mr. Davies (1805) died in 1810, aged thirty-six years.

David Forsaith (1805) was a shopkeeper, afterward auctioneer, of Boston. Mr. Forsaith (1805) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1808. He died suddenly in the street, April 9, 1824, aged fifty-two years.

Nathaniel Brown (1805). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Records of Mt. Lebanon Lodge and St. Andrew's Chapter.

The stated parades of the Artillery Company were held April 1 and May 6, 1805. At the former meeting, Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris was chosen to deliver the anniversary election sermon.

Monday, June 3, the Company paraded at the Old South Church, proceeded thence to the State House, and escorted his Excellency the Governor to the Old Brick Meeting-House, when the usual services were held. At the dinner the usual toasts were offered, and the election was held on the Common. Major George Blanchard (1794) was elected captain; Mr. Melzar Holmes (1798), lieutenant; Mr. Nahum Piper (1794), ensign; Messrs. Daniel G. Ingersoll (1801), Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801), George Noble (1801), and James Bird (1801), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

Capt. Messinger (1792) then took command, Major Blanchard (1794) being indisposed, and exhibited the proficiency of the corps to the Governor and spectators, after which his Excellency commissioned the newly-elected officers. The Company returned to Faneuil Hall under the command of Lieut. Melzar Holmes (1798).

The Company paraded, commanded by Major Blanchard (1794), Sept. 2 and Oct. 6, 1805.

At the dinner sixteen toasts were offered, after each of which there was vocal or instrumental music. "Strong's March" and "President's March" were played by a band, in reply to the toasts to the Governor and the President, and "Old Hundred," "Hail Columbia," "From Vernon's Mount behold the Hero rise," and "Yankee Doodle," were sung by the Company. After the eighth toast, "Our Military Brethren: May their virtues adorn the country to which their lives may be devoted," Lieut. Bowman (1793) sung the following anniversary ode, which was written for the occasion by the Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, and was printed in the *Norfolk Repository*, of Dedham, June 18, 1805:—

"Ours be the sweetest joys of life,
 Endear'd by mutual love and peace,
 Secure from rancor and from strife,
 And all that hinders their increase
 'Round our blest home the olive grows,
 And in our cup the vintage flows.

"But should invasion e'er intrude
 The cherished quiet to annoy,
 And war, terrific, fierce, and rude,
 Assault the asylum of our joy,
 We'll gird our swords on with the vine,
 And laurels with the olive twine.

"Our independence to maintain,
 Our Constitution still to shield,
 Crowds shall assemble on the plain,
 And warlike arms with valor wield.
 Freedom none merit but the brave;
 Let cowards skulk into the grave.

"With wreaths be every soldier crowned,
 Reap'd from the harvest field of fame;
 And long applauded and renowned,
 In glory's annals shine his name.
 Honors immortal shall attend
 The heroes who our cause defend."

After the toast "The Cherished Memory of our Immortal Washington," Mr. Eaton (1796) sung the hymn, "From Vernon's Mount behold the Hero rise," and after the toast "The Farmer of Quincy," the song "Adams and Liberty" was rendered.

Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Dorchester, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1805. Rev. John Pierce, D. D., who preached the Artillery sermon in 1813, wrote a minute sketch of Dr. Harris, which was printed in Sprague's "Annals of the American Unitarian Pulpit."

Thaddeus M. Harris, son of William Harris by his wife, Rebeckah, daughter of Thaddeus Mason, of Cambridge, was born in Charlestown, July 7, 1768. He married, Jan. 28, 1795, Mary, only daughter of Dr. Elijah and Dorothy (Lynde) Dix, of Worcester, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

Mr. William Harris, teaching school at Charlestown, at the opening of the war, moved his family to Sterling for safety. He, a captain and paymaster in the Revolutionary Army, died Oct. 30, 1778, aged thirty-four years, at Sterling, while at home on a furlough. Thaddeus then went to live with a farmer at Westminster, and attended the district school; afterward at Templeton, and in 1779 returned to Sterling, and soon after resided with Rev. Ebenezer Morse, of Boylston. There he prepared for college. In 1782 he visited his mother, Mrs. Samuel Wait, of Malden, and in 1783 entered Harvard College. He graduated in 1787; taught school the next year at Worcester; returned to Harvard to pursue his studies, when he was appointed sub-librarian, and, in 1791, librarian. He began to preach in 1789, and settled with the church in Dorchester, Oct. 23, 1793. He resigned this position Oct. 23, 1836, the forty-third anniversary of his settlement. He died in Boston, April 3, 1842.

Dr. Harris was a member of the Humane, Charitable, Peace, and Antiquarian societies, and overseer of Harvard University. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, and was the pioneer in furnishing a distinctively American Masonic literature. He published more than forty "occasional addresses" in pamphlet form, and several miscellaneous; also, a history of Dorchester, biography of Father Rasle, "A Journey to Ohio," *Massachusetts Magazine*, 1795-6, Constitutions of the Freemasons, 1792 and 1798, and other works.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1806 were: William **1806.** Alexander (1795), captain; Peter Osgood (1797), lieutenant; William Jepsen (1797), ensign. William Marston (1804) was first sergeant; Jacob Hall (1802), second sergeant; John B. Hammatt (1801), third sergeant; Levi Melcher (1802), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for a century and a half has been more or less identified with Faneuil Hall. Its original home, or place of assembling, was the Old Town-House. It was a condition in Robert Keayne's (1637) will that the proposed town-house should have "a roome for an Armory to keepe the Armes of the Artillery Company & for the Souldiers to meete in when they have occasion." An armory

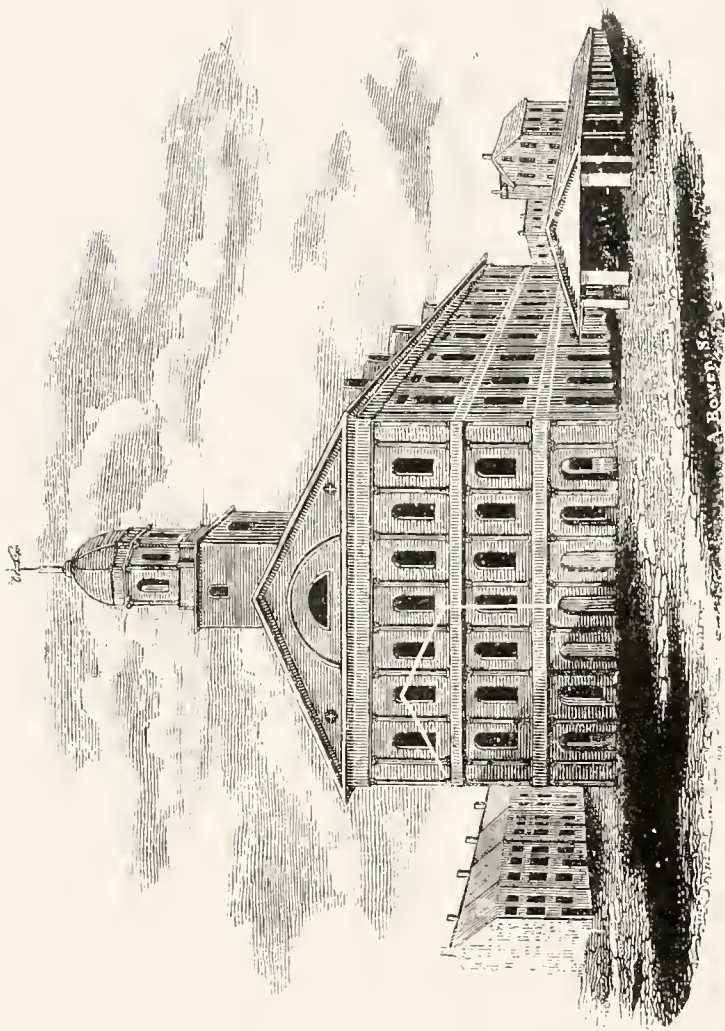
Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*; Mr. Nathaniel Hall's address at Mr. Harris's funeral, April 7, 1842; Eulogy, by Mr. Benjamin Huntoon, before the Grand Lodge of Mass.; Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mass., 1873.

was provided, for Feb. 13, 1733-4, the selectmen met to view the small arms lodged in the town's armory. The town-house was much too small to accommodate the General Court, the civil courts, officers of the town, etc., and the erection of Faneuil Hall, in 1741-2, was a fortunate relief. The town officers moved in 1742 into the new building. The first meeting of the Artillery Company in Faneuil Hall, according to the Company records, was April 7, 1746. The next meetings held there, so far as the records state, were April 3, 1758, and April 2, 1759, though it is probable that the Company met there every year between 1746 and 1758. From the Boston Records we learn that May 26, 1760, "the Officers of the Artillery Company desired of the Selectmen the Liberty of Faneuil Hall on the next Monday being Artillery Election of Officers & for their Company to Dine in — Voted that Liberty be granted."

May 3, 1762, certain proposals were made to the Company by some of the members, viz., "1st That the Company for the future break up at Faneuil Hall, should leave be obtained of the Selectmen for said purpose. 2dly. That the Governour, Council, &c be invited on the anniversary of the Election of officers, as formerly to dine at Faneuil Hall. . . . 3dly The Governour, Council, &c, after the Election of officers, to be invited and entertained as usual [at Faneuil Hall]." And it was further proposed that "the eldest Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company at Faneuil Hall on their muster in September," the second sergeant in October; the third sergeant in April; and the fourth sergeant in May. These proposals were accepted, and "to stand during the pleasure of the Company."

It appears from the records that the very next year the Company held its meetings the first Friday in April, the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in June, at Faneuil Hall, and also in subsequent years, which implies that the proposals were agreeable to the selectmen of the town. These were daytime meetings, or parades, while the evening meetings for business were held at some one of several taverns, the proprietors of which were members of the Artillery Company. The selectmen granted special permission for the use of Faneuil Hall for drills whenever it was asked, the last request prior to the Revolution being April 22, 1772. After the Revolution the first recorded meeting, Oct. 19, 1786, was held at Faneuil Hall. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has met there regularly for more than one hundred years, except in a few instances, when the enlargement of Faneuil Hall building or the making of repairs has prevented.

The original Faneuil Hall building was one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, two stories high, and would accommodate one thousand persons. Dec. 29, 1773, the people of Boston met at Faneuil Hall for determining some effectual method to prevent the tea from being unloaded, and, "it appearing that the Hall could not contain the people assembled, it was voted that the meeting be immediately adjourned to the Old South Meeting-House, leave having been obtained for this purpose." The town felt the need of a larger hall. It was sufficient for the transaction of ordinary town business, yet on every interesting occasion, when great numbers of the inhabitants were assembled, it became necessary to adjourn to some larger building. After a time the proprietors of the places of worship became unwilling to admit such large numbers to the free use of their buildings. The town being thus destitute of suitable accommodations for large assemblies of people, the selectmen, on the ninth day of May, 1805, offered to the town a plan for the enlargement of Faneuil Hall, which was accepted, and the selectmen were directed to carry it into effect.



FANEUIL HALL, 1806, AFTER ENLARGEMENT.

Two years prior to this suggestion the Artillery Company had made an attempt to obtain a new armory, etc. In the original building there was considerable unoccupied space between the ceiling of the Hall and the roof. A committee was appointed to learn the expense of fitting up an armory for the Company in the attic. The estimated cost was seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents. The Company obtained the permission of the selectmen to take possession of the attic, an assessment was levied upon the members, and the new armory was completed and occupied. This probably accounts for the arrangement of the headquarters of the Artillery Company in the present building.

The plan proposed by the selectmen provided for a building twice as wide, *i. e.*, eighty feet, and a third story added. The picture of Faneuil Hall as it appeared in 1826, from Snow's "History of Boston," shows by its white lines the relative size of the original building.

In February, 1806, "the agents appointed to superintend the enlargement of Faneuil Hall gave a *Raising Supper* to the artisans and workmen employed on that stately and beautiful edifice. The fathers of the town, and a number of the municipal officers, were present. The repast was abundant, and concluded with libations to ten excellent toasts."¹ The enlargement proceeded with uncommon despatch, and without accident, and, in twelve months from the beginning of the work, was completed to general satisfaction.

The Artillery Company occupied the old Faneuil Hall on the first Monday in June, 1805, and the new Faneuil Hall on the first Monday in June, 1806. On the latter occasion the following toast was offered: "NEW FANEUIL HALL. May its walls ever echo the dignified sentiments of rational liberty to remotest posterity."

Since the enlargement of the building, the apartments called "the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" have remained practically as they are at present. In the centre, running lengthwise of the building, there is a commodious hall, about seventy-five feet by thirty feet, and on either side a series of several rooms adjoining, each about twenty-five feet square. For many years after the enlargement these various rooms were occupied by the companies of the Boston regiment and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company as armories, and the large hall was used in common. As the years passed, some of these companies were disbanded, and others obtained new armories in other buildings, until the Artillery Company became the sole occupant, and occupied, as now, the hall and all the adjacent rooms. These apartments are used for offices, gun-rooms, picture gallery, library, museum, etc., and are stored with precious relics and heirlooms.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1806 were: John Banister, Caswell Beal, Stephen Bean, William Bowman, Josiah Calef, Benjamin Clark, William Coffin, Jr., Thomas Dean, Caleb Eddy, Robert Fennelly, Henry Fowle, David Francis, Benjamin Fuller, William Howe, Henry Hutchinson, Jonathan Kilham, Thomas C. Legate, James Penniman, John Pickens, Jr., Andrew Sigourney, Samuel Waldron.

John Banister (1806), cooper, of Boston, resided on Purchase Street. Mr. Banister married (probably for the second time), Feb. 10, 1811, Mary Cunningham. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1810. He removed to New Orleans, La., and died there about 1824.

¹*Columbian Centinel*, Feb. 8, 1806.

Caswell Beal (1806), tailor, of Boston, son of Benjamin and Martha (Thaxter) Beal, of Hingham, was born in that town June 18, 1778, and learned, in Boston, the tailor's trade. He married Hannah Jacob, who survived him. He carried on the tailoring business for a few years, on his own account, in the Old State House. He was an active and zealous politician, but of a pleasant and social disposition.

Mr. Beal (1806) was ensign in the Second Regiment, Legionary Brigade, from 1809 to 1813 inclusive; lieutenant in 1814; captain in 1815, and colonel in 1816; was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1809, and ensign in 1813. He could not withstand the New England climate, but was obliged to seek the warmer South. He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in 1811. He died at New Orleans, La., in March, 1817.

Stephen Bean (1806), lawyer, of Boston, son of Joshua Bean, of Gilmanton, N. H., was born in Brentwood, N. H., in 1772. He was fitted for college by Rev. Isaac Smith, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1798. He taught in the academy at Salisbury, N. H., for a short time, then moved to Boston and "engaged in mercantile pursuits."¹ He married, in Boston, May 4, 1808, Miss Susan Hubbard, a lady of wealth. He became a member of Columbian Lodge, July 4, 1804; was secretary in 1805, senior warden in 1806, and master in 1807-8. He joined St. Andrew's Chapter, April 2, 1806; received the orders in Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, Oct. 29, 1806, and became a member, Aug. 10, 1816. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. He died in Boston, Dec. 10, 1825, aged fifty-three years.

William Bowman (1806), hatter, of Boston, son of William and Lucy (Sumner²) Bowman, was born in Dorchester, Aug. 31, 1782. He was a cousin of Gen. W. H. Sumner (1819). He "never married," according to Mr. Bond's "History of Watertown."

Mr. Bowman (1806) manufactured hats, and kept a store on Ann Street, but, having failed in business, he lost all ambition, and had no heart to struggle against his troubles. Some of the members of the Artillery Company became interested in him, and obtained for him a commission as ensign in the army of 1812. He immediately repaired to Sackett's Harbor, engaged in several battles, particularly Fort Erie and Bridgewater, where he displayed many acts of valor, and was promoted to be a captain in Col. Miller's regiment. Upon the restoration of peace he returned to Boston, and resumed his occupation. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1808. He died at Cambridgeport in 1820.

Josiah Calef (1806), merchant, of Boston, was born in Kingston, N. H., May 21 1782. His father, Joseph, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his mother was a daughter of Josiah Bartlett, M. D., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Calef (1806) removed to Boston about 1800.

Caswell Beal (1806). AUTHORITIES: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association; Mass. Military Archives.

Stephen Bean (1806). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard, p. 496.

William Bowman (1806). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842;

New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1854; Genealogy of Sumner Family.

Josiah Calef (1806). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; The Massachusetts Lodge, — One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

¹ The history of Gilmanton states that he "engaged in mercantile pursuits," but on the roll of the Artillery Company he is called a lawyer.

² She was a sister of Gov. Increase Sumner.



OLD FLAG OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Mr. Whitman (1810) says that "Mr. Calef [1806] was a descendant of Robert Calfe, Jr., who joined the Artillery Company in 1710. . . . He was much respected for his philanthropy."

Josiah Calef (1806) received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in November, 1806, and February, 1807; became a member, March 30, 1807, and demitted March 30, 1827. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Oct. 26, 1808, and demitted in January, 1832.

Mr. Calef (1806) removed to Saco, Me., in 1811, and erected works for making nails, which he carried on jointly with others until 1836. He was a prominent citizen of Saco, — a director in various banks, insurance companies, etc., and a director of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad from its organization. He died March 2, 1863.

Benjamin Clark (1806), merchant, of Boston, was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1810.

"The Tea Leaves of 1773" says, "Benjamin Clarke was a cooper in Ship Street, and in 1807 resided in Prince Street. He became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1801; of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1806, and died in 1840."

Mr. Clark of the Artillery Company did not use the final "e" in spelling his name, and his autograph on the Company records is quite different from that given in "The Tea Leaves." If Benjamin Clarke was a cooper, then the Benjamin Clark of the Artillery Company was more probably the merchant who resided at No. 30 Marlborough Street, Boston. If so, he was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1810.

William Coffin, Jr. (1806), merchant, of Boston, son of William and Mary Coffin, was born in Boston, Jan. 29, 1758.

Thomas Dean (1806), printer and broker, of Boston, the only child of Thomas and Martha (Low) Dean, was born in Boston, Jan. 13, 1779. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from John Dane, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. The name was spelled Dane until Thomas, the father of Thomas (1806), changed it to Dean. Hon. Nathan Dane, who established the law school at Harvard, was a cousin of Thomas Dean, Sr. The last named was a Revolutionary soldier; was in the battle of Bunker Hill; was captured by the British in the fall of 1778, carried to Barbadoes as a prisoner, where he was killed, at the age of twenty-six years, in March, 1780, by a hurricane. He never saw his son Thomas (1806). Mr. Dean (1806) married, June 7, 1801, Nancy Harris Grubb, of Boston, who died May 22, 1835, aged fifty-four years.

Thomas Dean (1806) served his time with Major Benjamin Russell (1788), learning the printer's trade. The firm of Gilbert & Dean was established at Nos. 3 and 16 Old State House, and did a broker's commission business. Mr. Gilbert was likewise a printer, and was a fellow-apprentice with Mr. Dean (1806) in the newspaper office of Major Russell (1788). Oct. 30, 1802, Gilbert & Dean began the publication of the "Boston Weekly Magazine" at their printing-office, No. 56 State Street, next at 78 State Street, and the magazine was discontinued Oct. 19, 1805. The Massachusetts

Thomas Dean (1806). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; MS. of Mrs. Adelaide E. Cordis, granddaughter of Major Thomas Dean (1806), Medford, Mass.

Bank held a mortgage on the Exchange Coffee-House, which was transferred to Gilbert & Dean just prior to the destruction of that property by fire in 1818. The forty thousand dollars thus invested by the firm was a total loss, but the firm continued in business until 1823, when it was mutually dissolved. Major Thomas Dean (1806) and Thomas W. Hooper then formed a partnership in the same business, and carried it on in the Old State House. This relation continued until Major Dean's (1806) death.

Thomas Dean (1806) was a lieutenant in the First Sublegion of Infantry in 1803; was commissioned captain in the military company in Wards 8 and 9, Legionary Brigade, Oct. 5, 1804, in which position he served until March 2, 1810, when he was commissioned major of the Second Regiment of Infantry in the Legionary Brigade of the First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. His commission as major is in the archives of the Artillery Company. He was in active service as major in the War of 1812-14, from Sept. 13 to Nov. 7, 1814, at South Boston. He was also first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1808, lieutenant in 1812, and its captain in 1819. He was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company in 1822.

Thomas Dean (1806), with his family, attended the Old South Church. From 1807 to 1819 he resided at No. 17 Cook's Court, now Chapman Place, east side of the Parker House. The house is still standing. From 1819 to 1826 Mr. Dean (1806) resided at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets. There he died, Sept. 9, 1826, in his forty-ninth year, and his remains were placed in his tomb, No. 201, in the Granary Burial-Ground. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company attended his funeral.

Caleb Eddy (1806), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. Benjamin Eddy, a master mariner, was of the firm of Bemis & Eddy, ship-chandlers, 8 Long Wharf. Mr. Eddy (1806) resided on Snow-hill Street.

Robert Fennelly (1806), apothecary, of Boston, son of — and Sarah (Bell) Fennelly, was born March 22, 1775. His father was of foreign birth. He married Sarah Bell, a sister of Capt. Bell (1756). Robert Fennelly's (1806) wife, Elizabeth, after his decease married Nathan Gurney. Dr. Fennelly (1806) left no children.

He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1810, and lieutenant in 1815; selectman of Boston in 1821; of the common council in 1825; board of aldermen in 1827 and 1828, and representative to the General Court. He sustained public office with honor to himself, and to the unusual satisfaction of his constituents. In 1822 he was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company.

"He was warden of Christ Church [1805-11], but joined the Baptists. While warden, the minister and church members, male and female, met at his house. He had just obtained a demijohn of old wine to compound into medicine, and had unfortunately placed it beside a similar demijohn of ipecac in the shop below. His wife mistook the right vessel, and the whole church were physicked thoroughly before the mistake was discovered."¹

He was regularly educated in the apothecary business in the firm of Smith & Bartlett, and opened a store on his own account, Dec. 30, 1797, at the corner of Prince and Salem streets, Boston. He bought this estate at the corner of Prince and Salem

Robert Fennelly (1806). AUTHORITIES: ¹ Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, 2d Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Ed., p. 371. MS. of Mr. William A. Bowdlear.

streets, for which he paid ten thousand dollars, and his shop was designated by the sign *Æsculapius*. He was prudent and industrious, and acquired considerable property.

He died Sept. 22, 1828, and his funeral the day following was attended by the Boston City Council, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts College of Pharmacists, and a long procession of mourning friends. His remains were buried at Mount Auburn. Upon his tombstone is engraved, "Beloved for his many virtues, respected in all his public acts."

The principal portion of his property he bequeathed to his wife. She bequeathed the estate corner of Prince and Salem streets to the Newton Theological Institution, constituting a fund to be forever known as the "Fennelly Fund." She also established several other funds, of one thousand dollars each, in charitable institutions. After his marriage he went with his wife to the Second Baptist Church, but once a year he communed with Christ Church. He was treasurer of the Second Baptist Church at the time of his decease, and had been for seven years.

Henry Fowle (1806), block and pump maker, of Boston, son of Henry and Mary (Patten) Fowle, was born at Medford, Sept. 19, 1766. He married, Nov. 1, 1789, (1) Elizabeth Bentley, who died Jan. 18, 1811; (2) in 1812, Mary Adams, who died June 18, 1814, and, (3) Dec. 1, 1814, Ruthy Skinner, of Charlestown. After attending the public schools, and attempting to learn his father's trade,—that of a tailor,—he went to Boston, and in February, 1783, was apprenticed to Mr. Richard Skillen, to learn the block and pump maker's business. In June, 1788, he began in this business for himself, on Scarlet's Wharf, and continued in it nearly forty years. Feb. 23, 1815, he took his son, Henry, Jr. (1821), into partnership, and in 1827 sold out the business to him.

In 1794, Henry Fowle, Sr. (1806), bought a house in Salutation Lane, where he resided until 1805, when he bought the mansion-house of Rev. Samuel Mather, on Clark Street. In 1829 he moved to Jamaica Plain, but returned Nov. 10, 1830, and lived on South Street, Boston. When twenty-three years of age he received a commission from Gov. Hancock appointing him lieutenant of a military company in Ward No. 1. At the end of four years, "being tired of the military," he resigned. "However, some years after," he says in his autobiography, "I was induced to join the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company [1806]. The third year [it was in 1807] I was elected second [third] sergeant, and the year following was requested to accept a lieutenant's commission; but, fearful of the expense, I declined, and the next year, at my own request, was discharged." He was a fireward in Boston three years; clerk of Ward 1 four years; of Ward 2 three years; a member of the Humane Society, and joined the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1795, but withdrew in 1799. He was very prominent in Masonic matters; active and useful in the organization and extension of Chapter and Templar bodies. "*Primus inter pares*." He died March 10, 1837.

David Francis (1806), printer and bookseller, of Boston, son of Stephen Francis, was born in Boston in October, 1779. He attended the public schools and obtained the rudiments of an education, which he improved by study and by the experience obtained

Henry Fowle (1806). AUTHORITIES: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1869; Autobiography (written in 1833) in Moore's Masonic Magazine,

Vols. XXIV. and XXV.; By-Laws of St. Andrew's Chapter.

David Francis (1806). AUTHORITY: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

from an apprenticeship in the printing-office of Belknap & Hall, the printers and publishers of the *American Apollo*. The publication failed, and Mr. Francis (1806) entered the office of Samuel Hall, a prominent printer and bookseller, where he remained until the age of twenty-one years. He then formed a partnership with Edmund Munroe, — a business connection which lasted until the death of Mr. Francis (1806). His residence was in Williams Court.

He was active in the formation of a military company called the "Rangers," in 1812, and was its lieutenant, chosen at its organization, 1812-14. He was afterward chosen captain, and served from 1815 to 1817 inclusive. He held the office of first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1809. He was also one of the principal founders of the Faustus Association, a society of printers, organized for the relief of widows and orphans. He united with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1808, was a trustee from 1814 to 1817, and its secretary from 1817 to 1827, when he was elected a vice-president of that society, but declined. He held the office of Representative in the Legislature from the city of Boston.

Capt. Francis (1806) was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company, May 27, 1819, and was honorably discharged May 26, 1827. He was a benevolent, energetic, and reliable man, and died in Boston in March, 1853, aged seventy-four years.

Benjamin Fuller (1806), of Boston, had a shoe store at No. 10 Marshall's Lane, now Marshall Street, and resided in North Street.

William Howe (1806), tinman, of Boston, was born July 9, 1782, in the mansion-house of his grandfather, in Marshall's Lane, and was probably a son of Joseph Howe, tin-plate worker, No. 7 Marshall's Lane.

Mr. Howe (1806) first joined the Winslow Blues, and was a promising officer. When a vacancy occurred in the office of captain, by the promotion of Capt. Messenger (1792), Lient. Howe (1806) failed of promotion to the vacancy on account of his strictness in discipline. He immediately left that corps and joined the Artillery Company. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1807, ensign in 1812, and its captain in 1814. He was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company in 1822.

Henry Hutchinson (1806), sailmaker, of Boston. Mr. Hutchinson (1806) was admitted a member of the Lodge of St. Andrew, of Boston, in 1803. His sail-loft was on Fish Street, and he lived on Charter Street. Mr. Hutchinson (1806) died at Boston, July 17, 1833, aged seventy years.

Jonathan Kilham (1806), tailor, of Boston, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Kilham, was born in Wenham, May 15, 1775, and served his apprenticeship in Beverly. In 1796, he came to Boston, and, four years after, formed a partnership with Elijah Mears. The firm of Kilham & Mears, merchant tailors, continued for forty years. Their place of business was in a building which stood on the former site of the Traveler Building, 11 State Street. Mr. Kilham (1806) was a thorough business man,

William Howe (1806). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

Jonathan Kilham (1806). AUTHORITY: Annals of Mass, Char. Mech. Association.

and highly respected by all. He was a member of the board of health, and held no other public office. He retired from business some years before his decease, enjoying the result of a life of industry and prudence. He died in July, 1855, aged eighty years.

Thomas C. Legate (1806), of Boston. His name is not given in the Boston Directory of 1807.

James Penniman (1806), shopkeeper, of Boston, was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1809. In 1807 he was engaged in the West India goods trade, on Broad, now Washington, Street.

John Pickens, Jr. (1806), merchant, of Boston.

Andrew Sigourney (1806), merchant, of Boston, son of Andrew Sigourney, of Boston, and nephew of Elisha (1788), was born Nov. 6, 1766. He married, (1) in 1794, Sally Barker, of Nantucket, who died March 20, 1795; and, (2) Oct. 17, 1797, Elizabeth Williams, who died March 19, 1843. He was treasurer of the town of Boston from 1814 to 1820, and of the Artillery Company from 1815 to 1820, and was second sergeant in 1809. He was elected an honorary member of the Artillery Company, May 8, 1812. He was a representative in the General Court from Boston, and being a man of good judgment, peaceful and wise, he found much employment in settling estates and acting in the capacity of executor, guardian, etc. He was much respected in the community. He died suddenly, Aug. 6, 1820.¹ The tomb of Andrew Sigourney (1806) is in Copp's Hill Burial-Ground.

Mr. Sigourney (1806) became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge in 1794, and was its master from 1801 to 1803. He joined St. Andrew's Chapter June 9, 1800, was its treasurer seven years, and honorary membership was conferred upon him Feb. 10, 1813. He was for ten years grand treasurer of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, and was grand high priest in 1816 and 1817. He was also treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1809 to 1819 inclusive. When he retired from this office in December, 1819, he made a donation of his salary for that year to the charity fund, to be held by the treasurer as trustee, "until the charity fund shall go into operation." The so-called "Sigourney Fund," resulting from this generous gift, amounts to six thousand dollars. At the time of his decease he held the office of senior grand warden in the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts.

Samuel Waldron (1806), housewright, of Boston, was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1808. He received the Masonic degrees in Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Boston, in 1809.

Friday, April 11, and Monday, May 5, 1806, the Artillery Company, commanded by Major Blanchard (1794), made its usual parades. At the former meeting Rev. James Kendall, of Plymouth, was chosen to deliver the election sermon in June next following. Special meetings were held May 12 and May 18.

Andrew Sigourney (1806). AUTHORITIES: Sigourney Genealogy; Records of St. Andrew's Lodge, St. Andrew's Chapter, and Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

¹ "In this town on Sunday last [Aug. 6, 1820], deeply and justly regretted by his relations and fellow-citizens, Andrew Sigourney [1806], Esq., for many years the faithful and able treasurer of the town."—*Columbian Centinel*.

Monday, June 2, 1806, being the anniversary of the election of officers, the Company paraded "in the hall over new Faneuil Hall," at ten o'clock A. M.; received his Excellency Gov. Strong and guests at twelve o'clock M.; proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting-House, where Rev. Mr. Kendall preached the sermon, after which the Company and guests marched to Faneuil Hall and partook of the dinner. At five o'clock P. M., the Company proceeded to the square on the Common, where the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Mr. William Alexander (1795), captain; Major Peter Osgood (1797), lieutenant; Mr. William Jepson (1797), ensign; Messrs William Marston (1804), Jacob Hall (1802), John B. Hammatt (1801), and Levi Melcher (1802), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Capt. Samuel Todd (1786), superintendent of the armory, and Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk. The Company then escorted the commander-in-chief to the square, and the badges of office were received from the old and presented to the new officers by his Excellency. After review the Company returned to Faneuil Hall.

Monday, Sept. 1, and Oct. 6, 1806, the Artillery Company paraded, and special meetings were held Sept. 22 and Sept. 29.

Gov. Strong offered the following volunteer toast at the dinner: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. May they ever prove the best citizens in peace and the bravest soldiers in war." After the toast to the memory of Washington, Mr. Eaton (1796) again sung,—

FROM VERNON'S MOUNT BEHOLD THE HERO RISE.

THE MUSIC WAS WRITTEN BY OLIVER HOLDEN (1794).

FROM Vernon's Mount behold the HERO rise,
Resplendent forms attend him through the skies;
The shades of war-worn Vet'rans round him throng,
And lead enwrapt their honor'd Chief along.

A laurel wreath th' immortal WARREN bears;
An arch triumphal MERCER'S hand prepares;
Young LAWRENCE 'erst th' avenging holt of war,
With port majestic guides the glittering car;

MONTGOMERY'S god-like form directs the way,
And GREEN unfolds the gates of endless day,
While angels trumpet-tongued proclaim through air
Due honors! Due honors for the FIRST OF MEN prepare.

Rev. James Kendall, D. D., of Plymouth, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1806. He was a son of James Kendall, of Sterling, Mass., and was born in 1769. He was twice married; first, to Sarah Poor, and second to Sally Kendall. Mr. Kendall graduated at Harvard College in 1796, and was a tutor in the college at the time of his invitation to settle with the First Church in Plymouth. On the second Sunday of October, 1799, he began to preach on probation, in Plymouth, as the successor of Mr. Robbins, and was ordained Jan. 1, 1800. During his entire residence of sixty years in Plymouth he occupied the parsonage in which he died in 1859. He was buried on Burial Hill. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1825.

Rev. James Kendall, D. D. AUTHORITY: Hurd's Hist. of Plymouth County.

1807. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1807 were: Edmund Bowman (1793), captain; Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), lieutenant; Jonathan Whitney (1797), ensign. William Howe (1806) was first sergeant; Nathaniel Clarke (1805), second sergeant; Henry Fowle (1806), third sergeant; Nathaniel Brown (1805), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

From the "Massachusetts Register" the following list is compiled: Brig.-Gen. Amasa Davis (1786) was quartermaster-general of Massachusetts; Ebenezer Mattoon (1817), major-general, Fourth Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; John Winslow (1786), brigadier-general of Legionary Brigade, First Division; Charles Clement (1795), brigademajor; James Phillips (1790), brigade-quartermaster; Elijah Crane (1819), brigadier-general, Second Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Peter Osgood (1797), major, First Sublegion, Legionary Brigade; Daniel Messinger (1792), major, Sublegion of Light Infantry; John Binney (1801), captain, First Battalion, Legionary Brigade, First Division of Artillery; John Roulstone (1812), lieutenant in troop of cavalry; Joseph Loring, Jr. (1793), captain in Sublegion of Light Infantry; George Wheeler (1812), Ezra Davis (1801), lieutenants; Nathaniel Brown (1805), quartermaster, Sublegion of Artillery; Thomas Dean (1806), captain, Second Sublegion of Light Infantry; Samuel Curtis (1810), captain, Third Sublegion; Frink Stratton (1811), lieutenant; James B. Marston (1810), lieutenant, and Major William Sullivan (1819), lieutenant in the Independent Cadets.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1807 were: William Abrams, Jr., Samuel T. Armstrong, Peter Conant, Jr., Caleb Knight, James R. Knight, Joseph Tucker, Terence Wakefield, George Welles.

William Abrams, Jr. (1807), an accountant, of Boston, who for many years was employed at 29 Middle Street, and resided in Sun Court Street, was a son of William Abrams, grocer, at 15 Middle Street. A William Abrams, Jr., was born in Boston, Aug. 18, 1750; probably he was the grocer.

Samuel Turell Armstrong (1807), printer, of Boston and Charlestown, son of John and Elizabeth Armstrong, was born in Dorchester, April 29, 1784, and married, Oct. 1, 1812, Abigail Walker. He was a great-grandson of Samuel Bass (1720).

Samuel T. Armstrong (1807), having lost his father in very early life, was apprenticed to Manning & Loring, book printers. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he began business in State Street, in connection with Joshua Belcher (1812), and published a periodical called the "Emerald." This partnership was soon dissolved, and Mr. Armstrong (1807) set up a printing-office in Charlestown, and printed the "Panoplist," devoted to religious matters. He removed to Boston in 1811, and became a prosperous publisher and bookseller at No. 50 Cornhill, now Washington Street. He continued the publication of the "Panoplist," and published large editions of popular religious works. His industry was untiring, his energy and perseverance were indefatigable, and his profits sure and increasing. He retired from business, when comparatively a young man, with a property worth over one hundred thousand dollars. He united with the

Samuel T. Armstrong (1807). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association;

New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1861, 1890, 1894; Hill's Hist. of Old South Church.

Old South Church, Dec. 24, 1815, and was elected a deacon, May 15, 1829, and accepted the position, having declined a previous election (Feb. 8, 1828) to the same office. In 1828 and 1829 he was president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. He served the city of Boston as a representative in General Court, and Suffolk County as a State senator. He was lieutenant-governor of the State a number of years, in the administrations of Levi Lincoln and John Davis, and was acting-governor during ten months of the year 1835, Gov. Davis having been elected a senator in Congress. He was alderman of the city of Boston from 1828 to 1831 inclusive, and, for a single year, 1836, was mayor of Boston, after which he retired from public life. He amassed a fortune, but died without issue. He visited Europe twice, and spent some years on the continent. At one time he was much interested in military matters; was captain of the Warren Phalanx, of Charlestown, from 1811 to 1814, and first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1811. He died very suddenly, March 26, 1850.

Peter Conant, Jr. (1807), schoolmaster, afterward trader, of Boston, brother of Col. Artemas, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fairbanks) Conant, was born in Stow, April 9, 1785, and he died in Charlestown, Dec. 4, 1862. He married Harriet Howe, of Boston, sister of John Howe, Jr. (1792). She died Jan. 12, 1888, aged nearly ninety-nine years. Mr. Conant (1807) remained in Stow until the War of 1812, when he enlisted and served in the army in Northern New York. Soon after his discharge he came to Boston, and his first occupation was that of usher in the Eliot School. About 1825, he became a teacher in the Harvard School, Charlestown, and when the Training-Field School-House was erected, he took charge of the school in that house. After teaching for ten years, he opened a book and stationery store in Charlestown, which he kept for some years, when he became book-keeper in the office of the Boston *Transcript*, a position he held until his decease. When he lived in Boston, he boarded with his father-in-law, John Howe (1773), corner of Salem and Endicott streets. Afterward, purchasing land of Oliver Holden (1794), he erected a house on Bartlett Street, Charlestown, now numbered 64, and resided there until his decease. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1811.

Caleb Knight (1807), of Boston, was brother of James R. Knight (1807). He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge, and took membership therein in 1807. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

James R. Knight (1807), merchant, of Boston, was a brother of Caleb Knight (1807). Mr. Knight (1807) died at Greenwich, N. Y., May 22, 1824, aged forty-three years.

Joseph Tucker (1807), housewright, of Boston, son of Stephen and Abigail (Newell) Tucker, was born (baptized) March 18, 1770. He married Mary ——. He was admitted into St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Dec 13, 1797, and resigned his membership Oct. 30, 1814. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died June 20, 1824, aged fifty-five years.

Peter Conant, Jr. (1807). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Conant Genealogy.

Terence Wakefield (1807), apothecary, of Boston, kept a store at No 12 Milk Street in 1820, and resided on Pond, now Bedford, Street. He learned the apothecary business in the shop of Dr. Thomas Bartlett (1793), at the sign of the Good Samaritan, 13 Cornhill, and commenced business on his own account in 1803 in the shop previously "kept by Dr. Mountfort, corner of Fish Street." He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1810, and ensign in 1815.

George Welles (1807), jeweller, of Boston, was born June 14, 1784, in Hebron, Conn. He came to Boston a poor boy, but by his great industry and economy became wealthy. He married, but had no children. His military career began about 1805, and in 1811 he became captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He held this position until 1818, when, notwithstanding he was a good disciplinarian, he was defeated for the office of major, and retired from the militia. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1811, lieutenant in 1814, and its captain in 1820. He was active in the concerns of the Artillery Company, and often served on important committees.

He died at Framingham, May 6, 1827, aged forty-three years, and was buried at Hebron, Conn.

April 6, 1807, the Artillery Company made its first public appearance for the season, commanded by Capt. Alexander (1795). Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Boston, was chosen to deliver the Artillery election sermon the next June.

May 4, the Company paraded. Special meetings were held May 11 and May 18.

Monday, June 1, 1807, being the anniversary and election of officers, the usual formalities were observed. His Excellency James Sullivan was accompanied by his Honor Levi Lincoln, the honorable council, the major-general of the First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and other guests. The weather was unpropitious, and the election of officers was held and exchange of insignias made in Faneuil Hall, the galleries being opened for the admission of spectators. Mr. Edmund Bowman (1793) was elected captain; Mr. Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), lieutenant; Mr. Jonathan Whitney (1797), ensign; Messrs. William Howe (1806), Nathaniel Clarke (1805), Henry Fowle (1806), and Nathaniel Brown (1805), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Capt. Samuel Todd (1786), superintendent of the armory.

The exercises in the Hall being completed, the Company, commanded by Capt. Bowman (1793), escorted the governor to his home in Summer Street, after which they returned to the Hall, and spent the evening socially.

Special meetings were held July 6 and Aug. 24, and Sept. 7 the Company paraded. Sept. 21, 1807, the Company fixed the pay of the clerk at forty dollars per year. Friday, Oct. 9, the Company made its last parade of the year. Major Phillips (1790) having, at his own expense, elegantly painted and decorated the cartridge canister of the Company, a vote of thanks to him for the same was passed.

The *Independent Chronicle*, of Boston, dated June 8, 1807, gives the following additional facts in regard to the anniversary day:—

"Monday last being the anniversary of the Antient and Honorable Artillery Company, the morning was ushered in by a discharge of 17 guns from the North End. At

George Welles (1807). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

half past 12 o'clock, his Excellency James Sullivan Esq— and his Honor Levi Lincoln Esq— were escorted by the Company to the Old Brick Meeting House, under a discharge of 17 guns from Copp's Hill by the North End Artillery, and another salute of 17 more from Rhoades's Wharf. The weather being unfavorable his Excellency consented to perform the ceremonies of investing the new officers with their badges in Faneuil Hall, the Hall of LIBERTY. On his Excellency's being conducted to his Chair a salute of 17 guns was fired at Capt Rhoades's, North End — and on his leaving the Hall another salute of 17 guns was fired from Copp's Hill. Thus did the people do honor to whom honor was due."

The *Columbian Centinel*, after giving the seventeen toasts offered at the anniversary dinner, adds, —

"After the third toast his Excellency the commander-in-chief gave — 'The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. May they long continue a defence and ornament of this Commonwealth.'

"This toast was received with plaudits from the Company and with martial airs from the American band of music attached to the Legionary Brigade; and who, on this occasion, appeared in a new and superb uniform; and discharged the duties of the day with much better success than was to be expected from the short period of their tuition."

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1807. He was the only son of Thomas and Mary Baldwin, and was born in Bozrah, Conn., Dec. 23, 1753. When he was sixteen years of age, his father died; his mother married a Mr. Eames, and the family moved to Canaan, N. H. Sept. 22, 1775, Mr. Baldwin married Ruth Huntington, of Norwich, Conn. She died Feb. 11, 1812, and he married Margaret Duncan, of Haverhill, Mass. At the age of thirty years he represented Canaan in the Legislature, and was repeatedly re-elected to this office. In 1782 he began to exhort in public meetings, and in August of that year he was licensed to preach. In the spring of 1783 the Baptist church in Canaan invited him to become their pastor, but he declined to accept. However, he continued to supply the pulpit. June 11, 1783, he was ordained to the work of an evangelist, and toiled in Canaan seven years. In the winter of 1789-90 he was invited to Sturbridge, to Hampton, Conn., and to the Second Baptist Church, in Boston. He preached his first sermon in Boston, July 4, 1790, and on the twenty-second day of August the Boston church invited him to settle as pastor. He accepted, and was installed Nov. 11. In 1794 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in 1803 Union College conferred the degree of D. D. In September, 1803, he became the editor of the "Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine." He continued sole editor of that publication until 1817, and from that year until his decease was senior editor. He died Aug. 29, 1826, at Waterville, Me., whither he went to attend the commencement exercises at the college in that town.

1808. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1808 were: Melzar Holmes (1798), captain; Benjamin Coates (1796), lieutenant; Dexter Dana (1798), ensign. Thomas Dean (1806) was first sergeant; William Bowman (1806), second sergeant; David Forsaith (1805), third sergeant; Samuel

Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. AUTHORITY: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

Waldron (1806), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1808 was Asa Ward.

Asa Ward (1808) was a merchant, 28 State Street, Boston, and held the office of fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1811. He was a son of Asa and Hannah (Heywood) Ward, of Worcester, where he was born April 19, 1772. He married Sally White, of that town, in 1802. After a short business career in Boston, he returned to Worcester in failing health, and died in October, 1812, in his forty-first year.

The Artillery Company paraded April 4 and May 2, 1808, under the command of Capt. Bowman (1793). At the former meeting, the Rev. Leonard Woods, of Newbury, was chosen to deliver the anniversary sermon in June following. At the May parade, the Company marched to Charlestown, and was entertained by Oliver Holden (1794). Special meetings were held April 25 and May 16. The usual programme was followed on the anniversary day. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Capt. Melzar Holmes (1798), captain; Mr. Benjamin Coates (1796), lieutenant; Mr. Dexter Dana (1798), lieutenant; Capt. Thomas Dean (1806), Mr. William Bowman (1806), Mr. David Forsaith (1805), Mr. Samuel Waldron (1806), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Capt. Thomas Clark (1786), clerk.

The newspapers of Boston add the information that it was past six o'clock before the Company could parade on the appropriate square on the Common, on account of severe showers. At the conclusion of the drill, election, and review, the Company escorted the governor to his residence, after which the Company returned to Faneuil Hall.

The Company observed its public drills, Sept. 5 and Oct. 3, 1808, under the command of Capt. Holmes (1798).

At the meeting held Sept. 5, 1808, Capt. Holmes (1798), Lieut. Coates (1796), Ensign Dana (1798), Capt. Dean (1806), Major Osgood (1797), Messrs. William Howe (1806) and Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), were appointed a committee to take into consideration the propriety of exempting gentlemen from fines who had "served — years in the Company."

Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1808. He was born in Princeton, Mass., June 19, 1774, and was installed as the third pastor over the Fourth Church, in Newbury (West End), Dec. 5, 1798. His father intended him to be a farmer, but being too frail, he turned his attention to a profession. He studied first with the pastor of his native town, then attended the academy at Leicester for a short term, and completed his preparatory studies under Ebenezer Adams, afterward professor at Dartmouth College. Mr. Woods graduated at Harvard College in 1796. After leaving college he taught school in Medford eight months, then studied theology, and was approbated to preach in 1798. He settled immediately in Newbury, and held that pastorate until Sept. 28, 1808, when he was inaugurated professor of

Asa Ward (1808). AUTHORITY: Ward Genealogy.

Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Coffin's Hist. of Newbury; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

theology at the newly founded Andover Theological Seminary. His professorship closed in 1846, and he died in Andover, Aug. 24, 1854.

A collective edition of his works was published in five volumes (fourth edition) in 1860.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1809 were: Peter **1809.** Osgood (1797), captain; Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801), lieutenant, and Isaac P. Simpson (1801), ensign. David Francis (1806) was first sergeant; Andrew Sigourney (1806), second sergeant; Caswell Beal (1806), third sergeant; James Penniman (1806), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1809 were: Ephraim French, Jr., and Meshack Shattuck.

Ephraim French, Jr. (1809), trader, of Boston. In 1820, Ephraim French (1809) kept a West India goods store on Bromfield Lane, and lived on School Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1812.

Meshack Shattuck (1809), silk dyer, of Boston, son of Simeon and Lydia (Jewett) Shattuck, was born in Fitchburg in 1782, and was drowned by falling from Charlestown bridge, Dec. 17, 1811. He was one of the firm of Barrett & Shattuck, who established and owned the silk dye-house in Malden, now known as the "Barrett Dye-House." His place of business was on the corner of Union and Hanover streets, Boston. He married, in 1804, Rebecca Marshall, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca H. Marshall, of Dorchester, who, with several children, survived him.

The Company records inform us that a meeting for business was held Saturday evening, Feb. 4, 1809. The Company paraded on April 7, 1809, under Capt. Holmes (1798). The Rev. John Foster, of Brighton, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in June following. Also a public parade was made May 1. On the 15th of May the committee appointed to consider what exemptions from duty and fines are proper and necessary to be made the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company reported as follows:—

"1st That all members who have served, and all members who shall hereafter have served twenty years in the Company, and are exempt from military duty by law, shall, at their own request, be excused from all fines and assessments, except the assessment for the anniversary dinner; which shall be paid by every member of the Company.

"2d That all members who have served and all members who shall hereafter serve fifteen years in the Company, and shall have held commissions therein, and are exempt by law from military duty, shall, at their own request, be exempt from all evening fines, except the evenings next preceding the anniversary Election of officers in June: at which meetings they shall be bound to attend."

The above report was read, and unanimously adopted.

Also it was voted: "That Capt. Holmes [1798], Major Russell [1788], Gen. Winslow [1786], Mr. A. Sigourney [1806], and Major Phillips [1790], be a committee to

Meshack Shattuck (1809). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.



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enquire into and ascertain the rights and privileges of the Company, which are secured to them by their charter, and to be invested with power to apply to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, if they think proper, to have a clause inserted in the new militia law that shall define their rights in such manner as shall prevent in future all disputes with the officers of the militia, or any other company."¹

A special meeting was held May 29, when a vote was passed that "every member of the Company who shall absent himself from exercise either of the three evenings next preceding the day of election in June annually, shall pay a fine of two dollars for each evening he may be absent."

Monday, June 5, 1809,² being the anniversary day, on which the election of officers was held, the usual exercises were observed. His Excellency Christopher Gore, commander-in-chief, his Honor Daniel Cobb, lieutenant-governor, the honorable council, and other guests, were escorted to the First Church, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. John Foster, of Brighton. The Company proceeded thence to the Exchange Coffee-House, where dinner was provided. The weather being unpleasant, the remaining duties of the day were performed in the area of the Exchange Building. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Major Peter Osgood (1797), captain; Mr. Jeremiah Gardner, Jr. (1801), lieutenant; Mr. Isaac P. Simpson (1801), ensign; Messrs. David Francis (1806), Andrew Sigourney (1806), Caswell Beal (1806), and James Penniman (1806), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Thomas Clark (1786), clerk, and Capt. Thomas Todd (1786), superintendent of the armory. At this time the funds of the Company amounted to three thousand and seventy-two dollars and twenty-two cents, including one hundred dollars presented to the Company in June, 1809, by William Phillips, Esq., of Boston.

Business meetings of the Company were held July 17 and Aug. 28, 1809. Sept. 4, the Company paraded under command of Major Osgood (1797), also on the second day of October.

On the morning of election day special honors were paid to Gov. Christopher Gore. A large cavalcade of citizens of Middlesex waited on his Excellency at his residence in Waltham, presented him an address, and requested permission to escort him to Boston. A cavalcade from Boston, with the same purpose of showing their respect and esteem for

¹ Mr. Whitman (1810), in his *History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*, edition of 1842, pp. 373, 374, says:—

"One Capt. Gleason insisted that, by virtue of his commission, he had a right to membership [in the Artillery Company]. On a field-day, while the members were parading in upper Faneuil Hall, he appeared on the stairs. The commander, expecting such an occurrence, placed Gen. John Winslow [1786] as sentinel on the stairs. Gleason was hailed, and refused a pass. He attempted to proceed, when the general charged, throwing open his pan. Gleason said, 'I will pass.' The general said, 'You must then enter at the muzzle and come out at the touch-hole.' Gleason sneaked off, and thus the controversy ended."

Mr. Whitman (1810) continues: "The last clause of the tenth section, and the whole of the eleventh section, of the militia law passed by Congress, May 8, 1792, were introduced at the instigation of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln [1786] with special reference to the Artillery Company, viz.:—

"And whereas sundry corps of artillery, cavalry, and infantry now exist in several of the said States, which by the laws, customs, or usages thereof have not been incorporated with, or subject to, the general regulations of the militia.

"Section 11. Be it further enacted, that such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act, in like manner with the other militia."

² "Brief sketch! Monday was a day which in Boston, and in our almanacks, is called '*Artillery Election*'—a day set apart to see a company of Infantry, (who are stiled '*Ancient and honorable Artillery*') go through a few unimportant and uninteresting ceremonies. To witness and to countenance this *bagatelle*, His Excellency the governor throughout a whole day 'stoops to folly'; and both branches of our *great and General Court* throw aside business as early as 11 o'clock."—*Boston Patriot*, quoted in *Chronicle*, June 8, 1809.

Gov. Gore, met the Middlesex cavalcade at Cambridge, and together they moved towards Boston, and proceeded to his Excellency's residence in Park Place. His Excellency was saluted by discharges of artillery and ringing of bells at Watertown, Charlestown, and Boston. The escort and procession was the largest ever seen in Boston. The number of those on horseback, as counted, who crossed Charles River bridge, was eight hundred and ninety-six, and the carriages about one hundred. In Charlestown the procession extended one mile and a half.

His Excellency was dressed in the uniform of the commander-in-chief, and was accompanied in his carriage by his Honor the lieutenant-governor. The weather was fine, and the streets were filled with gratified spectators.¹

Rev. John Foster, D. D., of Brighton, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1809. He was born in Western, now Warren, Mass., April 19, 1763, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1783. He married, in April, 1785, Hannah Webster, of Boston. Allibone, in his "Dictionary of Authors," mentions Mrs. Foster as having written "The Coquette; or, The History of Eliza Wharton," one of the earliest American novels.

A church was organized, Feb. 27, 1783, by the people living within the district now called Brighton. About thirty persons withdrew from churches in Cambridge and Newton to form the First Church in Brighton. Rev. Mr. Foster was the first pastor of this newly organized church, and was ordained to the Christian ministry, and installed as pastor, Nov. 1, 1784. He was one of the board of overseers of Harvard University, a member of various literary, benevolent, and religious societies, and published between twenty and thirty of his sermons. Dr. Holmes, in the "Atlantic Monthly," when he portrays a few of the early ministers of the association with which his father was connected and whom he met in his youth, says: "Following in the train, mild-eyed John Foster, D. D., of Brighton, with the lambent aurora of a smile about his pleasant mouth which not even the Sabbath could subdue to the true Levitical aspect."

Rev. Mr. Foster resigned Oct. 31, 1827, having completed the forty-third year of his ministry. He died at Brighton, Sept. 16, 1829, aged sixty-six years.

1810. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1810 were: Daniel Messinger (1792), captain; Jonathan Whitney (1797), lieutenant; James Bird (1801), ensign. Benjamin Clark (1806) was first sergeant; Robert Fennelly (1806), second sergeant; John Banister (1806), third sergeant; Terence Wakefield (1807), fourth sergeant; John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

Thoughtful men felt the necessity of doing everything possible to strengthen the hands of the government during those disturbed times which immediately preceded our last war with England. To this end, Josiah Quincy was the moving spirit in the organization and equipment of a troop of cavalry called the "Hussars." They were splendidly mounted and equipped. Mr. Quincy was elected captain. The newspapers of that time speak of "his great personal advantage of face and figure, set off by his superb uniform, and by his fine charger, 'Bayard,' white as snow." Afterward, Capt. Quincy

Rev. John Foster, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Drake's and Hurd's Histories of Middlesex County.

¹*Columbian Centinel*, June, 1809.

was promoted to the command of a squadron of horse, consisting of the Hussars and the Dragoons, with the rank of major. When peace was declared, the company of Hussars was disbanded, its expensiveness being very great. His horse, "Bayard," was afterward exported to Hayti, and became the favorite charger of the black king Christophe.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1810 were: Samuel Alden, Edward Childs, Samuel Curtis, John Dodd, Jr., Thomas A. Drayton, Ebenezer O. Fifield, Daniel L. Gibbens, Edward Gray, Nathaniel Heard, James Hooper, Eleazer G. House, Joseph Jenkins, William King, Benjamin Loring, James B. Marston, Thomas Redman, Michael Roulstone, Zachariah G. Whitman, Ezra Whitney, Jr., John Whitney, Silas Whitney, Jr., Abraham Wood.

Samuel Alden (1810) is recorded, Oct. 1, 1810, as having been admitted a member of the Company, but he never signed the roll. Probably Mr. Whitman (1810) did not consider Mr. Alden (1810) a member, as he does not mention him in his history.

Edward Childs (1810) was a livery stable-keeper, on North Russell Street, Boston. He was a member of the militia of Massachusetts, and held the position of ensign, but never held any office in the Artillery Company. Ensign Edward Childs (1810) died Aug. 22, 1826, aged forty-three years.

Samuel Curtis (1810), a leather-dresser, of Boston, resided in South Street Court. After several years of military service, he became, in 1809, captain in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and held the position of major in the same from 1810 to 1814 inclusive. He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge in 1806. Major Curtis (1810) died Oct. 21, 1820, aged forty-five years.

John Dodd, Jr. (1810), tobacconist, 51 State Street, Boston, son of John and Hannah Dodd, of Holden, was born in that town, Nov. 25, 1779. His brothers, Silas and Benjamin, joined the Artillery Company in 1816 and 1817 respectively. "He had a melodious, powerful voice; possessed an elegant taste and critical judgment in music; was a member of the Handel and Haydn Society, and did much to improve the style of church music." He married, Oct. 4, 1810, Harriet Perkins, of Boston. He was lieutenant in a company of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1814 inclusive, and captain in 1815 and 1816. He held the office of second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1814, and was its lieutenant in 1817.

Thomas A. Drayton (1810), bricklayer, of Boston. He paraded with the Company in 1811, but soon after removed to Ohio, and his name was dropped from the roll.

Ebenezer O. Fifield (1810), trader, of Boston, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1804. He married, July 6, 1809, Ann G. Gooch. He was a lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1810 to 1812, and was promoted to be captain in 1813. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Samuel Curtis (1810). AUTHORITIES: Mass. Military Rolls; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John Dodd, Jr. (1810). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company; Mass. Military Rolls.

Daniel Lewis Gibbens (1810), grocer, of Boston, son of John¹ and Elizabeth (Miller) Gibbens, was born in Boston, Nov. 16, 1786. He married (1) Mary King, of Shelburne, N. S., who died Jan. 1, 1817, and (2) Mary R. Howe, of Roxbury, who died Jan. 9, 1884. After serving for some time in a retail store in Braintree, he began business in a small wooden building between the corner of Washington and Summer streets and Trinity Church, Boston, where, by industry and perseverance during a series of years in the retail grocery trade, he accumulated a handsome property, and became extensively known and much respected. He was a man of kind and tender feelings, very hospitable, and genial in his manners. He was chosen ensign at the reorganization of the Boston militia in 1809; lieutenant from 1810 to 1814; captain from 1815 to 1817; major from 1818 to 1821, and of the Third Regiment, of Boston, from 1822 to 1824 inclusive. He was a member of the House of Representatives for several years, a member of the common council of Boston at the institution of the city government in 1822, and also in the years 1828, 1829, 1835, and 1836. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1812, and its captain in 1824. "He was a good officer, without ostentation. Indeed, all his essential characteristics were generous, and more solid than specious."

Mr. Gibbens (1810) received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge of Boston in 1811, and became a member thereof, Feb. 24, 1812. He became very prominent in that body, and served as its master in 1817, 1818, and 1827, and was elected an honorary member, May 17, 1852. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, March 2, 1814, and was its first officer in 1822 and 1823. On retiring from the chair, he was presented with a gold medal, as an evidence of the good-will of the Chapter. He held the office of grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, for three years,—1826–8. He died at his residence in Dorchester, Aug. 16, 1853, aged sixty-seven years.

Edward Gray (1810) was a housewright, of Boston. Mr. Whitman (1810) informs us that Mr. Gray (1810) removed to New York City. He is returned as a member of the Company in the muster-roll of 1812, and is recorded as third sergeant in 1813.

Nathaniel Heard (1810) was a cordwainer, at No. 58 Newbury Street, Boston. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1804 and 1805; lieutenant from 1806 to 1808, and captain in the same from 1809 to 1812. He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge in 1810, and was admitted a member Sept. 20, 1810. He was appointed senior deacon in 1810; served as junior warden in 1812 and 1813; was elected senior warden Dec. 2, 1813, and died in office, March 3, 1814.

James Hooper (1810), tailor, of Boston, was born in England. He held the position of fourth sergeant in the Artillery Company in 1813, was made an honorary member in 1822, and was discharged from the Company April 11, 1826. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge in 1813, and demitted Nov. 28, 1817.

Daniel L. Gibbens (1810). AUTHORITIES: Biog. Sketches in By-Laws of St. Andrew's Chapter, by Thomas Waterman; Obituary, by J. T. Buckingham, Esq.; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Nathaniel Heard (1810). AUTHORITY: Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard.

¹ Fitch Gibbens, the father of John, was born in Waterford, Ireland, about 1730–40. At the age of fifteen he was impressed on board of one of his Majesty's ships. On arriving at Boston he deserted, settled in Stoughton, and married, in 1761, Miss Caldwell. He died in 1801. John died March 7, 1817.

Eleazer G. House (1810) was a printer, at 13 Merchants Hall, Boston, and resided in Spring Lane. He printed and published the first history of the Artillery Company, which Mr. Whitman (1810) wrote in 1820. Its title was, "An Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from Its Formation in 1637 to the Present Time." The book contained one hundred and ninety-nine pages, about fifty of which were a reprint of the "Names of the Members," issued by the Company in connection with its rules and regulations, June 7, 1819.

He was lieutenant in the Second Regiment of the Legionary Brigade in 1809, became captain in the Boston Regiment in 1810, and served until 1815, when he was elected major, and in 1816 and 1817 he held the position of lieutenant-colonel. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1812. He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in the early part of 1811, became a member July 29, 1811, and demitted Dec. 26, 1846. He was admitted into St. Andrew's Chapter March 2, 1814, and resigned his membership Feb. 5, 1840.

Joseph Jenkins (1810), housewright, of Boston, son of Southworth and Huldah (Wright) Jenkins, was born in Barre, Mass., Nov. 11, 1781. He learned the trade of a carpenter in his native town, and removed to Boston about 1808, and pursued his work in this new field with characteristic energy. He married, (1) Dec. 23, 1804, Mary Peabody, of Boston, who died Aug. 1, 1816, and, (2) Sept. 16, 1822, Wealthy Ann Daggett, of New Haven, Conn., who died in New Haven, Dec. 26, 1861.

In 1820 he made a contract with the government for the erection of a custom-house at New Orleans. The contract was a profitable one, and he returned to Boston, after a year's absence, with a handsome profit. Unfortunately, he entered into speculations, which finally swept away all his possessions. The last project on which he was engaged was the erection of the building known as the "Museum Building," corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, which he afterwards converted into a hotel, and called it the "Montgomery House." This project finally ruined the financial prospects of Col. Jenkins (1810). He struggled hard to regain what he had lost, but all to no purpose.

Col. Jenkins (1810) was a man of good natural abilities, and of considerable acquirement. He delivered an address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1818, a eulogy on Aaron Bean, before Columbian Lodge, April 20, 1820, and an address before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. and A. M., Dec. 28, 1829. He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge, and became a member July 5, 1804. He served as its master five years, from 1810 to 1812, and in 1817 and 1818. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Oct. 21, 1809, and served as its high priest two years, in 1817 and 1818. He was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1819, and its grand master in 1830, 1831, and 1832. He held the last-named office when the Masonic Temple, on Temple Place, Boston, was built. He was alderman of the city of Boston in 1822, representative in the State Legislature in 1823 and 1824, and a prominent member and officer of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for many years. He was identified with the militia,

Eleazer G. House (1810). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

Joseph Jenkins (1810). AUTHORITIES: Hist.

of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

passed through the several grades from ensign in 1810, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment in 1822. "He was a reflective and self-taught man, very industrious," but unfortunate.

He died in Boston, Oct. 11, 1851, aged sixty-nine years and eleven months, and his remains were buried at Forest Hills Cemetery.

William King (1810), hatter, of Boston, brother-in-law of Col. Gibbens (1810), was born at Shelburne, N. S. He married, Sept. 18, 1810; Eliza Ingersoll, of Boston. He was an ensign in the Third Regiment of the Legionary Brigade from 1809 to 1811, and in 1812 received a commission in the United States Army. He served through the War of 1812-4, and rose to be captain. Upon the return of peace he commenced business at Sackett's Harbor, became president of a bank, colonel of a regiment of New York militia, and a member of the Legislature of New York. He died at Niagara, N. Y., in the summer of 1829.

Benjamin Loring (1810), bookbinder, of Boston, son of Joseph and Ruth (Jones) Loring, was born in Hingham, Dec. 11, 1775. When a youth, he was apprenticed to William Andrews, of Boston, to learn the trade of a bookbinder. Immediately after the close of his apprenticeship he formed a partnership with his twin-brother, Josiah, who had learned the same trade. This partnership continued until 1803, when Benjamin (1810) engaged extensively in the importation of stationery and in the manufacture of blank books. By economy and industry he acquired a large fortune.

He entered the militia about 1802, and served as a lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1810-1; as a captain from 1812 to 1814; major from 1815 to 1817, and, being promoted to colonel, held that office from 1818 to 1821 inclusive. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1814, lieutenant in 1816, captain in 1818, and was treasurer of the Company from 1826 to 1833 inclusive.

He was a bachelor, universally popular and justly esteemed. He died in December, 1859.

James B. Marston (1810) was a painter, of Boston. He was very active in military matters from 1804 to 1816, rose to the rank of captain in the State militia, and was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1814. For some years he was a partner of John Cotton, in the painting business. He died on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1817, aged about thirty-eight years. The military honors of the funeral were performed by the Rangers, attended by the officers of the Third Regiment, the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the government and members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Thomas Redman (1810), paper-stainer, of Boston, married, Feb. 12, 1797, Abigail Cary. Mr. Redman (1810) obtained his title of lieutenant by being quartermaster of the First Regiment, in the Legionary Brigade, from 1809 to 1812 inclusive.

William King (1810). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Benjamin Loring (1810). AUTHORITIES: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

James B. Marston (1810). AUTHORITY: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

Thomas Redman (1810). AUTHORITIES: Histories of The Massachusetts Lodge and St. Andrew's Chapter.

He joined The Massachusetts Lodge, April 5, 1802, and St. Andrew's Chapter, June 20, 1804. He was master of the former in 1807 and 1808, and demitted from the latter, Nov. 11, 1818. Lieut. Redman (1810) died in Cambridge, April 27, 1820, aged forty-seven years. "A worthy, honest man, whose natural benevolence and urbanity endeared him to all his acquaintances."

Michael Roulstone (1810), glazier, of Boston, son of George and Mary Roulstone, brother of Capt. Andrew (1811) and of Capt. John (1812), was born in Boston, May 15, 1775, and died June 19, 1849.

Mr. Roulstone (1810) was in the militia for many years; was ensign in the Second Regiment of the Legionary Brigade in 1809; a captain from 1810 to 1817 inclusive, serving at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, during the War of 1812, and was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1818 to 1821 inclusive. "He was inclined to corpulency, and took great pride in his military office. A facetious friend, Lieut. Thomas Redman [1810], advised him, when elected lieutenant-colonel, to purchase a new belt, made of india-rubber." He held the office of second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1812, and ensign in 1818. April 2, 1821, he resigned his membership in the Company, but rejoined it, April 9, 1821. He and his brother John (1812) took membership in The Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston, April 5, 1802, and both withdrew, April 27, 1838. Col. Michael Roulstone (1810) was its worshipful master in 1821. He was a charter member of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Jan. 25, 1819, and became a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, March 12, 1822.

Zachariah Gardner Whitman (1810), lawyer, of Boston, eldest son of Hon. Benjamin and Hannah (Gardner) Whitman, of Boston, whose ancestor was John Whitman, freeman, 1638, one of the first planters and proprietors of Bridgewater, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 10, 1789, and graduated at Harvard College in 1807. He married, (1) Dec. 3, 1812, Maria, daughter of Major John (1788) and Sarah Bray, of Boston, who died May 10, 1821; (2) July 23, 1821, Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Abrams, who died June 14, 1839; and married, (3) at Boscawen, N. H., Asenath Jane —, with whom he lived but a short time.

He studied law, and entered upon its practice in Boston. "He waded through much social trouble," says his biographer, in the "History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," second edition, page 376; "but his biography may best be summed up by saying that Freemasonry, this ancient corps, Episcopacy, and Antiquarianism were the objects of his unwearied favor." "The manuscript of the history, left at his decease, was given by his widow to the Artillery Company, together with seven volumes of anniversary Artillery sermons, the most perfect collection [then] extant. The Company generously acknowledged this donation by one hundred dollars in return." Lieut. Whitman (1810) was the compiler of a history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which was issued in 1820. This was "revised and enlarged" by the same compiler, in the manuscript above mentioned. It was intended, or hoped, to publish this revised and enlarged history in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Com-

Michael Roulstone (1810). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Records of The Massachusetts Lodge.

Zachariah G. Whitman (1810). AUTHORITIES: Records of The Massachusetts Lodge and St. Andrew's Chapter; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

pany, but, "for reasons unknown, was postponed." The compiler never realized his hope to see his work in print; but, dying in 1840, the publication of the history was intrusted to Samuel A. Allen (1836), George M. Thatcher (1839), and George H. Whitman (1829), a committee of the Company. It was issued in 1842, and is a monument to the memory of its compiler. The records of the Artillery Company also bear evidence of the systematic and painstaking labor of Lieut. Whitman (1810), who served the Company so long and faithfully as its clerk. It was through his patient toil that the third transcript of the Company's records was made.

Mr. Whitman (1810) received the degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in March and April, 1811, and became a member May 27, 1811. He was a prominent Mason, filled nearly every office in the Lodge in turn until 1818, when he was elected master, and held that office two years. He joined St. Andrew's Chapter, Jan. 22, 1812, and held offices in that body. He delivered an address before the Chapter, Nov. 15, 1815, and before his Lodge, Dec. 26, 1822. The latter was printed. He became a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, July 17, 1815.

He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1816, lieutenant in 1819, and clerk in 1816 and 1817, 1820, and from 1825 to 1829; also ensign in the local militia from 1810 to 1814.

He died at Boscawen, N. H.,—where he resided the last nine years of his life,—March 11, 1840, aged fifty-one years. "Though hasty in temperament, he was a man of good motives and strict integrity." His body was brought to Boston, and buried under St. Matthew's Church, of which he had been a strong supporter. The Artillery Company was represented at the funeral by many of its members.

John Winslow Whitman, whose name was changed to George H. Whitman, brother of Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), joined the Artillery Company in 1829, and another brother, Caleb S. Whitman, joined in 1827.

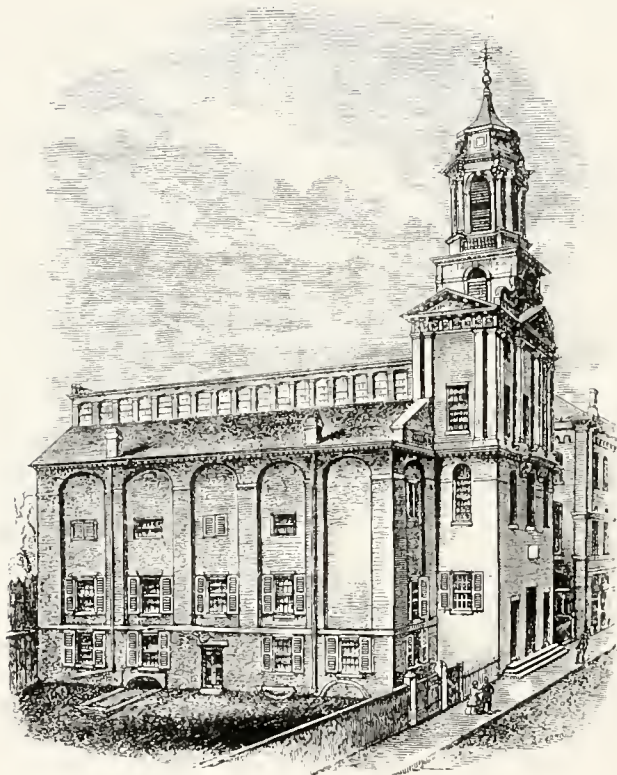
Ezra Whitney, Jr. (1810), of Boston, son of Ezra (1787), paraded with the Artillery Company in 1811, and was honorably discharged in 1812.

John Whitney (1810), truckman, of Boston, brother of Capt. Silas, Jr. (1810), and son of Silas, was born in 1785. He was an ensign in the Second Regiment of the Legionary Brigade from 1809 to 1814 inclusive. He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge, and took membership Feb. 22, 1813. He died at Cambridge, June 21, 1826, aged forty-one years.

Silas Whitney, Jr. (1810), truckman, and afterward innkeeper, of Boston and Charlestown, brother of Ensign John (1810), and son of Silas, was born in 1781. He was captain in the Second Regiment of the Third Brigade from 1810 to 1814 inclusive. He died at Charlestown, in January, 1824, aged forty-three years.

Abraham Wood (1810), shopkeeper, of Boston, paraded with the Artillery Company in 1811, was second sergeant of the Company in 1813, and was honorably discharged in 1815. He died at Northboro, Mass., in July, 1821, aged thirty-five years.

The first Monday in April, 1810, was a day appointed by the Constitution of the Commonwealth for the choice of a governor, and the Legislature had passed a law



MEETING-HOUSE, FIRST CHURCH, CHAUNCY PLACE.

forbidding military parades on that day; therefore the Artillery Company paraded on Friday, April 6, 1810, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Osgood (1797). The Rev. Charles Lowell was chosen to deliver the Artillery election sermon in the next June.

At a meeting April 30, Messrs. Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792), Daniel Messinger (1792), Henry Messinger (1800), Dexter Dana (1798), Caswell Beal (1806), David Francis (1806), and William Abrams, Jr. (1807), were appointed a committee to consider the matter of uniform, and to report their opinion as to other measures that might be adopted to promote the prosperity of the Company.

May 7, 1810, the Company made their second public parade for the season, and performed the usual duties, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Osgood (1797). Special meetings were held May 21 and May 28.

Monday, June 4, 1810, being the anniversary day, the usual duties were performed. Rev. Charles Lowell delivered the sermon in the First Church, on Summer Street. Dinner was served in Faneuil Hall, and the election was held on the Common. The following-named gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: Lieut.-Col. Daniel Messinger (1792), captain; Capt. Jonathan Whitney (1797), lieutenant; Mr. James Bird (1801), ensign; Messrs. Benjamin Clark (1806), Robert Fennelly (1806), John Banister (1806), Terence Wakefield (1807), sergeants; Gen. John Winslow (1786), treasurer; Mr. Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Capt. Samuel Todd (1786), superintendent of the armory.

Special meetings were held June 18 and June 25. At the latter the committee on uniform reported, that in the opinion of the committee it would be for the interest of the Company to adopt the following as the uniform of the Company, viz., "*Chapeau de bras*, fantail cockade, white loup and button, large black plume; blue coat, wide red facings, white buttons and lining, lace holes on the collar and lace diamonds on the skirts; white cassimere small clothes and white Mersailles waistcoat; long black gaiters and black stocks on field days; long white gaiters and white stocks on Election day. The committee further recommend that sixty-four stands of arms, cartridge boxes and belts be purchased and placed in the armory, to be paid for out of the Company's funds."

Meetings were held at Faneuil Hall (probably in the town clerk's room) July 9, 16, and 23. At the latter it was "voted, unanimously, that the uniform of Col. Daniel Messinger [1792] exhibited this evening be the pattern that the Company shall make theirs by, with convex buttons on the coat and small white plain metal buttons on the small clothes." A committee was also appointed "to collect from the Company records such votes as are necessary to be printed as regulations for the use of members of the Company."

Meetings for business or exercise were held July 30, Aug. 6, 13, 21, and 23. The committee on collating the votes from the records, and preparing rules and regulations for the government of the Company, reported as follows:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS. INCORPORATED 1638.

ARTICLE I. — OF CANDIDATES.

SECTION 1ST. Persons wishing to become members shall make applications, in writing, to the Clerk, who shall give their names to the Commanding officer, to be by him proposed at the next meeting of the Company.

SECTION 2D. Every candidate shall stand proposed one meeting before he be balloted for, and not then to be admitted, unless he obtain two thirds of the votes of the members present. If admitted, he shall sign the Company's book, pay fifteen dollars, and find two sureties, satisfactory to the commander, to be responsible for his compliance with the Rules of the Company.

SECTION 3D. No person can be an eligible candidate unless he be twenty-one years of age.

ARTICLE II. — OF ARMS AND UNIFORM.

SECTION 1ST. The officers and privates of the Company shall be furnished with arms and equipments, from the Armory, according to law. The non-commissioned officers to carry halberds.

SECTION 2D. The uniform of the Company to be as follows: *Hat*,— *chapeau de bras*, ornamented with a fantail cockade, silver loup and button, and a full black plume, eighteen inches long; *Coat*, deep blue superfine cloth, with red facings and white linings, blue shoulder straps edged with red, two silver laced button holes each side of the collar, diamond on each skirt, and white convex buttons, stamped with the arms of the State, and the word "Commonwealth;" *Waistcoat*, white Marseilles, single-breasted, with a standing collar; *Small clothes*, fine white cassimere, with white metal button on the knees; *White stock*; *Gaiters*, fine white linen, to come up to the knee pan over the small clothes, with black buttons; a black velvet knee strap, with a white buckle. The shoes to be short, quartered and tied, long hair to be braided and turned up and the whole to wear powder. The above is the uniform of the Company to be worn on the anniversary. On other field days, the stock to be black and the gaiters to be of fine black cassimere, with black buttons, of the same length with the white and worn in the same manner.

ARTICLE III. — DUTY AND POWER OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1ST. The Commanding Officer shall have power to remit fines of the members for non-attendance, provided an excuse is offered to his satisfaction within eight days, and shall give the member thus excused a certificate authorizing the Clerk to remit the same.

SECTION 2D. He shall give all his orders to the Clerk in writing, except those given in presence of the Company, at the place of parade or exercise, to be by him passed down.

ARTICLE IV. — CLERK'S DUTY.

SECTION 1ST. The Clerk shall, on receiving orders from the Commander, immediately transmit the same to the proper officers; he shall insert the names of all candidates on the notifications for the meetings on which they are to be balloted for; and for the neglect thereof shall pay a fine of two dollars.

SECTION 2D. He shall record all the orders he receives, the meetings of the Company and the business done at said meetings; all reports of committees, and the admission of members and for the neglect of either of them, shall pay a fine of \$2.

SECTION 3D. He shall make out and present every member with a bill of his assessments, and fines, within one month from the time of the same being laid; and if said assessments, and fines are not paid within sixty days, he shall report the delinquent to the Company at the next meeting after the expiration of said sixty days, and for the neglect of this rule, shall pay a fine of three dollars.

SECTION 4TH. He shall keep a regular account of all money by him received and shall pay the same to the Treasurer, once at least in three months, taking his receipt therefor; and for the neglect thereof shall pay a fine of ten dollars.

SECTION 5TH. He shall attend all meetings of the Company at the time ordered, under the penalty of \$1, for each neglect.

SECTION 6TH. He shall not, in any instance, whatever, remit a fine to a member, unless by order of the Commanding officer, under the penalty of five dollars.

ARTICLE V. — TREASURER'S DUTY.

He shall keep the funds of the Company, and receive all money from the Clerk, giving him a receipt therefor. All money received for the admission of members shall be added to the funds, and assessments and fines be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Company. The Treasurer shall pay all bills against the Company which may have been approved by any one of the Standing Committee.

ARTICLE VI. — DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1ST. Every member, those hereafter excepted, shall attend the Sergeants drill when ordered.

SECTION 2D. At every meeting regularly notified by order of the Commander, there shall be a first and second roll-call, and every member, those hereafter excepted, absent at one, or both, shall pay the fine agreeable to the 7th Art. of the Regulations.

SECTION 3D. Every member who neglects complying with the Rules of the Company for one year, shall be notified thereof by the Clerk, and his name returned to the Standing Committee; and, if he does not, within thirty days from the time of receiving such notification, render an excuse to the satisfaction of said committee, he shall be no longer considered a member, and his name shall be returned to the Commander of the Military District, in which he resides.

ARTICLE VII.

Fines for Non-Commissioned Officers. Non-attendance at drills, 50 cts. Non-attendance at a meeting, first roll-call, 25 cts; If absent the whole evening, 50 cts. On the three meetings for exercise preceding the anniversary, non-attendance at first roll-call, \$1.25. Non-attendance the whole evening, \$2.50. Absence on Field-days \$2. Neglecting to warn the Company in season, 75 cts.

Fines for members. Non-attendance at drill, 50 cts. Non-attendance at a meeting, first roll-call, 25 cts. If absent the whole evening, 50 cts. On the three meetings for exercise preceding the Anniversary, non-attendance, first roll-call, \$1. Non-attendance the whole evening, \$2. Absence on Field-days, \$2.

ARTICLE VIII. — EXCEPTIONS FROM FINES &C.

SECTION 1ST. All members, who have served, and all members, who shall hereafter have served twenty years in the Company, and are exempt from Military duty by law, shall, at their own request, be excused from all fines and assessments, except the assessment for the Anniversary dinner, which shall be paid by every member of the Company.

SECTION 2D. All members, who have served, and all members, who shall hereafter have served fifteen years in the Company and are exempt by law from Military duty,

shall, at their own request, be exempt from all evening fines, except the three exercising evenings next preceding the Anniversary Election of Officers in June, at which meeting, they shall be bound to attend.

ARTICLE IX. — OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1ST. Every member appointed on a committee, if he accepts, shall duly attend to the duty assigned him, at the time and place appointed by the Chairman; which office shall be filled by the first member chosen; and every committee shall make report of their doings at the meeting next after they are elected.

SECTION 2D. The Commissioned Officers shall be the Standing Committee for the year. It shall be their duty to examine and pass all bills against the Company, to determine who shall have forfeited their membership agreeable to the 3d Section of the VII Article, and to superintend the affairs of the Company generally.

N. B. The Field days are: for the Election of Officers, the first Monday of June invariably, and the first Mondays of April, May, September, and October, if suitable weather, if not, on the Friday following.

(Signed) DANIEL MESSINGER [1792], *per Order*.

The foregoing report of Rules and Regulations being read, a motion was made and seconded to accept them, which being put, passed unanimously.

Monday, Sept. 3, 1810, the Company paraded under command of Col. Daniel Messinger (1792). It also met Sept. 17 and 24 for exercise. A parade was also held Oct. 1, 1810, and a meeting for exercise, Oct. 5.

It had been the custom for the president of the Senate and speaker of the House to attend the commander-in-chief on the occasion of the Artillery election, but this year the Legislature refused to permit them to do so. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Charles Lowell, in the First Church, in Chauncy Place. In company with many other guests at the dinner, his Excellency Mr. Jackson, the British minister, was present. Mr. Jackson offered the following volunteer toast: "Perpetual harmony between Great Britain and the United States. May the sword of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery be drawn against those who would interrupt it."¹ Hon. Mr. Otis offered: "May our prejudices against the British nation, like those against her minister, vanish upon a more intimate acquaintance."²

Rev. Charles Lowell, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1810. He was a son of Hon. John and Rebecca (Russell) Lowell, and was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1782. He entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., as a student, and

Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit; The West Church and its Ministers, — Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ordination of Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D.

¹ "BATTLE OF THE WINDMILLS — OR, REVIVAL OF KNIGHT ERRANTRY!"

"Perpetual harmony between the U. States and Great Britain — May the swords of the Antient and honorable Artillery be drawn against those who would interrupt it.' The swords of two and thirty men, led on by the valiant Hero of Copenhagen, to

be drawn against all who would oppose our return to colonial submission. Dreadful event! Americans, prepare to bow the neck before this *redoubtable phalanx*." — *Independent Chronicle*, June 7, 1810.

² An invitation was extended by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company to Mr. Francis J. Jackson, "British minister in Boston," to attend the anniversary exercises. He accepted and was present, which was the occasion of much lamentation and squibbing on the part of the *Independent Chronicle* of June 4, 7, 11, and 14, 1810.



Arnold Melles

remained there three or four years, and afterwards completed his preparation for college in South Bridgewater, Mass. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1797. After graduation, in 1800, he studied law one year, and then relinquished it for theology. In 1802 he went to Scotland, studied divinity at Edinburgh, where he remained until 1804. Subsequently he travelled through Europe, and returned home in 1805. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the West Church, in Boston, Jan. 1, 1806. He married, in October, 1806, Harriet B. Spencer, of Portsmouth, N. H. Prof. James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge, was their son.

Mr. Lowell remained as pastor of the West Church for thirty-seven years. Mr. Cyrus A. Bartol was set apart as Mr. Lowell's colleague in March, 1837, but Dr. Lowell continued his pastoral relation as long as he lived. Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1823. Soon after the ordination of his colleague he visited Europe, and returned in 1840. He died suddenly at Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1861, aged seventy-eight years.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1811 were: Arnold Welles (1811), captain; Benjamin Russell (1788), lieutenant, and George Blanchard (1794), ensign. Samuel T. Armstrong (1807) was first sergeant; George Welles (1807), second sergeant; Peter Conant, Jr. (1807), third sergeant; Asa Ward (1808), fourth sergeant; George Blanchard (1794), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1811 were: Joseph D. Annable, Isaiah Atkins, David W. Bradlee, Robert Clark, William Cutter, William Fernald, Joseph Lewis, Andrew Roulstone, Joshua Simonds, Frink Stratton, George Sullivan, Daniel L. Ware, Horatio Gates Ware, Moses Watson, Arnold Welles, Thomas Wells.

Joseph D. Annable (1811), housewright and grocer, of Boston, was of the firm of Annable & Cotting, West India goods, 85 Cambridge Street, in 1820. He was lieutenant of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1810, 1811, and 1812, and was honorably discharged from the Artillery Company in 1812.

Isaiah Atkins (1811), tinman, of Boston, was a captain in the militia, but never held office in the Artillery Company, from which he was honorably discharged in 1814.

David W. Bradlee (1811), was a wine merchant, at 24 Merchants Row, Boston. He was armorer for the Artillery Company in 1815, and from 1819 to 1832. He was a member of the board of health in Boston for several years, of the common council from Ward 9 in 1827, and a man of noble and philanthropic spirit.

"In the year 1800, a number of young men in Boston formed a society for Masonic improvement, called 'The Melenium Society.' Subsequently, most of them united with The Massachusetts Lodge. The last survivor of this society, who joined the Lodge, was David W. Bradlee [1811]. He carried with him into the private concerns of life, and the various public offices he held, a great proportion of the genuine principles of the

David W. Bradlee (1811). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Order. . . . As a member of the board of health of Boston for several years, he stood pre-eminent among his fellows. While the malignant fever raged, peculiarly in his ward, in 1819, he visited the sick and acted as nurse and doctor for them. Nurses were not to be had by the poor, and scarcely by the rich, even at the most exorbitant rate; yet he, a gentleman of nice sensibility and educated a merchant, considered it no degradation to administer to their comfort by performing, at that critical period of exposure, even the most menial offices." ¹

He died in March, 1833, aged sixty-eight years.

Robert Clark (1811), of Boston, was a shopkeeper. He was a son of Thomas and Jane (Craig) Clark, of Londonderry, N. H. He married, (2) July 4, 1816, Sally Wyman, of Charlestown. He rose to the grade of captain in the militia, and in 1812, in which year he was honorably discharged from the Artillery Company, he received a subaltern's commission in the United States Army. He died in the service on the frontiers.

William Cutter (1811) was a rope-maker, of Boston. He remained in the Company but a short time, being honorably discharged in 1813, and he died in October, 1822, aged forty-one years. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

William Fernald (1811), leather-dresser, of Charlestown, was born in 1781. He married, (1) published Aug. 19, 1804, Mary Souther, of Haverhill, and, (2) July 29, 1806, Sally Carleton. He was colonel of the Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, called the "Charlestown Regiment," from 1819 to 1822 inclusive. He was admitted to St. Andrew's Chapter, March 30, 1814, and resigned his membership Aug. 4, 1824. Col. Fernald (1811) died Dec. 15, 1834, aged fifty-three years.

Joseph Lewis (1811), baker, of Boston, son of Josiah and Anne (Carr) Lewis, was born on Hanover Street, in Boston, May 7, 1783. He was educated in Boston public schools, attending chiefly Master Tileston's school at the North End, where he received a Franklin medal in 1796. He married, (1) Aug. 27, 1809, Sibeller French, of Boston, and, (2) Aug. 2, 1818, Rebecca Shepherd, of Dedham. On leaving school he was apprenticed to Joseph Kettell, a baker. At the age of twenty-one years he began business for himself, hiring an unused but once well-known bakehouse, on Ann Street. He pursued his business in that locality for several years, and by industry and integrity acquired a handsome property. He subsequently formed a partnership with James Weld, — James Weld & Co., — and carried on a ship-bread baking and flour business at 95 Broad Street. The firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Lewis (1811). He resided in North Square, afterwards in Unity Street, and finally in South Street, near Summer, where he had lived, at the time of his decease, March 22, 1858, for more than twenty years.

Robert Clark (1811). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

William Fernald (1811). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Joseph Lewis (1811). AUTHORITY: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

¹ Appendix to Mr. Z. G. Whitman's (1810) address before The Massachusetts Lodge, Dec. 26, 1822.

During the war of 1813-5 he was ensign in one of the companies in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in Boston, and was lieutenant from 1816 to 1820 inclusive. In 1825 he was ensign of the Independent Corps of Cadets, lieutenant in 1823 and 1824, and captain in 1825. He was an overseer of the poor of Boston for twenty-six years; director of House of Reformation for several years; one of the founders, and secretary, of the Handel and Haydn Society, holding the last-named office sixteen years; secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association from 1828 to 1836 inclusive, and its president from 1840 to 1843. He was a member of the General Court from 1832 to 1835, and in 1840 and 1841. He joined the Artillery Company April 22, 1811, and was honorably discharged May 27, 1816. "His manners were simple and unostentatious, his character unblemished, and his death peaceful."

Andrew Roulstone (1811), wheelwright, of Charlestown, son of George and Mary Roulstone, of Boston, was born April 5, 1773. He married, Feb. 1, 1795, Elizabeth Turner, by whom he had seven children. "He was a popular and patriotic citizen, and was foremost in the celebration of the national holidays." His brother, Michael, joined the Artillery Company in 1810, and another, John, joined it in 1812. Andrew Roulstone (1811) was captain of a battery of artillery in Charlestown, and was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1815. He owned houses on Brooks and Graves streets, Charlestown, and his shops were on Chambers Street. His estate inventoried six thousand eight hundred dollars. He died in 1834.

Joshua Simonds (1811) was a printer, of Boston. In 1820 he resided on Lynde Street. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1810 to 1812 inclusive, lieutenant in the same from 1813 to 1817 inclusive, and captain from 1818 to 1824 inclusive. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died Jan. 29, 1825, aged forty-five years.

Frink Stratton (1811), grocer and auctioneer, of Boston. His residence was No. 9 North Russell Street. He was ensign of the Second Sublegion of Infantry in 1804-5, lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Legionary Brigade, in 1809, and captain in the same in 1810 and 1811. He was honorably discharged from the Artillery Company in 1812.

George Sullivan (1811), lawyer, of Boston, sixth son of Gov. James and Hetty (Odiorne) Sullivan, and brother of Lieut.-Col. John Langdon Sullivan (1812), and of Gen. William Sullivan (1819), was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1783. He entered the Latin School in 1791, and graduated at Harvard College in 1801. He married, Jan. 26, 1809, Sarah Bowdoin, daughter of Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop (1837), lieutenant-governor. After the completion of his studies for admission to the bar, he accompanied Hon. James Bowdoin, United States minister, to Spain, and acted as his secretary. By profession he was a lawyer. He was the first person elected as lieutenant of the New England Guards, 1812-3, and in 1812 he, with a force, was detailed to protect Charlestown Navy Yard, then threatened by British cruisers; afterward was promoted

Andrew Roulstone (1811). AUTHORITY: *ing's One Hundred Boston Orators*; Whitman's *Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates*. Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; New Eng.
George Sullivan (1811). AUTHORITIES: *Lor-* Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1863, 1865, 1867.

to captain, 1814-5. Being an aide-de-camp on Gov. Sullivan's staff in 1809, he obtained the rank and title of lieutenant-colonel. He was judge advocate of the First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1813 to 1820, a representative in the General Court from Boston, and a senator from Suffolk County. He was appointed by Gov. Eustis to adjust the claims of Massachusetts against the United States government, incurred by the war.

He enjoyed the special friendship of President Monroe (1817), who, with his suite, were his guests at his residence on Beacon Street, when the President visited Boston. Mr. Sullivan (1811) soon after removed to New York City, and was engaged in his profession until advancing years compelled him to relinquish it.

Mrs. Sullivan died in 1864, at Pau, in the south of France, where her husband had previously joined her, and where he also died, Dec. 14, 1866, aged eighty-three years. Both were buried in its cemetery. He was "a gentleman of polished manners and truly estimable reputation."

Daniel L. Ware (1811), painter, of Boston, brother of Horatio G. (1811), and son of Melatiah and Chloe (Mann) Ware, was born in Wrentham, March 5, 1783. He married, in Boston, Dec. 5, 1813, Elizabeth J. Dow, who died April 30, 1850.

When he was an infant his parents moved to Wilmington, Vt., but when a young man he came to Boston and learned the painter's trade. His place of business until his death, which occurred April 23, 1854, was on Cambridge Street.

Mr. Ware (1811) was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1819, and his sons, Daniel L. and William H., joined the Artillery Company in 1854 and 1850 respectively.

This branch of the Ware family is descended from Robert, of Wrentham, who joined the Artillery Company in 1644: Robert¹ (1644), Robert², Jonathan³, Melatiah⁴, Daniel L.⁵ (1811) and Horatio G.⁵ (1811), Daniel L.⁶ (1854) and William H.⁶ (1850).

Horatio Gates Ware (1811), grocer, of Boston, brother of Daniel L. (1811), son of Melatiah and Chloe M. Ware, was born in Foxboro, Mass., June 8, 1778. He married, "Saturday evening, Jan. 30, 1808," Keziah E. Goodnow. His early life was spent in Wilmington, Vt., his parents having moved there about 1783. Early in life he came to Boston, and, as a clerk, entered the employ of Gore & Harris, importers and wholesale dealers in West India goods. He occupied after them, in the same trade, the same building, during the remainder of his business life. He was a member of the common council of Boston in 1822, and for many years was a justice of the peace. He was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company May 27, 1819.

Mr. Ware (1811) died in Boston, Feb. 8, 1856, after "a plain, happy, honorable private life." "Living or dying, he was debtor to no man."

Moses Watson (1811) was a housewright, of Boston, and resided on Belknap Street. He was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1812, and lieutenant in 1813 and 1814. He was honorably discharged from the Artillery Company in 1814.

Daniel L. Ware (1811). AUTHORITY: Family Manuscript.

Horatio G. Ware (1811), AUTHORITY: Family Manuscript.

Arnold Welles (1811), merchant, of Boston, was born in Boston, Sept. 21, 1761. He graduated at Harvard College in 1780. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of the patriot, Joseph Warren, and, (2) in 1806, Nancy (Brown) Lane. They had no children. He was much interested in the militia, and declined all public offices except military. He was commander of the Independent Cadets from 1801 to 1805 inclusive, and at the reorganization of the militia of Boston as a brigade, he was commissioned as a brigadier-general, and held that office in the Third Brigade, First Division, from 1810 to 1818. "By his zeal and military accomplishments, he restored harmony among the troops, and gave them an exalted character for discipline. He commanded with great ease and readiness." He was elected captain of the Artillery Company, June 3, 1811, having become a member the 31st of May next preceding. The Washington Benevolent Society was instituted Feb. 22, 1812, and Gen. Welles (1811) was its first president. The latter part of his life he was president of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. For some time previous to his death he was almost totally blind. He died March 2, 1827, aged sixty-five years.

"A life of uprightness and integrity, most benevolent devotion to the interest of individuals, and the numerous societies with which he was connected, while his health would permit, will long be gratefully remembered. In his extensive connection with the militia of the Commonwealth, his correctness and courtesy in periods of difficulty, afforded him many proofs of attachment and respect from his associates, which, next to a faithful discharge of duty, gave him the highest satisfaction. He died in the firm hopes and faith of a Christian, and has gone, we humbly trust, to receive the promised reward."¹

Thomas Wells (1811), bookbinder, of Boston, son of Capt. Thomas (1786) and Hannah (Adams) Wells, was born in Boston, March 27, 1790. His mother was a daughter of Gov. Samuel Adams. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1814, and ensign in 1819. "A man of unassuming manners, great purity, and much beloved." He died at Boston, Dec. 31, 1829.

According to the Company records, meetings for business and exercise were held March 18 and March 25, 1811. Friday, April 5, the Company paraded, under command of Col. Daniel Messinger (1792). The Rev. Mr. Horace Holley was chosen to deliver the next anniversary sermon. The business being completed, the Company marched to the Common, there went through their usual exercise and firings, after which they marched to the south part of the town, and then down to State Street, where they went through their firings again, and returned to the Hall. After depositing their arms, a collation was served.

April 15, 22, 29, and May 2, the Company met at Faneuil Hall for exercise. Monday, May 6, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, under the command of Col. Daniel Messinger (1792). Meetings for exercise were held May 13 and 20, and May 24 the Company marched to the Common for drill. At a meeting held May 27, the com-

Arnold Welles (1811). AUTHORITIES: Mass. Military Rolls; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Thomas Wells (1811). AUTHORITIES: Lor-

ing's One Hundred Boston Orators, p. 391; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹*Columbian Centinel*, March 3, 1827.

mittee appointed to make arrangements for election day presented a list of names of gentlemen to be invited to the dinner.

Friday evening, May 31, 1811, the Company met at Capt. Thomas Clark's (1786) room, when Gen. Arnold Welles was admitted a member of the Company. Gen. Welles (1811) was immediately waited upon by a committee, who informed him of his election, and requested his presence at the Hall. (This was probably for the purpose of obtaining his consent to command the Artillery Company for the ensuing year.) Gen. Winslow (1786) declined to act longer as the treasurer of the Company. Thanks were voted to him for his faithful services in that office for thirteen years.

Monday, June 3, 1811, anniversary and election day, the usual ceremonies were observed. The Boston Hussars performed this day their first tour of duty in escorting his Excellency the commander-in-chief from his residence in Cambridge to Boston, to attend the military exercises of the day. This new corps excited general attention, and in the morning received an elegant standard, presented by William Phillips, Esq.

At eleven o'clock the Artillery Company marched to Major George Blanchard's (1794) house, on High Street, where the Company was presented with an elegant standard by Ebenezer Torrey (1765), of Lancaster, who accompanied it with the following address:—

“Ensign Bird [1801]: To your immediate guardianship I intrust this sacred banner, more dear to a soldier's heart than the life-blood which animates it, and flatter myself the donation will not be the less acceptable coming from the hand of the senior member of our ancient Company. During a period of one hundred, three score and thirteen years, your predecessors in the office of standard-bearer have never permitted the colors of this ancient corps to be tarnished with a stain of dishonor, and were I not confident that their great example will be religiously emulated by you and your successors, instead of consigning this deposit to you, I would consign it to the flames. Our fathers encountered imminent dangers from without and within with courage and success, and should the duties of patriotism and the demands of national honor call on their posterity of this ancient Company to draw their swords, and display their banners in a just and necessary war, I am confident you will obey the call with alacrity, and prove yourselves not unworthy to be enrolled as the sons of such renowned progenitors.”

To which Ensign Bird (1801) replied: “Respected sir: With pride and satisfaction I receive from your hand this elegant standard; and, in behalf of this ancient Company, I pledge myself that whenever our beloved country shall call upon us to unfurl it in defence of its honor, liberties, and independence, that it shall never be wrested from our hands while life is left in our bodies to defend it.”

The sermon was delivered in the First Church by Rev. Mr. Holley. More than two hundred persons, including the Company, were present at the dinner. Among the distinguished guests present was Hon. Alexander James Dallas, of Philadelphia, secretary of the treasury under President Madison, and father of Hon. George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States during Mr. Polk's administration. He offered the following volunteer toast: “The State of Massachusetts. Her principles gave us the Union; may her principles be displayed in preserving it.”

At the election upon the Common the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: Brig.-Gen. Arnold Welles (1811), captain; Major Benjamin Russell (1788), lieutenant; Major George Blanchard (1794), ensign and treasurer; Ensign Samuel T. Armstrong (1807), Mr. George Welles (1807), Mr. Peter Conant, Jr. (1807),



OLD FLAG OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.



OLD FLAG OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Mr. Asa Ward (1808), sergeants; Mr. Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Capt. Samuel Todd (1786), superintendent of the armory.

Thanks were voted, on the return of the Company to the Hall, to Rev. Mr. Holley for his sermon; to Ebenezer Torrey (1765) for the standard; to the officers of the past year "for their unabated zeal and exertions in promoting the prosperity and improving the discipline of the Company," and to the Boston Hussars for the promptness and efficiency with which they executed the guard duties of the day.

The Company met for exercise Aug. 19, and on Aug. 26 for business and exercise. A parade was held Monday, Sept. 2, 1811, Gen. Arnold Welles (1811) commanding. After a drill upon the Common the Company proceeded, by invitation, to the residence of the commanding officer, where he refreshed the Company with a sumptuous repast, after which the Company marched to the homes of Lieut.-Col. Messinger (1792), Major Benjamin Russell (1788), and Major George Blanchard (1794), and paid the standing salutes at each place. Thence the Company returned to Faneuil Hall.

Meetings for exercise were held by the Company Sept. 23 and 30, and on the 7th of October the Company paraded, commanded by Major Benjamin Russell (1788). After a drill on the Common, the Company proceeded to the residence of Major Russell (1788), "stacked their arms in front, guards placed and relieved," while the Company refreshed themselves with an excellent collation provided by Major Russell (1788). The Company marched thence to Faneuil Hall, and was dismissed.

Rev. Horace Holley, D. D., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1811. He was a son of Luther Holley, and was born at Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 13, 1781. He graduated at Yale College in 1803. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of Peter W. Radcliff, of New York City, but in the latter part of 1804 he entered upon the study of divinity under President Dwight, at New Haven. He married Mary Austin, of that city, when he was settled at Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn. In 1809 he became an avowed Unitarian, and was the successor of Rev. Dr. West, of the Hollis Street Church, Boston. In 1812 he was chaplain of the House of Representatives, and a member of the school committee of Boston. Dec. 22, 1817, he delivered the anniversary discourse on the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. In 1818 Dr. Holley was elected president of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Ky. He resigned the oversight of the university in 1827, with the expectation of again settling in Boston. On his passage from New Orleans to New York he died of yellow fever, July 31, 1827, aged forty-six years. "His winding-sheet was a cloak, his grave the wide ocean, his monument the everlasting Tortugas."

It is said that "on the delivery of the sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in 1811, the eloquence of Dr. Holley was so overpowering that a spontaneous acclamation burst forth from the crowd that thronged the doors of the church."



1812. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1812 were: Benjamin Russell (1788), captain; Thomas Dean (1806), lieutenant; William Howe (1806), ensign. Eleazer G. House (1810) was first sergeant; Michael Roulstone (1810), second sergeant; Daniel L. Gibbens (1810), third sergeant; Eph-

Rev. Horace Holley, D. D. AUTHORITY: Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators.

raim French, Jr. (1809), fourth sergeant; George Blanchard (1794), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1812 were: Joshua Belcher, Abner Bourne, Ichabod R. Chadbourne, John Childs, Philip Curtis, Ephraim Dana, Daniel Dunton, John Frothingham, Elna Hayt, Otis Howe, Robert G. Mitchell, David Moody, John Park, Joshua B. Phipps, Ezra Reed, Asa Richardson, Luke Richardson, John Roulstone, James Russell, John Langdon Sullivan, Henry S. Waldo, George Wheeler.

Joshua Belcher (1812), printer, of Boston.

Abner Bourne (1812), merchant, of Boston, son of Capt. Abner and Mary Bourne, of Middleboro, was born in that town Dec. 4, 1780. At an early age he entered his father's store, and was there employed until he was seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, but did not follow it. He married, Nov. 21, 1801, Abigail, daughter of Gideon Williams, of Taunton. The same year he went to New Bedford to reside, and engaged in the dry and West India goods business. He removed to Boston in 1807, and pursued the same business in company with Mr. Peter Thacher, under the firm name of Bourne & Thacher. During this time he was connected with a volunteer fire company, but was much interested in military affairs. In 1811 he was commissioned paymaster of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and from 1812 to 1817 inclusive was adjutant of that regiment. In 1817 he removed to Brunswick, Me., and started the Androscoggin Mills, and in 1825 was lieutenant-colonel of a Maine regiment. For eight years he was agent of the mills. He returned to New Bedford in 1827, and formed a partnership in business with his brother Joseph, under the firm name of Abner & Joseph Bourne. In 1829 he moved to Boston and entered the dry goods business with David Thacher, under the firm name of Bourne & Thacher. He was a member of the common council of Boston from Ward 8 in 1833, and in 1835 was appointed city land agent for Boston, — a position which he held until his death. He was treasurer of the Artillery Company from 1834 to 1840, and was a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. He was a solid, substantial man, and highly respected in the community.

He died at his residence on Dover Street, Boston, June 24, 1840, twenty-five members of the Artillery Company, the same number of the Handel and Haydn Society, the mayor of Boston, officers of the city, and members of Mr. Ripley's church, attending the funeral, June 26. Mr. Bourne (1812) was treasurer of the three organizations named above at the time of his decease.

Ichabod R. Chadbourne (1812), lawyer, of Boston, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808. He moved from Boston, and settled at Machias, Me.

John Childs (1812), sail-maker, of Boston. His sail-loft was on Spear's Wharf, and he resided on Unity Street.

Philip Curtis (1812), merchant, of Boston, was born in 1786. Soon after his marriage he was afflicted with a lingering disease, of which he died, Aug. 20, 1825, aged

Abner Bourne (1812). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. H. and A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Philip Curtis (1812). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

thirty-nine years. He was buried at Sharon, his native place. The Artillery Company, in citizen's dress, accompanied the funeral procession as far as the South Burial-Ground. He was active and intelligent, a zealous friend, and a pleasant companion.

He was engaged in the West India goods business with his brother, Thomas, at 20 India Street, Boston. His brother, Lieut. Alfred Curtis, joined the Artillery Company in 1817. Capt. Philip Curtis (1812) was ensign of the Artillery Company in 1816. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1810 and 1811, lieutenant from 1812 to 1814 inclusive, and captain in 1815.

Ephraim Dana (1812), merchant, of Boston, was a brother of Dexter Dana (1798). He was engaged in the West India goods business with Henry Leach, at Nos. 9 and 10 Central Street.

Daniel Dunton (1812), merchant, of Boston, was engaged in the West India goods trade at No. 34 Long Wharf. He was ensign in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1812, lieutenant in 1813, captain in 1814 and 1815, major in 1816, and lieutenant-colonel in 1817. He held the offices of second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1815, and ensign in 1817. He received the degrees in Columbian Lodge in 1808. He died Dec. 1, 1820, aged thirty-five years.

John Frothingham (1812), harness-maker, of Charlestown, son of Richard and Mary (Kettell) Frothingham, was born in that town, March 18, 1787. He was never married. He had a great interest in local military affairs, and rose to the rank of captain. His father served in the active campaigns of the Revolutionary War throughout the contest. Capt. John (1812) was drawn a juryman, Nov. 12, 1816. His harness-shop was at the corner of Main and Eden streets, but for a short time was located on Water Street. In 1825 he visited Demarara; returned to Charlestown, and soon after made a journey eastward. He was found dead in a forest previous to May 13, 1832. His remains were brought to Charlestown for interment. "A man much esteemed for his good qualities."

Elna Hayt (1812), ivory turner, of Boston, was a lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1816 inclusive. He was doubtless a son of Elna Hayt, of Boston, who joined St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1794. He died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 17, 1821, aged thirty-three years.

Otis Howe (1812), jeweller, of Boston, was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1813 and 1814. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1817, and died there in October, 1825, aged thirty-seven years.

Robert G. Mitchell (1812), merchant, of Boston, was lieutenant in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1816. He became a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Boston, Jan. 5, 1808. Mr. Whitman (1810) says, "Lieut. Mitchell [1812] removed to Havana."

John Frothingham (1812). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

David Moody (1812), housewright, of Boston, son of Capt. Paul Moody, was born in Newbury, parish of Byfield, Feb. 10, 1783, and died in Boston, Dec. 2, 1832.

Mr. Moody (1812) was educated by his eldest brother, Samuel, at Hallowell, Me. In early life he spent some time at St. Vincent, West Indies, and on his return settled in Boston. During the war with Great Britain, in 1812, he was captain of a Boston company, and was stationed on Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor. After peace was declared he went to Waltham as superintendent of the out-door work of the Boston and Waltham Manufacturing Company, and remained in their employ until the Boston and Roxbury Mill-dam was commenced. He was employed with Uriah Cotton, the originator of that then great work, and after the death of Mr. Cotton he was appointed in his place, and finished the work. He then engaged with Mr. Gray in the iron works, and continued so connected until the time of his death. He was a member of the common council of Boston in 1828, and representative to the General Court from that city. His father erected the first woollen factory in the State, purchasing water-power on Parker River, Newbury. His brother, Paul, Jr., was prominent among the founders of the city of Lowell.

He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge, of Boston, and was admitted a member May 4, 1809. He passed through the wardens' chairs, and became master in 1814. A silver pitcher was presented to him by the Grand Lodge about the year 1831, as a token of their appreciation of the services he rendered to them in the purchase of the land for the Masonic Temple, and erection of that edifice, corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place. Mr. Moody (1812) was a member of the common council of Boston from Ward 6 in 1828. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1814 inclusive, lieutenant from 1815 to 1817, and subsequently was commissioned captain.

John Park (1812), painter, of Boston, was of the firm of Park & Tolman, painters, No. 4 Water Street. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1814 to 1817 inclusive, lieutenant in 1818 and 1819, and captain from 1820 to 1822 inclusive; also, second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1816, and ensign in 1820. Mr. Park (1812) received the degrees in Columbian Lodge, of Boston, and became a member thereof, Feb. 5, 1807. He became a member of St. Andrew's Chapter May 1, 1811, and resigned his membership Oct. 7, 1835. He died Sept. 5, 1859.

Joshua B. Phipps (1812), grocer, of Charlestown, son of Joseph and Sarah Phipps, was born in Charlestown, May 15, 1781. He married (1) Elizabeth Hagar, who died Aug. 7, 1817, aged thirty-one years, and, (2) July 16, 1818, Susan F. Pitts, of Wiscasset, Me. Joseph, the father of Col. Joshua (1812), was a cousin of Capt. Solomon Phipps (1796). Col. Joshua Phipps (1812) was one of the founders of the Second (Unitarian) Church, in Charlestown.

Ezra Reed (1812), printer and bookseller, of Boston, son of Rev. Peter and Mary (Pitcher) Reed, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 16, 1777. He married Harriet Orne Fanning, daughter of Barclay Fanning, a captain of the British Army. He learned the

David Moody (1812). AUTHORITY: Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard.

Joshua B. Phipps (1812). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

printer's trade at Windsor, Vt., and afterward edited a newspaper in that State. Later, he was associated with his uncle Daniel in publishing musical and other works in New Haven, Conn. He soon moved to Boston, and was associated with Alden Bradford, secretary of state, and became an extensive publisher of law, musical, and other works. They were the first to publish Scott's novels on this side of the Atlantic. His health failing him, he took a trip to Barbadoes, but died of yellow fever soon after his arrival.¹

Asa Richardson (1812), grocer, of Boston, son of Asa and Sarah Richardson, of Billerica, Mass., was born in that town, March 5, 1782. His grocery store was on School Street. He was captain of a Boston company in the Second Regiment of the Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1816 inclusive. He died in Boston, Dec. 11, 1833, aged fifty-one years.

Luke Richardson (1812), hairdresser, of Boston, probably a son of Sergt. Luke Richardson, a Revolutionary soldier, was born at Woburn in 1780. In 1820 he kept a variety store at 27 Marlborough Street. He was twice married.

Mr. Richardson (1812) was lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1813 to 1817 inclusive, and captain in the same in 1818 and 1819. He was also captain of the Light Dragoons, Boston, in 1821 and 1822, first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1815, and lieutenant in 1818. "He was faithful, intelligent, and discreet. When of age, he set up for himself, without friends or capital. His habits of frugality soon enabled him to purchase a decayed estate of small value near the Boylston Market, where he set up the sign of the 'Rose.'" He died at Medford, April 11, 1830, aged fifty years.

John Roulstone (1812), truckman, and afterward riding-master, of Boston, son of George and Mary Roulstone, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Michael (1810), and of Capt. Andrew (1811), was born Nov. 26, 1769.

"When the Oxford army was raised," says Mr. Whitman (1810), "during the administration of the elder Adams, he was appointed a lieutenant, and also was lieutenant of the Dragoons, when formed. He had the reputation of being a good officer. His changeable disposition induced him to set up a riding-school, and here he was in his element. Mounted on an elegant steed, prancing among his female scholars, giving lessons on the road, you would certainly think him the Grand Seigneur." His riding-school was in Haymarket Place.

He was ensign in the Boston regiment from 1793 to 1795 inclusive; captain in the same from 1796 to 1799 inclusive; cornet of a troop of cavalry from 1802 to 1804 inclusive; lieutenant of the same from 1805 to 1809 inclusive, and captain in 1810. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1813, and its captain in 1815.

Capt. John Roulstone (1812) and his brother, Capt. Michael (1810), received the Masonic degrees in Rising States Lodge, of Boston, and, demitting, joined The Massachusetts Lodge, April 5, 1802. He died about 1841, and his remains were interred in tomb No. 138, on the Common.

Asa Richardson (1812). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Luke Richardson (1812). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

John Roulstone (1812). AUTHORITIES: Mass. Military Rolls; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

¹ See Reed Genealogy.

James Russell (1812), merchant, of Boston, son of James and Rebecca (Adams) Russell, was born in Charlestown, Jan. 14, 1788. He had a dry goods store at No. 61 Cornhill. He was lieutenant of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815, and second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1817.

John Langdon Sullivan (1812), merchant, of Boston, third son of Gov. James Sullivan, and brother of Lieut.-Col. George Sullivan (1811) and of Gen. William Sullivan (1819), was born in Boston, April 9, 1777. He married, Oct. 12, 1797, Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Hon. Thomas Russell. He was in middle life a civil engineer, and the continuation of the Middlesex Canal beyond Lowell to Concord was constructed chiefly under his superintendence. He was also engaged with Gen. Bernard in planning the defences for our Atlantic seaboard. He held the position of aide-de-camp on his father's staff in 1808 and 1809, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was a lieutenant of the New England Guards, Second Regiment, Third Brigade, in 1812 and 1813. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died Feb. 10, 1865.

Henry S. Waldo (1812), shopkeeper, of Boston, was engaged in the dry goods business at No. 1 Dock Square. He was paymaster of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1812, and quartermaster of the same, with the rank of lieutenant, from 1813 to 1817 inclusive.

George Wheeler (1812), merchant, of Boston, lived on Purchase Street. He was ensign of the Winslow Blues, the Second Company of the Sublegion of Light Infantry, from 1801 to 1806 inclusive, lieutenant in 1807 and 1808, and captain from 1808 to 1813. He died March 24, 1823, aged forty-four years.

Jan. 21, 1812, the Artillery Company met at T. Clark's (1786) room, in Faneuil Hall, for business. One committee was appointed to attend to the interest of the Company before a committee of the Legislature, appointed at the preceding session of the General Court, to inquire into their charter, etc., and another committee was selected "to take into consideration the propriety of establishing badges of distinction for those members of the Company who have served over seven years, and to consider the propriety of changing the color of the plume, knapsack, and canteens."

Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, the Company met at the same place, and the committee to whom were referred badges of distinction, etc., reported, "that those members who have served in the Company five years shall be entitled to one Herrin-bone, and one for every seven years after." The report was unanimously adopted. A knapsack and canteen, completed according to Gen. Welles' (1811) direction, were unanimously agreed to.

Feb. 18 the Company met for business, and March 2, 16, 23, 30, and April 6, for exercise.

Friday, April 10, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, commanded by Gen. Welles (1811), for the first time that season, the first Monday of April being State election.

John Langdon Sullivan (1812). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators.

Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury, was chosen to preach the next anniversary sermon. It was this year that the allotted square on the Common was provided for the first time with a chain around it, to preserve the training-field from being occupied by spectators. When the business was completed (April 10), the Company marched to the residence of Major Blanchard (1794), where a bountiful collation was provided. After firings in Faneuil Hall Square, the Company was dismissed.

April 20 the Company met and heard the financial reports for the year, showing a balance on hand of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-four cents. They were unanimously approved.

A meeting for business and exercise was held April 27, and, on the following day, "A Return of the names of every member was made to Lieut.-Col. Daniel Messinger [1792], Lieut.-Col. Peter Osgood [1797], Lieut.-Col. Jacob Stearns, and Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Page."

The return was certified to by the commander and the clerk. The following is a copy thereof:—

A RETURN OF THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE
ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig.-Gen'l ARNOLD WELLES [1811], *Captain*.

Major BENJAMIN RUSSELL [1788], *Lieut.* Major GEORGE BLANCHARD [1794].

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ebenezer Torrey, Esq. [1765]. | Mr. Benjamin Clark [1806]. |
| Capt. Joseph Eaton [1773]. | Mr. Andrew Sigourney [1806]. |
| Gen. John Winslow [1786]. | Ensign Caswell Beal [1806]. |
| Capt. Samuel Todd [1786]. | Mr. George Welles [1807]. |
| Col. John May [1786]. | Ensign Samuel T. Armstrong [1807]. |
| Capt. Thomas Clark [1786]. | Mr. Peter Conant, Jr. [1807]. |
| Major James Phillips [1790]. | Dr. Terence Wakefield [1807]. |
| Capt. Richard Austin [1792]. | Mr. Asa Ward [1808]. |
| Col. Daniel Messinger [1792]. | Mr. Ephraim French, Jr. [1809]. |
| Thomas W. Sumner, Esq. [1792]. | Capt. Eleazer G. House [1810]. |
| Mr. Nahum Piper [1794]. | Lieut. Daniel L. Gibbens [1810]. |
| Mr. Benjamin Coates [1796]. | Capt. Michael Roulstone [1810]. |
| Mr. William Jepson [1797]. | Capt. Nathaniel Heard [1810]. |
| Col. Peter Osgood [1797]. | Mr. Thomas Redman [1810]. |
| Capt. Jonathan Whitney [1797]. | Ensign John Whitney [1810]. |
| Mr. Dexter Dana [1798]. | Major Samuel Curtis [1810]. |
| Capt. Melzar Holmes [1798]. | Lieut. Thomas A. Drayton [1810]. |
| Mr. John B. Hammatt [1801]. | Mr. Abraham Wood [1810]. |
| Mr. James Bird [1801]. | Ensign John Dodd, Jr. [1810]. |
| Mr. Levi Melcher [1802]. | Mr. Edward Gray [1810]. |
| Mr. Jacob Hall [1802]. | Lieut. Benjamin Loring [1810]. |
| Mr. William Howe [1806]. | Lieut. Edward Childs [1810]. |
| Major Thomas Dean [1806]. | Ensign Zachariah G. Whitman [1810]. |
| Mr. David Francis [1806]. | Lieut. Ebenezer O. Fifield [1810]. |
| Dr. Robert Fennelly [1806]. | Mr. James Hooper [1810]. |
| Mr. John Banister [1806]. | Ensign Joseph Jenkins [1810]. |

Capt. James B. Marston [1810].
 Mr. William Cutter [1811].
 Ensign Robert Clark [1811].
 Mr. Thomas Wells [1811].
 Mr. Joseph Lewis [1811].
 Mr. Daniel L. Ware [1811].
 Mr. Horatio G. Ware [1811].
 Lieut. Joseph D. Annable [1811].
 Ensign Moses Watson [1811].
 Lieut. Isaiah Atkins [1811].
 Lieut. Joshua Simonds [1811].
 Capt. William Fernald [1811].
 Mr. David W. Bradlee [1811].
 Col. George Sullivan [1811].

Capt. Andrew Roulstone [1811].
 Capt. George Wheeler [1812].
 Capt. John Roulstone [1812].
 Capt. Joshua B. Phipps [1812].
 Capt. Asa Richardson [1812].
 Ensign Philip Curtis [1812].
 Mr. John Park [1812].
 Mr. Luke Richardson [1812].
 Ensign Elna Hayt [1812].
 Mr. Robert G. Mitchell [1812].
 Mr. I. R. Chadbourne [1812].
 Lieut. Daniel Dunton [1812].
 Mr. Henry S. Waldo [1812].
 Lieut. Abner Bourne [1812].

BOSTON, April 28, 1812.

ARNOLD WELLES [1811], *Comd.*

DEXTER DANA [1798], *Clerk.*

Monday, May 4, 1812, being unsuitable weather, Friday, May 8, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, commanded by Gov. Arnold Welles (1811), for the second time that season. They marched to the north end of the town, thence to the Common, and, after the usual exercise, Gen. Welles (1811) led them to his residence, where he provided a collation.

May 12, 1812, the Company met for exercise, and on the afternoon of Thursday, the 14th of May, the Company marched to the Common for drill.

At a meeting May 18, it was "voted that a committee be appointed to report in what way we can most honor ourselves, by showing in some permanent manner the affection, gratitude, and esteem in which we hold Brig.-Gen. Arnold Welles [1811], for the high honor done to us in commanding the present year; also for his liberal reception of us on many occasions; likewise for his brilliant military services, whereby the discipline of the Company has been so greatly improved." Major George Blanchard (1794), Major Benjamin Russell (1788), Lieut.-Col. George Sullivan (1811), Lieut.-Col. John L. Sullivan (1812), Col. Daniel Messinger (1792), Lieut.-Col. Peter Osgood (1797), Major Thomas Dean (1806), Major Samuel Curtis (1810), and Capt. George Wheeler (1812), were appointed said committee.

Friday afternoon, May 22, the Company met at Faneuil Hall for exercise, commanded by Gen. Welles (1811), marched to the Common, where they went through the usual exercise, after which Gen. Welles (1811), being ill, returned to his home, and Major Blanchard (1794) commanded during the return of the Company to the armory. Having deposited their arms, the committee above named made their report, whereupon the Company voted "that a sword be presented by the members of this Company to Brig.-Gen. Welles (1811) on the first Monday in June next, as a memento of the lasting affection, gratitude, and respect which they bear to him for his able and honorary service during the past year, and his affectionate interest in the welfare and honor of the corps, and that the general be on that day declared an honorary member of this Company." A committee was chosen to procure a sword, and make all necessary arrangements for its presentation.

Monday, June 1, 1812, being the anniversary of the election of officers, the Company paraded, under command of Gen. Welles (1811), and observed with military precision the usual duties of the day. Rev. Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury, delivered the sermon in the First Church, in Chauncy Place. Dinner was served at the usual hour; spirited and appropriate toasts were drunk. After his Excellency Gov. Strong retired, this toast was drunk, with three times three cheers: "The Cincinnatus of Massachusetts, who retired from public cares to a private station, but who obeys the call of his country, and again appears before the people as their father, their guide, and their friend."

At four o'clock P. M. the election was held on the Common. The Company returned to the Hall, after the investiture of the officers, and a collation was served. The sword was then presented to Gen. Welles (1811). Gen. William Heath (1765), who commanded the Company forty-two years previously, was not able to accept the invitation to be present, on account of ill-health, and Gen. Dearborn (1816) was detained by public duty.

A committee, of which Andrew Sigourney (1806) was chairman, was appointed May 25, to examine the financial affairs of the Company, and ascertain "what now is, and what ought to be, the amount of the funds of the Company." Mr. Sigourney (1806) made a careful examination of the finances of the Company for the forty next preceding years, and presented an exhaustive report thereupon, which is recorded in full.

Attached to the report is an inventory of the arms, accoutrements, etc., belonging to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, July 6, 1812, and the cost of the same:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| "For the commissioned officers 3 silver mounted swords with knots and belts; 2 espontoons, 3 sashes, 2 Epaulets and 3 gorgets | \$330.00 |
| "For the non-commissioned officers — 4 Swords and Belts, 4 counterstraps, 4 Sashes and 4 Halberts | 166.00 |
| "For the privates, — 64 guns and bayonets, 64 cartridge Boxes, 64 canteens and 64 Knapsacks, priming wires, brushes, and flints | 1312.00 |
| "For six musicians — Six coats, 6 pr pantaloons, 6 pr of gaiters, 6 hats and plumes, and 6 swords with chest to contain them | 300.00 |
| "The other properties are: One new and two old standards, belt and socket, | 120.00 |
| "Two drums, one Bass-drum, and three fife cases | 70.00 |
| "Three gilt swords, two belts, 3 Epaulets, much worn | 40.00 |
| "Other articles including 750 feet of iron chain | 177.82 |
| "Total | \$2515.82" |

The financial report, as printed in the "Rules and Regulations of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 7, 1819," is precisely like the above, except one additional item, viz.:—

"A gilt Frame and Glass, with an elegant Roll of the Company \$35.00"

During the summer of 1812 the following report, found among the papers of the Company, was made and adopted. It is the first suggestion of the use of artillery by the Company:—

"REPORT.—The committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of applying to government for artillery, and to collect information of the expense attending the use

and service of the same, beg leave to report: That however there may be reason to believe our town and harbor are not exposed to attack at this time, yet as preparation for efficient defence is undoubtedly the surest guaranty of safety, it surely becomes the duty of military corps, and of this in a particular manner, to learn the service of that species of arms on which we must principally rely for defence. Under this impression, your committee are of opinion that it is highly expedient that the Company should learn the exercise of artillery. But as an application to the governor of the Commonwealth would be fruitless, the governor not having power to grant them to other than regular military corps, and an application to the Legislature would be attended with great trouble and very doubtful success, the committee are of opinion that it is not expedient to apply to government for artillery at this time. Considering, however, the expediency that this Company should be acquainted with the service of cannon, and being informed that the company of light infantry (New England Guards), to whom the guns of the ancient Company have been occasionally loaned, would gladly return the favor by loan of the pieces in their possession, your committee recommend that an application to the officers of that company be accordingly made for the use of their cannon, and to Capt. Harris, of the Washington Artillery, for the use of their Washington Artillery gun-house, and that a committee be appointed for those purposes, and to prepare a system of artillery exercise for the use of the Company. Touching the expense attending this mode of learning the service and use of artillery, the committee beg leave to report that all the items of expense are horse-hire, drivers, and ammunition, and that the amount of them may be great or small, at the pleasure of the Company. The number of horses on parade is six, of drivers three, and the ordinary charge for a six-pounder is one and an half of powder.

BENJ. RUSSELL, *per order.*"

At a meeting of the Company at which this report was made it was warmly debated, and, on motion of Lieut.-Col. Daniel Messinger (1792), was recommitted for further inquiry, etc.; but the report was never brought up afterward.

Monday, Sept 7, the Company paraded in uniform, under command of Major Benjamin Russell (1788); also on Monday, Oct. 5.

On the latter occasion the Company marched to Medford, where they encamped for the night, and performed all those exercises which a body of soldiers would have been required to perform. Brig.-Gen. Boyd, of the United States Army, accommodated them with tents for the occasion. On the next morning they commenced their march for Boston, and while on the road were invited by Gen. Derby and Abraham Truro, Esq., to partake of refreshments provided at their country-seats. The Company arrived in Boston in due time, no accident having occurred to mar the pleasure of their fall parade.

Rev. Eliphalet Porter, of Roxbury, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1812. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born in North Bridgewater, in 1758. In October, 1801, he married Martha Ruggles, of Dorchester. He was prepared for college by his father, and graduated at Harvard College in 1777. He then pursued the study of divinity. He was ordained to the gospel ministry, and installed as the pastor of the First Church, in Roxbury, Oct. 2, 1782. At the time he began his ministry there had been a vacancy in that pulpit for seven years, in consequence of the destruction and distress occasioned by the war.

Rev. Eliphalet Porter. AUTHORITY: Drake's Hist. of Roxbury.

Jan. 14, 1801, he delivered a eulogy in memory of George Washington, which was afterward published. In 1810 he preached the annual sermon before the Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, and he espoused the Unitarian side of the controversy. July 7, 1830, Rev. George Putnam became his colleague. Rev. Mr. Porter died at Roxbury, Dec. 7, 1833, and his remains were placed in the parish tomb.

1813. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1813 were: Jonathan Whitney (1797), captain; Jacob Hall (1802), lieutenant; Caswell Beal (1806), ensign. John Roulstone (1812) was first sergeant; Abraham Wood (1810), second sergeant; Edward Gray (1810), third sergeant; James Hooper (1810), fourth sergeant; George Blanchard (1794), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1813 were: George Barrell, John Blunt, Samuel B. Ford, John L. Phillips, Henry Spear, John Tarbell, Daniel Wise.

George Barrell (1813), trader, of Boston, was probably a son of George and Mary (Edes) Barrell, of Charlestown. He held the position of ensign in the Charlestown militia. "He had the peculiar talent of magnifying this subaltern office [ensign's] by the splendor of his dress, his vast consequence to the militia, and his never condescending to notice officers of less grade than a brigadier-general. He unfortunately was superseded, and removed to the South." He retired from the Artillery Company in 1813.

John Blunt (1813), grocer, of Boston, is not known to have been identified with the militia, and never held office in the Artillery Company. He was honorably discharged from the Company, July 15, 1816, and immediately after removed to the West.

Samuel B. Ford (1813), merchant, of Boston, was born in Wilmington, in 1785. He was paymaster of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1813 and 1814, and captain in the same in 1815. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died on the passage from South Carolina to Boston, Aug. 23, 1821, aged thirty-six years.

John L. Phillips (1813), painter, of Boston, son of Samuel and Mehitable (Lillie) Phillips, was born March 22, 1781. He was a descendant of Major William Phillips (1644), of Boston and Saco. Lieut. Phillips (1813) married, Oct. 25, 1804, Sally Tector, who died March 25, 1831. He was "a very industrious, intelligent, and substantial mechanic"; a member of the common council of Boston, from Ward 11, in 1832; a member of Hollis Street Church, and a representative from Boston to the General Court. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1816, and a lieutenant in 1820. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Jan. 31, 1817; of St. Paul's Chapter, Feb. 23, 1819, and of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, Jan. 19, 1825. He died in Boston, Jan. 9, 1867.

George Barrell (1813). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

John L. Phillips (1813). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

Henry Spear (1813) was a printer in Boston. He was honorably discharged from the Company, April 11, 1817, and he died in New York City, in August, 1828, aged thirty-nine years.

John Tarbell (1813), deputy-sheriff, of Cambridge, was brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1827 to 1834 inclusive. He was made an honorary member of the Artillery Company, May 22, 1819, and was discharged, at his own request, April 23, 1832. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Daniel Wise (1813) was a cordwainer, and afterward innkeeper, in Boston. His shoe shop was at No. 11 Congress Street. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1815.

Monday evening, March 29, 1813, the Company met for exercise and business, when it was voted that a committee of five should be appointed to take into consideration the subject of admitting members into the Company "who do not hold, or have not held, commissions in the militia." Gen. Arnold Welles (1811), Major Benjamin Russell (1788), Lieut.-Col. George Sullivan (1811), Major George Blanchard (1794), and Lieut.-Col. Peter Osgood (1797) were appointed said committee.

Friday, April 9, the Artillery Company paraded under command of Gen. Welles (1811), "Monday being inconvenient on account of the annual election of governor and senators." Rev. John Andrews, of Newburyport, was elected to deliver the next anniversary sermon.

April 12, a drill-meeting of the Company was held, when it was announced that Rev. Mr. Andrews declined to preach the election sermon. Rev. Joseph McKean, professor of oratory in Harvard University, was then chosen to deliver the sermon.

At a meeting for drill, held April 19, the declination of Rev. Mr. McKean, on account of ill health, was reported to the Company. Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, was then elected for that duty. The committee appointed March 29 also reported, viz.:

"Your committee have carefully examined the ancient charter, and the practice of the Company under the same from its first establishment to the present time; and the result of this investigation is, that the charter imposes *no* restraint on the Company in their *freely* receiving as members *all such* persons as they may see cause to admit, and the records prove that at every period of its existence a large proportion of its most active and useful members have consisted of those who have not held commissions, but who have by their exertions in its cause, and their martial spirit, most essentially contributed to its welfare and honor.

"To confirm this idea, suggested by the committee, they will quote several passages from the records. The first article of the charter states 'that Robert Keayne [1637], merchant, Nathaniel Duncan [1638], merchant, Robert Sedgwick [1637], gentleman, William Spencer [1637], merchant, and such others as they have already joined with them, and such as they *shall* from time to time take into their Company, shall be called The Military Company of the Massachusetts.' The third article states: 'None of the said Military Company, except such as shall be officers of any other train-band in any particular town, shall be bound to give attendance upon their ordinary trainings.' In the preamble of the order, established at the revival, Sept. 2, 1700, the Company is

termed 'a nursery for training up *soldiers* in military discipline, capable for, and that they have been improved in, service for the King and country.' The fourteenth article of these orders states 'that *every* soldier belonging to the Company, not under obligation to any of the companies of militia in Boston, shall, for every day he omits or neglects to appear in arms in said Company, pay one shilling fine; and the officers of other companies in Boston that do or may belong to this Company shall be liable to the same fine.' The fifteenth article: 'It is further agreed, not only by former grants, but with the consent of the several commanders of the militia of Boston, that out of the several companies of the town of Boston, there may be *listed forty soldiers*, and no more, belonging to said companies, which shall be excused from any fine or penalty on common training, always provided they appear on each of the Artillery training days, or, for default, to pay six shillings fine for the use of the Company.' The seventeenth article: 'That if any of the forty persons that shall be accepted by the Company, and are excused from common trainings, be chosen into any place that excuses them from training in the other military companies, they shall then, if they continue in the Artillery Company, be no longer under the penalty of six shillings for non-appearance, but liable to the fine of one shilling as others under the like circumstances, and that others may be admitted in their room to make up the number of forty as aforesaid.' 'April 6, 1761, at a meeting of the Company, voted, that when any person offers himself for admittance, he shall be publicly proposed, and stand candidate one term, that so none may be admitted but persons of good repute, who are able and willing to attend on training days, and bear their part of the expense.' 'Voted, that the members of the Company duly attend to their duty on training days, study for peace, unity, and good order among themselves, that so they may encourage the officers of the militia and *other* suitable persons to join them, and support the credit and usefulness of the Company, always keeping to those good and wholesome rules by which the Company has subsisted for one hundred and twenty-three years.' 'At a meeting April 2, 1791, voted, that the fine for absence on muster days be six shillings, to be paid by every member without distinction, except that *such* members as are militia officers be exempted, when their duty to the public calls their attention to the militia.' Vote sixth, at the same meeting: 'Any member not complying with these regulations, and so continuing for the space of one year, shall no longer be considered a member, and his name shall be returned by the clerk to the commanding officer of the militia in the district or ward to which he may belong, that no one may escape military duty.'

"The principle being conclusively established that the original design in the first establishment of the Company, and its invariable usage since, has been to admit all such as, in the sober judgment of a prescribed majority of its members, were calculated to promote its interest and honor, the committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that it would prove neither expedient nor beneficial for the Company to venture to deviate by any new and untried experiment, from a path that has proved to them, through a tract of time, so safe and prosperous, and more especially at a moment when they are united and happy, and in as flourishing a state as perhaps at any period which has preceded it."

The foregoing report was unanimously accepted.

A drill was held Monday evening, April 26, 1813, and on Monday, May 3, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, marched to the Common for drill, and returned.

May 17, 24, and 31, meetings for exercise were held.

On Monday, June 7, the day being the anniversary of the election of officers, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall at nine o'clock A. M., in uniform, under the command of Major Benjamin Russell (1788), their captain; received the governor and other guests at the State House, and escorted them to the "New Brick," so called, or First Church, in Chauncy Place, where the sermon was delivered by Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline. An elegant entertainment was provided in Faneuil Hall. While seated at the tables a violent storm arose, and the rain fell in torrents. At five o'clock P. M., the weather remaining inclement, the Company retired to the galleries, and the invited guests to the ante-rooms, while the tables were removed. The guests and Company then returned to the floor of the Hall, and the governor was seated in the chair of state in front of the selectmen's seats. Marching and standing salutes were paid him, and such evolutions performed as the space would permit, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The customary resignation of badges and investment of new officers then took place. The storm was so severe that the governor declined to be escorted by the Company to his residence, and returned to his home in a private carriage.

Aug. 23 and 30 the Company met for drills.

Monday, Sept. 6, the Company paraded as usual, and Sept. 20 and 27 held meetings for exercise.

Monday, Oct. 3, 1813, the Company paraded, in uniform complete, exercised on the Common, "and on their return to the Hall, they marched to the residence of Hon. John C. Jones, Esq., in Hanover Street, with whom Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, dined that day, and paid the gallant commodore the usual marching and standing salutes, and fired three volleys in honor of him who captured the whole naval force of the British on Lake Erie on the 10th of September last, after a most sanguinary and desperate battle. The Company, highly elated with having paid this small tribute of respect to so modest, yet so brave, an officer, returned to the Hall, and partook of a collation, prepared for the occasion, and thus closed the duties of the year."

Rev. John Andrews, of Newburyport, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1813. He was a son of Joseph and Hannah (Richmond) Andrews, and was born in Hingham, March 3, 1764. He graduated at Harvard College in 1786. He married, Sept. 8, 1789, Margaret Wigglesworth, of Cambridge. Dec. 10, 1788, he settled over the Third Church in Newbury (now First Church in Newburyport), as colleague with Rev. Thomas Cary. The last named died Nov. 24, 1808, when Mr. Andrews became sole pastor. He continued in that relation until May 1, 1830, when he resigned. Rev. Mr. Andrews died in 1845.

Rev. Joseph McKean, of Harvard University, Cambridge, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon in 1813. He declined to accept the invitation. He had been invited ten years before to deliver the anniversary sermon, but declined, on account of ill health. See page 322.

Rev. John Pierce, D. D., delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1813. He was a son of John and Sarah (Blake) Pierce, and was born in Dorchester, Mass., July

Rev. John Pierce, D. D. AUTHORITIES: Hists. of Dorchester; Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit.

14, 1773. He was descended through both parents from Puritan ancestors, who came over from Dorchester, England, at an early period, and were among the first settlers of the town of Dorchester, Mass., so that most of the old families of that place (and several members of the Artillery Company) were in some way connected with him.

Though fitted for college in a common school, he took high rank as a scholar, and was second only to Judge Charles Jackson. Mr. Pierce graduated from Harvard College in 1793, when the second English oration was assigned to him. Immediately after graduation he was employed as a tutor in the college. Among those whom he instructed were William E. Channing and Mr. Story, afterward judge. Mr. Pierce studied for the ministry with the Rev. Dr. Harris, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1805, and was pastor of the church which Mr. Pierce's father attended. Mr. Pierce received a unanimous call from the church in Brookline, Mass., to settle as its pastor. He accepted, and was installed March 15, 1797. He continued in this relation until his decease, which occurred Aug. 24, 1849. He was deeply interested in his native town, and was an authority as to its history, a devoted friend of Harvard College, and its secretary for many years.

1814. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1814 were: William Howe (1806), captain; George Welles (1807), lieutenant; Levi Melcher (1802), ensign. Benjamin Loring (1810) was first sergeant; John Dodd, Jr. (1810), second sergeant; James B. Marston (1810), third sergeant; Thomas Wells (1811), fourth sergeant; George Blanchard (1794), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1814 were: Levi Bartlett, William Coffin, Charles A. Dennett, William Eager, Heman Fay, Charles C. Gay, Lusher Gay, Ebenezer Goodrich, Christopher Gore, Ethan A. Greenwood, Benjamin Huntington, Samuel W. Kendall, John Kendrick, John M. Marston, Eleazer Nichols, Jonas Prouty, Thomas Robinson, Charles Spencer, Asa Taylor, Asa Tisdale, John Tyler, Samuel K. White.

Levi Bartlett (1814), merchant, of Boston, was born in Salisbury, N. H., June 3, 1784. He married, Dec. 19, 1814, Clarissa, daughter of Hon. Timothy Walker, of Concord, N. H. She died Oct. 28, 1845.

In 1813 he came to Boston, and soon entered into a partnership with Calvin Bruce, under the firm name of Bartlett & Bruce, for the transaction of the grocery business, at No. 3 Ann Street. At the end of two years, Mr. Bruce retired. In 1816, Mr. Bartlett (1814) admitted Aaron Woodman as a partner, and continued the same business under the firm name of Bartlett & Woodman, on Long Wharf and South Market Street. It was dissolved, at the end of nine years, by the death of Mr. Woodman, and Ebenezer T. Farrington was received as a partner, under the name of Levi Bartlett & Co. This firm was located near the head of Long Wharf, and continued until the death of Mr. Bartlett (1814). For more than half a century, he was well known and highly respected by the business community of Boston as an upright and successful merchant.

He became a member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, July 3, 1817, and held

Levi Bartlett (1814). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

the office of treasurer from 1821 to 1828. He was a representative in the General Court; was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1817, and its treasurer in 1824 and 1825. He died June 21, 1864, aged eighty years.

William Coffin (1814) was probably the same William Coffin who joined the Artillery Company in 1806. He was honorably discharged by the Company in 1815.

Charles A. Dennett (1814), merchant, of Boston, was of the firm of Bailey & Dennett, located at No. 27 Central Wharf, and engaged in the West India goods business. He was discharged from the Company, at his own request, in 1815.

William Eager (1814), merchant, of Boston, did business at No. 18 Central Wharf, and resided in Hartford Place. June 14, 1814, by act of the Legislature, his name, Welcome Eager, was changed to William Eager.

Heman Fay (1814) was a grocer of Boston. In 1820 he resided on Wiltshire Street. He paraded with the Company in 1822, and was discharged May 6, 1833.

Charles C. Gay (1814), of Cambridge, attained the grade of ensign in the militia. He was discharged from the Artillery Company in 1815, and died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26, 1820.

Lusher Gay (1814), merchant, of Cambridge, son of Willard and Sarah (Colburn) Gay, was born in Dedham, Oct. 27, 1788, and died in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1850. He married, April 22, 1811, Fanny Ellis, of Dedham, by whom he had five children. She was born April 22, 1789, and died Sept. 10, 1851. He became colonel of the Cambridge regiment (First Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division) in 1822, having served for several years in the State militia, and was first lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1822. He was engaged in business for a few years in Cambridge, but in 1829 removed to Troy, N. Y., where he became the proprietor of the first line of sailing packets established between Troy and Boston. His son, Willard (born Dec. 16, 1817; died April 21, 1891), was president of the National State Bank, of Troy, N. Y.

Capt. Lusher Gay (1814) joined the Artillery Company in 1814, and was discharged in 1815; he rejoined it Oct. 6, 1817, and was honorably discharged April 19, 1824.

Ebenezer Goodrich (1814), organ builder, of Boston, was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1820. He died at Boston, May 13, 1841, aged fifty-eight years.

Christopher Gore (1814), painter, of Boston, son of Samuel (1786) and Mary (Pierce) Gore, was born in Boston, June 27, 1787. He married, (1) May 30, 1820, Rosella Ransom and (2) Lydia (Ransom) Goudey. He had two daughters by his first wife, and one by his second. He was a nephew of Christopher Gore, governor of Massachusetts. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1816 inclusive, and lieutenant from 1817 to 1819 inclusive; also, first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1817, and ensign in 1821.

Lusher Gay (1814). AUTHORITIES: Dedham Records; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

Christopher Gore (1814). AUTHORITIES: Boston Records; Gore Family, by Mr. Whitmore; Mass. Military Rolls.

Ethan Allen Greenwood (1814), lawyer and portrait painter, of Boston, son of Moses and Betsey (Dunlap) Greenwood, was born in Hubbardston, May 27, 1779, where he died, May 2, 1856. His father moved from Holden to Hubbardston about 1770; his mother was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and at the age of four years was rescued from the Indians, who murdered her parents and burned their house. Mr. Greenwood (1814) worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age. In 1798 he studied under the tutorship of Rev. Joseph Russell, of Princeton, and in December of that year entered the academy at New Salem. He taught school winters, and April 15, 1800, entered Leicester Academy to fit for college, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806. He made his first effort in portrait painting Oct. 16, 1801, and he added in his diary, "Succeeded better than I expected the first day." After graduation he studied law with Solomon Strong, but never practised much. He devoted himself to portrait painting, and became successful and deservedly popular in New England.

Feb. 12, 1812, he was elected a director in, and clerk of, the Linum Spinner Company, a corporation organized to manufacture linen by machinery. He continued to hold these places until Feb. 1, 1819, when the last records of the company were made. Mr. Greenwood (1814) and Alexander Dustin then held a majority of the stock. On the 14th of July, 1818, he opened the New England Museum, at No. 76 Court Street, corner of Cornhill, and established branches in Portland and Providence. He continued in this business until 1840, when his losses compelled him to abandon it.

About 1830 he moved to Hubbardston, took possession of the old homestead, and resided there until his decease. He carried on a farm, kept a hotel, and was justice of the peace. In 1853, when seventy-four years of age, he journeyed to Pennsylvania, thence to Canada, St. Louis, and New Orleans, where he spent the winter. He extended his travels into Mexico and Tampico. He returned by the way of the Atlantic States. He kept a diary daily from 1798 to February, 1856. He was an enterprising man, genial, public spirited, well read, popular, and of uncommonly fine presence. From 1833 to 1850 he did very much in improving the appearance of Hubbardston village, by remodelling houses, setting out trees, etc. He was a member of the board of selectmen of that town in 1833, representative to the General Court in 1833 and 1834, and senator in 1836 and 1837. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1818. Mr. Greenwood (1814) became a member of St. Paul's Chapter, May 8, 1819.

In the winter of 1829 he married Caroline Carter Warren, by whom he had a son and a daughter, the latter of whom married William L. Russell, of Hubbardston.

Benjamin Huntington (1814), broker, of Boston, was born June 1, 1789. He married Caroline, daughter of Peter Dolliver, of Boston. She died in New York City, Dec. 13, 1852. He began business as a broker in Exchange Street, Boston, and continued in that occupation until his decease, in June, 1832. He was naturally of a military turn, "every inch a soldier," and, from the lowest office in a company, he passed by regular promotions to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Boston regiment. He was ensign in 1813, lieutenant in 1814, captain from 1815 to 1817, major in 1818, lieutenant-colonel from 1819 to 1821; also, fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1817.

Samuel W. Kendall (1814), merchant, of Boston, son of Rev. Samuel and Abigail (Woodward) Kendall, was born in Weston, May 31, 1790. He married, Oct. 31, 1813, in Boston, Charlotte Richards, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Sarah Richards, born March 22, 1790. She was a sister of Capt. Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816). Mr. Kendall (1814) was engaged in the dry goods business in Boston, of the firm of Kendall & Perrin, Kilby Street, and was in New York City making purchases at the time of his decease. He was a nephew of Col. Thomas Marshall (1761). He served in the State militia, and became paymaster of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815.

Lieut Kendall (1814) died in New York City, Nov. 30, 1820, and was buried there. His wife died in Boston, Aug. 23, 1816, at the Richards homestead on Federal Street, next to the Federal Street Theatre, corner of Franklin and Federal streets.

John Kendrick (1814), merchant, of Boston, was a member of the firm of John Sullivan & Co., who were in the West India goods business at No. 5 Fish Street. He resided on Belknap Street. He died Sept. 17, 1834, aged forty-nine years.

John M. Marston (1814), merchant, of Boston, was engaged in the West India trade at No. 7 Central Wharf, and resided on Hamilton Street. Mr. Marston (1814) was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1815 to 1817, and lieutenant from 1818 to 1821; also fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1816.

Eleazer Nichols (1814), housewright, of Boston, resided at No. 20 Warren Street. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

Jonas Prouty (1814), painter, of Boston, was in partnership with his brother, Joel, and their shop was in Hawley Place. Jonas Prouty (1814) resided at No. 32 Myrtle Street. Mr. Whitman (1810), in his history of the Artillery Company, says of him, "Independent but childless; universally beloved for his unobtrusive philanthropy and amiable temper. He was long an invalid, though a man of regular habits, and studious to promote his health by travelling." He died Dec. 18, 1828, aged forty-seven years.

Thomas Robinson (1814) was a housewright or shopkeeper, of Boston, and resided in the rear of No. 55 Prince Street.

Charles Spencer (1814) was a trader, of Cambridge. He attained the grade of lieutenant in the militia. At his own request, he was discharged from the Artillery Company in 1815.

Asa Taylor (1814), of Boston, was discharged from the Company, at his own request, in 1815.

Asa Tisdale (1814), was a hatter, of Boston. Mr. Whitman (1810) says of him, in his history of the Artillery Company, "This gentleman was very tall, erect, and broad-shouldered. On the return of peace, in 1815, there were numerous military vacancies. An election took place on the same day in nearly thirty companies. By way of a joke

Asa Tisdale (1814). AUTHORITY: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

it was proposed to elect Tisdale [1814]. The Ann Street Company elected him captain, and the Federal Street Company elected him ensign. The committee where he had been elected captain waited on him first, and he accepted, brought in his dozen of wine, and, with his fellow-boarders, much enjoyment was had. Before the first committee had retired the second arrived, tendering him the office of ensign. Nobody said anything of the previous election. Tisdale [1814], really puzzled what to say, ordered in another dozen of wine, and prepared with much solemnity to give his answer, which was, that he felt highly honored, but could not accept. He was again urged by all the motives the ingenuity of the committee could suggest. Tisdale [1814] coolly and dryly answered that he had just accepted of the office of captain, and he did not see how he could, with his great size, cover more space than that commission required." Mr. Tisdale [1814] held the position of captain in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1815 to 1817 inclusive.

John Tyler (1814), merchant, of Boston, was engaged in business at No. 9 Central Wharf, and resided at 110 Orange Street.

Samuel K. White (1814) was a shopkeeper, of Boston. He was discharged from the Artillery Company in 1815.

The first Monday in April being the day for the annual choice of governor and senators, the Artillery Company held their parade on Friday, April 8, 1814. The usual drill was held on the Common, and after their return to the armory Rev. William E. Channing, of Boston, was chosen to deliver the election sermon in June following.

Drill meetings were held April 18 and 25, and May 16, 23, and 30.

April 18 it was reported that Rev. Mr. Channing declined preaching the election sermon, being about to take a long journey for his health. Rev. Samuel Cary, of Boston, was then chosen to preach the sermon, and April 25 he accepted the invitation.

May 2 the Company paraded at three o'clock P. M., in uniform complete, marched to the Common, and after exercise returned to the Hall, where a collation was provided.

Monday, June 6, 1814, being the anniversary of the election of officers, the Company assembled at nine o'clock A. M., and, under the command of Capt. Jonathan Whitney (1797), marched to the State House, received the governor and guests, and proceeded to the First Church, in Chauncy Place, where the sermon was delivered by Rev. Samuel Cary. After service an elegant entertainment was provided in Faneuil Hall. At the election held on the Common, Mr. William Howe (1806) was elected captain; Capt. George Welles (1807), lieutenant; Mr. Levi Melcher (1802), ensign; Capt. Benjamin Loring (1810), first sergeant; Lieut. John Dodd, Jr. (1810), second sergeant; Capt. James B. Marston (1810), third sergeant; Mr. Thomas Wells (1811), fourth sergeant; Major George Blanchard (1794), treasurer; Mr. Dexter Dana (1798), clerk; Capt. Samuel Todd (1786), armorer.

Company orders were issued July 5, 1814, to Sergt. Benjamin Loring (1810), orderly of the Company, ordering him to form a drill list, "to consist of all who were admitted members the last military year of the Company, and all such others as need drilling. This drill to be continued weekly until the order is revoked."

The members were personally notified of a special meeting to be held July 18, and a warning notice was inserted in the *Centinel*.

“Monday evening, July 18, 1814, the Company met pursuant to orders, and took into consideration the alarming situation of the country, and the expectation of an invasion by the enemy. Several members were absent on duty, they being ordered out by the commander-in-chief. The person making up these records being of this number, and scarcely any papers or minutes being found, no correct record can be made of the proceedings of the Company at this eventful crisis. Capt. Howe [1806] having found among his loose papers several of his orders, in their original or rough draft, lent all the aid in his power to render the record as complete as possible. The recorder, however, recollects with pride the spirit and ardor which seemed to glow in every breast, and the spirited exertions of every member of this Company, as well as every fellow-citizen, to repel any invasion and prepare for any emergency.”

The Company order of July 22 cautions Sergt. Loring (1810) to “pay particular attention in firing, that the men bring their pieces down to a level, and keep the butt firm against the shoulder and take *good aim*.”

The Company met for drill and exercise July 29 and Aug. 11, 15, 22, and 29.

Aug. 25 the armorer was ordered to purchase a sufficient quantity of powder for the two field-days, and have one thousand blank cartridges made for Monday, Sept. 5 next.

“Boston, Monday, Sept. 5, 1814. This being the regular field-day of the Company pointed out by their charter, the Company met at Faneuil Hall at three o'clock, in half uniform, adopted by the Company during the present situation of the country, viz.: Blue or black coat and pantaloons, and boots, with round hat and cockade. The Company, under command of their captain, William Howe [1806], marched to the Common and performed many manœuvres and firings, after which they returned to the Hall and were dismissed.”

The following is a copy of a paper drawn up when an immediate attack on the town was expected, so that the Company might take an active part if called upon. It contains the names of many of the honorary members, excused by age from military duty, and also of many others likewise free by age from duty, but who had been formerly active members, as also most of the active members not on other duty by virtue of the commissions they held in the militia:—

“We the undersigned, having been active members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in the town of Boston, but now exempt by law from doing military duty, are anxious at this critical moment to share with our fellow-citizens the duty of soldiers,—do therefore volunteer our services to his Excellency the commander-in-chief, under the present commander of said Company, and respectfully request that he may be commissioned accordingly. Boston, Sept. 10, 1814. Joseph Eaton [1773], James Phillips [1790], George Blanchard [1794], Andrew Sigourney [1806], Benjamin Clark [1806], Benjamin Russell [1788], Samuel Todd [1786], Jeremiah Kahler [1790], Henry Fowle [1806].

“We the undersigned, being active members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and holding no commission in the militia, are anxious to do duty under our present captain, who was commissioned agreeably to the ancient charter of said Company, but cannot act under it,—do therefore offer our services to your Excellency, and respectfully join in the request of the honorary and other members as above stated. Boston, Sept. 10, 1814. John B. Hammatt [1801], Jacob Hall [1802], Asa Ward [1808], Ephraim French, Jr. [1809], Levi Melcher [1802], Dexter Dana [1798], Abraham Wood [1810], Thomas Wells [1811], Daniel L. Ware [1811], H. G. Ware [1811],

David W. Bradlee [1811], John Childs [1812], James Russell [1812], John Blunt, Jr. [1813], Daniel Wise [1813], John L. Phillips [1813], Eleazer Nichols [1814], Samuel W. Kendall [1814], Samuel K. White [1814], Heman Fay [1814], John Tyler [1814], Terence Wakefield [1807], Charles A. Dennett [1814], Ethan A. Greenwood [1814], Levi Bartlett [1814], William Eager [1814], John M. Marston [1814], John Kendrick [1814], Asa Tisdale [1814], Ephraim Dana [1812], Robert Fennelly [1806]."

The foregoing was shown to the adjutant-general, John Brooks, Esq. (1786), who was an honorary member; but, as by receiving a commission, Capt. William Howe (1806) would then be the youngest captain, and must take rank accordingly, the services were accepted and no commission granted. Upon the adjutant-general's advice, the Company were to receive orders from his Excellency the governor through the adjutant-general, and act independently of all other corps. Whereupon Capt. William Howe (1806) issued the following Company order:—

"BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1814.

"It becomes the duty of every man at this moment of danger to know his post, and repair to it on the first alarm, whether by night or day. The members of this Company not in commission in the militia will therefore, on the alarm being given, repair to their armory in Faneuil Hall, and there wait further orders. The peculiar situation of the Company makes it necessary for the commander to appoint one subaltern and four non-commissioned officers to act until further orders from his Excellency, the commander-in-chief. I do therefore appoint Ensign Levi Melcher [1802] to the rank of lieutenant, and Sergt. Thomas Wells [1811], ensign; Messrs. John B. Hammatt [1801], first; Jacob Hall [1802], second; Robert Fennelly [1806], third, and Terence Wakefield [1807], fourth sergeants; Mr. David W. Bradlee [1811], superintendent of the armory, vice Capt. Todd [1786] on duty, and they will be obeyed accordingly.

"WILLIAM HOWE, *Captain.*"

Monday, Sept. 12; Monday, Sept. 19, and Monday, Sept. 26, the Artillery Company met for exercise.

Monday, Oct. 3, 1814, being the regular field-day appointed by the charter, the Company paraded in half uniform, and, under the command of Capt. William Howe (1806), at three o'clock marched to the Common, and performed a variety of exercises and firings, and, when returned to the Hall, were dismissed.

"Company Orders, Boston, Oct. 26, 1814. John B. Hammatt [1801], sergeant *pro tem.* You are hereby ordered to notify the men named in the enclosed list to meet at the armory to-morrow at half past five o'clock P. M., to perform guard duty at Faneuil Hall. You will see that the men are completely equipped. Cartridges will be furnished you by the superintendent of the armory. The sentries will be placed at six o'clock P. M., and dismissed at six o'clock A. M. You will post one at the door, one on the first landing or broad stair, and one at the door of the guard-house. The greatest attention is expected from the gentlemen composing the guard, especially in setting and relieving sentries. You will pay particular attention that no disturbance takes place, and that no person is hailed but those who approach the door. Mr. Abraham Wood [1810] will act as corporal of the guard; you will notify him accordingly.

"WILLIAM HOWE, *Captain.*

"Guard-house of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Oct. 28, 1814. William Howe, Esq. [1810], captain. Sir, Agreeable to Company order of 26th inst., I posted

a guard at six o'clock P. M. on the 27th, and raised it at six o'clock this morning in the following manner:—

| <i>Posts.</i> | <i>First relief, 6-12.</i> | <i>Second relief, 8-2.</i> | <i>Third relief, 10-4.</i> |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | John Blunt, Jr. [1813]. | Ebenezer Goodrich [1814]. | Daniel Wise [1813]. |
| 2. | James Russell [1812]. | Henry Spear [1813]. | Benjamin Clark [1806]. |
| 3. | Caswell Beal [1806]. | Andrew Sigourney [1806]. | Henry Fowle [1806]. |

“I appointed Jonathan Whitney [1797] corporal of the guard, and he discharged the duty with honor to himself, and to my entire satisfaction. Nothing of importance occurred during the night. The men behaved with the utmost propriety, both on and off duty; a perfect soldier-like conduct marked their whole deportment, insomuch that any officer might be proud to command such men. Early in the morning I received the enclosed request, and gave immediate order to have it complied with. I have notified Jonathan Whitney [1797], A. Sigourney [1806], H. Fowle [1806], B. Clark [1806], Ebenezer Goodrich [1814], John Blunt, Jr. [1813], James Russell [1812], Daniel Wise [1813] for duty on Monday night, also Z. G. Whitman [1810] and Edward Gray [1810].

JOHN B. HAMMATT, *Sergeant pro tem.*

“The orders and returns of the other sergeants are lost, and cannot therefore be recorded, but the recorder recollects with pride that every non-commissioned officer and man on duty, during the time required, faithfully attended to his duty, and received the approbation of Captain Howe [1806].

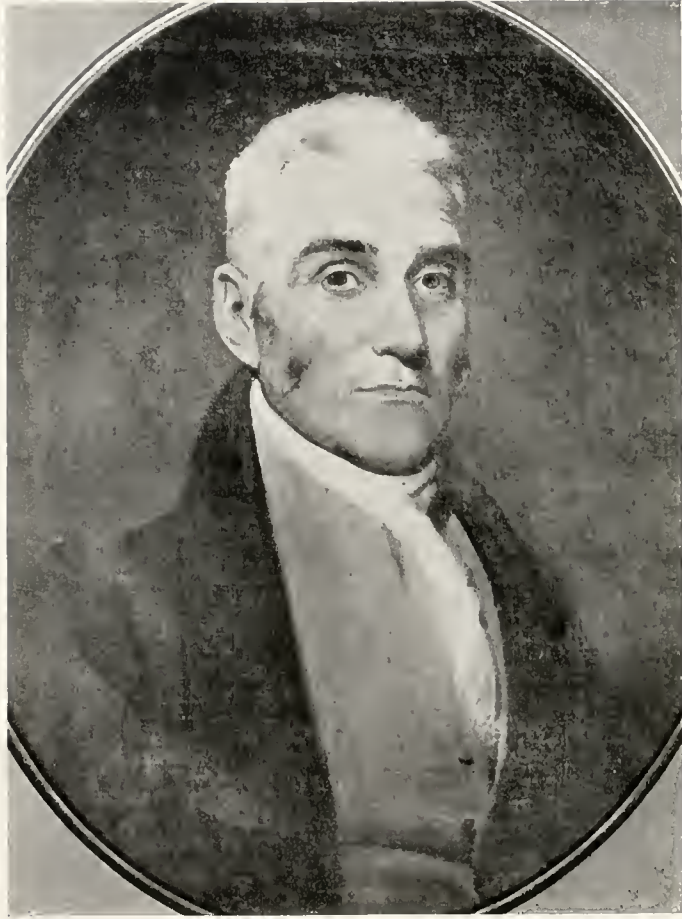
“Company orders, Boston, Dec. 8, 1814. The cause for which the Company was organized agreeable to orders of the 13th of September having ceased, the commander directs that acting Lieut. Melcher [1802] and Ensign Wells [1811] resume their former commands. Messrs. J. B. Hammatt [1801], Jacob Hall [1802], Robert Fennelly [1806], and Terence Wakefield [1807], acting sergeants, return to the ranks, returning the swords, etc., to the superintendent of the armory. They will accept the thanks of the commander for the attention paid to all orders, and for the faithful discharge of all duties assigned them. The superintendent of the armory *pro tem.* will continue until further orders. The commander returns his sincere thanks to the gentlemen, commissioned officers, who so cheerfully volunteered their services to perform guard duty. Those gentlemen formerly members of the Company, but exempt by law from doing military duty, who volunteered their services in the Company at that critical moment, will also accept his thanks for their strict attention to every order. Should the town be again threatened with an attack, the commander would be happy to see the ranks filled with such men. The affairs of the treasurer being such as made it the duty of the commander to appoint one *pro tem.*, accordingly Andrew Sigourney, Esq. [1806], was appointed, and accepted. The blankets will be delivered on application to the superintendent of the armory.

Per order of the commanding officer,

“DEXTER DANA, *Clerk.*”

Rev. William E. Channing, D. D., of Boston, was invited to deliver the Artillery election sermon of 1814, but declined, “being about to take a long journey for his health.” He was a son of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing, and was born in New-

Rev. William E. Channing, D. D. AUTHORITY: Memoir of Rev. William E. Channing, by his nephew, William H. Channing.



J. Bouffon

port, R. I., April 8, 1780. In his boyhood he attended school in his native town, and, at the age of twelve years, he was sent to New London, Conn., to prepare for college, under the care of his uncle, Rev. Henry Channing. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, and afterward, for one year and a half, was a tutor in Richmond, Va. In 1800 he returned to Newport, where he remained until 1802, when he returned to Cambridge, having been elected to the office of regent of Harvard University. He began to preach soon after, and, in June, 1803, he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and installed as pastor of the Federal Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1814 he married his cousin, Ruth Gibbs. In 1821 he received the title of D. D. from Harvard University, and, in 1822, travelled extensively in Europe. In 1824 he received as colleague the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett. Rev. Mr. Channing died on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1842, while on a journey, at Bennington, Vt., and was buried at Boston on the 7th of that month.

Rev. Samuel Cary, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1814. He was a son of Rev. Thomas Cary, and was born in Newburyport, Nov. 24, 1785. He graduated at Harvard University in 1804. Rev. Mr. Freeman, of King's Chapel, Boston, hearing the commencement part of Mr. Cary at his graduation, expressed a desire that Mr. Cary should become his colleague. Mr. Cary studied theology at Cambridge three years, and, in November, 1807, he was invited to assist Mr. Freeman during a period of illness in his family. At the close of the engagement, June 20, 1808, the wardens addressed him a vote of thanks and congratulation, with a valuable enclosure. The same year, Mr. Cary was invited to become Mr. Freeman's colleague. He accepted in November, and his installation took place Jan. 1, 1809.

Mr. Cary married, Sept. 26, 1811, Mary Atkinson, of New York. Early in 1813 he became an invalid, and sought restored health by a foreign voyage. He sailed for Europe, Sept. 3, 1813, but returned to America soon after. In March, 1815, he was attacked by a violent cold, which confined him to his house for several weeks, and, after partial recovery, he visited Philadelphia. He returned home better, but not cured. Another voyage across the Atlantic was suggested, and he sailed for London, Sept. 3, 1815. He died in England, Oct. 22, 1815, and was buried there. In the Gravel Pit (Unitarian) Church, in Hackney, the Unitarians erected a monument to his memory.

1815. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1815 were: John Roulstone (1812), captain; Robert Fennelly (1806), lieutenant; Terence Wakefield (1807), ensign. Luke Richardson (1812) was first sergeant; Daniel Dunton (1812), second sergeant; Andrew Roulstone (1811), third sergeant; Daniel Wise (1813), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney (1806), treasurer; Dexter Dana (1798), clerk, and David W. Bradlee (1811), armorer.

The rolls of the Massachusetts militia, as revised in November, 1815, contain the following: William H. Sumner (1819), aide-de-camp to the governor, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Hon. John Brooks (1786), adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and Amasa Davis (1786), quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. Division staff officers: Elijah Crane (1819), major-general of the

Rev. Samuel Cary. AUTHORITY: Annals of King's Chapel.

First Division ; Ebenezer Mattoon (1817), major-general of the Fourth Division ; Nehemiah Freeman (1793), division inspector, and George Sullivan (1811), judge advocate, Fourth Division. Brigade staff officers : Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816), brigadier-general, First Brigade, First Division ; Nathaniel Guild (1820), brigadier-general, Second Brigade ; Freeman Fisher (1821), aide-de-camp ; Arnold Welles (1811), brigadier-general, Third Brigade ; Nathaniel Austin (1819), brigadier-general, First Brigade, Third Division ; Joseph Butterfield (1821), brigade-quartermaster, Second Brigade ; Salem Towne, Jr. (1821), brigadier-general, First Brigade, Seventh Division ; Thomas H. Blood (1817), brigadier-general, Second Brigade. Field officers of infantry : Jonathan Whitney (1793), lieutenant-colonel commandant, Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division ; Eleazer G. House (1810), and Benjamin Loring (1810), majors ; Daniel Messinger (1792), lieutenant-colonel commandant, Third Regiment ; John Tarbell (1813), major, First Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division ; Joshua B. Phipps (1812) and William Fernald (1811), majors in the Fifth Regiment ; Micah M. Rutter (1821), lieutenant-colonel commandant, First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division.

In the First Regiment (Boston and Chelsea) were : William Ingalls (1821), surgeon ; Daniel Dunton (1812), Thaddeus Page (1820), and Asa Tisdale (1814), captains ; Caleb Hartshorn (1820), Nathan Eaton (1816), Robert G. Mitchell (1812), and Samuel Davis (1817), lieutenants ; Alexander H. Gibbs (1820), Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816), Joseph Lewis (1811), and Pliny Smith (1816), ensigns.

In the Second Regiment (Boston and Chelsea), besides the field officers above mentioned, were : Abner Bourne (1812), adjutant ; Henry S. Waldo (1812), quartermaster ; Samuel W. Kendall (1814), paymaster ; Michael Roulstone (1810), Asa Richardson (1812), George Welles (1807), George Sullivan (1811), Caswell Beal (1806), Samuel B. Ford (1813), John Dodd, Jr. (1810), and Daniel L. Gibbens (1810), captains ; Elna Hayt (1812), James Russell (1812), James N. Staples (1816), and Ezekiel Jones (1816), lieutenants ; Francis Southack (1816), Ira Brown (1816), Simon Gardner (1817), Benjamin T. Pickman (1819), John M. Marston (1814), and Ephraim Whitney (1816), ensigns.

In the Third Regiment (Boston and Chelsea), besides the field officers above mentioned, were : Stephen Fairbanks (1820), adjutant ; James B. Marston (1810), Samuel H. Parker (1820), Benjamin Huntington (1814), Philip Curtis (1812), Micah B. Racon (1816), Joseph Jenkins (1817), and David Francis (1806), captains ; Joshua Simonds (1811), Luke Richardson (1812), Benjamin Darling (1820), Ephraim Harrington (1815), David Moody (1812), and Edward Bugbee (1816), lieutenants ; Christopher Gore (1814), John Park (1812), Benjamin Winslow (1819), and Martin Brimmer (1820), ensigns.

The Handel and Haydn Society was instituted in April, 1815, and was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1816. Among the original members of this society were : Samuel H. Parker (1820), Charles Nolen (1797), John Dodd, Jr. (1810), George Singleton, Jr. (1792), Peter Osgood (1797), Abner Bourne (1812), Ebenezer Goodrich (1815), Isaac Davis (1821), Christopher Gore (1814), Jonathan Loring, Jr. (1792).

The printed list of the members of this society from 1815 to 1867 contains the names of many members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, among them being : Henry Clay Barnabee (1870), Charles F. Chickering (1845), president of the society in 1856 and 1857 ; Thomas E. Chickering (1845), president from 1858 to 1860

inclusive; William Coffin, Jr. (1806), trustee from 1817 to 1822, and treasurer from 1823 to 1835, when he was succeeded by Abner Bourne (1812); Benjamin Huntington (1814), William Jepson (1797), Daniel Messinger, Jr. (1822), John G. Roberts (1847), Thomas C. Webb (1838), and very many others.

The member of the Artillery Company recruited in 1815 was Ephraim Harrington.

Ephraim Harrington (1815), bricklayer, of Roxbury, was born in August, 1793. He removed to Boston, and in 1820 resided on Pleasant Street. He was lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815, 1816, and 1817; captain in the same from 1818 to 1821 inclusive, and held the office of first sergeant in the Artillery Company in 1819. He received the Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge, Boston, Aug. 28, 1821. He was a representative of Boston in the General Court in 1838. He died July 24, 1854, aged sixty years and eleven months.

The Artillery Company met, pursuant to orders, for drill, March 20 and 27, 1815.

On Friday, April 7, the Company paraded, in full uniform, for inspection, — "the first field-day since the glorious return of peace." The Company unanimously made choice of the Rev. Francis Parkman, of Boston, to deliver the next anniversary sermon.

April 17 and 24 the Company met for drill, and May 1 the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, at three o'clock P. M., in uniform complete, under the command of Lieut. George Welles (1807), the commander being indisposed and absent. They marched to the Common and through various parts of the town, performed a variety of exercises, etc., and, on their return to the Hall, were provided with a collation.

At a meeting held May 15, 1815, it was voted "that the Company adopt, as their system of manœuvres and exercise, after the 1st of June next ensuing, the system contained in 'Maltby's Elements of War,' and conform thereto, as near as practicable, in their drill and exercise."

May 22 and 29 the Company met for drill. At the latter meeting, a committee was chosen and designated as the committee of finance. It consisted of Brig.-Gen. Arnold Welles (1811), Major Benjamin Russell (1788), Andrew Sigourney, Esq. (1806), Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), and Capt. William Howe (1806).

Monday, June 5, 1815, being anniversary day, the Artillery Company paraded at Faneuil Hall at nine o'clock A. M., in uniform complete, under command of Lieut. George Welles (1807). At the State House, Capt. William Howe (1806) took command of the Company, and escorted his Excellency and other guests to the First Church, in Chauncy Place, where the anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Francis Parkman, of Boston. After service, the procession returned to the Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided. At four o'clock, the Company proceeded, under command of Lieut. Welles (1807), to the Common, election was held, and the governor took the chair of state. When the time arrived to invest the officers-elect, Capt. Howe (1806), who had remained in a carriage in the vicinity, alighted and took command. The newly elected officers were then installed into their respective offices by his Excellency. Most of the duties of the day were performed under the command of Lieut. George Welles (1807), with honor to himself and the Company; though it was a disappointment that the health of Capt. Howe (1806) was such as to prevent him from performing many of the duties, depriving the Company of the presence and command of that excellent officer and disciplinarian.

After the duties on the Common were completed, the governor was escorted to his residence, and the Company returned to Faneuil Hall.

Meetings for drill were frequently held on account of a change in the tactics. Sept. 4 the Company, under the command of Capt. John Roulstone (1812), paraded, marched to the Common, and, for the first time in public, were exercised in accordance with the system of Gen. Maltby. Oct. 2 a public parade was made by the Company under command of Capt. Roulstone (1812).

On the 23d of October, 1815, the American Antiquarian Society having invited the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company — as being the oldest chartered society in New England — to attend the celebration of their anniversary, the Company paraded, without uniform or arms, and were conducted by the commander into the hall where the Antiquarian Society were at dinner, and “reciprocated their mutual esteem” by two appropriate toasts. Whereupon the Company escorted the government and members of the Antiquarian Society to King’s Chapel, in Boston, where a discourse was delivered by their vice-president, William Paine, M. D.

Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D., of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1815. He was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Parkman, and was born in Boston, June 4, 1788. His father was an eminent merchant. Francis was fitted for college in his native town. He entered the sophomore class at Cambridge in 1804, and graduated in 1807. Shortly after leaving college, he began the study of theology under the direction of Rev. William E. Channing. He continued this study until May, 1810, when he embarked for Europe. He travelled extensively, and returned to America in the spring of 1812. A few months after Dr. Eliot’s death, which occurred in February, 1813, Mr. Parkman was requested to preach as a candidate at the New North Church, of which Dr. Eliot had been pastor. Mr. Parkman consented, and, Dec. 8, 1813, he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and was installed over that church. In 1834 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from Harvard College. Dec. 7, 1842, Mr. Amos Smith was associated with Dr. Parkman as a colleague. Mr. Smith resigned in June, 1848, when Dr. Parkman relinquished the charge of the pulpit. This was done that the society might have perfect liberty in inviting candidates. Mr. Joshua Young was ordained in February, 1849, as Mr. Smith’s successor, at which time Dr. Parkman’s connection with the church ceased.

In 1844-5 he visited Europe, and remained there six months. In the autumn of 1852 Dr. Parkman went to Baltimore, Md., to attend a general convention of delegates from the Unitarian churches. He was elected president of that body. At its conclusion, he returned home, but very soon after his arrival the community was astounded by the tidings of his sudden death, Nov. 12, 1852.

1816. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1816 were: Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816), captain; Benjamin Loring (1810), lieutenant; Philip Curtis (1812), ensign. Zachariah G. Whitman (1810) was first sergeant; John Park (1812), second sergeant; John L. Phillips (1813), third sergeant; John M. Marston (1814), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney (1806), treasurer; Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), clerk, and Levi Melcher (1802), armorer.

Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D. AUTHORITY; Sprague’s Annals of American Pulpit.



W. D. Crockett

On the 25th and 26th of September, 1816, the most brilliant military exhibition was given that had ever been seen in Boston. On Thursday, it is said, the line "occupied nearly three sides of the Common." It was composed of cavalry, artillery, and the three regiments of infantry, commanded by Cols. Messinger (1792), Whitney (1797), and Hudson. The Boston Light Infantry, Washington Infantry, Fusileers, Winslow Blues, Rangers, and New England Guards, were attached to the regiments as flank companies. The whole was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Welles (1811). The line was reviewed by the governor, accompanied by Col. Sumner (1819), Major-Gen. Crane (1819), Gen. Dearborn (1816), Gen. Mattoon (1817); Commodore Bainbridge, Admiral Coffin, and Capt. Jackson, of the British Navy; Gen. Boyd, United States Army, and other officers, under a salute of seventeen guns.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1816 were: David Andrews, Micah B. Bacon, Ira Brown, Edward Bugbee, Henry A. S. Dearborn, Silas Dodd, Nathan Eaton, Thomas Hunting, Ezekiel Jones, Nathaniel Richards, Jr., Pliny Smith, Francis Southack, James N. Staples, Ephraim Whitney, Josiah Wilkins.

David Andrews (1816), merchant, of Boston, was born in 1791. He removed to Providence, R. I., and was discharged from the Company at his own request, April 10, 1818. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, of Boston, Aug. 30, 1816. He died at Boston in May, 1831, aged forty years.

Micah B. Bacon (1816), housewright, of Boston, was in the militia for several years, and held the grade of captain. He removed West prior to 1820, and never held any office in the Artillery Company.

Ira Brown (1816), of Boston, was a clerk in the New England Bank, Spring Street, Boston. He was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1816 inclusive; captain in the same in 1817 and 1818, and was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1820. He soon after removed to New York.

Edward Bugbee (1816), hairdresser, carried on business at No. 33 Orange, now Washington, Street, Boston. He was a son of Edward and Ruth (Blackman) Bugbee, of Roxbury. His father was a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. He was a lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1815 to 1820 inclusive; was promoted to be captain in 1821, and was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1819. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, Boston, in 1820, and withdrew in 1830.

Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn (1816), lawyer, of Roxbury, son of Gen. Henry and Dorcas (Osgood) Dearborn, was born in Exeter, N. H., March 3, 1783. His father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, a captain in Stark's regiment, and subsequently secretary of war, minister to Portugal, representative in Congress, and collector of the port of Boston. Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816) attended Williamstown Academy, now Williams College, but went to William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.,

Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Men of the Revolution and their Families, by A. B. Muzzey; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1851; Drake's Memorials of the Cincinnati,

entering in advance, where he graduated in 1803. He studied with William Wirt and Judge Story, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Portland, Me., in 1806. He married, May 3, 1807, Hannah Swett, daughter of Col. William R. Lee, of Salem, Mass. He was deputy-collector, under his father, of the port of Boston in 1811, and was appointed collector by President Madison in 1813, as the successor of his father. He held this office until 1830. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1820; State representative for Roxbury in 1830; State senator in 1831; representative in Congress from 1831 to 1833; adjutant-general of Massachusetts from 1833 to 1843, and mayor of the new-born city of Roxbury in 1847, a position which he held until his decease. He delivered an oration before the Bunker Hill Association, July 4, 1811. He became a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in 1832, and was president of the General Society from 1848 to 1851. He was brigadier-general of the First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1814, captain of the Artillery Company in 1816, and commanded the troops in Boston Harbor in 1812.

The origin of Rural Cemetery, at Mount Auburn, may be traced to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose anniversary address Gen. Dearborn (1816) delivered in 1828, and of which he was president in 1831, and chairman of the committee having the project in charge. The cemetery was consecrated Sept. 24, 1831. He was also the originator of Forest Hills Cemetery, which was consecrated June 28, 1848. He was active in originating and establishing the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and in completing the Hoosac Tunnel. He wrote several books: "Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea," in 1819; "Letters on the Internal Improvement and Commerce of the West," in 1839, and the "Life of Rev. John Eliot." He left unpublished a "History of the Battle on Bunker Hill," a diary in forty-five volumes, "Grecian Architecture," and other works. He was a marvellous worker, the author of many valuable volumes, a member of various historical and scientific societies, — a useful, sagacious, and generous man.

He died in Portland, Me., July 29, 1851, and was buried at Forest Hills, amid "the flowers of his own planting."

Silas Dodd (1816), merchant, of Boston, brother of John, Jr. (1810), and Benjamin (1817), was a son of John and Hannah Dodd, and was born at Holden, April 4, 1792. He was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1816 and 1817, and lieutenant of the same in 1818 and 1819. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died at New Orleans, La., May 28, 1821.

Nathan Eaton (1816), cordwainer, of Boston, was born in Reading in 1782. He was in partnership in 1820 with Shepard Simonds, and kept a shoe store at No. 15 Ann Street. He was a lieutenant in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1813 to 1815, and was captain in the same in 1818. He died Aug. 31, 1828, aged forty-six years.

Thomas Hunting (1816), merchant, of Boston, son of Jonathan and Mary Hunting, of Belchertown, was born in that town Sept. 25, 1789. He kept a West India goods store at No. 135 Orange, now Washington, Street. He was lieutenant in the Third

Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1816 to 1818; captain in the same from 1819 to 1821; major in 1822, and colonel from 1823 to 1825. He was also second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1819, adjutant in 1823, captain in 1827, and was treasurer of the Company from 1841 to 1845. For many years he was a member of the finance committee, to whose hands were intrusted the financial interests of the Company. He was a member of the common council of the city of Boston three years, 1833-5; an alderman six years, 1836-41, and a representative to the General Court from 1834 to 1841. "He was of modest manners, amiable temper, industrious habits, and was rarely known to make a mistake in military affairs."

Ezekiel Jones (1816), watch-maker, of Boston, carried on business at the corner of Cornhill (Washington Street) and Court Street. He was lieutenant in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1815 to 1817, and served in the same as captain from 1818 to 1821. He never held office in the Artillery Company. He died in Boston, July 14, 1826, aged thirty-eight years.

Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816), innkeeper, of Boston, was a son of Nathaniel, who kept a coffee-house at No. 17 Federal Street. The tavern kept by Nathaniel, Jr. (1816), was No. 8 on the south side of the market. He was ensign in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1813 to 1815; captain in the same in 1816 and 1817; first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1818, and lieutenant in 1822.

He moved to Hingham, with his wife Mary, prior to 1830, where she died, Aug. 4, 1865, aged seventy-eight years. He was for several years president of the Hingham Bank, and resided on Main Street, near the old meeting-house. He died Nov. 9, 1864, aged eighty years.

Pliny Smith (1816), butcher, of Boston, resided at No. 41 Myrtle Street. He was ensign of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815, and lieutenant in the same in 1816.

Francis Southack (1816), baker, of Boston, was a son of Francis and Sarah Southack, of Boston, and resided on Temple Street. He was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1815 to 1817 inclusive; captain in the same from 1818 to 1821 inclusive, and lieutenant-colonel in 1822 and 1823; also was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1818. He died in Boston about 1835.

James N. Staples (1816), wine merchant, of Boston, resided, in 1820, in Gridley's Lane, now Gridley Street. He was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1812 to 1814; lieutenant in the same in 1815 and 1816, and captain from 1818 to 1820. He was also clerk of the Artillery Company in 1818 and 1819, first sergeant in 1820, and lieutenant in 1823. He was for several years a very useful member of the finance committee.

Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816). AUTHORITY: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

Francis Southack (1816). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Mass. Military Rolls.

Ephraim Whitney (1816), truckman, of Boston, brother of Silas, Jr. (1810), and John (1810), and son of Silas, was born in 1787. He was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815, lieutenant in 1816, and captain from 1817 to 1820 inclusive. He was also fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1820. He died April 23, 1821, aged thirty-four years.

Josiah Wilkins (1816), trader, of Boston, lived on Nassau Street. He was lieutenant of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1816 to 1818, and captain in the same from 1819 to 1821. He was also fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1818. He became a member of The Massachusetts Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, Nov. 29, 1816. He removed to Mobile, Ala., and held the office of alderman in that city.

The Artillery Company met for business Jan. 23, 1816. A committee duly appointed made the following report: "That, considering the large sum of money which was taken a few years since from the productive funds of the Company and vested in unproductive property, viz., a stand of arms, accoutrements, camp utensils, and articles preparatory to active duty; and considering that the remaining funds of the Company greatly depreciated in value in consequence of the late war and the variety of circumstances in which the affairs of the Company have become embarrassed; and, also, from other sections of the country petitions to the honorable Legislature in their present session are constantly presented for remuneration of expenses incurred in the general defence of our country, or losses and depreciation sustained by the citizens; most of which your committee conceive are not more meritorious than voluntarily appropriating between two and three thousand dollars of our productive stock in the purchase of the contents of our arms for the general defence. Your committee think it practicable to petition the honorable Legislature for that patronage, assistance or remuneration which they have frequently and freely bestowed on us before, and that the present is a favorable moment to ask of them some aid whereby our funds may again be placed in an eligible situation," etc. The report was accepted, a petition was prepared and presented to the Legislature, and the matter given in charge of the finance committee. The petition was not granted by the Legislature. The Company immediately raised by subscription six hundred dollars, which, with the one hundred dollars donated to the Company by Lieut.-Gov. Phillips, freed it from all embarrassment. Since that time a committee of finance, annually elected by ballot, has had direction of the general finances of the Company.

Friday, April 5, 1816, the Company paraded, in complete uniform, at Faneuil Hall, and performed the usual exercises of the April field-day. Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, was chosen to deliver the anniversary sermon in June next following. Monday evenings in April the Company met for drill.

Monday, May 6, 1816, the Company paraded under their commander, Capt. John Roulstone (1812), marched to the Common, and thence, after drill, through several principal streets to Charlestown Square, where a variety of manœuvres were performed. On their return to Boston, they proceeded to the home of Lieut. Robert Fennelly (1806), where they were entertained. A collation at the Hall completed the duty of the day.

Monday, June 3, 1816, being the anniversary for the election of officers, the Com-

pany assembled, under command of Capt. John Roulstone (1812), proceeded to the State House and received his Excellency John Brooks (1786), the governor and commander-in-chief, with other guests, and escorted them to the First Church, in Chauncy Place, where the anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Paul Dean. Dinner was served in Faneuil Hall; election was held on the Common, and the newly elected officers commissioned. "During the whole duties of the day the Company felt a peculiar degree of pride and pleasure in having one of its oldest members, and one who had twice commanded the Company, presiding in the ceremonies of the day as chief magistrate of the Commonwealth."

At the dinner, the fifth toast was: "Our beloved chief magistrate. For a long life of public services, he has our gratitude; for a yet longer life of private enjoyment, he has our prayers." (Nine cheers and the Massachusetts March.) His Excellency the governor gave this toast: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: a venerable monument of the customs and manners of the year 1638."

The Company held several meetings for business during the summer of 1816.

Monday, Sept. 2, the Company paraded under the command of Major Benjamin Loring (1810), their lieutenant, Brig.-Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn (1816), their captain, being absent on a journey. Also, the Company paraded Oct. 7, under command of Gen. Dearborn (1816). The total number in uniform was fifty-three. The Company having finished the tour of duty for the year, was dismissed.

Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1816. He was born in Barnard, Windsor County, Vt., March 28, 1783. He spent his youth on a farm, meantime attending school, and afterward teaching. In 1806 he began preaching in Montpelier, Vt., and in 1810 removed to New Hartford, N. Y. In October, 1813, he came to Boston, and settled as pastor of the First Universalist Church, on Hanover Street, founded by Rev. John Murray. He held this relation until April 6, 1823.

Meantime the Second Society of Universalists was founded, and a meeting-house erected in School Street, nearly opposite the City Hall. Rev. Hosea Ballou was invited to be its pastor. He accepted, and was installed Dec. 25, 1817, Rev. Paul Dean preaching the sermon and extending the right hand of fellowship. In a few years the opposition of Mr. Dean to the views of Mr. Ballou became open, avowed, and strong; but the First Church sympathized with Mr. Ballou, whereupon the former resigned his relation with that church, and, being followed by some of his old parishioners, founded the Third Universalist Church, located in Bulfinch Street, May 7, 1823.

Mr. Dean very soon after was dismissed from fellowship with the Universalist body, at his own request. He continued, however, for seventeen years, to preach at the Bulfinch Street Church, when Rev. Frederick T. Gray became its pastor, and the church ceased to be Universalist. Not long after, he moved to Framingham, Mass., where he died, Oct. 18, 1860.

He was very prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and held many positions of honor and influence in that order. He was the first minister of the Universalist denomination to preach before the Artillery Company on anniversary day.

Rev. Paul Dean. AUTHORITY: Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Mass., A. F. and A. M., 1873.

1817. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1817 were: Ebenezer Mattoon (1817), captain; John Dodd, Jr. (1810), lieutenant; Daniel Dunton (1812), ensign. Christopher Gore (1814) was first sergeant; James Russell (1812), second sergeant; Levi Bartlett (1814), third sergeant; Benjamin Huntington (1814), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney (1806), treasurer; Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), clerk, and Levi Melcher (1802), armorer.

The officers of the Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, gave a dinner to Gen. Arnold Welles (1811) on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1817, at the Exchange Coffee-House, on his retirement from military service. The governor, lieutenant-governor, adjutant-general, and other guests, were present. Previous to sitting down to dinner, the officers of the brigade being drawn up on both sides of the hall agreeably to rank, Gen. Welles (1811), accompanied by Major Sargent, was announced by Acting Brigade-Major Fairbanks. He was received by Col. Messinger (1792), senior officer of the brigade, who informed the general that an address had been prepared expressive of their feelings on his retirement from office. The address was then presented by the committee, after having been read aloud by the chairman. On receiving the address Gen. Welles (1811) made an appropriate reply. An elaborate dinner was then served, after which patriotic toasts were offered and speeches were made, interspersed with songs. At the conclusion, Gen. Welles (1811) took a formal and affectionate leave of every officer present.

The address¹ was signed by Cols. Daniel Messinger (1792) and Jonathan Whitney (1797), Capt. Daniel L. Gibbens (1810), Capt. Winslow Lewis (1821), Ensign Martin Brimmer (1820), and six other officers of the brigade, who constituted the committee.

"A little after eleven o'clock yesterday morning two casks of powder exploded in the after part of the fine ship 'Canton Packet,' Capt. Proctor, which was lying at a little distance from the end of Long Wharf at anchor, nearly ready to sail on a voyage to the Isle of France and Canton. A number of men immediately went to assist in saving the property and extinguishing the flames, from the United States ship 'Independence' and from the wharf. They cut her cable and towed her on the flats north of Long Wharf, where she grounded, the fire in the meantime having been extinguished. Considerable damage was done to the hull, but we are happy to learn that one person only was killed.

"We are informed that the steward, who was the cause of the mischief, had demanded leave to go on shore, and being refused he went below, and that simultaneously with the explosion of the powder the report of a pistol was heard. We are therefore led to presume that he perpetrated this act from motives of revenge, for which he foolishly sacrificed his life.

"The ship is between three and four hundred tons burden, and owned by Messrs. J. and T. H. Perkins, of this town. She had on board about four hundred thousand dollars in specie, all of which is saved."²

"The old election day was a holiday for the negroes in Boston, who were allowed to have the unmolested use of the Common, with an equality of rights and privileges with the white people. Dr. Shurtleff, in some remarks on the subject before the Massachusetts Historical Society, said that many would remember vividly the transactions and enjoyments of that gala day, when those of all ages, complexions, and tongues gave

¹ *Vide Columbian Centinel*, Oct. 25, 1817, in which the address and the reply are given in full.

² Boston Newspaper.



E. Meston

themselves most freely and unrestrictedly to their will and inclination. On the first Monday in June, Artillery election day, the colored people were proscribed, and were not allowed by the whites to appear on the Common, but were hooted, and driven from it with reproaches, insult, and force. It was on 'Artillery election day,' in the year 1817, that the great calamity occurred in Boston Harbor, when the negro boy, William Read, 'blew up the ship' called the 'Canton Packet,' owned by the Messrs. Perkins. The boy had been allowed to go on shore on general election day, but was not permitted to leave the vessel on Artillery election day. The old taunt, which was thrown to every negro on this day, is fresh in the memory of persons who have lived half a century: 'Who blew up the ship? Nigger. Why for? Because he could not go to 'lection and shake paw-paw.' The game of paw-paw, or props, was played with four small shells, known to naturalists as the *Cypræa moneta*, and was one of the games much practised by the boys of Boston."

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1817 were: Thomas H. Blood, Cornelius Briggs, Nathaniel Bryant, John Conant, Andrew Cunningham, Alfred Curtis, Samuel Davis, Benjamin Dodd, Simon Gardner, Lusher Gay, Charles W. Gayetty, Joseph Jenkins, Ebenezer Mattoon, James Monroe, William Palmer, Francis Wyman.

Thomas H. Blood (1817) was a hatter, of Sterling. After several years' service in the militia, he became, in 1808, major of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served four years. He held the position of lieutenant-colonel of the same in 1812 and 1813, and was brigadier-general of that brigade from 1814 to 1816 inclusive. In January, 1837, the Baptist church in Sterling was constituted at his house. He died at Worcester, May 15, 1848, aged seventy-three years.

Cornelius Briggs (1817), carver and cabinet-maker, of Boston and Roxbury, resided at No. 2 Temple Street.

Nathaniel Bryant (1817), cabinet-maker, in 1820 occupied a shop in West Row, Court Street, Boston.

John Conant (1817), trader, of Boston, was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1817, 1818, and 1819. He died at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1822.

Andrew Cunningham (1817), son of Major James Cunningham (1761), joined the Artillery Company, Aug. 4, 1786. He is not recorded as a member of the Company in the return of 1812. The record does not give the date when his membership ceased. July 14, 1817, Major James Phillips (1790) proposed Major Andrew Cunningham, "formerly a member," and captain of the Company in 1793, to be an honorary member. He was, therefore, restored to the roll Aug. 18, 1817, as an honorary member. See page 202.

Alfred Curtis (1817), merchant, of Boston, brother of Philip Curtis (1812), was born in Sharon, Mass. He was senior partner, in 1820, in the firm of Curtis & Bailey, dealers in West India goods, at No. 9 Rowe's Wharf.

Mr. Curtis (1817) was quartermaster of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1818 and 1819, and was adjutant of the same, with the rank of lieutenant, from 1819 to 1822 inclusive. He removed to New York, and was discharged from the Company Jan. 19, 1827.

Samuel Davis (1817), merchant, of Boston, was of the firm of Samuel Davis & Co., dealers in domestic goods, at No. 3 Cornhill Square. Thomas J. Lobdell (1821) was Mr. Davis's (1817) partner.

Mr. Davis (1817) was ensign in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1813 and 1814; lieutenant in the same in 1815 and 1816, and captain from 1817 to 1820 inclusive. He was discharged from the Artillery Company, at his own request, March 24, 1823.

Benjamin Dodd (1817), merchant, of Boston, brother of Silas (1816) and of John (1810), and son of John and Hannah Dodd, was born at Holden, Feb. 16, 1796. He married, Dec. 18, 1817, Maria Faxon. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1816 to 1818 inclusive, and lieutenant in the same from 1819 to 1821 inclusive. He died abroad, March 28, 1821.

Simon Gardner (1817), printer, of Boston, was born in 1790. He married, but had no children. In his early boyhood he was employed as errand-boy, carrier, apprentice, and clerk, in the office of Russell (1795) & Cutler, publishers of the Boston *Commercial Gazette*. After the death of Mr. Cutler he purchased a right in the firm, and subsequently, by the removal of Mr. Russell (1795) to Maine, Mr. Gardner (1817) became sole proprietor of that paper. To that he gave his time and strength. He died of brain fever, April 15, 1824, aged thirty-four years.¹

Mr. Gardner (1817) was ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1815 and 1816, and lieutenant in 1817.

Lusher Gay (1817) united with the Artillery Company in 1814, and in 1815 was honorably discharged. Oct. 6, 1817, "Lieut.-Col. Lusher Gay [1817] was balloted for, and unanimously readmitted a member." He was honorably discharged April 19, 1824. See page 376.

Charles W. Gayetty (1817), son of Peter and Huldah Gayetty, was born in Boston, Oct. 31, 1795. In 1817 he held the position of lieutenant in a company belonging to the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Joseph Jenkins (1817), housewright, of Boston, joined the Artillery Company, Aug. 6, 1810. He was honorably discharged in 1813. He rejoined the Company, June 30, 1817, and was honorably discharged Sept. 4, 1826. See page 347.

Simon Gardner (1817). AUTHORITIES: *Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association*; Whitman's *Hist. A. and H. A. Company*, Ed. 1842.

¹ "Simon Gardner [1817] died April 15, 1824, publisher of the Boston *Commercial Gazette*, aged 34. Ever active, industrious, and enterprising, Mr. Gardner [1817] gradually rose from the station of an apprentice to be the sole owner and director of

that extensive printing establishment — honest, honorable, mild, and obliging, it was his happiness to secure many friends, who will remember him with affection. Free and generous by nature, in him many of his poor and needy fellow-mortals have to lament the loss of a kind friend and a generous patron." — *Daily Advertiser*.

Ebenezer Mattoon (1817), yeoman, of Amherst, son of Ebenezer Mattoon, of East Hadley, and grandson of Eleazer, of Northfield, was born at Amherst, Aug. 19, 1755. His ancestors came from Scotland in 1662. His grandfather, one of the first settlers of Amherst, moved there in 1734. Ebenezer, the father of Gen. Mattoon (1817), was a farmer in Amherst, and died in 1806, aged eighty-seven. Ebenezer (1817) attended the schools of his town, entered Dartmouth College, but prior to his graduation in 1776, the country being in alarm, and a heavy loss having been sustained by the defeat and death of Gen. Montgomery, he, with three of his classmates, volunteered their services, and, having obtained the consent of the faculty, joined the army in Canada. Although the army was in a broken situation, yet he connected himself with a regiment of New Hampshire troops enlisted for one year. Col. Budle and his adjutant having been placed under arrest for misconduct, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Wait, who appointed Mr. Mattoon (1817) his adjutant, which office he held until the army retreated to Ticonderoga. At that time the regiment, originally four hundred and fifty men, was so reduced by action, fatigue, and capture, as not to contain more than one hundred and twenty, including officers. Personally incapacitated by the small-pox, the camp-disease, and toils of a soldier's life, he obtained a furlough, and returned to Amherst. His ill state of health did not permit him again to join his regiment. Partially recovering, he was chosen, in 1777, a lieutenant of militia in his own town, and was immediately ordered to Ticonderoga. He was in St. Clair's retreat from that place in July, 1777. In August following he was detached by Gen. Lincoln (1786) in a company of artillery, commanded by Capt. Furnival, in the Continental line, the militia being fearful of entering the service under Continental officers. After some difficulty Lieut. Mattoon (1817) succeeded in enlisting forty-eight men, who joined the company with him under Capt. Furnival. They were in the fight at Bemis's Heights, Oct. 7. At the close of the campaign, in January following, Lieut. Mattoon (1817) returned once more to his father's house. The next spring he was detached as a lieutenant in the militia, and joined Col. Wade's regiment at Rhode Island, and was in the action there and in the retreat. At the close of the year 1778 he left the service.

He joined the local militia near the close of the war; was promoted to captain in 1785, became major, and, in 1787, colonel of a regiment in the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1793 he was appointed brigadier-general of that brigade, and, in 1798, major-general of that division. He held the latter office for nineteen years, when, in 1816, he resigned, and was appointed by Gov. Brooks (1786) as his successor in the office of adjutant-general. The next year (1817) he was chosen captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. On the anniversary, June 3, 1818, when he was to have returned the badge of his office, he was prevented by a "distressing indisposition." The esponent of the captain was returned to his Excellency by Gen. Winslow (1786), a past commander. Gen. Mattoon (1817) was heard to observe on the election day from whose ceremonies he was detained, that "it was one of the most melancholy days he had ever been called to spend, as he had calculated with no small degree of pride on that day."

Gen. Mattoon (1817) was a scientific and practical farmer; a man of quick discernment, discriminating judgment, and independent frankness. When invited to join the corps, he replied, that "although an old man, he should be proud to shoulder his

gun again in the ranks of the Company." He entered with his peculiar zeal into the interests of the Company, and to his personal exertions, in a great degree, may be attributed the re-introduction of field-pieces.

In 1792, 1796, 1820, and 1832, he was a member of the Massachusetts College of Electors of President; was senator in 1795 and 1796, and sheriff of Hampshire County for twenty years; also, a representative in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses of the United States.

In November, 1817, he was seized with violent ophthalmia, which terminated in the loss of his sight. On the following June he bade farewell to all public employment. When the convention was called, in 1820, to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, he was induced to take his seat as a member of that body, to deliberate and act in that assembly, composed of the ablest jurists, the profoundest politicians, and the most tried patriots.

Gen. Mattoon (1817) died Sept. 11, 1843, aged eighty-eight years.

James Monroe (1817), fifth President of the United States, visited Boston in 1817. He was received with great enthusiasm, and was escorted to his lodgings at the Exchange Coffee-House by a military and civic procession.

Monday evening, June 30, 1817, at a meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, "his Excellency James Monroe, Esq., President of the United States, was proposed as an honorary member; whereupon, voted that the by-laws be so far dispensed with as to ballot for him at this meeting." The ballot being taken, he was unanimously admitted. "His Excellency John Brooks, Esq. [1786], governor of the Commonwealth; Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, Esq. [1817], adjutant-general; Gen. Amasa Davis, Esq. [1786], quartermaster-general; Brig.-Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Esq. [1816], of the First Brigade, First Division, and Brig.-Gen. John Winslow, Esq. [1786]," were appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency James Monroe, Esq., and inform him of his admission as an honorary member of the Company.

President James Monroe (1817) was born in Virginia, April 28, 1758, and died in New York, July 4, 1831. He was educated at William and Mary College, which he left in 1776 to join the army of the Revolution. He became aide-de-camp to Lord Sterling, served in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, and distinguished himself in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He afterward studied law under Thomas Jefferson. In 1782 he was elected a member of the assembly of Virginia, and in 1783 a delegate to Congress. In 1790 he was elected a United States senator from Virginia. He was governor of Virginia from 1799 to 1802, and at the close of the last term was appointed envoy extraordinary to the French government. Within a fortnight after his arrival in Paris, he and Mr. Livingston secured, for fifteen million dollars, "the territory of Orleans." In 1817 he was inaugurated President of the United States, and was re-elected in 1820. During his second term the so-called "Monroe Doctrine" was publicly declared. Bodily infirmity and pecuniary embarrassments burdened his last days.

He died at the residence of his son, in New York City, in 1831, and in 1858 his remains were removed with great pomp to Richmond, Va., and re-interred July 5, in the Hollywood Cemetery.

James Monroe (1817). AUTHORITIES: Appleton's Cyclopædia; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1861.

William Palmer (1817), merchant, of Boston, died of yellow fever at New Orleans, La.

Francis Wyman (1817), trader, of Cambridge, son of Nehemiah and Susannah (Stearns) Wyman, was born April 27, 1790. He married Susan Jackson (published Jan. 18, 1818), who died July 3, 1843, aged forty-four years. He died July 18, 1822.

He was a clerk in the navy yard, and had custom-house protection to go abroad, Dec. 10, 1807. Col. Nehemiah Wyman (1820) was a brother of Capt. Francis Wyman (1817). The latter served several years in the militia, and attained the grade of captain.

Meetings of the Company for exercise were held March 24 and 31, 1817.

The first Monday in April being the day appointed by the constitution of the State for the choice of governor and senators, etc., the Artillery Company paraded on Friday, April 11, agreeably to the provisions of their charter. Major Benjamin Loring (1810) was in command, Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816), the commander, being indisposed. Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D. D., of Medfield, was elected to preach the anniversary sermon on the first Monday of the next June. During the April parade the Company marched through the principal streets to Charlestown Square, where they performed several manœuvres, and returned thence to Faneuil Hall.

Drills by squads were held weekly during April and May, and twice in May the entire Company was drilled with music.

Monday, May 5, the Company paraded in complete uniform, under command of Major Loring (1810), their lieutenant, and marched to Brinley Place, in Roxbury, the residence of Brig.-Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn (1816), their commander, who was unable to take command, being lame. The Company performed evolutions and firings, after which an elegant collation was provided by the commander. After enjoying great hospitality and attention the Company returned to their armory, and were dismissed.

May 12, 19, 20, 21, and 26 the Company met for drill.

The following is the first report on record in regard to invited guests, etc. The committee appointed annually to have charge of the anniversary arrangements has each year since 1817 reported a similar list, which has been placed on record. These reports show the care exercised in extending invitations, and the proverbial generosity of the Artillery Company.

"The committee appointed the 12th of May, 1817, report the following arrangements for Artillery election, June 2, 1817, viz., company to be invited:—

| | |
|--|----|
| " His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Council . . . | 11 |
| " Senators of Suffolk, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives | 8 |
| " Selectmen and Town Clerk of Boston, 10; Honorary members, 21 . . . | 31 |
| " Judges of S. J. Court, District, Circuit, Suffolk and Municipal, and Sheriff of Suffolk | 7 |
| " Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Secretary and Treasurer and Judge Bretton | 5 |
| " United States Senator and Representatives and Foreign Consuls, 6; | |
| Head singer and Organist, 2; Officer Cards, 7 | 15 |

Francis Wyman (1817). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Bond's Hist. of Watertown.

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|--|----|-----------------|
| "Major-General First Division and Staff, 6 ; Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, 2 | 8 | |
| "Brigadier-General First Brigade and Staff, 4, and Third Brigade and Staff, 3 ; Gen. Miller and Staff, 2 | 9 | |
| "Field officers Third Brigade, 11 ; Adjutants, 5 ; Governor's Aids, 2 | 18 | |
| "Col. Eustis and Adjutant, Col. J. House, Major Brooks, Major Henderson | 5 | |
| "Cadet officers, 4 ; Officers of Cavalry, 8 ; Artillery, 9 ; Light Infantry, 19 | 40 | |
| "Past Captains in the Navy, 8, and Lieut.-Com. Finch, 1 | 9 | |
| "Commissioners of the Treaty of Ghent, Advocates and Secretary, and Secretary of Pernambuco Legation | 6 | |
| "President of Harvard University and Clergymen, say | 40 | |
| "Fifty cards for members at \$3 ea | 50 | |
| "Active members of the Company | 68 | |
| | | 33 ² |
| "Deduct invited in two capacities | | 13 |
| | | <hr/> |
| "Net | | 319 |

"Members of Congress and other strangers of distinction, that may be in town on that day, be presented with a card by the committee. All other necessary and proper arrangements to meet the exigencies of the day have been attended to, and contracts made by different sub-committees, appointed for the purpose."

The report was unanimously accepted.

May 26, 1817, Brig.-Gens. Arnold Welles (1811), John Winslow (1786), and Amasa Davis (1786) ; Majors Benjamin Russell (1788), John Bray (1788), and James Phillips (1790) ; Thomas W. Sumner, Esq. (1792) ; Ebenezer Torrey, Esq. (1765) ; Capt. Thomas Clark (1786) ; Joseph Eaton (1773), and David W. Bradlee (1811) were appointed a committee to make the arrangements necessary to present his Excellency John Brooks, Esq. (1786), the governor, with an elegant sword, as a testimony of the Company's respect for him as their chief magistrate, and as having twice commanded the Company.

The Company met for drill May 27 and May 29.

Monday, June 2, the Company paraded at nine o'clock A. M. in Faneuil Hall, under the command of Major Benjamin Loring (1810) ; marched to the State House ; received the governor and other guests, and escorted them to the church in Chauncy Place, where the anniversary sermon was delivered by Rev. Daniel Clarke Sanders, D. D., of Medfield. After the services the Company escorted its guests to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was partaken of, and the festivity was heightened by appropriate toasts and addresses. Brig.-Gen. Dearborn (1816), as captain, presided at the table, ill health having prevented his performing the previous duties of the day. At four o'clock the Company escorted his Excellency the governor to their allotted square on the Common. The committee appointed May 26, 1817, escorted by a platoon under the command of a sergeant, presented a beautiful sword to his Excellency John Brooks, Esq. (1786), governor and commander-in-chief. At the ceremony of presentation Brig.-Gen. Winslow (1786), acting chairman, and twice commander of the Artillery Company, delivered the following address :—

"May it please your Excellency : In behalf of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, we have the honor to be deputed to congratulate our common country on

the re-election of your Excellency as governor and commander-in-chief of Massachusetts. As *citizens* of a free and independent Commonwealth, our joy in this event is increased by the recollection of your civic virtues, and past just and impartial administration of our government. But it is as *fellow-soldiers* and members of the ancient Company, which twice has had the honor of being commanded by your Excellency, that our felicity prompts us to more than a verbal expression of our feelings, and therefore respectfully solicit your Excellency to accept, in behalf of the Company, the sword now presented, as a testimonial of their unbounded attachment and respect, confident they place it in hands which well know how to wield it with glory and success in war and to preserve it untarnished in peace."

To which his Excellency was pleased to reply : —

"Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee : The costly and elegant sword, which you have in so flattering a manner presented to me, I receive with grateful satisfaction, and, as a testimonial of the attachment and respect of my fellow-citizens of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, it is to me of inestimable value. If my administration hitherto has been such as to afford you, as citizens of a free and independent Commonwealth, just grounds of approbation and confidence, I shall be encouraged to continue a course which, in my best judgment and conscience, I have deemed to be in accordance with the genuine principles of our excellent constitution. This liberal testimonial of your friendship and confidence shall be preserved untarnished, and wielded only in hostility against the enemies of our common country."

The Company then proceeded to the election of officers for the year ensuing, and, having performed several evolutions, the old officers resigned the badges of their respective offices, and his Excellency, having approved of the newly elected officers, severally invested them with the badges of their offices. The governor was then escorted to the State House, and the Company returned to Faneuil Hall. After the usual vote of thanks to the preacher, it was voted that the thanks of the Company be presented to Commodore Bainbridge, for his politeness and attention to the Company, in permitting the band of music attached to the United States frigate "Independence," under his command, to play for the Company during the ceremonies of their anniversary day, June 2, 1817. The Company also sent thirty dollars to the commodore, to be divided among the members of the band.

At a meeting held Monday evening, June 9, a committee, of which Gen. Mattoon (1817) was made chairman, was appointed to inquire into the expediency of petitioning the governor and council for two brass six-pounders, with their accompanying implements, etc., and to consider the subject generally.

June 16, 1817, "the sub-committee from the committee of the Company on the subject of petitioning the governor and council for two field-pieces, asked leave to report that they have duly considered the subject committed to them, which they consider as highly interesting, and are of opinion that it would tend to promoté the honor, as well as usefulness, of the Company, to have artillery pieces attached to it, provided they can be obtained upon the same conditions, and the Company be entitled to the same advantages and benefits which are granted to other artillery companies in this Commonwealth. The committee are, however, of opinion that it would not be advisable that any measures should be adopted by the Company whereby there would be any additional expense incurred, except what is voluntary on the part of its members ; and as it is expected, should the Company obtain the pieces, that every member would give

all due attention to perfect himself in the drill that may be directed, they ought to practice occasionally at the pieces, and adopt such measures as to ensure a respectable appearance whenever the Company should judge advisable to appear in public therewith. Your committee are of opinion that it will not be necessary or advisable to make any alteration in our present uniform for those who may be attached to the pieces, but that the whole Company should improve the opportunity to practice, and when a public appearance is made with them, that the commander make such arrangements and adopt such measures as shall tend to effect the objects contemplated, and promote the honor of the Company. As it respects a house for the pieces, should they be obtained, and also the artillery drill, it was thought by the committee a subject of after-consideration. It is recommended that a report be made to the Company at the meeting on Monday evening next upon the plan here suggested, and that a petition to the governor and council be prepared, ready to be submitted for signatures on that evening, provided the report be accepted.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"WILLIAM HOWE [1806],

"JOHN DODD, JR. [1810],

"ELEAZER G. HOUSE [1810],

"BOSTON, June 12, 1817.

"*Sub-Committee.*

"At a meeting of the general committee on the subject of artillery, the foregoing report was unanimously accepted, and as it embraces all the most important parts of what they considered was referred to their consideration, if this report should meet the approbation of the Company and be accepted, they would further recommend that a committee be immediately raised for the purpose of presenting the petition to the governor and council.

"Which is respectfully submitted.

"E. MATTOON [1817],

"JOHN DODD, JR. [1810],

"DANIEL DUNTON [1812],

"WILLIAM HOWE [1806],

"BENJ. LORING [1810],

"THOMAS WELLS [1811],

"GEORGE WELLES [1807],

"MICHAEL ROULSTONE [1810],

"JUNE 16, 1817.

"*Committee.*

"Voted unanimously that the foregoing report be accepted, and that Major B. Loring [1810], Capt. P. Curtis [1812], George Welles [1807], W. Howe [1806], and M. Roulstone [1810], be a committee to present a petition conformable thereto."

Meetings for business were held June 30, July 14 and 28, and Monday, Aug. 11. At the last meeting (Aug. 11) the following papers were presented:—

"In council, July 3, 1817. The military committee of the council, to whom was referred the petition from a committee of the Honorable and Ancient Artillery Company appointed for that purpose, requesting a loan of a pair of brass field-pieces, that thereby they may be restored to the ancient situation of the Company, as its name imports, as well as to assist them in acquiring a correct knowledge in the exercise of artillery, united to their present improvements as infantry, respectfully report: That his Excellency be advised to direct the quartermaster-general to loan to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company a pair of brass six-pound cannon, completely equipped for



Leah. G. Whitman

field service, and to supply said Company, for the use of said cannon, the usual quantity of ammunition, as is directed by law for other companies of artillery within the Commonwealth.

D. COBB, *per order.*

"In council, July 3, 1817. This report is accepted, and by the governor approved.

"ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

"Copy examined.

"A. BRADFORD, *Secretary of Commonwealth.*

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts. General orders, Headquarters, Boston, July 12, 1817. The commander-in-chief, having on the third instant been advised by the honorable council to direct the quartermaster-general to loan the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company a pair of brass six-pound cannon, completely equipped for field service, and to supply said Company with the usual quantity of ammunition, as is directed by law for other companies of artillery within the Commonwealth; his Excellency accordingly directs the quartermaster-general to furnish by loan the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company with two pieces of cannon of the description above mentioned, together with complete equipments for the same for field service, and in every respect to comply with the above written advice of the council. The cannon thus loaned to be kept at the laboratory in Boston, and when not in use to be under the care of the quartermaster-general.

"By his Excellency's command,

"WILLIAM H. SUMNER,

"*Aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief.*"

At the meeting of the Company held Aug. 12, the following letter was presented:—

BOSTON, Aug. 12, 1817.

ADJT.-GEN. EBENEZER MATTOON, ESQ., *Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.*

Sir,—I was induced by my friends at the last election to take the office of clerk, greatly against my will. I now find that the duties of that office, connected with many others of a similar kind, not only serve to lessen my professional business, and thereby the means of supporting an increasing family, but also that my health is materially impaired and injured. The active duty of the autumn commences on Monday evening, the 18th instant, when an assessment is usually laid. I have been confined by sickness for nearly two weeks, and although I may be out by the latter part of this week, yet I feel it impossible to perform any part of the duties of the office of clerk. I therefore ask leave to resign said office, assuring you, sir, and the Company, that as far as my health and abilities will allow, I shall ever exert myself to promote their interest and welfare. With sentiments of respect and esteem,

I am your obedient servant,

ZACH. G. WHITMAN.

"Boston, Monday, Aug. 18, 1817. The Company met agreeable to orders. Proceeded to the choice of a clerk, vice Z. G. Whitman, Esq. [1810], resigned. Capt. James N. Staples [1816] was unanimously chosen, was present, and accepted the office."

Meetings for business and drill were held Aug. 25 and 29, and on the first day of

September a public parade was held, and the Company was entertained at the residence of the commander.

At the meeting held Sept. 29 the devoted services of Lieut. Whitman (1810), as clerk of the Company, were acknowledged by a vote of thanks. A parade was held the first Monday in October.

Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D. D., of Medfield, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1817. He was a son of Michael and Azubah (Clarke) Sanders, and was born in Sturbridge in 1768. He was fitted for college by Rev. Samuel West, of Needham, and graduated from Harvard College in 1788. In 1789 he was made preceptor in the Cambridge High School. He studied theology with Dr. Prentiss, of Medfield, taught the North School in that town in 1790, and was licensed to preach in the same year by the Dedham association. He married Nancy Fitch, of Canterbury, Conn. He was ordained to the Christian ministry, and installed as pastor of a church in Vergennes, Vt., in 1794. He resigned his pastoral charge to assume the presidency of the University of Vermont, to which he was elected in the year 1800. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard College in 1809. In 1814, the university buildings being occupied by the American troops, his family left Burlington, May 14, the British flotilla appearing before the town, and bombardment being expected. He settled in Medfield in September, 1814, and was installed over the church in that town in the following spring. He was a member of the convention for the revision of the State constitution in 1820 and 1821. He withdrew from his pastoral relation in Medfield, May 24, 1829. He was representative to the General Court in 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, repeatedly a member of the board of selectmen, and prominent on the school committee for several years. He died in 1850.

1818. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1818 were: Benjamin Loring (1810), captain; Luke Richardson (1812), lieutenant; Michael Roulstone (1810), ensign. Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816), was first sergeant; Ethan A. Greenwood (1814), second sergeant; Francis Southack (1816), third sergeant; Josiah Wilkins (1816), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney (1806), treasurer; James N. Staples (1816), clerk, and Levi Melcher (1802), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1818 were: Daniel Brown, John Butterfield, Benjamin M. Nevers, Ebenezer W. Nevers, Robert Somerby.

Daniel Brown (1818) was a printer in Boston. After several years' service in the militia he became captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, and held that office from 1818 to 1821 inclusive; was major of the same in 1822 and 1823, and lieutenant-colonel from 1824 to 1827 inclusive. He was second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1821, and was honorably discharged May 12, 1823.

John Butterfield (1818) was a merchant, engaged in the West India goods business at No. 3 Long Wharf. He resided on Poplar Street. He was probably from Tyngsboro, Mass., and married, Feb. 21, 1813, in Boston, Lucinda Bicknell. He held the position

Rev. Daniel C. Sanders, D. D. AUTHORITY: Tilden's Hist. of Medfield.



Ben Loring

of ensign in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1818 and 1819, and was promoted to lieutenant. He was honorably discharged from the Artillery Company, April 3, 1820.

Benjamin M. Nevers (1818), livery stable-keeper, of Boston, was born in that part of Woburn now called Burlington, Aug. 18, 1789. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1818, lieutenant in the same from 1819 to 1822 inclusive, and captain in 1823 and 1824; second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1822, and lieutenant in 1827. His brother, Lieut. Ebenezer W. Nevers, joined the Artillery Company in 1818. Benjamin M. Nevers (1818) received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge in 1815, and became a member Oct. 6 of that year.

Ebenezer W. Nevers (1818), wharfinger, of Boston, was born in that part of Woburn now called Burlington, in 1791. He was ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1819, and lieutenant in the same in 1820 and 1821, but never held any office in the Artillery Company. His brother, Capt Benjamin M. Nevers, joined the Artillery Company in 1818. Ebenezer W. Nevers (1818) died at Boston, Aug. 17, 1838, aged forty-seven years.

Robert Somerby (1818) was a jeweller in Boston, a member of the firm of Robert J. Brown & Co., jewellers, 1 Marlboro Row and Milk Street. He resided on Carver Street. Mr. Somerby (1818) married, May 3, 1818, Eliza F. Gill, of Boston. He was ensign in a company of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1817, and was paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, in the same, in 1818, 1819, and 1820. He died at Roxbury, Aug. 20, 1821, aged twenty-seven years.

On Saturday, March 14, 1818, a special meeting of the Company was held at four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the senior member of the Company, Ebenezer Torrey, Esq. (1765). Services were held at his residence, No. 110 Orange, now Washington, Street. The Company attended in citizen's dress, with crape on the left arm.

Meetings were held March 23 and 30 for drill, Lieut. Dodd (1810) being in command. At the former meeting, the field-pieces granted by the governor were accepted by the Company, and times for drill with the guns were appointed. The first drill was held March 27, 1818.

At a meeting, April 16, the commander requested the members, to the number of eighteen, to volunteer for the purpose of manning the field-pieces during the season. The following gentlemen complied, and constituted the first artillery squad, viz.: Capt. Michael Roulstone (1810), Capt. Philip Curtis (1812), Major Benjamin Loring (1810), Ensign Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), Mr. Ephraim Harrington (1815), Mr. Ebenezer Goodrich (1814), Lieut. Francis Southack (1816), Mr. John L. Phillips (1813), Capt. William Howe (1806), Lieut. Josiah Wilkins (1816), Lieut. Luke Richardson (1812), Lieut. Ethan A. Greenwood (1814), Ensign Alfred Curtis (1817), Mr. Cornelius Briggs (1817), Capt. Nathaniel Richards, Jr. (1816), Mr. Ephraim French, Jr. (1809), Lieut. Thomas Hunting (1816), Mr. Thomas Wells (1811), Capt. James N. Staples (1816), and Mr. Eleazer Nichols (1814).

At the parade in May, the commander being absent, Lieut. Dodd (1810) being in command, Rev. Henry Colman, of Hingham, was chosen to deliver the next Artillery election sermon.

Friday afternoon, May 8, the Company met for field duty, under the command of Ensign Dunton (1812); secured the field-pieces¹ "Hancock" and "Adams," it being nearly a century since they paraded with them, and marched through the principal streets to the Common, where they went through the firings. A collation was served on their return to the Hall.

During the month of May frequent meetings were held, and both the infantry and artillery wings made careful preparation for the approaching anniversary.

Monday, June 1, 1818, the usual exercises were held, Capt. Dodd (1810) being in command. Rev. Mr. Colman, of Hingham, delivered the sermon. Gen. Mattoon (1817) was prevented from taking command from indisposition. The day was rainy, and after dinner the governor returned to the State House. At four o'clock the Company marched from the Hall to the laboratory, where the field-pieces were received, and, proceeding to the Common, went through the firings, to the gratification of the spectators. The Company then marched to the "area of the State House," where the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. The old officers resigned their badges of office, that of Gen. Mattoon (1817) being returned by Gen. John Winslow (1786). The blindness with which Gen. Mattoon (1817) was afflicted caused his absence. After the investiture of the newly elected officers the Company returned to Faneuil Hall, and after a collation were dismissed.

On the 15th of June, 1818, a manuscript history of the Artillery Company was offered by Shubael Bell, Esq., and a committee was appointed to examine it. It was not satisfactory, and was returned. The writer of it is not known.

Frequent meetings were held in July and August, and the Company enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity.

The September field-day was stormy, but the Company marched to the gun-house, Fort Hill, went through with evolutions, fired the guns, and returned to the Hall.

The last field-day of 1818 was observed Oct. 15, when the Company marched to the town of Charlestown, fired a number of times, and partook of a collation at Capt. Andrew Roulstone's (1811), after which they returned to their armory.

Rev. Henry Colman, of Hingham, delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1818. He was a son of Dudley Colman, and Mary, his wife, and was born in Boston, Sept. 12, 1785. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805. The Third Congregational Society in Hingham was incorporated Feb. 27, 1807, and the church was organized under the name of the Third Church in Hingham, June 16, 1807. Mr. Colman was the first minister of this newly organized church, and was ordained pastor June 17, 1807. He was dismissed at his own request, March 14, 1820. He was commissioned chaplain of the Second Regiment in 1807, and held the office several years. After leaving Hingham he opened an academy in Brookline, which he continued for several years, and Feb. 16, 1825, he became pastor of the Independent Church, in Salem. He held this relation

Rev. Henry Colman. AUTHORITY: Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham.

¹ "Yesterday the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, under Lieut.-Col. Dunton [1812],

paraded with two pieces of field artillery. A century has nearly elapsed since the Company before paraded with cannon." — *Columbian Centinel*, Saturday, May 9, 1818.

until Dec. 7, 1831, when he became almost exclusively a farmer, having purchased a farm at Deerfield. Influenced by this pursuit, and commissioned by the State, he visited England, France, and other foreign countries. In England he made many and very strong friends. He was received there with a cordial hospitality. He became ill in London with a fatal disease, and died at Islington, England, Aug. 17, 1849. A monument to his memory stands in Highgate Cemetery, Middlesex, England, which was erected by order of and at the expense of Lady Byron.

1819. The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1819 were: Thomas Dean (1806), captain; Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), lieutenant; Thomas Wells (1811), ensign. Ephraim Harrington (1815) was first sergeant; Thomas Hunting (1816), second sergeant; Daniel L. Ware (1811), third sergeant; Edward Bugbee (1816), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney, Esq. (1806), treasurer; James N. Staples (1816), clerk, and David W. Bradlee (1811), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1819 were: Nathaniel Austin, Ruel Baker, Elijah Crane, Ezra Hawkes, Benjamin T. Pickman, Timothy Rix, George Stearns, Peter L. R. Stone, George Sullivan, William Sullivan, William H. Sumner, Samuel Swett, George W. Thayer, Benjamin Winslow.

Nathaniel Austin (1819), merchant, of Charlestown, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Rand) Austin, was born March 19, 1772. He was never married. John Austin (1746) was a brother of Ebenezer, the grandfather of Gen. Nathaniel Austin (1819). He was early interested in the militia; was captain of the Warren Phalanx, and became brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1809, and held that office until 1827, when he was commissioned major-general, in command of the Third Division. He held this office from 1827 to 1830. He was high sheriff of the county of Middlesex from 1813 to 1831, a representative to the General Court, and senator from Charlestown, also a member of the governor's council. He was elected an honorary member of the Artillery Company, Aug. 2, 1819, and was honorably discharged March 26, 1827.

In March, 1828, the Legislature passed an act creating the Warren Bridge Corporation. Gen. Austin (1819) was one of the corporators, and the chief spirit in this new enterprise.

His office for many years was in "the stone building,"¹ in a front room, looking upon Main Street, ascended by an outer flight of stairs in the rear on Town-Hill Street. The office of the *Bunker Hill Aurora*, in its early career, was in this same building. He died at No. 22 Union Street, April 3, 1861, aged eighty-nine years and fifteen days.

Ruel Baker (1819), painter, of Boston, son of a Revolutionary patriot and soldier of Bunker Hill, John Baker, of Sudbury, was born in that town July 19, 1792. He married, in April, 1818, Mary Newell, a niece of Mrs. Harriet Newell, wife of Rev.

Nathaniel Austin (1819). AUTHORITY: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates.

Ruel Baker (1819). AUTHORITY: Hist. of Columbian Lodge, by John T. Heard.

¹ This building, at junction of Main, Harvard,

Bow, and Pleasant streets, was erected from stones quarried at the "Outer Brewster," which Gen. Austin (1819), with his father and brother William, bought in 1799 for one thousand dollars.—*Record in Suffolk Deeds, Vol. CXCII, p. 165.*

Samuel, the missionary. He was brought up to the trade of a house and sign painter, finishing his apprenticeship with Darius Brewer, of Dorchester. After working about one year for John Green, Jr. (1835), he began business on his own account, in company with a Mr. Horton. The firm was successful in business. After a few years the firm of Baker & Horton was dissolved, and Mr. Baker (1819), after continuing in business alone for some time, formed a partnership with his youngest son. He served as a member of the common council of Boston from 1833 to 1835 inclusive, and from 1839 to 1841 inclusive. He was representative in the General Court from Boston, and at the time of his decease was a director in the Boylston Bank.

Mr. Baker (1819) was, after several years of military service, promoted to be a lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1817, captain in the same from 1818 to 1822 inclusive, and lieutenant-colonel in 1823 and 1824. He was third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1821, and second lieutenant in 1824. He was elected an honorary member of the Company, April 2, 1827. He received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge, of Boston, and became a member thereof Dec. 29, 1825. He filled various stations in the Lodge, was master four years, from 1837 to 1840, and was treasurer eight years, from 1841 to his decease. He was a member of St. Andrew's Chapter, and of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars. He was the first officer of the former in 1838 and 1839, and of the latter in 1841 and 1842. He was a member of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Massachusetts, and served as one of the trustees of Masonic Temple from 1844 until his decease.

He died at his residence in Boston, Jan. 17, 1848, Rev. David Fosdick preaching a funeral sermon at his obsequies, which were held at Hollis Street Church. He sustained through life the character of an upright and honest man.

Elijah Crane (1819), farmer and innholder, of Canton, son of Major Thomas Crane, was born in Milton, Aug. 29, 1754. His father removed with his family, in 1763, from Milton to Canton. At the age of twenty-one years, Elijah Crane (1819) enlisted in the Continental service, and was a member of a company that marched in answer to the Lexington alarm. This company is supposed to have been stationed in Roxbury, near the present Yeoman Street; for, in later years, when Gen. Crane (1819) was attacked by articles in the public press, he is said to have replied: "A man that has stood guard at Lamb's Dam cannot be scared by squibs." This subsequently brought out the toast: "While we venerate the eagle, we would not be unmindful of the *Crane* who stood sentinel at Lamb's Dam." No record of Mr. Crane's (1819) subsequent enlistment and service appears, but he used to speak of a dinner of hasty-pudding and molasses which he received while driving a four-horse team with supplies for the army in New York State during the Revolution.

In early life he was a farmer, but afterward an innholder. He devoted much time and labor in church, parish, and town affairs, but it was in the military service that he became most distinguished. He was captain of the Third Troop of Cavalry in 1789-90, and in years following commanded a cavalry company attached to the first division of the State militia. Being promoted through various military grades, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia,

Elijah Crane (1819). AUTHORITIES: Hist. of Canton, by D. T. V. Huntoon; Grand Lodge Records; Freemason's Magazine, Vol. XXXI.; Dedham *Transcript*, November, 1878.

in 1803, and major-general of the First Division, June 16, 1809. He held the latter position until 1827,—so long that the officers under him became weary waiting for promotion, although he always said he would resign when a gentleman should be proposed to fill his place. One, more weary than the rest, at a public banquet offered the following toast: "Major-Gen. Crane [1819],—May he be eternally rewarded in heaven for his everlasting services on earth!" Again, it is said "he had all the virtues except resignation."

His first division muster was at "Low Plain," now Readville, in 1815. When, Oct. 12, 1826, the muster was ordered at the same place, the Boston troops were incensed at being obliged to go so far, and resorted to various methods to worry Gen. Crane (1819). The Boston *News-Letter*, in speaking of this review, says: "Major-Gen. Crane [1819], in defiance of public sentiment and public feeling, of squibs, crackers, rockets, and pasquinades, seems determined to play his military farce at Dedham on the 12th instant; the Boston brigade, having no tents, must sleep under the canopy of heaven," which the editor thinks would be almost as bad as "standing sentinel on Lamb's Dam." Gen. Crane (1819) held the muster, and it was conceded by all that it was very creditable to the division and to the Commonwealth. It was at this muster that the "striped pig" was exhibited. Gen. Crane (1819) gave an order that there should be no liquor sold on the camping-ground. This order was considered an outrage upon the liberties of the mustering patriots. About noon of the first day, one asked another, "Have you been to see the striped pig?" On the outskirts of the field a man had erected a booth, on which he advertised he would exhibit a striped pig. Everybody wanted to see the pig. Admission, "a shilling." Entering the booth, there could be seen, tied to a stake, a large hog, painted with black stripes, zebra fashion. In the rear of the booth were sundry kegs, bottles, demijohns, etc., and the contents of either could be sampled by giving up the ticket of admission. Some persons went in several times to see the "striped pig." This muster was afterward known as the "striped pig muster."

Gen. Crane (1819) made a fine appearance on horseback. He wore his white hair cut short, and brushed straight up from his head, and it is said he reminded spectators of Andrew Jackson, with whom he had several characteristics in common.

Elijah Crane (1819) was landlord of the old tavern in Canton from 1789 to 1800, succeeding Samuel Capen, the author of "Norfolk Harmony." In granting his license the selectmen declared that Elijah Crane (1819) was "of sober life and conversation, suitably qualified and provided for such employment." For twenty years he was high sheriff of Norfolk County. On one occasion he was obliged to visit Northampton on a pauper case, and his manner was so overbearing that Judge Parker, looking directly at him, said, "Gentlemen must be more quiet; the high sheriff of Hampshire does not allow as much noise in his county as the high sheriff of Norfolk."

Gen. Crane (1819) was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was master of Rising Star Lodge in 1810, district deputy grand master, District No. 4, in 1820; junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1821 and 1822, senior grand warden in 1823, and grand master in 1833.

Gen. Crane (1819) in social life was plain, substantial, reliable, and upright, kind to friends, generous to enemies, polite and courteous. June 21, 1819, Major-Gen. Elijah Crane (1819) was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Artillery Company.

He died at Canton, Feb. 21, 1834.

Ezra Hawkes (1819) was a tin-plate worker in Boston. His shop was No. 63 Court Street, and his residence on Second Street. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1816 to 1818 inclusive, and captain in the same from 1819 to 1821 inclusive. He rejoined the Artillery Company, May 9, 1821, and was honorably discharged March 24, 1823. He never held any office in the Company. He died Dec. 21, 1868.

Benjamin T. Pickman (1819) was a merchant of Boston. March 14, 1806, by act of the Legislature, Benjamin Pickman, son of the Hon. Benjamin Pickman, Jr., of Salem, in the county of Essex, was allowed to take the name of Benjamin Toppan Pickman (1819). He was born in Salem in 1790, and married Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah (Carter) Bright, of Boston. They had no children. Mr. Pickman (1819) was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1815 and 1816, and lieutenant of the same in 1817 and 1818. He held the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. John Brooks (1786) from 1819 to 1823, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was a member of the common council of Boston in 1829, 1830, and 1831, a representative to the General Court, also a senator, and presided over the Senate from 1833 until his decease. He died March 21, 1835, aged forty-five years.

Timothy Rix (1819) was in the grocery trade in Boston, at No. 7 Rowe's Wharf. He does not appear to have held office in the State militia, nor in the Artillery Company. He paraded with the Company in 1822, but subsequently his name was dropped from the roll. Mr. Whitman (1810) says that Mr. Rix (1819) removed to Haverhill, N. H.

George Stearns (1819) is recorded in the Boston Directory of 1820 as being a "victualler" on Cambridge Street, and as residing at No. 8 North Russell Street. He was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1818 to 1823 inclusive, and lieutenant in the same from 1824 to 1827. He paraded in the Artillery Company in 1822, and was honorably discharged May 19, 1823. He never held any office in the Company.

Peter L. R. Stone (1819) was a grocer, of the firm of Train & Stone, and their place of business was on Cambridge Street. He was lieutenant of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1819, and captain of the same from 1820 to 1823 inclusive. He was honorably discharged by the Artillery Company, May 31, 1824. He never held any office in the Company.

George Sullivan (1819), lawyer, of Boston, joined the Artillery Company, Oct. 7, 1811. He was honorably discharged in 1814, and he rejoined the Company, May 27, 1819. He was elected an honorary member May 27, 1819, and was again honorably discharged Feb. 16, 1827. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. See page 357 of this volume.

William Sullivan (1819), lawyer, of Boston, second son of Gov. James Sullivan, whose father came from Ireland in 1730, was born at Saco, District of Maine, Nov. 30, 1774. He entered the Latin School in 1781, and graduated from Harvard College

William Sullivan (1819). AUTHORITIES: Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

in 1792. He studied law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1795. He married, May 19, 1802, Sarah W., daughter of Col. James Swan, of Dorchester, Mass. He became eminent in his profession, — “a man of popular talents and a polished gentleman.” He delivered the oration for the town authorities, July 4, 1803, which was such a signal success that, in 1804, he was elected representative to the General Court, and afterward to the Senate or Council until 1830, when he declined to serve longer. In 1812 he pronounced the first oration before the Washington Benevolent Society, and delivered a discourse before the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, in 1829. He was a member of the convention on the revision of the State constitution in 1820.

He was major of the Independent Cadets from 1805 to 1809; was elected to the colonelcy, which he declined; was brigadier-general of the Boston brigade of State militia from 1818 to 1822, but never held any office in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was president of the Social Law Library of Suffolk; a member of several societies of art, science, and history, and was elected to the city council on its institution in 1822. In his last years he devoted himself to literature, wrote several valuable books, and the “Political Class-book, which entitles him to the reputation of having first introduced the study of the nature and principles of our government in the schools of our land.” He died Sept. 3, 1839. His brother, Lieut.-Col. John Langdon Sullivan, joined the Artillery Company in 1812, and another brother, Lieut.-Col. George Sullivan, in 1811 and 1819.

William Hyslop Sumner (1819), lawyer, of Boston, only son of Gov. Increase and Elizabeth (Hyslop) Sumner, and grandson of William Hyslop (1755), was born in Roxbury, July 4, 1780, and graduated at Harvard College in 1799. He married, (1) Oct. 4, 1826, Mary Ann Perry, who died July 14, 1834; (2) Dec. 13, 1836, Maria F. Greenough, who died Nov. 14, 1843, and, (3) April 14, 1848, Mary D. Kemble. When nineteen years of age, by the death of his grandfather in 1796, and of his father in 1799, he became attorney for his mother in the management of her half of the large Hyslop estate. His mother died in 1810, and for several years he had the sole care of the properties left by his father and mother, one of which was Noddle’s Island, of six hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Sumner (1819) was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Strong in 1806 and from 1813 to 1816, and on the staff of Gov. Brooks (1786) from 1816 to 1818, when he was appointed by Gov. Brooks (1786) adjutant-general of Massachusetts. Mr. Sumner (1819) held that and the office of quartermaster-general under Govs. Brooks (1786), Eustis, Lincoln, and Davis until 1834, when, upon his resignation, Gen. Dearborn (1816) was appointed his successor. In 1808, and during the eleven succeeding years, he was one of the representatives of Boston in the General Court. On the 10th of September, 1814, he was appointed by Gov. Strong an agent of the State to go “to the District of Maine,” which was then invaded by the British, and provide means for the protection of that part of the State. In December, 1814, he was appointed by the board of war to borrow money of the banks and pay off the troops which had been called out in Maine. In 1816, Gen. Sumner (1819) was a State agent to present the Massachusetts claim for militia services during the war to the general government. In November, 1826, he was

William H. Sumner (1819). AUTHORITIES: New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1854; Sumner’s Hist. of East Boston; Whitman’s Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

appointed by the secretary of war one of a board, of which Gen. Scott was president, to report a system for the reorganization of the militia. He commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1821. Gen. Sumner (1819) died Oct. 24, 1861.

Samuel Swett (1819), lawyer, of Boston, son of Dr. John B. and Charlotte (Bourne) Swett, was born in Newburyport, June 9, 1782. He married, Aug. 25, 1807, Lucia, daughter of Hon. William Gray. She died May 15, 1844. He attended school in Newburyport, graduated at Harvard College in 1800, and began to study law in Exeter, N. H. In 1801 he taught school in Roxbury, after which he continued his law studies with Judge Charles Jackson. He was admitted to the Essex County bar in 1804, and opened an office in Salem. In 1810 he relinquished law, removed to Boston, and became a partner in the firm of W. B. Swett & Co., merchants, No. 11 Foster's Wharf.

He was elected, Sept. 22, 1812, the first commander of the New England Guards, Second Regiment, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and served two years. In 1814 he entered the army as a volunteer, on the staff of Gen. Izard, in which he served as an engineer. After peace was declared he visited Europe, and saw much of the allied armies, concerning which he published an account in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Swett (1819) was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Brooks (1786) from 1818 to 1822 inclusive, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; a member of the school committee of Boston; of the common council in 1823, and three years a representative to the General Court. The publications of Col. Swett (1819) were controversial and critical, a partial list of which is given in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," 1867, page 375.

Mr. Swett (1819) died at his residence on Hancock Street, Boston, Oct. 28, 1866.

George W. Thayer (1819) was a merchant in Boston, of the firm of Dudley & Thayer, 112 Orange, now Washington, Street. He resided at No. 1 Pleasant Street. He was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1818, paymaster of the Third Regiment from 1819 to 1822 inclusive, and adjutant of the same in 1823. He was honorably discharged by the Artillery Company, April 17, 1820, and rejoined in 1821. He never held office in the Company.

Benjamin Winslow (1819), auctioneer, of the firm of Winslow, Channing & Co., was located in business at No. 8 Kilby Street. He resided on Purchase Street. He held the office of ensign in a Boston company from 1814 to 1816, and was quartermaster of the Third Brigade, First Division, with the rank of major, from 1818 to 1822 inclusive.

The Company met for business and exercise March 22, 1819; also on March 29.

April 5 a business meeting was held, and at three o'clock P. M., April 9, the Company met for field duty, under the command of Lieut. Luke Richardson (1812). Previous to their leaving the Hall, Rev. Thomas Gray, of Roxbury, was elected to deliver the next anniversary sermon. The Company marched to the Common, went through the usual evolutions and firings, then returned to Faneuil Hall, and partook of the usual collation.

Several meetings were held for drill during April and May.

Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company.

— INCORPORATED 1638. —



BOSTON, *May 10* 1819

THIS MAY CERTIFY, That
Cap: Paul Baker was reg-
ularly admitted a Member of the ANCIENT
AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, on
the *Tenth* day of *May* in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and *Nineteen*

ATTEST.

Benj: Loring Commander.
St. Stephen CLERE.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP, 1819.

Friday, May 7, the field-pieces were taken out to the Common, and the volunteer artillerists had a careful drill.¹

May 10, 1819, the committee previously appointed to revise the by-laws made their report. These new by-laws were printed by the Company in 1819, in connection with a list of all the members of the Company from 1638 to 1819. The rules and regulations then adopted were approved, Feb. 11, 1820, by the committee of the executive council, to whom they were referred, who recommended that the governor approve the same. The governor approved them the same day.

The revised Rules and Regulations of the Company were as follows : —

ARTICLE I. — OF ACTIVE MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Persons wishing to become members may be proposed at any meeting of the Company by a member, and the Clerk thereupon shall make a record thereof and furnish the Commanding Officer with a list of all candidates in the order they were proposed.

SECTION 2. Every candidate shall stand proposed one meeting before he be balloted for, and not then admitted, unless he obtains two thirds of the votes of the members present. If admitted, he shall sign the Company Book, pay fifteen dollars, and find two sureties satisfactory to the Commander, to be responsible for his compliance with the rules of the Company.

SECTION 3. No person can be an eligible candidate unless he be twenty-one years of age.

ARTICLE II. — OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Every active member, who shall have performed duty, and complied with the Regulations of the Company for twelve years, shall be considered as placed on the Honorary List.

SECTION 2. Active members who have become disabled by bodily infirmity or are exempt from Military duty, and have complied with the Rules and Regulations for one year, may be admitted by ballot as Honorary Members, a majority of the ballots of the members present constituting an election.

SECTION 3. Persons who have not been active members may be admitted Honorary Members.

SECTION 4. A candidate, under the preceding section, shall stand proposed one meeting before he is balloted for, and not then admitted unless his name has been inserted on the notification of the meeting when the ballot is to be taken, nor unless he obtain two thirds of the votes of the members present.

SECTION 5. No person shall be eligible as an Honorary Member, according to the two preceding sections, under the rank of a Colonel, excepting the Aids to His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. Honorary Members, who have paid their entrance as a member, and who pay their assessment for the anniversary in June, may be entitled to vote, and eligible to office.

¹ "Yesterday the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, commanded by Col. Loring [1810], held a field-day and exercised and manoeuvred with small

arms and artillery with veteran precision and celerity." — *Columbian Centinel*, May 8, 1819.

ARTICLE III. — ARMS AND UNIFORM.

SECTION 1. The Officers and Privates of the Company shall be furnished with arms and equipments, according to law, from the Armory. The Non-Commissioned officers to carry Halberds.

SECTION 2. The uniforms of the Company to be as follows, viz. : —

Hat. *Chapeau de bras*, ornamented with a fantail cockade, silver loup and button, and a full white plume, twelve inches long.

Coat. Deep blue superfine cloth, with red facings, and white linings; blue shoulder-straps edged with red; two silver-laced buttonholes each side of the collar; diamond on each skirt, and white convex buttons stamped with the arms of the State and the word "Commonwealth."

Waistcoat. White Marseilles, single breasted, with a standing collar.

Small Clothes. Fine white cassimere, with white metal buttons on the knees.

White Stock to be worn on the Anniversary; *Black Stock* on other field-days.

Gaiters. Fine white linen, to come up to the kneepan, under the small clothes, with black buttons, and a black velvet knee strap, with a white buckle, on the anniversary; on other field-days, the gaiters to be of fine black cassimere, with black buttons, of the same length with the white gaiters, and worn to come up over the pantaloons; the *Shoe* to be short quartered and tied.

Hair. Long hair to be braided and turned up, and the whole to wear powder on the anniversary.

SECTION 3. Every member of the Company shall be entitled, on admission, to wear a *Herring-bone* on the right arm of his uniform coat, as a badge of membership. Each member, on the completion of seven years from the time of his admission, and who has performed his regular duty in the Company, shall be entitled to wear an additional *Herring-bone*, and shall also be entitled to wear an additional *Herring-bone* at the completion of every five years afterwards that he may continue a member.

ARTICLE IV. — DUTY AND POWER OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Commanding Officer shall have power to remit the fines of the members for non-attendance, provided an excuse is offered to his satisfaction within eight days, and shall give the member thus excused a certificate authorizing the Clerk to remit the same.

SECTION 2. He shall give all his orders to the Clerk in writing, to be by him passed down, excepting those given in presence of the Company at the place of parade or exercise.

SECTION 3. He shall have power, by and with the advice of his subalterns, to grant a furlough to any member wishing to leave town for a limited time, and retain his membership, which furlough shall excuse such member from all fines and assessments during his absence.

SECTION 4. The Commissioned Officers shall be a Standing Committee for the year; it shall be their duty to determine who shall have forfeited their membership, agreeable to the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Company, and to superintend the affairs of the Company generally.

SECTION 5. The Commanding Officer shall have power to enlist, for the term of one year only, three respectable men as drivers for the field-pieces, provided the Company thereby be put to no expense for uniform or horses; and such drivers, so enlisted, shall be considered as belonging and attached to the Company for the term of their enlistment, and have a certificate thereof signed by the Commander and countersigned by the Clerk.

ARTICLE V. — DUTY OF CLERK.

SECTION 1. The Clerk shall, on receiving orders from the Commander, immediately transmit the same to the proper Officers; he shall insert the names of all candidates on the notifications for the meeting on which they are to be balloted for, and for the neglect thereof shall pay a fine of Five dollars.

SECTION 2. He shall *immediately*, upon an assessment being laid, prepare and exhibit to every member liable to pay the same, a bill specifying the amount thereof, and including all fines due at the time. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk personally to request the payment of the same as soon as may be; and if any members of the Company shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount of said assessment within the space of ten days from the time the said Clerk shall so call on him therefor, or within the space of twenty days from the time the same was voted by the Company to be laid, then the Clerk shall report the name or names of any such delinquent member at the next meeting of the Company, and in no case shall the report of such delinquents be dispensed with; and the Clerk shall be personally responsible for all fines or assessments which shall not be collected or reported, agreeable to the foregoing regulation.

SECTION 3. He shall record all the orders he receives; the meetings of the Company and business done at said meetings; all reports of committees, all admissions and discharges of members, and for the neglect of either of them he shall pay a fine of two dollars.

SECTION 4. He shall keep a regular account of all monies by him received, and shall pay the same to the Treasurer, once at least in three months, taking his receipt therefor, and for the neglect thereof shall pay a fine of ten dollars.

SECTION 5. He shall attend all meetings of the Company at the time ordered, under the penalty of one dollar for each neglect.

SECTION 6. He shall not, in any instance whatever, remit a fine to a member, unless by order of the commanding officer, under penalty of five dollars.

SECTION 7. The Clerk shall annually, before entering upon the duties of his office, viz., on the first Monday in June, give bond to the Company, with sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; which bond shall be kept by the Commanding Officer of the Company for the time being, for the use and benefit of the Company, and shall never be given up or cancelled until a new Clerk has been chosen and qualified according to ancient usage and this regulation, nor until his accounts have been settled by the Committee of Finance.

ARTICLE VI. — DUTY OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Company, and receive all monies from the Clerk, giving him a receipt therefor. All money received for the admission of Members shall be added to the funds, and the assessments and fines be

appropriated to defray the expenses of the Company. He shall pay all bills against the Company which may have been approved by a majority of the Committee of Finance.

SECTION 2. The Treasurer shall give bond in the same way as the Clerk, in a like penal sum, to be kept by the Commanding Officer for the time being, and not given up or cancelled, but in the same way and manner that the bond given by the Clerk is cancelled.

ARTICLE VII. — DUTY OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Every Active Member who has not done duty in the Company for the term of seven years, shall be held liable to attend the Company and Sergeants' drills when ordered. Those who have served more than seven years and less than twelve years, shall be liable to attend the evening drill of the Company next preceding each field-day, and the three evening drills next preceding the Anniversary in June. And it is expected that all members who have served more than twelve years, and who shall contemplate appearing in uniform on the anniversary, will attend the three evening drills preceding the same.

SECTION 2. At every meeting regularly notified by the Commander, there shall be a first and second Roll-call, and every member liable to attend said meeting absent at one or both Roll-calls, shall pay such fine as is prescribed in the table of fines.

SECTION 3. Every Member who neglects complying with the Rules and Regulations of the Company for one year shall be notified thereof by the Clerk, and his name returned to the Standing Committee; and if he does not within thirty days from the time of receiving such notification, render an excuse to the satisfaction of said committee, he shall no longer be considered a member, and his name shall be returned to the commander of the Military District in which he resides.

SECTION 4. Any member who shall divulge the names of candidates elected for officers previously to the anniversary, or who shall repeat any observations made respecting the character of any candidate for admission, to any person not a member, shall be liable to be dismissed from the Company by a majority of the votes of the members present.

ARTICLE VIII. — FINES FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. Non-attendance at drill, 50 cts.; non-attendance at a meeting, first Roll-call, 25 cts.; if absent the whole evening, 50 cts.; on the three evenings for exercise preceding the Anniversary, non-attendance first Roll-call, \$1.25; non-attendance the whole evening, \$2.50; absent on field-days, \$2.00; neglecting to notify the Company in season, 75 cts.

FINES FOR MEMBERS.

SECTION 2. Non-attendance at drills, 50 cts.; non-attendance at a meeting, first Roll-call, 25 cts.; if absent the whole evening, 50 cts.; on the three evenings for exercise preceding the Anniversary, non-attendance at first Roll-call, \$1; non-attendance the whole evening, \$2; absent on field-days, \$2.

ARTICLE IX. — EXEMPTIONS FROM FINES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SECTION 1. Honorary Members are exempted from all fines and assessments, except the assessment to defray the expense of the Anniversary.

SECTION 2. Active Members living out of town are exempt from all drill fines excepting the three drill evenings next preceding the election of officers in June.

SECTION 3. Active Members who have served more than seven years are exempt from all drill fines, excepting the fine for non-attendance on the evening drill of the Company next preceding the field-day, and the three drill evenings next preceding the election in June.

ARTICLE X. — OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. Every member appointed on a committee, if he accepts, shall duly attend to the duty assigned him, at the time and place appointed by the Chairman, which office shall be filled by the first member chosen; and every committee shall make report of their doings at the next meeting after they are elected.

SECTION 2. There shall be chosen by the Company at the first drill meeting in May annually, a committee of three to continue in office one year, who shall be styled *a Committee of Finance and Ways and Means*. And it shall be the duty of said committee, so chosen, to examine the state of the Company's finances, accounts and funds from time to time, and make report thereof as often as expedient, and particularly to examine and approve such bills against the Company as are just and reasonable; to report from time to time what assessments may be necessary to defray the current expenses; to guard against the Company's contracting debts beyond the amount of the assessment laid, and to see that the entrance money paid by members is applied to increase the funds; to examine the records of the Clerk, and, at the last drill meeting previous to the election of officers in June, to make an annual report upon the Treasurer's and Clerk's accounts, and return an inventory of the funds and property of the Company.

ARTICLE XI. — GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. The field-days are: for the election of officers the first Monday in June annually, and the Friday next preceding the first Monday of April, and the first Mondays in May, September, and October, if suitable weather; if not, on the Friday following.

SECTION 2. No revision or alteration of the Rules and Regulations of the Company shall be made the same evening it is proposed, nor unless notice thereof has been inserted on the notifications for the meeting when the same is intended to be acted upon, which notification shall be sent to every member.

SECTION 3. No assessment shall be laid, or money appropriated, at any meeting except it be at the Monday evening next preceding the regular field-day or the three drill evenings of the Company next preceding the anniversary, unless notice thereof be inserted on the notifications, as prescribed in the preceding section.

SECTION 4. No vote shall be reconsidered by a less number of members than was present at the time of its passing, provided the numbers were then called for.

Monday evening, May 24, the Company met for drill, and on the next Thursday evening they met "at the vestry of the new church in School Street," on business. Preparations were there made for the anniversary. A public parade for drill was held in the afternoon of May 27, and an evening drill May 31.

The exhaustive report made by the finance committee in 1819 says: "During the year, by the liberality of the Commonwealth, two field-pieces, three-pounders, bearing the patriotic names of Hancock and Adams, with tumbril, harnesses, apparatus, and implements complete, and one year's stock of powder, have become the property of the Company."

At a meeting held Thursday afternoon, for exercise with the cannon and for business, the following letter was presented : —

QUINCY, June 1, 1819.

TO THE A. AND H. A. COMPANY :

Gentlemen, — Accept my thanks for your polite invitation to your anniversary dinner, at Faneuil Hall, on the 7th of this month. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet a society which I have held in veneration from my earliest youth, and to whom I attribute, in a great degree, that valor and military skill, science, and discipline which have contributed so much to the present prosperity and glory of the United States. But if I should not appear at your festival, which I ardently desire, my uncommon age and various infirmities must be the apology of your most respectful humble servant and fellow-citizen,

JOHN ADAMS.

Monday, June 7, the Company met, in compliance with orders and ancient usage, to celebrate their anniversary. Fifty-four members, including the officers, were present. The governor and other guests were received as usual; the sermon was delivered by Rev. Thomas Gray, of Roxbury, in the church in Chauncy Place, and dinner was served in Faneuil Hall. The second toast was, "The Commander-in-Chief: the Warrior, the Statesman, the Patriot, who honors the Commonwealth which honors him." The third was, "The President of the United States." The eleventh was "Massachusetts" —

"Though round thy shores rude surges swell,
And wild the rough north tempests beat,
Arms, Arts, and Science here shall dwell,
And Virtue breathe her holiest spell,
With Freedom in her rocky seat."

The twelfth, "The Memory of Washington. Sainted shade! words are too poor to tell thy matchless fame." This was drunk standing, in solemn silence. Thirteen regular toasts were offered, and volunteer toasts by the governor, lieutenant-governor, Spanish consul, and Hon. Mr. Holmes, of Maine. The election was held on the Common, the day being unusually fine; the old officers returned their badges of office, which by the governor were conferred upon those newly elected.

Meetings were frequently held during the summer, at nearly all of which recruits were received into the ranks of the Company.

At a meeting held for field duty, Sept. 6, 1819, the commander, Major Thomas Dean (1806), before leaving the Hall, read to the Company a copy of a letter which he wrote to Mr. Thomas Bumstead (1764), viz. : —

MR. THOMAS BUMSTEAD :

BOSTON, Aug. 31, 1819.

Esteemed Sir, — The A. & H. A. Company, which I have the honor to command, have lately published a roll of all the members thereof since the first foundation of the Company. They have discovered that there are but seventeen now living who were members before the Revolutionary War, and that you, sir, are the oldest on the roll of that seventeen. The Company will feel themselves highly gratified and honored if you, sir, with such others of the seventeen as can conveniently attend, would condescend to receive the usual military salute at your home, on the next field-day of the Company, which will be on Monday next if the weather is suitable; if not, on the Friday following, in the afternoon. This is intended by the Company as a token of the veneration,

respect, and esteem which the present members have towards the surviving members before the Revolution. Accept, sir, the assurances of my highest respect.

THOMAS DEAN,
Captain A. & H. A. Company.

Copy of a letter from John Bumstead, son of Thomas (1764), to Thomas Dean (1806):—

BOSTON, Sept. 3, 1819.

Dear Sir,— My father being infirm has desired me to reply to your very complimentary letter of 31st ult., expressing the wish of the A. & H. A. Company, commanded by you, to pay on their next field-day the usual military salutes, at his home, to the surviving members of that Company who were attached to it prior to the Revolutionary War. The intended honor and manner is particularly gratifying to him. He requests you, in inviting the old members for this purpose, to ask such of the honorary members, or friends, as you may think agreeable and proper, to meet at his home. He also asks the honor of a call from the present officers and members of the Company on that day. Accept his best wishes for the continued prosperity and fame of the Company, and his personal regard, through, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BUMSTEAD.

To MAJOR THOMAS DEAN, *Commander of the A. & H. A. Company.*

In accordance with the above correspondence, the Artillery Company left Faneuil Hall at three o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Thomas Bumstead (1764), and paid him and the other elderly members a standing and marching salute, after which the Company were invited into his house to take a glass of wine with the veterans of the Company. The famous "Burgoyne bowl" was full to the rim,— it held ten gallons,— and the table was laden with the choicest fruits of the season. Thence the Company marched to the Common, went through many evolutions and firings, and then proceeded to the commander's residence, where a bountiful collation was provided. The Company returned to Mr. Bumstead's (1764), and escorted the ancient members to Faneuil Hall, where the day was finished in "reciprocating good wishes for health, prosperity, and happiness, much to the satisfaction of the Company."

Sixteen only of those who were members of the Company previous to the Revolution were then living, eight of whom were present at Major Bumstead's (1764), viz., Major Thomas Bumstead (1764), aged seventy-nine years; Capt. Joseph Pierce (1769), aged seventy-four; Mr. Samuel Belknap (1773), aged sixty-eight; Capt. William Todd (1773), aged seventy-two; Lieut. William Homes (1766), aged seventy-eight; Capt. John Simpkins (1769), aged seventy-nine; Capt. Joseph Eaton (1773), aged seventy, and Capt. Nathaniel Call (1774), aged seventy-four, making a total of five hundred and ninety-four years.¹

¹ "OLD ARTILLERY COMPANY.

"On Monday [Sept. 6, 1819] the corps of Ancient and Honorable Artillery, under Major Dean [1806], commenced its autumnal tour of field duty. The occasion was embraced to pay military honors to the oldest surviving member of the Company, Capt. Thomas Bumstead [1764], at his residence in Bumstead Place, where the master of the mansion had invited all the surviving members who were enrolled in the corps previous to the American Revolution, together with the honorary members of later periods. Capt. Bumstead joined the Company in 1764, and there are fifteen others now living who

joined it in various years prior to 1775, eight of whom were present. The united ages of the sixteen exceed eleven hundred years. After paying the usual salutes, the Company were invited to partake, with their brothers of 'olden times,' of a plentiful banquet, part of which had been prepared in the 'Burgoyne bowl,' of the capacity of ten gallons,— a stake which depended for its ownership on the surrender of the general of that name, in the capture of whom many of the Company contributed their services. . . ."— *Columbian Centinel*, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1819.

The following anecdote was related by Major Bumstead (1764) on that day: Major Paddock (1762), a loyalist, bet that the news of the capture of Burgoyne's army was not true; Major Bumstead (1764) bet that it was. On a certain afternoon, when the news had been confirmed, a number of the Company met at Major Bumstead's (1764) to drink the bowl of punch. When assembled, a new wager was laid that no one could lift the bowl filled with punch to his lips, drink, and replace it in safety on the table. All attempted in vain except Daniel Rea (1789), who performed it, and won the second wager. From this bowl the Company partook on the 6th of September, 1819.

A public parade was held Oct. 4, when the Company exercised on the Common.

Nov. 30, 1819, an order was issued by Major Dean (1806), informing the Company of the death of Brig.-Gen. John Winslow (1786), and "requesting the attendance of the honorary and active members at the funeral services," which were held on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the family residence on Purchase Street.¹

Rev. Thomas Gray delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1819. He was born in Boston, March 16, 1772, and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. He married a daughter of Rev. Samuel Stillman, of Boston,—who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1770,—and by Rev. Mr. Stillman, Mr. Gray was prepared for the ministry. Mr. Gray began to preach in Roxbury, "in the Third Parish or precinct," April 22, 1792, being the second pastor of this (now Unitarian) church, and the successor of Rev. William Gordon, D. D., who was invited to deliver the Artillery sermon in 1775. The last named left America for England, March 17, 1786, that he might publish in London his history of the American Revolution. For seven years the church had been without a pastor, and when Mr. Gray began his pastorate the society contained but fifty-four families. Mr. Gray was ordained to the gospel ministry, and was installed over the church as its pastor March 27, 1793. For more than half a century he labored here, and left the society prosperous and united. He died June 1, 1847. Two of his historical discourses, "Notice of Rev. John Bradford, and Sketch of Roxbury Churches," 1825, a "Half-Century Sermon," 1842, and his sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, were printed.

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1820 were: George 1820. Welles (1807), captain; John L. Phillips (1813), lieutenant; John Park (1812), ensign. James N. Staples (1816) was first sergeant; Ira Brown (1816), second sergeant; Ebenezer Goodrich (1814), third sergeant; Ephraim Whitney (1816), fourth sergeant; Andrew Sigourney, Esq. (1806), treasurer; Zachariah G. Whitman (1810), clerk, and David W. Bradlee (1811), armorer.

¹ "On Monday last [Nov. 29, 1819], Gen. John Winslow [1786], aged 67. He was educated a merchant, and at the first dawn of the American Revolution led a company of artillerists against the invaders of his country, and shared all the dangers, fatigues, and deprivations of the campaigns which preceded the capture of Burgoyne's army. After the war, he was assiduous to discipline the militia of his native place, and passed through all the grades of office until he received the appointment

of major-general of the First Division. He sustained, likewise, numerous civil and municipal offices with ability and undeviating integrity; and, at his decease, was treasurer of the county of Suffolk, and inspector-general of nails. He was a man of extensive, but unostentatious, benevolence, a cheerful, but sincere, Christian, and the best of citizens and of men."—*Columbian Centinel*, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1819.



George Wells Lamson

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1820 were : Samuel A. Belknap, Martin Brimmer, Christopher A. Brown, William W. Clapp, Benjamin Darling, Ephraim Dodge, Coates Evans, Stephen Fairbanks, Alexander H. Gibbs, Nathaniel Guild, Caleb Hartshorn, Calvin Hatch, George A. Hodges, William H. Hunt, Theodore Lyman, Jr., Peter Mackintosh, Jr., John Muzzy, Thaddeus Page, Samuel H. Parker, Joseph S. Porter, James Talbot, Andrew G. Winslow, Nehemiah Wyman.

Samuel A. Belknap (1820), jeweller, at 30 Cornhill, Boston, was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1820 and 1821. He paraded with the Company in 1822, and was discharged March 24, 1825.

Martin Brimmer (1820), merchant, of the firm of Isaac Winslow & Co., 49 Long Wharf, was a son of Martin and Sarah (Watson) Brimmer, and was born in Roxbury, June 8, 1793. He was prepared for college by Rev. W. H. Jenks, D. D., and graduated at Harvard in 1814. When at college he was captain of the University Corps. Preferring mercantile business, he entered the store of Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), in Boston, but was subsequently engaged in trade with Isaac Winslow, of the same city. He was an alderman of Boston in 1838, and was mayor of that city two years, 1843 and 1844.

He was much interested in education, and caused "The School and Schoolmaster," an excellent work, to be printed and distributed at his own expense to every school district in Massachusetts. He also cultivated a great interest in the militia. He was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1815, 1816, and 1817, lieutenant of the same in 1818, captain of the Rangers from 1819 to 1822 inclusive, and brigade-major under Gen. Lyman (1820) from 1823 to 1826 inclusive. He was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1826. In 1845, soon after the reorganization of the Independent Corps of Cadets, he was its commander.

In 1829 Mr. Brimmer (1820) married Harriet E. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y. She died in the island of Cuba, Jan. 1, 1833, and he died April 25, 1847.

"Martin Brimmer, Esq. [1820], late mayor of this city, was on Saturday seized with a rush of blood upon the brain, which from the first attack left no hope of his recovery. He survived, however, until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired.

"Mr. Brimmer [1820] was a man of the most amiable and upright character, a gentleman without reproach, and a most useful citizen. Besides the office of mayor, the duties of which he discharged with independence and good judgment, he has filled various public stations, and always in a manner fully justifying the confidence reposed in him. His loss will be sincerely felt, and his sudden death deeply deplored, not only by a numerous circle of friends, but by the public at large."¹

Christopher A. Brown (1820) was a shopkeeper, of Charlestown. He rose to the grade of lieutenant in the Charlestown Phalanx ; never held office in the Artillery Company ; paraded in 1822, and was discharged March 24, 1825.

Martin Brimmer (1820). *AUTHORITY*: New England Biographies, Vol. I., p. 306.

¹ Boston *Advertiser*, April 26, 1847.

William W. Clapp (1820), printer, of Boston, son of Bela (1789) and Sarah (Warland) Clapp, was born in Boston, Nov. 2, 1783. He served an apprenticeship of seven years with Young & Minns, publishers of the *Massachusetts Mercury*. He subsequently published the *Gazette of Maine* six years. In 1813 he issued proposals for the publication of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper in Boston, which he established and subsequently sold to Nathan Hale. He then became publisher of the *Hampshire Gazette*, but soon returned to Boston and bought the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, which he owned for thirty years. In 1822 he established the first daily evening paper in Boston. He married, Dec. 6, 1807, Hannah W. Lane, of Boston, and died April 30, 1866.

His father joined the Artillery Company in 1789, and his son, William Warland, Jr., in 1851.

Lieut. Clapp (1820) was adjutant of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1817 to 1821 inclusive. He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

Benjamin Darling (1820), of Boston, by trade was a plumber and glazier, but in 1820 he kept a paint store at No. 61 Broad Street, and resided on Hamilton Street. He was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1813, lieutenant of the same from 1814 to 1817 inclusive, and commanded the Winslow Blues from 1818 to 1822 inclusive. He was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1822, and second lieutenant of the same in 1825.

Ephraim Dodge (1820) was an innkeeper in South Boston. He was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1820 and 1821, and was commander of a company in South Boston from 1822 to 1824 inclusive, when that section was set off as a company by itself.

In 1829 Mr. Dodge (1820) commenced running a hack from South Boston to Boston proper, which was the first public conveyance between those districts. He soon purchased two omnibuses and put on the line, running to and from the city every hour; fare, ninepence. Broadway not then being in a good condition for wheels, his route lay over the old bridge and up Fourth Street. In 1838 the Warren Association established an opposition line, and having reduced the fare to six cents, Mr. Dodge (1820), "the enterprising pioneer in the business," discontinued his coaches. In less than two years the association sold out.

Coates Evans (1820) is called a trader, of Boston, but his name does not appear in the Boston Directory of 1820. He was not prominent in the militia, nor did he hold office in the Artillery Company. He paraded with the Company in 1822, but he was discharged March 24, 1825.

Stephen Fairbanks (1820), merchant, of Boston, son of Israel, Jr., and Anna (Whiting) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, Feb. 5, 1784. He married, in 1807, Abby Parker. His parents removed to Francestown, N. H., when Stephen (1820) was fifteen

William W. Clapp (1820). AUTHORITIES: Clapp Memorial; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., 1860, 1866.

Ephraim Dodge (1820). AUTHORITY: Hist. of South Boston, by David Clapp.

Stephen Fairbanks (1820). AUTHORITY: Annals of Mass. Char. Mech. Association.

years of age, at which time he came to Boston and was apprenticed to a saddler and harness-maker. When twenty-one years of age he went into business for himself. A few years after he left his trade, and opened a hardware store, — firm name Fairbanks & Loring, importers of hardware, which in 1829 became Fairbanks, Loring & Co. Stephen Fairbanks (1820) retired from the concern in 1846, when he became connected with the Western Railroad Corporation. He was chosen a director, Feb. 11, 1846, and in 1848 was elected its treasurer. He held this office for eighteen years.

He joined the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1804; was its president in 1835, 1836, and 1837, and very active in the interests of the society. He served on the school committee of Boston; was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature and of the Senate, and an active member of many of the charitable institutions of Boston. He was quartermaster of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1810 and 1811, adjutant of the same from 1812 to 1817 inclusive, and brigade-major from 1819 to 1822 inclusive.

He died Sept. 10, 1866.

Alexander Hamilton Gibbs (1820), merchant, of Roxbury, son of Caleb and Catherine Gibbs, was born in Boston, Aug. 2, 1791. He married, Nov. 25, 1816, Ellen Mary Hatch, in Roxbury. He was a man of remarkably fine appearance and soldierly bearing, and was very much interested in the military. At the age of twenty-one, he united with the Fusileers, and in 1815 served as ensign of that company, in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1816-7 he was lieutenant of the same company. Major Gibbs (1820) founded the Norfolk Guards, of Roxbury, in 1818, and was its first commander. This company disbanded in 1855. In 1819 he was promoted to be brigade quartermaster, First Brigade, First Division; in 1820 was an aide to Gen. Dearborn (1816), and in 1821 was appointed brigade-major, First Brigade, First Division. He was second lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1821, and its captain in 1823. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Boston, in 1815. He died suddenly, in Boston, March 5, 1827.

"Society has lost a very valuable member. Major Gibbs [1820] was a public-spirited, active citizen, always prompt to perform his whole duty, as was exhibited in his zeal in several of our military associations, in his punctual and energetic performance of duty as an engineer in our new fire department, and in the faithfulness to the government and urbanity to the citizens with which he always conducted as an officer of the customs. At the early age of thirty he was elected to the command of the Artillery Company. In all the relations of private life, he was uniformly exemplary, — a kind and judicious father, a faithful and affectionate husband, a generous, true, and constant friend. His well-proportioned, athletic, and graceful form gave to human view a prospect of long life, and a few days since he was in the midst of us, full of health, activity, and usefulness; but God has changed his countenance, and sent him away, as we humbly trust and believe, to receive the reward promised to the faithful and just."¹

He was a member of St. Paul's Church, and, upon his decease, Rev. Mr. Porter delivered a funeral sermon.

Nathaniel Guild (1820), housewright, of Dedham, son of Joseph and Miriam (Draper) Guild, was born in that town, Jan. 3, 1778. He married (published), June 10,

¹ Boston *Patriot, Chronicle, and Palladium* of March 9, 1827.

1810, Miss Hannah Tyler, of Attleboro, who died Aug. 19, 1825. He died at Dedham, Aug. 26, 1845.

Gen. Guild (1820) was chief marshal in 1836, upon the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dedham. He served in the militia for many years, becoming major of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, in 1813 and 1814, and brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, First Division, from 1815 to 1823 inclusive, being in 1824 succeeded in that position by Gen. Josiah S. Fisher (1821).

Caleb Hartshorn (1820), hatter, of Boston, son of Major Samuel and Mary Hartshorn, was born in Walpole, Jan. 17, 1785. He married — Mackey, of Boston, where they settled, lived, and died. His hat and glove store, in 1820, was No. 19 Cornhill. He was lieutenant in the Fusileers, — First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, — in 1815, captain in the same from 1816 to 1818 inclusive, and major from 1819 to 1822 inclusive, and subsequently was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in 1817, 1818, and 1819. He was elected an honorary member of the Artillery Company, May 30, 1828.

Calvin Hatch (1820) was a tailor in Boston. He was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1820 to 1822, lieutenant of the same in 1823, and captain from 1824 to 1827 inclusive. He paraded with the Artillery Company in 1822, and was discharged May 12, 1823.

George A. Hodges (1820), merchant, of Boston, son of Jonathan Hodges and his wife, Elizabeth Ropes, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Ropes, judge of the Supreme Court, both of Salem, was born in that town Sept. 21, 1794. He married, at "Cherry Hill," Beverly, Oct. 9, 1817, Abigail E., daughter of Capt. Henry and Phebe (Browne) White, of Salem. He died in Salem, Oct. 24, 1863; his wife died on the 23d of March next preceding. At the time of his marriage, and until about 1830, he was a merchant on India Wharf, Boston. He then established himself in business in Philadelphia as a commission merchant, but at the expiration of five years, Mrs. Hodges' health failing, he returned to New England, and resided in Lowell until 1844, when he removed to Boston, and finally to his native place. He was paralyzed during the last five years of his life, but his mind was clear and active, and he kept himself informed of all that was transpiring around him in politics, etc. The decease of his wife caused his interest in worldly affairs to cease, and he soon followed her to his rest.

He was commissioned an ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1819, lieutenant from 1820 to 1822, and captain in 1823 and 1824. He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

William H. Hunt (1820), carpenter, of Boston, son of John and Rebecca (Hicks) Hunt, of Watertown, was born in that town Oct. 5, 1795. He served as ensign in the Massachusetts militia in 1820 and 1821. His brother, Capt. James Hunt, joined the Artillery Company in 1823. Ensign William H. (1820) died at Montreal, Canada, Sept. 29, 1824.

Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), merchant, of Boston, son of Theodore Lyman, was born in Boston, Feb. 22, 1792. Rev. Joseph S. Buckingham was for some years his

private teacher, but in 1804 he entered Phillips Academy, at Exeter, and in 1810 graduated at Harvard College. He was in Europe from 1814 to 1819. He married Mary Elizabeth Henderson, of New York.

He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1824, and a State senator in 1825. He delivered the oration in the city of Boston, July 4, 1820. Gen. Lyman (1820) had a taste for military affairs. He was elected lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1821, at which time, says Mr. Whitman (1810), "he had no practical knowledge of military tactics. By the unexpected absence of Gen. Sumner [1819], one drill meeting, the command devolved upon him. His ill success disappointed the numerous members present. He dismissed the Company early, and during the week following studied most earnestly upon his duty. On the next drill meeting he again commanded, and the contrast was strikingly evident. Such was the deserved reputation he gained, that at the next anniversary he was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and afterward was commissioned brigadier-general of the Boston militia. No person ever commanded the Boston troops with more distinguished fame. An enthusiasm and improvement in a new system of discipline and tactics, which he infused into the whole body, drew from men of high military fame the most decided approbation. The praise of the Marquis La Fayette, who had an opportunity of witnessing his talents, was spontaneous and unequivocal." He was not sparing in his liberal donations to the Artillery Company, and to the militia generally. He was an aide-de-camp of Gov. Brooks (1786) from 1820 to 1822, and brigadier-general of the Third Brigade of the First Division from 1823 to 1826. He was chosen major-general, but declined the appointment. He was mayor of Boston in 1834 and 1835, a period of excitement and intolerance, when the Garrison riot occurred, and the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown was destroyed. Gen. Lyman (1820) was equal to the emergencies.

He was the author of "Diplomacy of the United States with Foreign Nations," one volume, octavo, 1825; reissued, enlarged, in two volumes, in 1828; the "Political State of Italy," 1820, and "Three Weeks in Paris." He held the offices of president of the Prison Discipline Society from 1847 until his decease, and of the Farm School three years. His summer home was first that of Gov. Gore, at Waltham, and afterwards at Brookline, on the estate formerly owned by Hon. Jonathan Mason. After his retirement from public life, he devoted himself to public charities. He was one of the most generous of Boston's citizens. He originated the State Reform School at Westboro; was the secret donor of twenty-two thousand dollars to this institution, which sum, by his last will, was increased by a gift of fifty thousand more. He gave ten thousand dollars to the Boston Farm School, and ten thousand to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Gen. Lyman (1820) visited Europe for the third time in 1848. Shortly after his return to the United States he died at his residence in Brookline, July 17, 1849. His death was regarded as a public calamity.

Peter Mackintosh, Jr. (1820), shopkeeper, afterward school-master, of Boston, son of Peter and Sybil (Hayden) Mackintosh, was born Jan. 3, 1788. His grandfather, John, came from Scotland. Peter, Jr. (1820), was educated in the Boston public schools,

Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820). AUTHORITIES: Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842; Loring's One Hundred Boston Orators.

Peter Mackintosh, Jr. (1820). AUTHORITY: MS. from the family.

graduating as a Franklin medal scholar. He went into business early in life, opening a store in Cornhill, now Washington Street. In 1813 he married Dorcas Burditt, and lived in a house on Hawkins Street, where the Charity Bureau is now located. Business pursuits were not agreeable, and he accepted the position of writing-master in the Hancock School. He joined the Boston Light Infantry, and went with that company down to one of the islands in Boston Harbor for the protection of the town in the War of 1812, when an attack by the British was expected. He was ensign of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1818 and 1819; lieutenant of the same in 1820, and captain in 1821 and 1822. He was also first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1821, and was discharged from the Company, at his own request, March 19, 1823. At this time his military service ceased. He resigned the captaincy, and received from the Boston Light Infantry a parting gift, consisting of a silver service, thus engraved: "Presented to Peter Mackintosh, Jr. [1820], our esteemed friend and late commander." He then began the true business of his life, which was the instruction of youth. He taught in the public schools at the North End for twenty-five years. He died July 28, 1848.

He was a member of the Second (Unitarian) Church in Boston; held the office of deacon in it for several years, and was superintendent of the Sunday school. On his removal to Cambridge, he attended the Austin Street Church, was superintendent of its Sunday school, and, later, was elected a deacon in the Lee Street Church. Mr. Mackintosh (1820) was a great uncle of William P. Jones (1860).

John Muzzy (1820), grocer, of Boston, was lieutenant of a company in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1818 to 1821 inclusive, and captain in the same from 1822 to 1825 inclusive. He never held office in the Artillery Company, and was honorably discharged, May 12, 1823.

Thaddeus Page (1820), grocer, of Boston, after several years' service in the militia, was commissioned captain of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, and held that office in 1814, 1815, and 1816; became major in 1817, lieutenant-colonel in 1818, and colonel from 1819 to 1822 inclusive. He died Jan. 27, 1837, aged forty-nine years.

Samuel H. Parker (1820), bookseller, of Boston, was ensign in a company of the Sublegion of Light Infantry from 1809 to 1812 inclusive, and captain in the same from 1813 to 1815 inclusive. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, and served during 1819, and was colonel of the same from 1819 to 1822 inclusive. In the last-named year he was ensign of the Artillery Company.

Joseph S. Porter (1820), cordwainer, of Charlestown, married, Oct. 11, 1812, Anna Carleton. He was captain of the Columbian Guards, and, being promoted, became lieutenant-colonel of the Charlestown regiment—Fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division—in 1822, and afterward became colonel of that regiment. Mr. Whitman (1810) says Mr. Porter removed to New York.

James Talbot (1820), shopkeeper of Dedham, married, Dec. 17, 1815, Abigail Smith, of Dedham. He rose to the grade of major in the militia, being a staff officer under Gen. Crane (1819).

Andrew G. Winslow (1820), merchant, of Boston, was a son of Brig.-Gen. John Winslow (1786). He was clerk of the Artillery Company in 1821. He died in October, 1832, at Cincinnati, O., of Asiatic cholera.

Nehemiah Wyman (1820), victualler, of Charlestown, son of Nehemiah and Susannah (Stearns) Wyman, was born in Charlestown, Feb 17, 1786, and married, Dec. 3, 1812, Susan F. Cutter. He was lieutenant of the Warren Phalanx, Charlestown, in 1814, and afterward became its captain. After years of faithful service, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Charlestown regiment, — First Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, — which he held in 1819, 1820, and 1821. He then resigned this office, and again commanded his favorite corps, restoring its former discipline and numbers. He was first corporal of the Artillery Company in 1821. Col. Wyman (1820) subsequently went West, and is said to have settled in St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 3, 1820, Thomas Dean (1806), captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, issued the following order: —

“LIEUT. Z. G. WHITMAN, *Lieut. of the A. & H. A. Company* :

“*Sir*, — To preserve and perpetuate the names of the members of the Company, their military titles and also civil titles, which reflect honor on the institution, the several offices held by individuals, and also the records of their doings from time to time, as precedents for the government and instruction of our successors; and whereas it will afford amusement, as well as produce benefit, and will [be] the means of transmitting to posterity the usefulness of those who have labored to render the institution valuable; and whereas our records are liable to be lost, and all remembrance of the ancient state of things with them; and, at a meeting of the present officers of the Company, the above being made known, David W. Bradlee, Esq. [1811], wished the Company to accept of a suitable book for the purpose of recording them; I do hereby order and direct, that you accept of the same and present the thanks of the officers, in behalf of themselves and Company, for the donation, and that a fair and legible transcript be prepared of what has been preserved and now exists, in chronological order, with marginal references to the original. You will therefore cause the same to be done and completed, if practicable, on or before the first Monday in June next, that the Company may dispose of the same as will best effect the object of the order. You will also hand this order over to the clerk, to be recorded in its proper place.”

The Artillery Company held meetings for drill March 27 and April 3, 1820, and for field drill on April 7. At the meeting of April 3 the following report was read: —

“COUNCIL CHAMBER, Feb. 11, 1820.

“The committee of the council to whom was referred the Rules and Regulations of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the same having been laid before the executive for approbation, according to ancient charter and usage, respectfully report that they have examined the same, and nothing therein being found objectionable, they recommend that the same be approved by his Excellency the governor and the honorable council, which is submitted.

SAMUEL P. P. FAY, *per order*.

Nehemiah Wyman (1820). AUTHORITIES: Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies and Estates; Mass. Military Rolls; Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, Ed. 1842.

“In council chamber, Feb. 11, 1820. This report is accepted, and by the governor approved.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

true copy.

“ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*”

Friday, April 7, the Company met for their first spring field-day. “Snowing quite fast.” Before leaving the Hall, Rev. John Codman, of Dorchester, was elected to preach the next anniversary sermon. The Company then marched to Sergt. Harrington’s (1815), and partook of refreshments, after which they went through the firings and evolutions, and, returning to the armory, were dismissed.

Meetings for drill and business were held April 17 and April 24, and May 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

The number of persons provided for at the anniversary dinner was two hundred and eighty-five, of whom fifty-nine were active members of the Artillery Company. The agreement in regard to the dinner is recorded for the first time in 1820. It was furnished by Mr. Forster, of Concert Hall. He agreed to furnish the bill of fare as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----|------------|
| Six rounds <i>à la mode</i> beef | weighing | 120 lbs. | in | 12 dishes. |
| Six rumps, four second-cuts, beef roasted | “ | 150 “ | in | 10 “ |
| Six fillets of veal, stuffed and roasted | “ | 70 “ | in | 6 “ |
| Fifteen pigs | “ | 180 “ | in | 30 “ |
| Five hams boiled, five hams roasted | “ | 120 “ | in | 10 “ |
| Saltpetred beef | “ | 25 “ | in | 10 “ |
| Salmon, boiled | “ | 100 “ | in | 15 “ |
| Tongues, boiled | “ | 175 “ | in | 18 “ |
| Puddings | | | in | 40 “ |

940 lbs. in 151 dishes,

and a sufficient quantity of potatoes, asparagus, gravies, rolls, brick-loaves, crackers, cheese, butter, radishes, salads, oil, vinegar, mustard, pepper, cayenne, salt, etc.; to lay and furnish the five tables with the circular head, with table-cloths and all other necessary table furniture, excepting pitchers, decanters, tumblers, and wine-glasses; to wash all the glass and other ware both before and after dinner; also, after the entertainment in the evening; to furnish three tables in the evening without cloths, with the meats left at dinner and with bread, butter, cheese, crackers, salads, radishes, etc., as at noon; also all the meats and other fragments that might be left were to be furnished for a collation the next day. To furnish one side table for the constables and music, and one table in the front gallery for the band to dine at on election day; and one ham and fifteen pounds of saltpetred beef to be placed on a table in the town clerk’s room, with glasses, bread, etc., for a collation before the Company left the Hall in the morning. The Company agreed to pay Mr. Forster, for two hundred gentlemen, at the rate of one dollar and seventeen cents each, and the same price for each one above that number that might dine with them on that day, and fifty-eight cents each for constables and musicians.

As the First Church in Chauncy Place was undergoing repairs, application was made for the use of the New South Church in Summer Street on the first Monday in June, and a band was secured from Fort Independence.

On the 1st of July, 1820, the following-named companies occupied the apartments (now called the armory) over Faneuil Hall, and carried the following-named number of

guns : Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, sixty-four guns ; Cadets, seventy guns ; Fusileers, forty-two guns ; Boston Light Infantry, seventy-two guns ; Washington Light Infantry, forty guns ; Winslow Blues, sixty-four guns ; Soul of the Soldier, forty guns ; New England Guards, one hundred guns ; Rangers, sixty-four guns. Total, five hundred and fifty-six guns.

Monday, June 5, 1820, "a very fair and temperate day," the Artillery Company met, in a dress uniform, under the command of Major Thomas Dean (1806), and observed their usual exercises. His Excellency John Brooks (1786), governor, with other guests, was escorted to the new stone church in Summer Street, where Rev. John Codman, of Dorchester, delivered the anniversary sermon. Dinner was provided at Faneuil Hall by Mr. William Forster, after which the regular toasts were offered. At four o'clock P. M. the Company marched from the Hall with the field-pieces, manned by a large body of the honorary members in their citizen's dress, armed with swords, to their allotted square on the Common. The Company, leaving the field-pieces on the Common in charge of the old and honorary members, marched to the State House, where they received his Excellency and other guests, and escorted them to the Common. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on the arrival of the governor. A variety of evolutions was performed, to the satisfaction of an immense collection of people, "said to be greater than on any former occasion"; officers were elected, and were installed by the governor into their respective offices. During the exchange of badges of office the artillery saluted the new officers thus: five guns for the new commander, three for the new lieutenant, and two for the new ensign. The Company returned to the Hall, passed the usual votes, and, after a collation, were dismissed.¹

On this occasion an elegant china punch bowl, holding eight gallons, was presented to the Company by the Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell, one of the senators of Suffolk, which was filled with punch at the head of the table. The history of this bowl is as follows: Capt. Ephraim Prescott, admitted a member in 1792, was remarkably attached to the Company, and was in good circumstances in trade in Boston, but by misfortune lost his property. Being an enterprising, active, young man, in the capacity of supercargo he embarked on a voyage to the East Indies. At Canton he ordered a bowl to be made and marked, "The Military Company of Boston, called the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, incorporated 1638," intending it as a present to his favorite Company on his return; but on the voyage back he was taken sick and died. The bowl was delivered to his wife, who, being poor, and ignorant of who were members, or what her husband's intentions were, it remained in her possession, unknown to the Company. The Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell, having accidentally discovered the bowl and heard of the destitute situation of the widow, purchased the bowl, and presented it to the Company.

On motion of Capt. John Dodd, Jr. (1810), it was voted, "that a committee be chosen to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to fill up the ranks of the

¹ The New England *Galaxy*, after describing, in a humorous way, election week, concludes by saying: "Next week Artillery election — great show warm sermon. Teach soldiers their duty — fine dinner — lots of broken bottles — Governor set in a chair on the Common — company fire — march — officers make great speech, full of patriotism — negroes fight — constables break up gambling boards

— lots of bloody noses and ragged shirts — tents clear off — crackers flying — squibs hissing — tables upset — glasses broke — punch spilt — wheelbarrow broke — gingerbread stolen — sailors swearing — women scampering, petticoats muddy, shoes down at the heel — get home safe — only a sprained ankle — get over it by Independence — industry must prosper — Lots of delight."

Company, and also to consider the propriety of a variation in the uniform in such manner that every officer in commission, being a member, may appear in the uniform of his commission, and generally to inquire into the expediency of an alteration of the uniform, and any measures that may be adopted to advance the interests, promote the honor, and increase the number of members of the Company." The motion was unanimously accepted, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Sept. 4, the Company paraded agreeably to their charter, in uniform, under the command of Capt. Welles (1807), and marched to the residence of Capt. Southack (1816), where a collation was provided. After exercise on the Common the Company returned to the Hall.

"Sept. 6, 1820. At a meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who were appointed 'to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to fill up the ranks of the Company, and to consider the propriety of varying its uniform in such manner as that every officer in commission, being a member of the Company, may appear in the uniform of his commission, have attended to their instructions, and ask leave to lay before the Company the result of their inquiries, and the opinions they have adopted. The diversity of sentiment, which it was well known existed among the members of the committee at the time of their appointment, and their unanimity upon the proposition, which they have agreed to submit to the Company for its adoption, will naturally induce the supposition that the subject has been thoroughly examined, and has undergone a full, free, and candid discussion. It is, therefore, perhaps unnecessary to remark that the committee have had several meetings, which have been fully attended, in which such considerations were suggested as were viewed as important by those who urged them, and which, it was thought, would have weight on the minds of other members of the Company. The committee, desirous, if so great a change as was contemplated should be made in the appearance of the Company, that a correspondent effect should be produced in the community, have also unofficially conferred with some of the most influential members of the civil government of the State, and with many military officers who are not members of the Company. In having done this, they feel confident that they will not be considered as having transcended their powers. For, on the one hand, the committee agreed that, let public opinion be what it might, their duty as members of the Company required that no proposition should be submitted which, for want of a general acquiescence among its members, might interrupt its harmony if adopted; and, on the other, that it would be useless, let the Company be ever so well united in it, to propose any change in the by-laws for the purpose of filling up its ranks which should not make a favorable impression on the community. Besides, the committee considered the public as having a direct interest in the question; for the Company have never regarded themselves as a private association, claiming particular privileges for their own advantage, but as a public institution, invested with the greatest powers for the advancement of the most important public benefits. In this light the institution was viewed by the original grantees, and those who have succeeded them have so estimated it to the present time. The four persons named in the charter were public-spirited characters, living in the towns of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Dorchester, who solicited a charter, so that they and others associated together might be able to yield to the public those services which as individuals they could not render. From the preamble of the charter it is to be inferred that the grantees were members of different companies, who

were desirous of advancing the military art, by introducing an uniformity of discipline throughout the provinces, and, for that purpose, "desired the license of the court to join themselves into one Company." It also appears that their petition was viewed in so favorable a light by the government, that their request was not only complied with, but that the authority of appointing its officers was expressly relinquished by the General Court and council, and the power of choosing them granted to the Company. Such a privilege as this would not have been conferred by an arbitrary government but upon such individuals as the government itself leaned upon for support. The extent of the confidence of the council in them is to be inferred as well from the election privilege aforementioned, as from the authority which was given to them to assemble in any town within the jurisdiction. Their military standing and importance is to be deduced from the fact that their services in the companies to which they belonged were considered so indispensable that those were ordered not to assemble on the days established for the Company meeting. It would seem, also, from the prohibition upon towns not to hold their meetings upon the days of the Company training, that the grantees and their associates were not only of importance as military men, but that, like those who now usually sustain military offices, they were persons possessed of important, useful influence in the political concerns of the country. Surely great value must have been attached to an institution to which was given such high and unusual privileges, and to which was added a grant of land to aid it in the accomplishment of its public objects.

"The patriotic spirit evinced by the founders of the Company has since exhibited itself in various periods of its history. This was successfully appealed to by Gov. Bowdoin, who, at the time of the "Insurrection in 1786," when the militia was entirely disorganized, "applied to the Company for their aid in the present emergency in public affairs, and solicited that they would find gentlemen to accept of the command of the several companies in the town of Boston, which was done, and the gentlemen recommended accepted their appointments." The Company also unanimously voted "to do everything in their power in support of the government of the Commonwealth, and to hold themselves in readiness, on the shortest notice, to turn out in defence of the same"; not only so, but they completely equipped themselves for immediate service, and, as their record says, "had the honor of leading in the military duties of the then important day." Their conduct, on that and several other occasions, was highly exemplary; and it is with no small degree of pride and pleasure, in looking over the rolls and records of the Company, that the committee find that those who have succeeded to the immunities and honors of the original grantees, have been possessed of similar influence and character. Such persons will ever spurn to hold exclusive powers which they cannot beneficially use, and will not be forgetful of their duties when they claim privileges. That such has ever been the case is evident from its history; and its records discover that its utility has been the foundation of the continued patronage of the government, shown to it in additional grants of land by the Legislature, their remission of taxes on its property, and the distinguished honors annually conferred on it by the executive.

"The charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company contains principles which are now considered as vital in our political institutions. The annual election of its Company officers, from the highest to the lowest, and their return to the ranks, obeying the will of their superiors in authority at the expiration of their term of service, is an archetype of the elective rights guaranteed to us by the charter of our civil government, and from the practice of this Company in the choice of its officers for a century

and a half, our statesmen were convinced that by extending the elective franchise to the militia, its strength, influence, and respectability would be increased. Their wisdom has been proved in both cases. The elective principle, as applicable to civil rulers, has been adopted in every State, but those who had never seen the principle of the election of military officers practically illustrated, nor witnessed its salutary effects, retained the power of appointment in the executive authority. However correct this principle may be considered in theory, in practice it has been found that those, as well as other appointments, have frequently become the subject of political intrigue; and when that has been the case, that instead of the elections being made by those who are directly interested in the choice, appointments are given to the unworthy upon the irresponsible recommendation of those who are ignorant of their merits and qualifications. The elective principle, as applied to military officers, may be reckoned among the chief causes why men of more distinction and intelligence have accepted of commands in the militia of this State than in others where it is not admitted, and consequently why we have a better militia than in those where the officers are appointed by the executive authority.

“The reverence which is felt for one of the first establishments of our ancestors, the peculiar advantage which the country has derived from it, and its general influence, the committee think, will ever cause its charter to be respected, while the pride of character which distinguishes its members they hope will prevent it from degenerating into an institution of useless ceremony for the amusement of holiday admirers. Though this should not be the effect of design, it might arise from that inertness in its members which would content itself with upholding the Company to its former respectable footing notwithstanding the public exhibitions of other companies should demonstrate that its relative importance was lost.

“The condition of the Company, in every respect, the committee have found to be as good as it has been for several years back; but it would be in vain for them to disguise the fact that others, not possessed of the same advantages, have illustrated, in their public exhibitions, the rapid progress of military science in the country. Is there no danger, then, that soon we shall find it difficult to fill up our ranks with those who are ambitious of military honors, and that such distinguished persons, who have heretofore hoped to be of some use to their country in this, after they have become exempted from military duty by length of service in other corps, will find no adequate motive in joining it? When this shall be the case, will dwindle into insignificance the institution which contains in its charter the germ of our republican system of government, and which, so long as it holds any place in the public estimation, will be venerated for its antiquity and the wisdom of its founders. To preserve its charter, and make the ranks of the Company objects of the ambitions of those who are elevated by rank and intelligence, it is necessary that its manœuvres and discipline should advance with the progress of military science.

“The Company should have for its chief objects the attainment and diffusion of military knowledge. It should be able to teach the learned, and instruct the skilful. It is denominated “The Military Company of Massachusetts,” and as such it should take and keep the lead of all the military companies and associations in the State, and on its days of election and public parade it should exhibit, as they are discovered, all new improvements in exercise and manœuvres. It should be the tribunal to which all officers should appeal for correct decisions upon theoretical points, and soldiers for practical illustrations of them. When the Company shall aim at these objects, it may

be presumed that the increased share of public attention which it will receive will be usefully bestowed, and that the officers of all grades and corps of the militia will be desirous of joining it; and thus, as a school of officers, it will have an important influence in producing an uniformity of drill and discipline in all the divisions of the State.

“The committee are of opinion that a Company so much signalized as this, for its antiquity and privileges, should also be proportionably distinguished for its extent, knowledge, and discipline; whereas, they are constrained to acknowledge that the Company, though unlimited in its numbers by its charter, does not contain on its roll more active members than those volunteer companies in the militia which within a few years have so much distinguished themselves for their military attainments. Among the reasons why the Company roll is not so large, it is thought the by-law prohibiting the admission of any person into it who is not twenty-one years old may be reckoned. Although some might doubt the expediency of the measure, yet if those who, upon their arrival at the age of eighteen years, were admissible in this, as well as other volunteer companies, it is highly probable that many of those ambitious and intelligent young men who then commence their military careers in other companies, might be desirous of joining this, and that the ranks of our Company would be filled, as well as others. That they do not afterwards quit them and unite with us is not remarkable, for in three years their habits of association and discipline not only become fixed, but, if they joined us afterwards, they would be obliged to lay aside their old uniform and provide themselves with that prescribed by our rules. Your committee do not, however, intend to recommend any alteration of this by-law, other than it regards the admissibility of militia officers into the Company, as they believe if the proposed alteration in the Company rules should be as successful as they hope it will be, in inducing the officers in the militia to join the Company, that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the full number of *private recruits* which it is entitled to enlist by its charter. There are two principal reasons, besides the preceding, which your committee believe have operated to prevent the enlargement of the Company roll to the desired extent. The first is, that other companies discover more ambition and military ardor than ours, which is composed of older men, who do not possess their activity of muscular action, and who have served so long as to have lost the excitement of novelty. The second, that the Company, as at present conducted, does not offer sufficient attractions to those who are thus advanced in age, as well as in military experience, to induce them to purchase new uniforms, and subject themselves, in addition, to the payment of a heavy annual assessment. Upon these objections, the committee were of opinion that if the second can be removed, as many younger men would become members of the Company, its *esprit du corps* would of itself be sufficient to obviate the first. The committee were also united in the opinion that the proposed plan, by increasing the numbers of the Company, would reduce the amount of the annual assessments on its members. But before recommending its adoption, they beg the attention of the Company to a consideration of greater weight in their own minds than the foregoing. This arises from the prospect the proposed plan affords of making the Company a means of great public utility, as a school of instruction and discipline to all the respectable officers of the militia who choose to join it. Militia commissions are frequently conferred on those who would gladly avail themselves of the means of information the Company would thus afford, and many would heartily unite with their brother officers in acquiring the information they need, who otherwise would not have it in their power to obtain.

“Your committee will not take up the time of the Company to discuss the public advantages which would arise from establishments for drilling of officers. As those are well known, it is sufficient for them to observe that in almost every petition which has been presented to the General Court for the amendment of the militia law, this has been enumerated among the most important of those which have been named. The popular sentiment, therefore, as well as the sound judgment of the community, is in favor of such a modification of it. The Company, according to the spirit of their charter, may anticipate the amendment of the law by making the Company what it was designed to be at its institution, *a school of and for officers*, with confidence that its efforts will be encouraged by the Legislature. But to make it as extensively useful as its powers admit, the objection of many officers, which arises from the expense of providing a new uniform, and paying a considerable annual assessment besides, must be obviated. For it cannot be supposed by any one that if the General Court should adopt any plan for drilling the officers of the militia, either in regiments or brigades, that they would require them to provide a separate uniform for the purpose. On the contrary, it cannot be doubted that they would permit them to exercise in the uniforms which are worn by them in their respective corps and offices, as is now practised by several voluntary associations for the purpose. If a similar principle is not, therefore, adopted by us, it must be obvious that a great proportion of very meritorious officers, who are at as much expense to maintain the respectability of their situations in the volunteer companies in the militia as their firearms will allow of, will be unable to join it, and the very object which the Company has in view, to obtain the advantage of their acquirements in military knowledge and their zeal in displaying it, will be defeated. But although these general principles were admitted to be applicable to the subject, yet, when the committee first entered upon its consideration, some particular objections occurred, which made them doubtful of the expediency of adopting the proposition. A fear was entertained that, if the uniform of the Company was changed, *the identity* would be lost to the public; and, it was observed that though such changes might be becoming in younger institutions, yet, as the dignity of ours consisted of its antiquity, its distinguishing characteristics, by a change of uniform, would be lost. But as the Company have already had four, and it is supposed six, different uniforms, it was concluded (inasmuch as the plan proposed to be adopted as an inducement for the officers of other corps to join it, is predicated upon the saving of expense to them, while the old members subject themselves to no expense or inconvenience, in the mode proposed for effecting it) that the objections weighed less against the proposed alteration in this than it would against a change of uniform in any other Company. It was also another objection, arising from the singularity of the appearance which the Company would present if the plan was adopted, which recurred to almost every one upon its first promulgation. The universality of this objection induced the committee to give it much thought themselves, and those who urged it time for consideration. And they are happy to be able to inform the Company that the minds of all the members of the committee not only, but of all others whom they have consulted and who have maturely considered the plan, have become reconciled to it.

“The Company, it is supposed, was first uniformed in 1738, and for a long time it was the only uniformed company in the State. In 1772, when they adopted a new uniform, considering themselves as a company of officers, they had distinct regard and reference to that worn by the militia. And in 1810 the uniform then worn was entirely

laid aside, and that which was established for the field and company officers of the militia infantry, upon the same principle of convenience and accommodation, was adopted by the Company. In searching its history your committee have, besides these, found continued instances of a disposition in the Company to meet the views and wishes of the militia officers, who, until a few years back, it must be inferred from the records, have had the principal regulation of the Company affairs. In illustrating this remark, we might cite the record to show that the field officers of the Boston regiment used to be appointed members of the regular standing committee of the Company as frequently as its own officers are now, and that in one instance a committee was appointed "to wait on the field officers of the regiment, to know if they either of them would take the command of the Company the ensuing year." This vote was passed in 1773, and shows that until that time, at least, the Company was chiefly composed of militia officers. Since that period very great changes have taken place in our military as well as civil institutions. Our militia is not now confined to artillery, cavalry, and infantry corps, but light infantry, grenadier, rifle, and sea fencibles companies have been established and incorporated with it by law. As these are composed of such as voluntarily enlist into them, they are generally distinguished for the beauty of their dress, the excellence of their discipline, and the extent of their military attainments. Can any good reason be offered why the officers of these companies, as well as others, should not be admitted into the Company without being at the expense of providing new uniforms? The committee know of none, and from personal communication had with many of them, they believe that most, if not all of them, who reside in the capital and neighborhood, would join it, if they could be admitted upon terms of equality with others. Not only so, but many of the officers of the cavalry and artillery, and the staff officers of the different corps, would be able and willing to join the Company; and some of them who, by having been admitted into it as honorary members, now seem to be excluded from its active duties, the committee learn with pleasure will solicit permission to appear in the ranks. The Company would not only be filled and enlarged, but a competition among those who are emulous to excel each other would be excited between the officers of different corps, which would increase its spirit, respectability, and usefulness.

"The objection under consideration, arising from the singularity of the appearance which the Company would present, it is admitted, might be urged with great propriety against any other company than this, for they consist principally of *privates*; whereas, this is principally of officers. This distinguishing feature of our institution never should be lost sight of in the consideration of this subject; as it is, this only which makes the proposition at all admissible. But, composed as it is, we can see no reason why it should not appear to be what it is denominated, "a company of officers," and why, by its appearance as well as its charter, it should not be distinguished from all other incorporated companies. Other objections were made against details of this plan, which it was supposed the adoption of the proposition would necessarily involve, but which the committee think are so entirely disconnected with the subject that they do not bring them distinctly before the Company for their consideration.

"Under the general head of authority given to your committee to inquire into the expediency of any measures that it is advisable for the Company to adopt to advance the interests, promote the honor, and increase the number of the members of the Company," they have taken into consideration various projects which have been suggested for the purposes mentioned. There is one only, however, in which the committee are

united in opinion, which is that, after the present year, the *squad meetings* of the Company at the houses of the officers and non-commissioned officers,— which have been found to be both expensive and troublesome,— should be dispensed with. Upon the whole, then, as the committee, upon mature consideration of the proposition submitted to them for examination, can see no objection to it of any great weight; and as they believe the adoption of it will be attended with great advantage to the Company, by enlarging its numbers and increasing its respectability, by making the ranks of the Company an object of ambition to the elevated, and producing a spirit of emulation among its members, by adding to its influence in the community, and of course making it more deserving of the consideration of the government, they are unanimously of opinion that the proposition submitted to their consideration should be adopted, and that the following alterations in the Rules and Regulations of the Company should accordingly be made:—

“Members of the Company who hold or have held commissions in the militia may appear in the uniform of their respective offices; provided, that the commissioned officers of the Company only shall be permitted to wear in it the insignia of their militia offices.

“The number of the officers of the Company shall be proportioned to the number of its active members, and shall be fixed previous to the election of officers annually.

“The members of the Company shall wear a herring-bone, or the number of them to which they are entitled by the rules of the Company, at all times, on their military coats, as a badge of membership.

“Officers of the militia, though under the age of twenty-one years, may be admitted into the Company as members.

“All which is most respectfully submitted.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| “BENJAMIN LORING [1810], | GEORGE WELLES [1807], <i>Commander,</i> |
| “JOSEPH JENKINS [1817], | JOHN L. PHILLIPS [1813], <i>Lieutenant,</i> |
| “JOHN DODD, JR. [1810], | JOHN PARK [1812], <i>Ensign,</i> |
| “NATHANIEL RICHARDS, JR. [1816], | JAMES PHILLIPS [1790], |
| “THOMAS WELLS [1811], | ARNOLD WELLES [1811], |
| “JAMES N. STAPLES [1816], | WILLIAM SULLIVAN [1819], |
| “JAMES RUSSELL [1812], | WILLIAM H. SUMNER [1819], |
| “ZACH. G. WHITMAN [1810], | WILLIAM HOWE [1806], |
| | “‘Committee,’” |

The above report, after slight amendment, was adopted by the Company, and a large number of gentlemen immediately applied for admission into the Company.

In the summer of 1820 the following paper was presented to the Company:—

“Understanding that the ‘Antient and Honorable Artillery Company’ are about adopting a plan whereby the General Field and Staff Officers and also the officers of Light Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery will be permitted to perform duty in said Company, wearing the uniforms of their respective Commissions or Corps under proper regulations and that arrangements are expected to be made to render the Antient and Honorable more extensive and useful as a school for officers,—

"We the undersigned do severally apply to be admitted as members provided the same shall be adopted by the Company.

"P. MACKINTOSH, JR., *Lt. Lt. Infy.*

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *Major.*

"BENJ. DARLING, *Capt. Lt. Infy.*

CALEB HARTSHORN, *Major.*

"A. H. GIBBS, *adcpt. Brig. Gen. 1 Brig. 1 Div.*

MARTIN BRIMMER, *Capt. Lt. Infy.*

"SAM. H. PARKER, *Col. 3d Regt.*

GEO. A. HODGES, *Lt. Lt. Infy.*

"WM. W. CLAPP, *Adj. 2 Reg. 3 Brig.*

THADDEUS PAGE, *Col. 1 Reg.*

"JOSEPH S. PORTER, *Major 5 R. 1 B. 3 D.*

C. A. BROWN, *Lt. Warren Phalanx.*"

Monday, Oct. 2, 1820, the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall at one o'clock P. M., and marched to South Boston, with their field-pieces, to fire at a target. While firing, the left piece, *Adams*, burst. No one was injured by the explosion, and no fault could be attributed to the Company. The Company returned to Faneuil Hall, and was dismissed.

The last meeting of the Artillery Company in 1820 was on the first Sunday in December, when the Company attended the funeral of Lieut.-Col. Daniel Dunton (1812), formerly an honorary member, over whose remains funeral services were held at the residence of his bereaved family, corner of Cambridge and Belknap streets. The badge of mourning was worn by the Company thirty days.

Rev. John Codman, A. M., delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1820. He was a son of Mr. John Codman, a distinguished merchant in Boston, and was born in that town in 1782. He attended the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1802.

There was but one church in Dorchester in 1805, of which Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1805, was pastor. That year a project was formed for erecting another meeting-house and forming a second church, on account of the largely increased number of families in the town. The building was erected at the corner of Washington and Centre streets, and the church was called the Second Church. The meeting-house was dedicated Oct. 30, 1806. The church was gathered Jan. 1, 1808, on which occasion Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, who delivered the Artillery election sermon in 1813, was the preacher of the consecration sermon. The church met Sept. 9, 1808, for the purpose of electing a pastor, and, "by written votes," Rev. John Codman was unanimously chosen to that office. The parish confirmed the selection Sept. 20. After due consideration Mr. Codman accepted the invitation, and was ordained to the Christian ministry, and installed as pastor of the Second Church in Dorchester, Dec. 7, 1808. The sermon on that occasion was delivered by Rev. William E. Channing, D. D. A year passed harmoniously, but as party lines began to be drawn between the liberal and conservative parties in the New England churches, differences appeared in the Second Church. Mr. Codman identified himself with the conservatives and did not exchange pulpits with the liberal clergymen, who were favorites with many of the church-members. The controversy grew warmer and more personal, and finally resulted in the withdrawal of the liberal party from that church. Mr. Codman continued, however, as pastor until his decease, which occurred Dec. 23, 1847, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and the fortieth of his ministry.

"Dorchester Cemetery," so called, on Norfolk Street, was bequeathed to the Second Church by its pastor, Rev. John Codman, D. D. It was consecrated Oct. 27, 1848.

The remains of Mr. Codman were, on that day, transferred to the family tomb in that cemetery, and the parish subsequently erected a granite monument to his memory, and inscribed upon it, "Our Pastor."

The officers of the Artillery Company elected in 1821 were: William 1821. Hyslop Sumner (1819), captain; Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), first lieutenant; Alexander H. Gibbs (1820), second lieutenant, and Christopher Gore (1814), ensign. Peter Mackintosh, Jr. (1820) was first sergeant; Daniel Brown (1818), second sergeant; Ruel Baker (1819), third sergeant; Stephen S. Davis (1821), fourth sergeant; Nehemiah Wyman (1820), first corporal; Solomon Loud (1821), second corporal; Charles M. Domett (1821), third corporal; Henry Fowle, Jr. (1821), fourth corporal; Jacob Hall (1802), treasurer; Andrew G. Winslow (1820), clerk, and David W. Bradlee (1811), armorer.

The members of the Artillery Company recruited in 1821 were: Samuel L. Abbot, William Adams, Alfred Allen, Thomas C. Amory, Lewis Bailey, William Baldwin, William A. Bancroft, John F. Banister, Levi Bates, William Beach, Richard Brackett, John Brazer, James Brown, Samuel Burr, Joseph Butterfield, William Buttrick, Samuel A. Coburn, Artemas Conant, Isaac Davis, John B. Davis, Stephen S. Davis, Samuel Doggett, Charles M. Domett, Ebenezer Eaton, William H. Eliot, John Elliot, Drury Fairbanks, Freeman Fisher, Josiah S. Fisher, Henry Fowle, Jr., Walter Frost, Abraham Gates, George M. Gibbens, Frederick Gould, Moses Gragg, James Hamilton, Isaac M. Hawes, Ezra Hawkes, Nathan Hobbs, Prentiss Hobbs, William Hooten, Isaac Hurd, Jr., William Ingalls, John Keyes, Winslow Lewis, Thomas J. Lobdell, Solomon Loud, Eliab W. Metcalf, Harrison J. Otis, Jr., Francis Peabody, Silas Peirce, Brewster Reynolds, Jonathan A. Richards, Robert Robinson, Michael Roulstone, Micah M. Rutter, Edward L. Scott, Daniel Shattuck, Nathaniel Snow, Silas Stuart, Amos Sumner, George W. Thayer, Salem Towne, Jr., William Tucker, Edward Watson, Eliphalet Wheeler, William Whiting, John Temple Winthrop.

Samuel L. Abbot (1821) was a merchant, of the firm of Oliver & Co., 21 Central Wharf, Boston. He was ensign of the Winslow Blues in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, of the State Militia, in 1819 and 1820, lieutenant of the same in 1821 and 1822, and captain in 1823. He paraded with the Artillery Company in 1822, and was discharged at his own request, April 26, 1824. He never held office in the Artillery Company.

William Adams (1821), yeoman, of (North) Chelmsford, son of William and Elizabeth (Richardson) Adams, was born in North Chelmsford, April 13, 1762, and died at that place Dec. 25, 1843. He married, Nov. 1, 1786, Mary Roby, — born Oct. 30, 1763, — of Dunstable. She died July 3, 1849. William Adams (1821) was a descendant (fourth generation) of Henry Adams, of Braintree, whose son, Henry, of Medfield, joined the Artillery Company in 1652, and was a cousin of President John Adams.

At the age of sixteen years William (1821) joined the Revolutionary Army, and served for fourteen months. While a soldier at West Point, he was an eye-witness of the execution of Major André. After his war service he returned home and devoted



Wm. H. Sumner.

himself to farming, and later carried on grain and lumber mills. He afterward kept a "public-house," or tavern. He was highly esteemed by his townsmen; held town offices, and for many years was a justice of the peace. He was a member of the General Court for thirteen years. He was ensign of the Chelmsford Rifle Company in 1792, lieutenant from 1793 to 1796, and, July 18, 1796, was, by Gov. Samuel Adams, appointed captain of that company, which was in the Seventh Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

He was a strong, active man; his only confinement to his house was during his final illness, and his death was the first which occurred in the house which he built and had lived in for forty-three years.

Alfred Allen (1821), of Wrentham, paraded with the Company in 1822, was an honorary member of the Artillery Company in 1838, and was honorably discharged May 3, 1847. He held the office of second lieutenant in 1829. His son, Alfred, Jr., joined the Artillery Company in 1845. He served on the staff of Gen. Guild (1820), with the rank of major.

Thomas C. Amory (1821) was a merchant, of the firm of Adams & Amory, 38 India Wharf, Boston.

The following letter is preserved in the archives of the Company:—

ZACHARIAH G. WHITMAN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,— Strongly impressed with the respectability of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," and its great usefulness as a "school for officers," and a "nursery of soldiers," and being desirous to avail myself of the advantages offered by a connection with a corps enrolling so large a proportion of the military science and experience of this section of our country, I beg leave to communicate through you my wish to be proposed as a candidate.

I have the honor to remain, with due regard for the corps,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. AMORY.

BOSTON, April 23, 1821.

Thomas C. Amory (1821) was the eldest son of Thomas C. and Hannah Rowe (Linzee) Amory, and was born in Boston. His grandfather, Capt. John Linzee, commanded a vessel of war in Boston Harbor at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. Thomas C., Jr. (1821), was born at his father's residence, No. 21 Franklin Street, though during the summer the family resided at Brookline. He married, Jan. 1, 1820, Esther Sargent, of Boston. He was adjutant of the Independent Corps of Cadets in 1820, ensign of the same in 1822 and 1823, and captain in 1824 and 1825, with the title of lieutenant-colonel; also, first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1829. He was a representative from Boston to the General Court.

Lewis Bailey (1821) was a merchant, of the firm of Curtis & Bailey, in the West India goods trade, at No. 9 Rowe's Wharf, Boston. Mr. Bailey (1821) was paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1818 and 1819. He died in January, 1834.

William Baldwin (1821), yeoman, of East Sudbury, son of David and Lydia (Curtis) Baldwin, was born in East Sudbury in 1787. After several years' service in the militia he held the position of major of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1819 and 1820, lieutenant-colonel in 1821 and 1822, and succeeded Col. Artemas Conant (1821) as colonel of that regiment. He died at the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston, July 10, 1850.

William Austin Bancroft (1821), yeoman, of Townsend, son of Lieut. William and Agnes (Edes) Bancroft, was born at Groton, Feb. 2, 1786. He married Eliza Baldwin, of Townsend, Mass. He moved from Groton to Townsend Harbor, where he resided when he joined the Artillery Company, and thence to Boston. While living at Groton he was a deputy-sheriff and a coroner. He never held any office in the Artillery Company, but was adjutant of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, from 1820 to 1824 inclusive, and brigade-major (Second Brigade, Third Division) from 1829 to 1840. He served in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension. He moved to Boston in 1842 or 1843; resided at No. 5 Cambridge Street, opposite the foot of Bowdoin Street, and for some years kept a boarding-house. He died in Boston, Jan. 3, 1851, very suddenly.

John F. Banister (1821), cooper, of Boston, was the eldest son of John Banister, who joined the Artillery Company in 1806. Mr. Banister (1821) was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1820 and 1821, first lieutenant of the same in 1822 and 1823, captain in 1824 and 1825; major of the Third Regiment in 1826 and 1827, lieutenant-colonel of the same from 1828 to 1830 inclusive, and colonel from 1831 to 1833 inclusive. He was first corporal of the Artillery Company in 1822, fourth sergeant in 1824, and adjutant in 1828.

Levi Bates (1821), trader, of Weymouth, son of Levi and Lucy (Pratt) Bates, was born in Weymouth, Nov. 12, 1787, and died in that town April 20, 1863. He married, (1) July 15, 1810, Lucinda Rice, who died Dec. 14, 1813, and (2) May 5, 1816, Abigail Rice, who died June 3, 1869. At first he kept store in Weymouth, but in 1830 became an officer in the Boston Custom-House, which position he held several years. Mr. Bates (1821) received the Masonic degrees in Columbian Lodge in 1823. At the age of twenty-three he entered the militia, and, rising through the various grades, became major of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, First Division, in 1821, and was commissioned colonel of the same in 1825. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives five years.

William Beach (1821), shipmaster, of Gloucester, was a son of John Beach, an Englishman, who came to Gloucester in the fishing brig "George," from Bilboa. His mother was a daughter of an eminent merchant, David Pearce. He was born Nov. 4, 1787, and married, May 26, 1811, Lucy, daughter of Col. John Tucker, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Beach (1821) in early life followed the sea, and became master of a ship. He forsook this occupation, became interested in town and national affairs, was representative in the General Court in 1824 and 1825, and, having been an ardent and prominent supporter of Gen. Jackson for the presidency, he was appointed, in 1829, collector

of the customs for the Gloucester district, and was a delegate to the convention of 1820. He was a popular man, and for many years exercised great influence as the leader of his political party in Gloucester, and held, in addition, the office of selectman. He was captain of the Gloucester Artillery from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, then belonging to the First Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He held the office of collector until 1839, when he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died, Nov. 22, 1840, aged fifty-three years.

Richard Brackett (1821), of Chelsea, was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1818 and 1819, and held the position of captain in the same from 1820 to 1822 inclusive.

John Brazer (1821) united with the Artillery Company the first time Aug. 4, 1786. For many years he was an active and useful member. Aug. 27, 1821, "Capt. John Brazer was balloted for, and unanimously readmitted as an honorary member." He paraded with the Artillery Company in 1822, and retained his membership in the Company until his decease, which occurred May 7, 1828. See page 197 of this volume.

James Brown (1821), manufacturer, of Framingham, son of Roger and Mary (Hartwell) Brown, of Framingham, was born in Concord, April 11, 1782. He married, Nov. 4, 1807, Nancy Fiske. He attended the public schools, but quite early went to work in his father's factory. July 6, 1806, he bought of his father one hundred and four acres, with buildings, etc., also clothier's shop, fulling mill, and privilege on Cochituate Brook, and carried on the manufacturing business for several years. In 1829 he sold the privilege to William H. Knight, who sold all his property there, and his water rights on Cochituate Brook, June 25, 1846, to the city of Boston.

James Brown (1821) was a member of the Framingham Artillery Company; served as lieutenant in the War of 1812-5, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 30, 1814, and Feb. 15, 1815, was elected captain of that company. Subsequently he was promoted to colonel in the artillery branch of the State's service. He died Dec. 25, 1872.

Samuel Burr (1821) was a merchant of Concord. He married, Nov. 6, 1828, Miss Phila Waters. At about the age of twenty-one years he settled in Concord. In 1810-1, with a partner, he bought out Col. Isaac Hurd, Jr. (1821), and started business in the "Green Store," under the firm name of Burr & Pritchard. For more than twenty years this firm did an extensive business. Mr. Burr (1821) was active in town affairs; chairman of the committee, in 1826, to procure a new bell for the old meeting-house; chairman of the committee to invest the money (five hundred dollars) received from the Bunker Hill Association for the monument in Concord (with which money the monument in Concord now standing by the river was built in 1836); a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a representative to the General Court from 1827 to 1829 inclusive. He was an aide on the staff of Major-Gen. Nathaniel Austin (1819).

In 1829 his new cottage house was consumed by fire, which embarrassed him, and he failed in health and property. In 1830, taking his wife, and leaving his child in

James Brown (1821). AUTHORITIES: Barry's Hist. of Framingham; Hurd's Hist. of Middlesex County, Vol. III., p. 632.

Concord, he sailed for the South, seeking a warmer climate. He died at St. Mary's, Ga., April 2, 1831, and was buried there. "He was not a Mason, a musician, or a church-member," but "of sterling integrity, sound judgment, liberal sentiments, and untarnished reputation."

Joseph Butterfield (1821), trader, of Tyngsboro, son of Asa and Abiah (Coburn) Butterfield, was born in that town July 3, 1784. He married, Aug. 30, 1818, Betsey Stevens, who was born in Townsend, Jan. 3, 1796, and died Dec. 31, 1865. After several years' service in the militia Mr. Butterfield (1821) was appointed brigade-major of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and held that position from 1822 to 1828 inclusive, and was promoted to division inspector, which position he held from 1829 to 1837 inclusive. He was a representative to the General Court.

William Buttrick (1821), paper manufacturer, of Pepperell, son of Francis and Lydia (Howe) Buttrick, was born in that town Feb. 25, 1791. He married, in 1814, Clara Parker, of Groton, who died in Pepperell, Aug. 10, 1865. He was engaged in the manufacture of paper "at the lower privilege on the Nissittisset," on the site of the present "Nissittisset Mills." He passed through the minor grades of the militia service, including captain of the Prescott Guards, of Pepperell, and was promoted to be major of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, which office he held from 1820 to 1823 inclusive, and in 1824 and 1825 was lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He represented Pepperell in the General Court for five years, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1834, and 1835, and was clerk of that town in 1826 and 1827. He died at Pepperell, March 20, 1844.

Samuel A. Coburn (1821), innkeeper, of Dracut, son of Gen. Simon and Mary (Varnum) Coburn, was born in Dracut, May 13, 1795. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum, by his wife, Mercy Butler. Samuel A. Coburn (1821) married, (1) Sept. 21, 1820, Eleanor, daughter of Col. James Varnum, of Dracut; (2) May 13, 1830, Rebecca L. Bradley, of Dracut; (3) Feb. 5, 1850, Lydia Fisk, of Providence, R. I. He was town clerk of Lowell from 1826 to 1836, and city clerk in 1836 and 1837, and a member of the House of Representatives from Lowell in 1833. Major Coburn (1821) was landlord of the Stone House, so called, in Lowell; of the Merrimack House in Lowell, the Exchange Coffee-House in Boston, and the Rockingham House in Portsmouth, N. H., where he died March 24, 1856.

Mr. Coburn (1821) was active in the militia, becoming quartermaster of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1827, and was promoted to quartermaster of the Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1829, and held that position until 1838. He never held any office in the Artillery Company.

Artemas Conant (1821), yeoman and storekeeper, brother of Peter, Jr. (1807), and son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fairbanks) Conant, was born in Stow, July 28, 1783, and died in that town Jan. 11, 1843. He married, (1) Nov. 4, 1806, Annah Gates, and (2) March 29, 1838, Lydia Whitman. His early days were spent on his father's farm, and he became by occupation a farmer. Having gained considerable property by his industry and prudence, he opened a store, which he kept for some years. It

situated in the "upper village in Stow," on the main stage road, opposite his dwelling. He is remembered as a genial and kind-hearted man, and possessing the elements of a true soldier. He was a member of the militia; passing through the various grades became lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, in 1818, which position he held until 1822, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment.

Isaac Davis (1821), of Boston, was a son of Ezra and Sarah Davis, of Roxbury. He kept a comb store at No. 32 Cornhill, and resided on Hanover Street. He was lieutenant of a troop of Light Dragoons of Boston in 1822 and 1823, and captain of the same in 1824. He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1831.

Capt. Isaac Davis (1821) perished on the night of Monday, Jan. 13, 1840, on board the steamer "Lexington," on her passage from New York to Providence. The boat was burned, and all on board — nearly one hundred and fifty souls — were lost except three, an event which spread dismay and sorrow throughout the country, and especially throughout New England.

"During the past year you have been reminded by the decease of three of your number of that war from which there is no discharge. . . . The indefatigable historian¹ has been compelled to lay down his pen forever. Another [Capt. Isaac Davis (1821)], whose heart was the seat of kind and generous affections, was delighting himself with the thoughts of home on that sad night, when suddenly, with a hundred others, he had but the fearful alternative of the burning flame or the suffocating flame. A third has been summoned from your ranks, and has left a circle of endeared friends to lament his loss."²

John Brazer Davis (1821), lawyer, of Boston, son of Lieut. Ezra (1801) and Mary (Brazer) Davis, and grandson of Capt. John Brazer (1786), was born in Boston, Oct. 16, 1798. He married, Oct. 25, 1826, Laura Matilda Gay, a niece of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn (1816), in whose father's house they were married. She died at the McLean Asylum, Charlestown, May 23, 1834.

John B. Davis (1821) fitted for college at Exeter Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1815. In college he was the room-mate of Jared Sparks. He taught a select school on Chestnut Street, Salem; was tutor in Harvard College in 1819 and 1820; studied law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1821. For five years he was representative from Boston in the Legislature; aide-de-camp to Gen. Dearborn (1816) in 1821, and to Gov. Lincoln (1832) from 1825 to 1832, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and for two years was the editor of the *Chronicle and Patriot*. "He was a gentleman of great promise in his profession, and had been distinguished in our public affairs for one of his years." He received the Masonic degrees in Mount Lebanon Lodge, of Boston, in January and February, 1822. He died at Boston, Dec. 17, 1832.

Stephen S. Davis (1821), trader, resided in Roxbury. He attained the rank of ensign in the militia, and was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1821.

¹ Zachariah G. Whitman, Esq. (1810).

² Artillery Election Sermon, by Rev. Daniel Sharp, June 1, 1840.

Samuel Doggett (1821), merchant, of Boston, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Badlam) Doggett, of Dedham,—who for many years was keeper of the jail of the county of Norfolk,—was born in that town Feb. 12, 1794. He served an apprenticeship with his brother John,¹ in the business of a gilder and manufacturer of frames for mirrors and pictures, in Roxbury, near the dividing line between Roxbury and Boston, opposite the ancient burying-ground in Roxbury. This was in 1812. Some years after, the two brothers formed a partnership, removed to Boston, and added to their business the importation and sale of carpets. After a few more years of successful business they moved to more eligible rooms on Tremont Street, then back again to Washington Street, seeking larger quarters for their increasing business. Samuel (1821) retired from the firm and from business in 1854. He received the Masonic degrees in St. John's Lodge, of Boston, Aug. 3, 1819. He died in Roxbury, Aug. 18, 1856, and was buried in the old family tomb in the Old Burial-Ground at Dedham.

He married, Nov. 28, 1816, Lois Currier, of Roxbury, who died in that town Nov. 23, 1839, aged forty-four years.

Samuel Doggett (1821) was much interested in the militia; he rose to the rank of captain, and was second corporal of the Artillery Company in 1822.

Charles M. Domett (1821), saddler, of Boston, resided at No. 14 Marlborough Street. He married, June 1, 1815, Margaret Moriarty, of Boston. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1818 to 1820 inclusive; lieutenant of the same in 1821 and 1822; captain in 1823; major of First Regiment in 1824, and colonel of the same in 1825. He was third corporal of the Artillery Company in 1821, and was third sergeant in 1823. He received the Masonic degrees in The Massachusetts Lodge in 1821, and was demitted March 30, 1832. Mr. Whitman (1810) says Mr. Domett (1821) died previous to 1838.

Ebenezer Eaton (1821), innkeeper in Dorchester, son of Pearson and Mary (Robinson) Eaton, was born in Dorchester, June 8, 1787. He was active in the Dorchester militia, and rose to the grade of captain. He never held an office in the Artillery Company. He paraded with the Company in 1822, and received his discharge March 24, 1825.

William Harvard Eliot (1821), lawyer, son of Samuel and Catherine (Atkins) Eliot, of Boston, was born in Boston, Dec. 12, 1795. He married, Nov. 30, 1820, Margaret Boies, daughter of Alden Bradford. His father, Samuel Eliot, was president of the Massachusetts Bank, and was a liberal benefactor of Harvard College, in which he founded a professorship of Greek literature. William H. Eliot (1821) graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and studied law. "He was a young gentleman of pleasing temper, amiable manners, and enterprising spirit."² "He was active in developing the musical tastes and resources of Boston. He built the Tremont House, then far in advance of hotels here or abroad, and in other ways showed a strong public spirit."³ He represented Boston in the State Legislature, and was selected to succeed Hon. Harrison Gray Otis as mayor of the city. While the electioneering campaign was going on he was taken ill, and died Dec. 1, 1831; a few days preceding the ballot.

¹ See Hist. of Roxbury, by Francis S. Drake, pp. 93 and 207.

² See Whitman's Hist. A. and H. A. Company, 2d Ed., pp. 346, 347.

³ New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. XXIII., p. 339.

He was aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brig.-Gen Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1821 to 1824 inclusive.

"A third candidate [for the mayoralty] now formally presented for our suffrages is Mr. William Harvard Eliot [1821], a gentleman whose popularity with all classes of citizens will ensure him a very considerable vote. Of the many good qualities which have given him this popularity and justified his friends in bringing his name before the public, we are prepared to speak cheerfully and liberally. . . .

"Alas! The voice of praise and the commendations of friendship have no power to recall the breath that is gone, nor can the recital of claims to public honors and distinctions 'provoke the silent dust, or soothe the dull, cold ear' of the dead. Well may we exclaim, in the language of Burke, 'What shadows we are! what shadows we pursue!' Our pen refuses all other office,—that to blot out nearly all that we have written as useless and unavailing; for, before we had finished our contemplated task, the subject of our recommendation ceased to be a candidate for the honors that his friends and fellow-citizens were preparing to bestow. William H. Eliot [1821] is dead. That short sentence comprises all that can now be said of him in connection with the topics discussed in this article. His merits deserve a different notice, but the present moment is too affecting—and here we stop."¹

John Elliot (1821), of Boston, was in the grocery business at No. 36 Back Street, and resided at No. 7 Salem Street. He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of captain. He died in September, 1832, aged forty-eight years.

Drury Fairbanks (1821), manufacturer, of Sudbury and Boston, son of Jonathan and Bridget (Parmenter) Fairbanks, was born in Sudbury, July 17, 1793, and died in that town May 25, 1864. When a young man he went to work for Blake & Jackson, on what was called Boston Neck, in a soap and candle manufactory. During the time he worked there he married, in Newton, Mary Spring, of Hubbardstown. In 1820 he moved to Sudbury, purchased a farm, and lived on it until his decease. At the time of his death he held a commission as a justice of the peace, and had held the town offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, school committeeman, and surveyor of the highways. He was quite active in politics, being a staunch Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. He entered the militia as a private, and rose through the various grades, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. His brother, Eddy Fairbanks, joined the Artillery Company in 1822.

Freeman Fisher (1821) was a merchant in Dedham. He was born in 1787. He married, (1) Sept. 22, 1812, Martha Ellis, and (2) July 16, 1820, Mary G. Bronson, of Milford. He served on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Guild (1820), with the rank of major. In the autumn of 1848 a political meeting was held in Dedham by the friends of Gen. Taylor. The old hall—now standing on Court Street—in which the meeting was held, was but half filled, the principal speaker being a Western member of Congress, Abraham Lincoln. He was escorted to Dedham, and was entertained during his brief stay in the mansion of Major Freeman Fisher (1821), now the residence of John R. Bullard.²

¹ Boston *Courier*, Dec. 8, 1831.

² Town of Dedham, Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, pp. 98, 99, and 190, 191.

Josiah Stedman Fisher (1821), of Dedham, son of Aaron and Lucy (Stedman) Fisher, was born in that town Oct. 18, 1790, and died Oct. 28, 1828, aged thirty-eight years. He married, Jan. 13, 1820, Sally Pond, of Dedham, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah Pond.

Gen. Guild (1820) was succeeded in the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, by Gen. Fisher (1821). The latter was a representative from Dedham to the General Court.

Henry Fowle, Jr. (1821), pump and block maker, of Boston, son of Henry (1806) and Elizabeth (Bentley) Fowle, was born in Boston, Jan. 14, 1794. He married, in 1817, Elizabeth Edes, of Boston. He learned his trade of his father, and in 1815 went into partnership with him, which continued until 1827, when Henry, Jr. (1821), bought out his father's interest. The financial distress which soon followed destroyed the business, and father and son met heavy losses. Henry, Jr. (1821), gathered what he could from the wreck, purchased a farm in Medford, and went there to live. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1817 and 1818, captain of the same from 1819 to 1822 inclusive, and fourth corporal of the Artillery Company in 1821.

Walter Frost (1821), chaise or coach maker, of Boston, was a son of Walter and Martha (Tufts) Frost, and was born in Cambridge. He was ensign in a company of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1819 to 1821, lieutenant of the same in 1822, and captain from 1823 to 1825 inclusive; also, he was first sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1825.

Abraham Gates (1821) was a merchant of Marlboro. He was active in the militia, and rose to the grade of major. In 1826 an academy was established in Marlboro. The following year Abraham Gates (1821) and his father, Silas Gates, gave two thousand dollars for the maintenance of the academy, and its name was changed to "Gates Academy." In 1849 the academy was merged in the high school, and the bequests were transferred to the town. Abraham Gates (1821) was a charter member of United Brethren Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Marlboro, and was its first master, being elected Sept. 23, 1824.

George M. Gibbens (1821), grocer at No. 1 Summer Street, resided at No. 50 Newbury Street. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Gibbens, and was born in Boston in 1796. His brother, Major Daniel L. Gibbens, joined the Artillery Company in 1810. Mr. Gibbens (1821) was quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant, of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1819 to 1821, and adjutant of the same from 1822 to 1824 inclusive. He died in October, 1830, aged thirty-four years.

Frederick Gould (1821) was a clothier, and resided at No. 62 Middle Street, Boston. In the militia he rose to the grade of lieutenant.

Moses Gragg (1821), son of Samuel and Rachel (Blood) Gragg, was born in Groton, Sept. 20, 1791. Samuel Gragg was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and was in the battle at White Plains. Moses Gragg (1821) married, at Dedham, Jan. 6,

Moses Gragg (1821). AUTHORITY: Manuscript of Isaac P. Gragg, Esq., of Cambridge, son of Moses Gragg (1821).

1820, Rebecca N. Alden, a direct descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Groton, and his education was such as the public schools of the town afforded. He came to Boston when about sixteen years of age, afterwards removed to Dedham and became a hotel keeper, being the senior member of the firm of "Gragg & Alden, proprietors of the Norfolk House, Dedham." They provided the dinner upon the occasion of the public celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of that town. Mr. Gragg (1821) subsequently moved to Milton, and kept the Blue Hill Tavern. In 1840 he made his residence in Roxbury, and opened as a boarding-house what was known as the "Ionic Hall." He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the town of Milton, and in Roxbury held the position of superintendent of streets. He was a private in Capt. Abner Guild's company of militia in Dedham, served six weeks with that company at South Boston during the War of 1812-5, and at the time of his decease was the oldest pensioner of the War of 1812-5 on the United States pension rolls in the Boston agency. He was commissioned adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, of the First Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, April 2, 1817, and resigned April 11, 1822. Capt. Warren S. Davis (1869) is his son-in-law.

Lieut. Gragg (1821) died at Cambridge, Mass., April 30, 1885, aged ninety-three years, eight months, and ten days.

James Hamilton (1821), tavern-keeper, of Framingham, son of Jason and Lydia (Hill) Hamilton, of Brookfield, was born in that town Oct. 1, 1782. He married, Oct. 27, 1805, Hannah Haven, of Hopkinton, who died in New York City in 1842. He lived in Shirley and Concord, but removed in 1818 to Framingham Centre, where he owned and kept a tavern. He moved to Boston in 1823, and kept the celebrated Exchange Coffee-House on Congress Street. Thence he removed to New York City. He organized the Framingham Light Infantry Company in 1819, and was its first captain. His highest military rank was that of lieutenant-colonel in the State militia. He was lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1823.

Isaac M. Hawes (1821) was a shopkeeper in Charlestown. He held the office of ensign in a Charlestown company.

Ezra Hawkes (1821) first joined the Artillery Company in 1819, and rejoined it in 1821. See page 408 of this volume.

Nathan Hobbs (1821) was a silversmith, and resided at No. 40 Ann Street, Boston. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1816 and 1817, lieutenant from 1818 to 1820, and captain of the same in 1821 and 1822. He was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1822.

Prentiss Hobbs (1821), wood wharfinger, of Boston, was fourth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1823. He was honorably discharged from the Company April 10, 1829, and rejoined it in 1832. He was a representative to the General Court nine years. Mr. Hobbs (1821) became a member of St. John's Lodge in 1819. He died in 1858.

William Hooten (1821) was a sailmaker in Boston. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1820, and lieutenant in the same from 1821 to 1823.

Isaac Hurd, Jr. (1821), merchant, of Concord, son of Isaac and Sarah (Thompson) Hurd, of Charlestown, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1789, was born in Billerica, July 12, 1782. He married, Jan. 27, 1808, Mary A. Heald. Of his boyhood little is known. Between 1802 and 1806 he made one or more voyages to Canton, but in 1806-7 left the sea, and commenced business in Concord, in the "Green Store." In 1810 he sold out and moved to Billerica, where he carried on the farm of his maternal grandfather, which, by inheritance, came into his possession some years afterward. He farmed extensively; in 1812 was largely interested in the raising of sheep, which only added to his embarrassments in the crisis of 1815. He soon returned to Concord, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

Isaac Hurd, Jr. (1821), received the Masonic degrees in Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Concord, in 1820, and became a member thereof May 22, 1820. His father, Dr. Isaac Hurd, was the first master of Corinthian Lodge, chartered in 1797, and his grandfather, Benjamin Hurd, of Charlestown, was the first grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, established March 13, 1798.

Isaac Hurd, Jr. (1821), was interested in the militia; commanded a company of horse, and afterward rose to the rank of colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. For several years he was town treasurer of Billerica. He died at Concord, Jan. 24, 1828.

William Ingalls (1821), physician, of Boston, son of William and Susanna (Pearson) Ingalls, was born in Newburyport, May 3, 1769. He married, (1) Dec. 14, 1802, Lucy Myrick Ridgeway, of Boston, who died in 1824, and (2) Dec. 20, 1828, Miss Alice, daughter of Major John Brazer (1786). He spent his boyhood in Newburyport, where he attended school, but was prepared for college at Dummer Academy. He graduated at Harvard College in 1790, and received the degree of M. D. in 1801. While a practising physician he resided in Boston. For four years, from 1813 to 1816, he was professor of anatomy and chirurgery in Brown University, and for fifty years was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He retired from practice about 1842; spent three or four years next ensuing at Princeton, and the remainder of his days were passed at Wrentham, where he died Sept. 9, 1851.

He was a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Siloam Lodge, I. O. of O. F.; "A Republican Institution" (organized in 1819); Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and New England Historic Genealogical Society.¹ He was the author of several essays on medical subjects. He was lieutenant in a company of the Boston regiment during 1796, 1797, and 1798; surgeon of the First Regiment, First Brigade, from 1813 to 1822 inclusive, and for many years was surgeon to the Artillery Company, on the staff of the commander.

John Keyes (1821), lawyer, of Concord, son of Joseph and Sarah (Boyden) Keyes, was born in Westford, Mass., March 24, 1787. He married, Nov. 26, 1816, Ann S. Shepard, of Hopkinton. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809; studied law with John Abbot, of Westford, and in the winters of 1811 and 1812 taught school in

John Keyes (1821). AUTHORITIES: Hurd's Hist. of Middlesex County, Vol. II., pp. xii, 603; Hist. of Corinthian Lodge, Concord, p. 72.

¹ See Memorial Biographies, New Eng. Hist. Gen. Society, Vol. I., 1845-52, p. 328.

Concord. In 1812 he entered the law office of John L. Tuttle in Concord, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar the same year. He became postmaster of Concord, Feb. 15, 1813, and held that office until 1837. He was appointed county treasurer by the county commissioner in 1813, and was chosen annually to that office until 1837. He was a delegate to the convention for amending the State constitution in 1820, a member of the State Legislature in 1821 and 1822, and 1832 and 1833, and a member of the State Senate from 1824 to 1829. He was a director of the Concord Bank, of the Milldam Corporation, trustee of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, and president of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was deeply interested in town matters; often presided at town meeting; was president of the day at the bi-centennial of Concord; a member of the school committee several years, and held a place on nearly every important committee raised by the town during the years of his activity. He held the office of judge advocate of the Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1819 to 1828. He received the Masonic degrees in Corinthian Lodge, of Concord, and became a member June 22, 1812. He served as master of that Lodge in 1821; was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1824 to 1826 inclusive, and senior grand warden in 1827 and 1828.

He died at Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1844, aged fifty-seven years.

Winslow Lewis (1821), ship-master and merchant of Boston, son of Winslow and Mary (Knowles) Lewis, and grandson of Rev. Isaiah Lewis, minister of Wellfleet, Mass., for fifty-seven years, was born in that town, May 11, 1770. He married, (1) Nov. 7, 1793, Elizabeth Greenough, who died June 11, 1842, and, (2) Nov. 22, 1843, Martha S. Hurlburt, daughter of James Phillips (1790). Dr. Winslow Lewis (1862), of Boston, who died Aug. 3, 1875, was a son of Capt. Lewis (1821) by his first wife.

Winslow Lewis (1821) was in early life a successful and skilful ship-master, and for over forty years was connected with the light-house establishment of the United States. An obituary notice in the *Boston Journal* said of him, at the time of his decease: "The services which he rendered the government and to our mercantile community were incalculable, and will cause his name to be long held in respect and veneration by all who have business on the great ocean. His strong, practical mind, indomitable perseverance, and industrious habits, compensated for any deficiency in classical knowledge or scientific attainments, and few men have labored more constantly or more successfully through a long life than Capt. Winslow Lewis [1821], and his name will be remembered and associated with whatever is true and excellent in man long after the almost countless beacons which he erected to warn the approaching mariner of danger shall have crumbled into dust."

Capt. Lewis (1821) owned the privateer brig "Abaelino," commissioned by President Madison, Dec. 10, 1814. Two of her prizes, having been carried into Tunis, were delivered over to the British government by the Bey of Tunis, who was afterward forced, by Commodore Decatur, to pay twenty-one thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars as indemnity to Capt. Lewis (1821).

He was contractor and builder of one hundred light-houses and beacons on our coast; invented the binnacle illuminator in 1810; introduced cotton duck into his factory at Watertown, and was the owner of a rope-walk at the foot of the Common. He took charge of the light-houses about 1809-10; was in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner while visiting a light-house in the bay, but was soon released on parole; organ-

ized and commanded the Boston Sea Fencibles during that war; represented Boston in the Legislature from 1829 to 1833; a member of the first common council of Boston in 1822; alderman in 1829 and 1836; member of the Marine Society in 1797, of the Humane Society in 1812, and for several years port-warden of Boston. His residence in Boston was at the corner of Boylston Street and Park Square. He was a tall, fine-looking man, of winning address, much beloved by all who knew him, and exemplary in all the relations of life. His portrait, in uniform, by Jonathan Mason, is in the hall of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He died in Roxbury, where he resided the last years of his life, May 20, 1850, aged eighty years. His remains were re-interred at Mount Auburn in 1859.

Thomas J. Lobdell (1821), merchant, of Boston, was of the firm of Samuel Davis & Co., dealers in domestic goods, No. 3 Cornhill Square. Mr. Lobdell (1821) resided on Hancock Street. He was active in the militia for several years. He became captain of the South End Artillery, and subsequently, with the rank of major, commanded the battalion.

Solomon Loud (1821), cabinet-maker, of Boston, had a shop at No. 60 Court Street, and his residence was on Copeland Lane. He was ensign of the Washington Light Infantry Company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1820 and 1821, lieutenant in the same from 1822 to 1824, and captain in 1825 and 1826. He was also second corporal of the Artillery Company in 1821, and lieutenant in 1827. He died in January, 1833, aged forty-five years.

Eliab W. Metcalf (1821), of Cambridge, was printer to Harvard University. Sept. 10, 1814, he was ensign of the Cambridge Light Infantry, which was in camp at South Boston fifty-one days, and was subsequently promoted through the various grades until he became lieutenant-colonel. He was lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1824. He represented Cambridge in the General Court. He died in Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1835, aged fifty-four years.

Harrison Gray Otis, Jr. (1821), lawyer, of Boston, oldest son of Hon. Harrison Gray and Sarah (Foster) Otis, was born in Boston, Aug. 7, 1792. He married Eliza Henderson, daughter of W. H. Boardman, of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College in 1811; read law with his father and H. Binney, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He was adjutant of the Independent Corps of Cadets in 1819, lieutenant of the same in 1820, and captain in 1822 and 1823. His death occurred suddenly while visiting friends at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1827.

Francis Peabody (1821), merchant, of Salem, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Peabody, was born in Salem, Dec. 7, 1801. He married, July 7, 1823, Martha, daughter of Samuel Endicott. At the age of ten years he entered Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and at the age of twelve, attended a select school in Brighton, Jacob N. Knapp, master, where he remained four years. At the age of eighteen years he took passage in the ship "Augustus" on a voyage to Russia for the benefit of his health. After his return, he attended scientific lectures in Boston and Philadelphia. In 1826 he was interested in the establishing of the Forest River Lead Company in South Fields, and

established lead-works at Forest River in 1832. He disposed of his interests in them in 1843. In 1833 he built the paper mills in Middleton, and soon after introduced at Middleton the refining of oils and manufacture of candles. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and, April 20, 1832, was granted a patent by the United States government for "preventing counterfeit notes." He was interested in the military, and was promoted to the command of a battalion of artillery, and soon after to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment. In 1825 he was transferred to the infantry, becoming colonel of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and held this position until 1829. He was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1865 became president of the Essex Institute, Salem, and continued in this office until his decease, which occurred Oct. 31, 1867.¹

Silas Peirce (1821), grocer, of Boston, was born at the family homestead in Scituate in 1793. He came to Boston in 1808, and worked for about two weeks in a ship carpenter's shop. One day he dropped an adze on his foot, and concluded to abandon the business. He next entered an importing house, and, in 1814, went as supercargo in a sailing vessel to Oporto. He returned in 1815, and in April of that year established the firm of Silas Peirce & Co., at No. 6 Faneuil Hall Square. April 1, 1890, the firm of Silas Peirce & Co. celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. His store, No. 6 Faneuil Hall Square, was on the site occupied for so many years by Read's gun store, but where now stands a tobacco and cigar store. In 1824 he removed to No. 2 Sears Building, Elm Street; in 1842 to No. 22 Elm Street, opposite Wilde's Hotel, and in 1856 the firm removed to their present location, Nos. 59 to 61 Commercial Street.

Mr. Peirce (1821) was a member of the board of aldermen of Boston from 1857 to 1863 inclusive, except 1862. He was often called upon to fill positions of trust, and was a most respected citizen and true friend. He was ensign of a company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Fourth Division, in 1816 and 1817, lieutenant of the same from 1818 to 1820, and captain in 1821 and 1822. He never held any office in the Artillery Company. He died in 1879, having attained the age of eighty-six years.

Brewster Reynolds (1821) was in the grocery trade in Boston. He was ensign in a company of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1820 to 1822 inclusive, lieutenant in 1823 and 1824, and captain in 1825. He was also third sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1822, and first sergeant in 1824.

Jonathan Avery Richards (1821), of Roxbury, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Avery) Richards, of Dedham, was born in that town April 6, 1797. He married, Nov. 23, 1820, Nancy D. Gore, of Roxbury. He served many years in the State militia, and rose to the grade of lieutenant-colonel. He represented Roxbury in the State Legislature.

Robert Robinson (1821), cordwainer, of Lynn, was fourth corporal of the Artillery Company in 1822, and became colonel of an Essex County regiment.

Michael Roulstone (1821) first united with the Artillery Company, July 16, 1810. He was discharged, at his own request, April 2, 1821. On the 23d of April, the same

¹ His portrait is in Hist. of Essex Co., Lewis & Co., publishers, Vol. I., p. 231.

year, Capt. Wells (1811) proposed Lieut.-Col. Michael Roulstone for re-admission to the Company, and at the meeting April 24, Col. Roulstone was re-elected to membership. He was honorably discharged March 27, 1826. See page 349 of this volume.

Micah M. Rutter (1821), yeoman, of East Sudbury, now Wayland, son of Joseph and Eunice (Maynard) Rutter, was born in East Sudbury, March 4, 1779, and died in Wayland, May 8, 1837. He married, in May, 1805, Nancy Plympton, of Sudbury. For many years he was a deputy-sheriff of Middlesex County. He served in the militia of the Commonwealth for many years; was colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1816 to 1826 inclusive, brigadier-general of the Second Brigade, Third Division, in 1827 and 1828, and major-general of the Third Division from 1829 to 1834 inclusive. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives ten years, and also served as a State senator. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity (receiving the degrees in Middlesex Lodge and demitting to Monitor Lodge), and was exalted in St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, April 22, 1828. He was a patriotic, public-spirited man, and interested in all matters that concerned the welfare of the town and Commonwealth. He died at Wayland, May 8, 1837, aged fifty-eight years.

Edward L. Scott (1821), master-mariner, of Boston, was ensign of the Sea Fencibles in 1820 and 1821, lieutenant in 1822 and 1823, and captain in 1824.

Daniel Shattuck (1821), trader, of Concord, son of John and Betsey (Miles) Shattuck, was born in Ashby, July 10, 1790. It was the desire of his parents that he should be educated and pursue a profession, and he completed his studies in the new Ipswich Academy preparatory for college. In 1806, however, he left home, and found employment with J. & J. H. Davis, of Concord, with whom he remained six years. In 1812, with no capital except perseverance and a good name, he went into company with Bela Hemenway, and purchased the stock and stand of Deacon John White. Mr. Hemenway died Jan. 17, 1816, and Mr. Shattuck (1821) carried on the business under the firm name of Daniel Shattuck & Co. until 1844, when he retired. He was a member of the General Court from Concord in 1831, and senator in 1834 and 1836. He was prominently connected with all the public interests of Concord; was president of the bank there from its first incorporation until 1832; treasurer of the Middlesex Agricultural Society from 1821 to 1833, and was its president in 1835 and 1836. He was chairman of the committee for the erection of the Concord monument to commemorate the events of April 19, 1775, and was the author of the inscription on the tablet.¹ He married, April 23, 1816, Sarah Edwards, and he died in August, 1867.

He was active in the militia, and became colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Third Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1823, holding that office for several years.

Nathaniel Snow (1821), master-mariner, of Boston, was lieutenant of the Sea Fencibles, of Boston, from 1814 to 1819, and captain of the same in 1820 and 1821.

Silas Stuart (1821) was in the grocery trade at No. 34 Ann Street, and he resided at No. 18 Fleet Street. After several years of military service, he became captain of a

¹ Shattuck Memorial.

company in the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1823, and served as colonel of the same in 1826 and 1827, succeeding Col. Domett (1821). He was also second sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1823, and lieutenant in 1826.

Amos Sumner (1821), tailor, of Boston, did business at No. 5 Newbury, now Washington, Street, and resided at No. 7 North Russell Street. He was ensign of a company in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, from 1815 to 1817, and lieutenant of the same from 1818 to 1821. An Amos Sumner, of Dedham, married Mrs. Ann J. Boardman, of Boston, Jan. 26, 1840.

George W. Thayer (1821) first joined the Artillery Company, April 5, 1819. He was discharged April 17, 1820, and rejoined the Company, May 4, 1821.

Salem Towne, Jr. (1821), yeoman, of Charlton, was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Seventh Division, from 1811 to 1813; brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, from 1814 to 1821 inclusive, and was subsequently major-general of the Seventh, called the Worcester County Division.

William Tucker (1821), merchant, of Boston, was of the firm of French & Tucker, No. 37 Central Wharf. Mr. Tucker (1821) resided on Purchase Street. He was a son of William and Julia (Twichell) Tucker, and was born in Framingham, Feb. 17, 1789. Before he was of age he married Miss Mary Ann Kirby, a native of England. At the age of six years, on the death of his parents, he went to live with his paternal grandfather at Sherborn. After attending school for a few years he left Sherborn, and when a mere lad found employment in the store of Mr. Paul D. Richards, of Boston. Mr. Tucker (1821) very soon began business on his own account, and prospered. He was among the first to remove to Central Wharf, where, with his partner, he was an occupant of a store (belonging to Samuel Appleton) for about forty years. His firm did an extensive business with the British provinces, and at the time of the breaking out of the War of 1812 they supplied the British army at Halifax. Mr. Tucker (1821) was much interested in the military. He was ensign of the Boston Light Infantry, in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in 1816 and 1817, lieutenant of the same in 1818 and 1819, and captain in 1820. He never held office in the Artillery Company. "He was a man of great kindness of heart and of courteous manners; a merchant distinguished for industry and fidelity to every trust, and a citizen widely known and respected."

He died in Roxbury, Feb. 22, 1862, and was buried in the family vault under Trinity Church, Boston.

Edward Watson (1821) was a jeweller in Boston, and paymaster of the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1821; quartermaster of the same from 1822 to 1826 inclusive, and adjutant of the same regiment in 1827. He was also fifth sergeant of the Artillery Company in 1826. He died in 1839.

Eliphalet Wheeler (1821), yeoman, of Framingham, son of Abner and Elizabeth Wheeler, of Lincoln (near the Concord line), was born in that town Sept. 14, 1791. He

William Tucker (1821). AUTHORITY: *New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg.*, 1862.

married, Feb. 4, 1813, Clarissa Rice, daughter of Capt. Uriah Rice; she died Sept. 3, 1873. He settled in Groton, pursuing the work of a farmer, but moved to Framingham in 1816. He bought, July 10, 1818, two acres of land on the west side of the centre common and built a house there, in which he lived and died. He was one of the first proprietors of Saxon's Mills (April 5, 1822), and was for a time superintendent of the same. He held the office of deputy-sheriff for many years. He was a member of the Framingham Light Infantry Company, and succeeded Capt. James Hamilton (1821) as captain. He served for a short time in the War of 1812-5, and for fourteen days was paymaster at the forts in Boston Harbor. He died Jan. 14, 1854, aged sixty-two years and four months.

William Whiting (1821), manufacturer, of Concord, son of William and Rebecca (Brown) Whiting, was born in Sterling, Mass., Oct. 20, 1788. In November, 1811, he married Miss Hannah Conant, by whom he had two daughters and a son, William. The latter graduated at Harvard College in 1833; was appointed solicitor of the war department in 1864; chosen presidential elector in 1868, and representative to Congress in 1872. William Whiting (1821) attended school in Westminster, whither his parents had moved in 1795, and the following year was sent by his father to live on a neighboring farm. He lived there three years, when he went to Concord and entered the service of an uncle, Dr. Joseph Hunt. He attended Dr. Hunt's apothecary shop and went to school for three and a half years. In 1803 he went to learn the harness-making and carriage-trimming business, and served five years. About 1810 he went into business for himself, became successful, but in 1823 his shop and dwelling-house were burned. He continued his work, however, with varying success, until his decease, Sept. 27, 1862.¹

He commenced his military career as a fifer in the Concord Artillery, and served in it seven years; afterward became a member of that company; passed through the various grades, and was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the First Regiment of Artillery, in the First Brigade, Third Division. He was one of the proprietors of the Concord Academy, a member of Dr. Ripley's Church and of the Concord Lyceum, and president of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He "was present at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, and, being a Royal Arch Mason, had an excellent situation near Gen. Lafayette, who was there in his simple citizen's dress, and his little plain white Masonic apron."¹ Mr. Whiting (1821) received the Masonic degrees in Corinthian Lodge, of Concord, in 1819, and Sept. 27 of that year became a member of that Lodge. He was its master in 1824, 1825, and 1826, resigning March 20, 1826, when he was appointed district deputy grand master of that Masonic district. He held the last-named office five years. He was re-elected master of the Lodge five times between 1832 and 1846. He was a member of Concord Royal Arch Chapter, and was its first high priest.

John Temple Winthrop (1821), lawyer, of Boston, fourth son of Hon. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, of Boston, by his wife, Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, daughter of Sir John Temple, and granddaughter of Gov. James Bowdoin, was born in Boston, May 14, 1796. He was a great-great-grandson of Wait Winthrop (1692), and a brother of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop (1830) and of Brig.-Gen. Grenville T. Winthrop (1833). He graduated at Harvard College in 1815. He represented the city of Boston in the

¹ Autobiography of William Whiting (1821), written between 1852 and 1855.

General Court. He was lieutenant of the Boston Light Infantry in the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1822; captain of the same in 1823; major of the Second Regiment in 1824; colonel of the same from 1825 to 1827, and in 1828 succeeded Brig.-Gen. Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), in command of the Suffolk Brigade of Militia. He was adjutant of the Artillery Company in 1824, and its captain in 1825. He died, unmarried, at Valparaiso, South America, May 5, 1843, while travelling for his health. In 1834 he had his name changed, by Legislative act, to John Temple James Bowdoin, under the will of a relative.

On Monday evening, March 12, 1821, at a business meeting of the Artillery Company, the commissioned officers made the following report as the result of their doings respecting the "Adams" gun, which was accepted, viz. :—

" COUNCIL CHAMBER, Feb. 2, 1821.

"The committee to whom was committed a communication from the quartermaster-general of the 16th ult., relative to the bursting of a piece of cannon while employed in experimental gunnery in the service of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a letter from the commander of said Company, stating the circumstances under which the accident happened, beg leave respectfully to represent that the said cannon was one of the two pieces which were designated by the names of Hancock and Adams, and which have engraven thereon the following inscription: 'Sacred to Liberty.' This is one of the four cannon which constituted the whole train of artillery possessed by the British colonies of North America at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, 1775. This cannon and its fellow belonged to a number of citizens of Boston, and were used in many engagements during the war. The other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy. The above inscription [was] 'by order of the United States in Congress assembled, May 9, 1788.'

"The committee think it is desirable to perpetuate the two pieces of ordnance to which a memorial so interesting to the people of the Commonwealth is attached.

"They therefore recommend that his Excellency be advised to instruct the quartermaster-general to cause the Adams gun to be recast and the inscription to be restored thereon, and that it be made to conform in all respects to the other piece.

"And as it appears by the representation of the quartermaster-general that from the defective state of said gun when loaned to said Company, no blame is imputable to them for the injury it has sustained, the committee therefore further recommend that the quartermaster-general be directed to redeliver the cannon, when completed, to said Company, or loan for field service and experimental gunnery, until the further order of the executive.

(Signed) SILAS HOLMAN, *per order*.

"In Council, Feb. 2, 1821. This report is accepted and by the governor approved.

" (Signed) A. BRADFORD, *Secretary of Commonwealth*."

Capt. Ephraim Whitney (1816) having gone on a voyage to sea, Capt. Daniel Brown (1818) was appointed to act as a sergeant *pro tempore*, in place of Capt. Whitney (1816).

At the same meeting, it was voted "that it is expedient the commissioned officers appoint four corporals to stand until election day, and that four corporals shall be chosen as other officers on that day, to act for the year ensuing." Again a new standard of

tactics was adopted. It was decided that "Gardner's Compend" be hereafter the standard of exercise in the Artillery Company.

Mr. Whitman's (1810) first history of the Artillery Company was completed and published at this time, when the Company voted to procure twelve copies, and to present them to the following-named libraries and persons, viz.: (1) Historical Society; (2) Antiquarian Society; (3) Boston Athenæum; (4) Harvard College; (5) Military Library, Boston; (6) Apprentices' Library, Boston; (7) Merchants' Library, Boston; (8) Boston Franklin Library; (9) Rev. John Codman, chaplain; (10) the new chaplain for the year; (11) treasurer of the Company (for the Company); (12) secretary of state at Washington.

The Company met for drills March 19 and 26, also April 2.

Friday, April 6, being the regular field-day, the Company paraded, in citizen's dress, under command of Capt. George Welles (1807), marched to the Common and went through with the usual exercises. On their return to the armory, Rev. Edward Everett (1836), of Cambridge, professor of Greek literature in Harvard University, was chosen to deliver the anniversary sermon the next June.

Great efforts were made to add to the membership of the Company; and, at a meeting held April 16, a previously appointed committee made the following valuable report, which was issued as a circular letter to the officers of the State militia:—

"BOSTON, April 14, 1821.

"*Sir*,—The undersigned have been appointed a committee to take measures, as they consider expedient, in order to augment the members, and, of course, to extend the usefulness of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which was called in its charter the 'Military Company of Massachusetts.' This Company was instituted nearly two centuries since as a 'school for officers' and 'a nursery of soldiers.' It is the object of the present members of it to make the Company as useful to the community as it was designed to be when it was instituted. The Company has great chartered privileges, and considerable funds. It is not limited to any division or place, nor restricted in regard to the number of its members or its officers; but, on the contrary, it seems as if it was originally intended, in the infancy of the colony, that all officers in commission should be members of it. This would now be impracticable, but it is supposed, if the officers of such divisions as are located near this town, and the officers of others, who frequently visit it, were to become associated with us, that an uniformity of drill and discipline would speedily be established throughout the Commonwealth; that all the improvements in the military art would be introduced and practically illustrated on the field; that the good fellowship of the officers, many of whom are now strangers to each other, would be cultivated, and their honorable influence in the community extended, at the same time that habits of subordination, so useful in our military institutions, would be taught and practically exhibited. In order to accomplish these objects, the Company, during the past year, have altered their by-laws, and reduced the price of entrance into it from fifteen to ten dollars. The new by-laws permit the officers of the militia of every grade and corps to appear in the uniform of their commissions. By these alterations the Company have hoped to obviate the objections arising from the expense, which has heretofore, in some degree, prevented its extension. This last alteration, it is expected, will be attended with the good effect, also, of introducing a spirit of emulation and a military ardor among the officers, which will even extend

itself to those privates who see them, as a school of officers, exhibiting in practice the military improvements which they teach. It is further, on this head, proper to remark, that the Company, beside a stand of arms, have an annual income of above two hundred dollars from their funds, which is applied to its current expenses, and that in proportion as the number of its members increase, the amount of the annual assessments on them will be diminished; and it is not supposed, when the whole plan is carried into effect, that these will amount to more than five dollars annually. We also think it proper to observe to you that no fines for absence from drills are imposed on any members residing out of Boston, except for the three Monday evenings previous to the annual election of officers in June; and that a further extension of this exemption is contemplated in favor of all officers, both in and out of town, who either associate with their neighbors for drill, or are obliged to perform it in exercising their respective corps. Other alterations in the by-laws will be made from time to time, as any change of circumstances in the Company shall require. Since those which have been already adopted were known, about thirty new members have joined the Company, and many of its honorary members have shouldered their muskets and appeared in the ranks, so that the Company now enrolls above one hundred and twenty members; among them are the commander-in-chief and the whole of his staff; the major-general of the First Division and his three brigadier-generals, with nearly all the officers of their respective staffs; the brigadier-general of the First Brigade and Third Division, the field officers of the Boston regiment, and of the neighboring regiments in Middlesex, and a great proportion of the officers of the light infantry and other volunteer corps. Believing the usefulness of the institution depends very much upon the extent of it, and at this time when the new system of drill and field exercise, which is now practised upon in the Company, is to be introduced into the militia, it will be particularly beneficial, the committee have addressed their circular to you, hoping that the views of the Company will meet your approbation, and that, by enrolling your name among its members, you will afford it your patronage and support. Should you, or any other respectable officer in your vicinity, wish to be proposed as a candidate for admission, you will have the goodness to address Z. G. Whitman, Esq., the clerk of the Company, who will cheerfully attend to your requests; and any questions or inquiries made will receive immediate attention from him, the officers of the Company, or any of the members of this committee. With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir,

“Your obedient servants,

| | | |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| “Signed by | “WILLIAM H. SUMNER [1819]. | WILLIAM FERNALD [1811]. |
| | “WILLIAM SULLIVAN [1819]. | LUSHER GAY [1814]. |
| | “H. A. S. DEARBORN [1816]. | A. H. GIBBS [1820]. |
| | “BENJAMIN LORING [1810]. | JAMES TALBOT [1820]. |
| | “THADDEUS PAGE [1820]. | WILLIAM HOWE [1806]. |
| | “SAMUEL H. PARKER [1820]. | Z. G. WHITMAN [1810]. |

“Attest: Z. G. WHITMAN [1810], *Clerk.*”

At a meeting held May 9, it was voted “that there be four commissioned officers chosen for the ensuing year, provided his Excellency the governor and the honorable council will approve of it, viz., a captain, first and second lieutenants, and an ensign, the second lieutenant to act as adjutant.”

May 16 a communication was read from the secretary of state in regard to the fourth officer. The prayer of the petition was granted by the governor, and that formation, with four commissioned officers, has continued from 1821 until the present time.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 15, 1821.

The military committee who have had under consideration the petition of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, praying for the allowance of an additional officer to said Company, to act in the capacity of an adjutant, respectfully report, that as the said Company was instituted, as appears by its charter, bearing date the 17th March, 1638, as a school for officers, and has from that period and continues still to be composed principally of commissioned officers; and as the same has recently been greatly enlarged by the accession of recruits from the class of officers holding commissions and belonging to the different divisions of militia, for the laudable purpose of promoting an uniformity of drill and field exercise throughout the militia, in furtherance of the laws of the United States, having the same object; and as it appears by said charter that liberty is therein granted to said Company to choose a captain, lieutenant, and all other officers, not limiting the number, nor specifying their rank respectively; and as it was originally in the contemplation of the government, in the institution of said Company, that the benefits which might be derived from it should, as far as might be, be participated in by the whole body of militia officers, and hence it might become so numerous as to require additional officers from time to time: the committee therefore recommend that his Excellency the governor be advised to grant the prayer of the said petition, and to commission, according to the usages of said Company, an additional person each year (until the further pleasure of the governor and council), as a lieutenant in said Company to do the duty of adjutant. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) RICHARD SULLIVAN, *per order.*

In council, May 15, 1821. This report is accepted, and by the governor approved.

(Signed) ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, May 15, 1821.

To CAPT. GEORGE WELLES [1807], *Commanding Officer of the A. & H. A. Company:*

Sir,— It gives me great pleasure to enclose to you a copy of the advice of council to his Excellency the commander-in-chief, which has been approved by the governor, founded upon the application of the Company under your command, granting their request to have permission to choose one additional lieutenant, to act as adjutant to the Company for the year ensuing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SUMNER [1819],

Adjutant-General.

“The committee to whom was referred the subject of an alteration of the by-laws relative to the uniform of the Company, beg leave to submit the following report: That in the year 1810 the Company agreed to alter their uniform, so as to conform to the uniform of the infantry officers of the Brigade, with the exception of *small clothes and*

gaiters, and although these were actually an expense of about twenty-five dollars, in addition to that already incurred, in the uniform of officers, yet many joined the Company that year, and your committee are of opinion that many more officers would have joined had not the Company insisted upon subjecting them to this great, and, as your committee believe, most useless expense of *small clothes and gaiters*. The year past the Company altered the by-laws touching uniform, so as to permit members of the Company who hold, or who have held, commissions in the militia, to appear in the uniform of their respective offices; and your committee are of opinion that all officers who are now in the ranks will avail themselves of this privilege, and that the officers of the infantry will appear in white linen pantaloons and boots, instead of small clothes and gaiters. By referring to the roll of the Company, your committee find that all the active members save fourteen are officers. Your committee therefore recommend an alteration in the by-laws, so as to permit all citizens who are now, or may hereafter become, members of this corps, to appear in the uniform of officers of infantry.

“BOSTON, May 16, 1821.”

The above report was accepted.

May 21, 1821, the Company met for drill and business. During the latter part of the meeting, Mr. Z. G. Whitman (1810) moved the appointment of a committee to consider the following changes in the Rules and Regulations of the Company, viz., that “black stocks may be worn on the anniversary instead of white, and also the wearing of powder on the hair may be dispensed with.” Subsequently, the committee reported in favor of the changes, which were adopted by the Company.

May 23, 24, and 28 meetings were held for business or exercise.

The financial reports made to the Company were very gratifying. The assessments were lessened year after year during the five preceding years, and the permanent fund increasing. In May, 1821, the latter amounted to three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, viz., twenty-four shares of Union Bank stock, twenty-four hundred dollars; eleven shares of Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, five hundred and fifty dollars; certificate United States seven per cent stock, four hundred dollars.

The several sub-committees appointed to make all arrangements for the anniversary reported all contracts made, and the several duties assigned them performed.

The following letter, in the archives of the Company, was read to the Company:—

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

WORCESTER, MASS., April 26, 1821.

The president and council of the American Antiquarian Society with pleasure acknowledge the reception of “an historical sketch of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,” presented to the institution by said Company; and agreeably to a vote of the society, present the Company their thanks for the same. The name of the Company is recorded in the books of the society together with the donation, which is deposited for safe keeping. By direction of the president and council.

(Signed) REJOICE NEWTON, *Recording Secretary*.

Officers and Members of the A. and H. A. Company.

The one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was observed on Monday, June 4, 1821.¹ The meeting this day was "unusually splendid." The weather was fine, and ten thousand people assembled to observe the public exercises. The members of the Company at this time numbered one hundred and seventy, of whom forty-three were honorary members and one hundred and twenty-seven were active. There were one hundred muskets in line, and the artillery pieces were manned by the usual number of men. The officers of the militia, doing duty in the ranks, were dressed in the uniforms of the various corps to which they belonged, and added much to the splendor of the Company's appearance. Among others, there were present in line Major-Gen. Elijah Crane (1819), of Canton, in the First Division; the adjutant-general of the State, Gen. Sumner (1819); Brig.-Gen. Rutter (1821), of Sudbury, in the Second Brigade, Third Division; Cols. Loring (1810), Parker (1820), and Page (1820), of Boston, in the First Division; Col. Robinson (1821), of Lynn, in the Second Division; Cols. Hurd (1821), of Concord, and Baldwin (1821), of East Sudbury, in the Third Division; Lieut.-Col. Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820), aide to the commander-in-chief, and several other officers, who were distinguished by their military spirit and achievements. There were on duty, as infantry, ninety-two persons who then or previously had held commissions in the militia, viz., one major-general, the adjutant-general of the State, one brigadier-general, five colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, fourteen majors, twenty-eight captains, twenty-two lieutenants, twelve ensigns, including staff officers ranking as officers of the line of the above grades, besides thirteen private citizens. On duty, attached to the field-pieces, were three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, five captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, and five privates, making in the whole one hundred and twenty-five persons. Many active members, newly recruited, did not appear in the ranks because they had not drilled in the new tactics prescribed by Congress for the government of the militia.

After partaking of the usual morning collation, the Company, under command of Capt. George Welles (1807), moved to the State House, and thence, with their distinguished guests, to the First Church, in Chauncy Place, where the sermon was delivered by Rev. Edward Everett (1836), professor of Greek literature at Harvard College. After service, the Company, with its guests, proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared by Mr. William Fenno. The usual toasts were drank, and addresses made. The commander-in-chief, Gov. Brooks (1786), offered the following volunteer toast: "The Day and the Military Institution whose Anniversary we celebrate." After his Excellency retired, Capt. Welles (1807) gave, "Our worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Brooks [1786], the well-deserved favorite of Mars and Minerva." Hon. Mr. Quincy volunteered to offer, "Our Fisheries. Success to all of them but those for office." After the postprandial exercises the Company repaired to the Common, where the usual election was held, and the officers of 1820 having resigned their insignias they were conferred by his Excellency upon the newly elected officers. The Company escorted Gov. Brooks (1786) to the State House, thence retired to Faneuil Hall, where the usual votes were passed.

¹ The following appeared as a

"NOTICE.

"All the boys and girls in town, and as many from the country as can make it convenient to attend, white, black, and mixed, are hereby notified to assemble on Boston Common on Monday next,

at five o'clock P. M., to see the performances of those patriots who fought, bled, and died for their country in the times that tried men's souls, which are to be repeated for the hundred and eighty-third time successively, and expressly for their amusement." — *Boston Galaxy*, June 2, 1821.

The sermon of Prof. Everett (1836) was never printed, because he declined to give a copy of it to the Company. Prof. Everett (1836) replied to the Company as follows:—

CAMBRIDGE, June 6, 1821.

THE GENTLEMEN, PAST OFFICERS OF THE A. & H. A. COMPANY:

Gentlemen,—I feel much flattered by the polite request of a copy of my sermon for the press, which you have made me, on behalf of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. I should feel most happy, in complying therewith, to testify my respect for the institution on the anniversary of which it was preached. Considerations, with which I will not trouble you, having led me to withhold copies of several occasional sermons, when asked by the respectable societies at whose public meetings they were preached, I scarcely feel at liberty to make an exception in the present instance. I must beg you, therefore, in presenting my best acknowledgments to the gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for the honor their request does me, to procure for me their permission to decline complying with it. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your faithful, humble servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Col. Abraham Eustis, then commanding in Boston Harbor, permitted the band attached to his command to furnish music for the Company on this anniversary day, and the Company presented to him thirty dollars, to be expended for the benefit of the band in such manner as he might think expedient. After Gen. Salem Towne, Jr., had been proposed as an honorary member, the Company retired to its evening collation, and was then dismissed.

Now, for the first time since its institution, as we judge by the records, the Company assumed that appearance which its founder wished and anticipated. His (Capt. Keayne's [1637]) revered memory was borne on their lips at the festive board; and the religious ceremonies, the military manœuvres of the Company, the jocund song, the feast of mirth and flow of soul, all contributed to make this a distinguished day in its annals. The new commander, on receiving his commission from the governor, expressed the principles, motives, and designs which had led to the great revival of the Company; and as the commander-in-chief, who was one of the honorary members, and who had twice been the commander of the Company, requested its insertion on the records, a minute of the same was furnished by the commander from memory, and is as follows:—

“May it please your Excellency: The novel appearance which the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company presents to-day is not a consequence of the adoption of any new theory, but it is the exemplification of the original principles of one of the oldest charters in our statute book. The Company was instituted as a school for officers, and as such it now appears. Aware that there is no means by which the militia can be improved so rapidly as by that of diffusing practical information among those who have authority in it, the officers of ambition and honor belonging to all the corps, and of all grades in the staff and in the line, whom you this day see in the extended ranks of the Company, have associated themselves with the old members of this venerable institution, with the view of establishing an uniformity of drill and discipline throughout the whole body of the militia. They intend to conform their own conduct to the principles which it is their duty to teach; to show that submission to authority which they require of their subordinates, and to illustrate to the government and the community the great

principle of subordination, which is the beauty and the strength and the pride of our militia system. To make this principle striking, they appear in the uniform of their several commissions. To make their exercises useful, they will practice themselves in the formations, manœuvres, and ceremonies prescribed by the rules and regulations which have lately been established by Congress for their government. But as these are founded in principles entirely different from those which have been our guide, we have almost everything to learn not only, but we have much to unlearn. Before we plant the young orchard we must root out the stumps of old prejudices; and even after all that is done, the trees must have time to grow. Your Excellency will not, therefore, expect our progress to be very rapid. The trees will be planted in a rich soil, however, and, if they are properly cultivated, will produce thrifty scions, to engraft into all the regiments, brigades, and divisions in the State. To carry into effect the enlarged views of the Company, their command, with greater propriety, should have been committed to a more practical officer. But as his protestations against the selection they have made were unavailing, his efforts to promote their views shall be unceasing. With what success they shall be attended, by the appearance of the Company at their next anniversary, your Excellency will determine. Coming from the ranks of a Company filled with officers from the highest to the lowest grade, clothed in the uniform of their respective corps, whose splendid appearance and military deportment have so forcibly illustrated the great design of its founder, I should indulge myself in the expression of the enthusiasm which I feel, were I not oppressed with a sense of the weight of that responsibility which devolves upon me. *Fear*, as well as *hope*, is now made a high incentive to my exertions. In the exercise of my powers, that I may not fulfil the just expectations of the Company — this is my fear. When I shall resign my authority, that I may receive your approbation of my services — this is my hope. That I shall receive it if it be deserved — this is my confidence."

A business meeting of the Artillery Company was held June 25. The death of Silas Dodd (1816) was announced by Capt. James N. Staples (1816), and the Company voted to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Mr. Joshua Hardy, of Boston, had for many years been employed by the Company as a drummer. He had become old in its service and was in indigent circumstances, whereupon the Company voted a gratuity to relieve his distress.

The Company met July 23 and 30 for business. At the latter meeting it was determined to purchase one hundred body-belts, of white varnished leather, for the use of the Company.

In the summer of 1821 the corps of National Cadets visited Boston. They left West Point on Friday, July 20, and proceeded in two steamboats to Albany, thence they marched leisurely to Boston, arriving in the forenoon of Aug. 7. Their camp the night of the 6th was on the estate of Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn (1816), in Roxbury, on rising ground near the house. The Cadets were introduced to the field by the Norfolk Guards, under Capt. Doggett (1821). Toward evening they partook of the general's hospitality at a sumptuous repast, prepared under a large *marquee* on his grounds.

Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, the Cadets halted at "the southern barrier of the town, on the Neck." Here they were met by the selectmen of Boston, who welcomed them to the town, while the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and the Boston artillery under Capt. Lobdell (1821), were firing salutes. The corps encamped upon the Common. A

collation was served to them Tuesday afternoon, in Concert Hall; Wednesday they were feasted in "The Odeon," and later a magnificent entertainment was given in honor of the Cadets by the military of Boston in Faneuil Hall. They also marched to Quincy, and had breakfast with John Adams. Aug. 10 they visited Cambridge, and on Saturday, Aug. 11, they were presented with a stand of colors by the selectmen in behalf of the town. The Cadets started on their return march Saturday, Aug. 18.

In all the exercises on this interesting occasion, — in the welcome, in the profusion of hospitality, in the escorts, entertainments, and salutes, — members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were active and prominent.

Meetings for drill and business were held Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, and 31. On the latter occasion, Friday afternoon, the Company marched in citizen's dress to the Common and held a drill.

Sept. 3, being their first fall field-day in 1821, the Company paraded in full uniform, under command of Gen. William H. Sumner (1819), and proceeded to South Boston, where, although it was raining, the Company went through with their drill and firings. On returning to the Hall, the usual collation was provided.

The Company met for drill and business Sept. 10. For years the Artillery Company and other military organizations in Boston had experienced great difficulty in procuring music. The band in Boston — probably the "Green Dragon," so called — was inclined to be exorbitant in its charges, and could not always be procured when its services were desired. These circumstances caused the Artillery Company to procure, when possible, the services of the United States band stationed at the fort in Boston Harbor. In 1821 the trouble became so aggravating that Gen. William Sullivan (1819) conceived the idea of forming a new band in Boston, to be at the disposal of the Boston Brigade of Infantry, and certain specified military companies. Major Stephen Fairbanks (1820) presented to the Artillery Company, Sept. 10, the following agreement between Brig.-Gen. William Sullivan (1819); of the Third Brigade, First Division, in behalf of the brigade, Independent Cadets, and Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on the one part, and of the signers to the same instrument as musicians on the other part, for a new band of music. This agreement was unanimously accepted by the Artillery Company.

"AGREEMENT. — This agreement made this tenth day of September 1821, between William Sullivan [1819] of Boston Esquire, as he is the commandant of the third Brigade in the first Division of Mass Militia on the one part and — on the second, or the other part, Witnesseth —

"That they of the second part have been duly enlisted as members of the Band of Musick for the third Brigade and have received warrants accordingly: and are holden to military law and usage accordingly. But for the better understanding of rights and duties and for the preventing of all disagreement, it is hereby expressly agreed: first, That they of the second part [each one in all things here expressed engaging only for himself and not for each other] shall forthwith provide themselves with suitable Musical instruments, and with a proper uniform, at his own expense, and will keep himself so provided and equipped. Second, that they of the second part will appear at all times during the continuance of their membership of this Band, whenever the Brigade shall be called out and perform the duty of a Band of Musick in a faithful, obedient and proper manner, without any compensation. Third, that they of the second part, will turn out properly provided and uniformed, to perform in a faithful, obedient and proper manner, for any Military Company within the town of Boston whenever requested so to

do, as a Band of Musick, and will do their duty for the compensation of four dollars to each member of the Band, who turns out, and so performs, for one day : and for the further compensation of being provided with seasonable dinner, liquors and refreshment, when the Company employing them dine together, and their attendance is requested : Provided, however, that if the members of the Band prefer to withdraw and dine at their own expense, they may do so ; and in such case, shall receive five dollars instead of four dollars ; but shall return in due time if their services are wanted. Fourth, that they of the second part will so turn out and perform for any space of time, not exceeding half a day, for any Military Company in Boston, when requested, for the compensation of three dollars to each member of the Band, who turns out and performs. Fifth, They of the second part further agree that if any [each one herein agreeing for himself and not for each other] shall on any occasion fail to perform in manner aforesaid, his payment for the time being shall be stopped, and he shall moreover be liable to immediate dismissal from the Band, and to enrollment in the Militia, if liable to do duty therein. Sixth, And the said William Sullivan [1819], Brigadier General of said Brigade, for himself and his successors in office, and in behalf of the Military Companies, within the town of Boston, hereby agrees with the individuals composing the second party in this agreement ; That so long as they of the second part keep themselves provided with Musical instruments, and with an uniform, and so long as they turn out and perform as a Band of Musick, in the manner herein before stated, they shall receive the compensation herein before set forth ; and that no other Band of Musick shall be used, employed or permitted to play for the said Brigade or for any Military Company in the town of Boston, unless it so happens that two or more companies parade on the same day, and more than one Band of Musick is necessary. And it is expressly understood, that this agreement is to extend to the Independent Company of Cadets and to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It is further agreed that the evidence of this agreement by the several companies in the town of Boston, shall be a recorded vote of the Company, that the same is by such Company adopted. And they of the second part shall hold themselves bound and engaged to every Company to turn out and perform, which shall so accept this agreement. It is further agreed between the parties that in case of any breach of the terms of this agreement, [complaint] in writing, signed by the complainant, shall be forthwith made to the commandant for the time being, of the Brigade. In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their names the day and year first above said.

WM SULLIVAN [1819], *Brig Gen 3 B. 1 D.*"

The names of the party of the second part are not known. This agreement gave birth to the Boston Brigade Band, of which, at its organization in 1821, a Mr. Fillebrown was the leader. It continued its organization until 1835, when it united with the "Green Dragon" Band and formed the Boston Brass Band, with Mr. Edward Kendall as leader. The band grew in proficiency, and became quite celebrated. It existed until 1861, when it was dissolved by Mr. Eben Flagg.

Sept. 17, Monday evening, the Company met for drill, under command of the lieutenant, Lient.-Col. Theodore Lyman, Jr. (1820).

Oct. 1, the day being very disagreeable, the order to meet on that day was countermanded, and the Company met Friday, Oct. 5, at three o'clock P. M. After the business had been transacted the Company marched to the Common, went through their firings and manœuvres, and returned to the Hall, where a collation was served.

Meetings of the Company were frequently held during November and December, the last one for the year being on the evening of the 31st of December. Peter Mackintosh, Jr. (1820), made an exhaustive report in regard to the reduction of the admission fee.

The history of the Company during 1821 shows its unparalleled prosperity. Its active membership had never before been so large, meetings for drill and business never so frequent, nor the "school for officers" ever more united and progressive.

Rev. Edward Everett (1836), of Boston, delivered the Artillery election sermon of 1821. He was a son of Oliver and Lucy (Hill) Everett, and was born in Dorchester, April 11, 1794. He attended first the public schools of his native town, and subsequently those of Boston. On his graduation at the school in North Bennet Street, Boston, he received a Franklin medal. After attending for a short time a private school in Boston, he entered the public Latin School, graduating therefrom in 1805. He remained for a few months in 1807 at the Exeter (N. H.) Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1811. The following year he was appointed Latin tutor in the college. It was his intention to study law, but through the influence of the pastor of the church which his parents attended, he studied divinity while officiating as tutor. In 1813 he became pastor of the Brattle Street Church, in Boston. During his ministry the popularity of Mr. Everett (1836) was unbounded. In 1815 Mr. Everett (1836) was appointed professor of Greek literature in Harvard College, which station he occupied until 1826. Shortly after his induction into this office he visited Europe, having as a fellow-traveller for much of his journeying Gen. Theodore Lyman (1820). For two years he resided at Göttingen, employed in those branches of study appropriate to his new sphere. Afterward he continued his travels through Europe, and returned to the United States after an absence of four years. He then resumed the duties of his professorship at Cambridge, and also was engaged in the editorial care of the *North American Review*. May 8, 1822, Mr. Everett (1836) married Charlotte Gray, a daughter of Peter C. Brooks, of Boston. In 1824 Mr. Everett (1836) became a candidate for the National House of Representatives, to which he was elected, and took his seat therein in December, 1825. Ten years later he withdrew from the councils of the nation, being chosen in 1835 governor of the State of Massachusetts. He served in this position for four years, being succeeded in 1840 by Gov. Marcus Morton (1840).

Mr. Everett (1836) embarked for Europe in 1840. At a jubilee dinner prior to his departure, Hon. Judge Story gave as a sentiment, "Learning, genius, and eloquence are sure to be welcome where Ever-ett goes"; on which Mr. Everett (1836) promptly gave, "Law, Equity, and Jurisprudence: all their efforts to rise will never be able to get above one Story." While Mr. Everett (1836) was in Italy in 1841, the minister at the Court of St. James having been recalled, Mr. Everett (1836) was appointed his successor, where he remained until the accession of President Polk. He arrived in London to enter upon the duties of his mission at the close of the year 1841. Mr. Everett (1836), after a very creditable career as minister to Great Britain, returned to

Rev. Edward Everett (1836). **AUTHORITIES:** Proceedings Mass. Hist. Society, 1864, 1865, pp. 101-170; 1869, 1870, p. 107; Everett Memorial, published by the city of Boston; Loring's One

Hundred Boston Orators; address by Richard H. Dana, Jr., Feb. 22, 1865, at Cambridge, on the "Life and Services of Edward Everett."

Boston in the autumn of 1845. President Quincy having resigned the care of Harvard University, Mr. Everett (1836) was requested to accept the vacant presidency. He was inaugurated in this important station April 30, 1846, when Hon. Robert C. Winthrop (1830) gave this sentiment at a public dinner: "This occasion, which witnesses the consecration of the highest genius of our country to its noblest service." President Everett (1836) continued closely devoted to the interests of Harvard College until he was compelled by the state of his health to resign that office, and was succeeded by Jared Sparks, June 20, 1849.

In 1852 Hon. Daniel Webster came home sick to Marshfield and died. A telegraphic despatch summoned Mr. Everett (1836) to Washington to take charge of the department of state. Business had accumulated during Mr. Webster's illness, but Mr. Everett (1836) applied himself to his work with his usual method and laboriousness. On the election of Mr. Pierce to the presidency, and his inauguration, March 4, 1853, Mr. Everett's (1836) service as secretary of state ended, but on that day he became a member of the Senate of the United States, to which he had been elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The final consideration of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the refusal of the Senate to allow him to record his vote against it, ended his official public life, for in May, 1853, "by advice of his physicians, and unwilling to perform imperfectly the duties of such a position," he resigned his seat.

Notwithstanding the condition of his health, he prepared a discourse upon the character of Washington, to be delivered throughout the country, in aid of the purchase of Mount Vernon. He spoke it in all parts of the country, — one hundred and twenty-nine times, — obtaining by the sale of tickets about fifty thousand dollars in aid of the fund. In 1860 he accepted the nomination of vice-president from a party organized upon a principle of compromise between the Republicans and the Democrats.

At length the war began by the slave power in rebellion, and Mr. Everett (1836) threw the weight of his character, influence, and powers into the scale for the national life. He enlisted, not waiting for conscription or bounty, in the only arm of the service for which his years fitted him. "I am an old man," he said; "there is nothing of me left with which I can serve my country except my lips." Sixty times in thirty weeks he delivered his address upon the character of the war, which was first spoken in Boston, Oct. 16, 1861. He answered to every call of benevolence and patriotism. "The Cradle of Liberty" received his last public utterance, in behalf of the sufferers at Savannah, Ga. Mr. Everett (1836) died Jan. 15, 1865.

A statue to the memory of Mr. Everett (1836) stands in the Public Gardens, Boston. It was erected by a public subscription in 1865, and the purpose was so popular that, with the surplus, after the statue was paid for, a portrait of Mr. Everett (1836) was placed in Faneuil Hall, five thousand dollars were given to the equestrian statue of George Washington, and ten thousand to the Gov. Andrew statue fund.

Oct. 3, 1836, the Artillery Company returned to the armory, after the field-day parade, at six o'clock P. M. Having deposited their arms, on motion of Col. Bigelow (1833), his Excellency Edward Everett was unanimously admitted an honorary member of the Company.

SELECTMEN OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON, MASS.

From 1634 to 1821 inclusive, two hundred and seventy-four persons served in the office of selectmen of Boston, the aggregate number of their terms of service being fifteen hundred and forty-two. One hundred and ten persons of this number were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who served in the aggregate five hundred and fifty terms. A term was one year, except from 1634 to 1641 inclusive, when selectmen were elected for terms of six months only.

In the following lists, the date preceding the name indicates the first year of service in the office mentioned; the inclosed date, the year when the person joined the Artillery Company, and the numeral following indicates the terms or years of service in that office.

| | | <i>Terms.</i> | | | <i>Terms.</i> |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1634 | John Underhill (1637) | . . . 2 | 1639 | Edward Gibbons (1637) | . . . 9 |
| 1634 | Robert Harding (1637) | . . . 6 | 1639 | William Tyng (1638) | . . . 9 |
| 1634 | John Coggan (1638) | . . . 3 | 1640 | Atherton Hough (1643) | . . . 1 |
| 1636 | William Aspinwall (1643) | . . . 2 | 1641 | John Oliver (1637) | . . . 4 |
| 1636 | Robert Keayne (1637) | . . . 6 | 1641 | Valentine Hill (1638) | . . . 7 |
| | | <i>Years.</i> | | | <i>Years.</i> |
| 1645 | Edward Tyng (1642) | . . . 3 | 1679 | Theophilus Frary (1666) | . . . 10 |
| 1645 | Thomas Fowle (1639) | . . . 2 | 1688 | Penn Townsend (1674) | . . . 5 |
| 1647 | Anthony Stoddard (1639) | . . . 5 | 1688 | James Hill (1677) | . . . 4 |
| 1647 | Thomas Marshall (1640) | . . . 11 | 1688 | Adam Winthrop (1692) | . . . 3 |
| 1647 | William Davis (1643) | . . . 15 | 1690 | John Foster (1679) | . . . 3 |
| 1649 | Jeremiah Howchin (1641) | . . . 6 | 1691 | Bozoun Allen (1676) | . . . 8 |
| 1650 | Thomas Clarke (1644) | . . . 3 | 1691 | Jeremiah Dummer (1671) | . . . 2 |
| 1651 | Richard Parker (1638) | . . . 1 | 1692 | Joseph Bridgham (1674) | . . . 1 |
| 1651 | John Leverett (1639) | . . . 1 | 1693 | Samuel Checkley (1678) | . . . 4 |
| 1652 | Adam Winthrop (1642) | . . . 1 | 1693 | Timothy Thornton (1691) | . . . 2 |
| 1652 | Thomas Savage (1637) | . . . 1 | 1693 | Ephraim Savage (1674) | . . . 6 |
| 1652 | Edward Hutchinson (1638) | . . . 2 | 1693 | Nathaniel Williams (1667) | . . . 1 |
| 1653 | James Oliver (1640) | . . . 21 | 1694 | John Eyre (1682) | . . . 2 |
| 1653 | Samuel Cole (1637) | . . . 5 | 1694 | Edward Bromfield (1679) | . . . 2 |
| 1653 | Peter Oliver (1643) | . . . 14 | 1696 | Thomas Hunt (1685) | . . . 3 |
| 1655 | William Paddy (1652) | . . . 4 | 1697 | John Marion, Jr. (1691) | . . . 20 |
| 1657 | Joshua Scottow (1645) | . . . 11 | 1698 | Simeon Stoddard (1675) | . . . 1 |
| 1658 | John Hull (1660) | . . . 10 | 1699 | Samuel Lynde (1691) | . . . 1 |
| 1658 | Thomas Lake (1653) | . . . 19 | 1699 | Timothy Clarke (1702) | . . . 10 |
| 1658 | Jacob Sheafe (1648) | . . . 2 | 1700 | Robert Gibbs (1692) | . . . 3 |
| 1659 | Hezekiah Usher (1638) | . . . 18 | 1701 | John Barnard (1677) | . . . 6 |
| 1660 | Nathaniel Williams (1644) | . . . 2 | 1701 | John George (1702) | . . . 1 |
| 1668 | John Richards (1644) | . . . 6 | 1701 | Giles Dyer (1680) | . . . 4 |
| 1671 | Thomas Brattle (1675) | . . . 13 | 1702 | Thomas Savage (1693) | . . . 3 |
| 1676 | Daniel Turell (1660) | . . . 15 | 1703 | Thomas Fitch (1700) | . . . 3 |
| 1677 | Henry Allen (1658) | . . . 11 | 1704 | Thomas Jackson (1692) | . . . 3 |
| 1678 | Elisha Hutchinson (1670) | . . . 9 | 1705 | Thomas Cushing (1691) | . . . 12 |

| | <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Years.</i> |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| 1705 Daniel Powning (1691) . . . | 6 | 1736 Caleb Lyman (1732) . . . | 7 |
| 1706 Thomas Hutchinson (1694) . . . | 2 | 1744 William Salter (1733) . . . | 7 |
| 1709 Samuel Marshall (1685) . . . | 2 | 1746 Abiel Walley (1710) . . . | 2 |
| 1710 Edward Martyn (1702) . . . | 1 | 1747 Jeremiah Belknap, Jr. (1745) . . . | 1 |
| 1711 Edward Hutchinson (1702) . . . | 4 | 1752 Joseph Jackson (1738) . . . | 9 |
| 1711 Addington Davenport (1692) . . . | 1 | 1763 Nathaniel Thwing (1761) . . . | 3 |
| 1712 Francis Clarke (1701) . . . | 2 | 1766 William Phillips (1762) . . . | 2 |
| 1713 John George (1702) . . . | 1 | 1777 Thomas Greenough (1744) . . . | 3 |
| 1713 William Paine (1691) . . . | 1 | 1777 Jonathan Williams (1729) . . . | 3 |
| 1714 Edward Winslow (1700) . . . | 1 | 1784 John Lucas (1786) . . . | 1 |
| 1715 Habijah Savage (1699) . . . | 4 | 1785 William Cunningham (1786) . . . | 2 |
| 1715 John Baker (1703) . . . | 7 | 1787 William Bordman (1786) . . . | 10 |
| 1719 Elisha Cooke, Jr. (1699) . . . | 5 | 1790 Thomas Crafts (1765) . . . | 7 |
| 1719 William Clark (1699) . . . | 4 | 1796 Russell Sturgis (1786) . . . | 6 |
| 1721 William Hutchinson (1703) . . . | 1 | 1803 John May (1786) . . . | 10 |
| 1721 Nathaniel Green (1722) . . . | 6 | 1812 Joseph Lovering (1788) . . . | 8 |
| 1723 Ezekiel Lewis (1707) . . . | 4 | 1816 John Bray (1788) . . . | 1 |
| 1727 John Hunt (1709) . . . | 3 | 1816 Turner Phillips (1786) . . . | 4 |
| 1727 Jonathan Williams (1711) . . . | 3 | 1816 John Howe (1792) . . . | 1 |
| 1729 Jonathan Loring (1704) . . . | 3 | 1820 Samuel Billings (1801) . . . | 2 |
| 1730 Joshua Cheever (1732) . . . | 3 | 1820 Jonathan Loring (1792) . . . | 2 |
| 1732 Edward Bromfield, Jr. (1732) . . . | 4 | 1820 Robert Fennelly (1806) . . . | 2 |
| 1732 William Downe (1716) . . . | 4 | 1820 David W. Child (1796) . . . | 2 |

Previous to 1693 the person who kept the books of the town of Boston was called "town recorder." From 1641 to 1693 there were nine persons who held this office, of whom seven were members of the Artillery Company, viz. :—

| | <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Years.</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1641 John Oliver (1637) . . . | 4 | 1655 William Davis (1643) . . . | 7 |
| 1650 Anthony Stoddard (1639) . . . | 2 | 1662 Hezekiah Usher (1665) . . . | 6 |
| 1651 Thomas Savage (1637) . . . | 2 | 1692 Joseph Bridgham (1674) . . . | 1 |
| 1654 Thomas Marshall (1640) . . . | 1 | | |

The town recorder became known as town clerk in 1693. From that time until 1822—when the town became a city—eight persons held the office of town clerk, of whom six were members of the Artillery Company, viz. :—

| | <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Years.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1693 Ephraim Savage (1674) . . . | 4 | 1721 Samuel Checkley (1678) . . . | 13 |
| 1697 William Griggs (1675) . . . | 4 | 1734 Samuel Gerrish (1709) . . . | 7 |
| 1701 Joseph Prout (1674) . . . | 20 | 1809 Thomas Clark (1786) . . . | 12 |

In 1636, Mr. John Coggan (1638) was chosen treasurer, to disburse the funds for the new work on Fort Hill, and in 1636 Robert Keayne (1637) was authorized to receive certain fines. In 1641 John Oliver (1637) was chosen "Treasurer for the Towne and to keep the Towne's booke." The treasurer was chosen from 1641 to 1660 by the selectmen; from 1660 to 1690, sometimes by the selectmen and sometimes by the town

meeting, and from 1690 to 1821 by the town meeting. Twenty-five persons held the office of treasurer of the town of Boston between 1640 and 1822, of whom eleven were members of the Artillery Company, viz. :—

| | <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Years.</i> |
|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1641 | John Oliver (1637) 4 | 1668 | John Richards (1644) 6 |
| 1651 | Edward Tyng (1642) 1 | 1674 | Thomas Brattle (1675) 9 |
| 1652 | Edward Hutchinson (1638) 2 | 1703 | Joseph Prout (1674) 17 |
| 1654 | William Davis (1643) 4 | 1814 | Andrew Sigourney (1806) 6 |
| 1658 | John Hull (1660) 8 | 1820 | Turner Phillips (1786) 2 |
| 1661 | Joshua Scottow (1645) 1 | | |

The overseers of the poor of the town of Boston were first elected in 1691. During one hundred and thirty years, or from 1691 to 1822, one hundred and fifty-four persons served as overseers of the poor, of whom fifty-nine were members of the Artillery Company :—

| | <i>Years.</i> | | <i>Years.</i> |
|------|---------------------------------------|------|---|
| 1714 | Jeremiah Allen (1694) 1 | 1731 | John Hunt (1709) 6 |
| 1720 | John Alford (1714) 2 | 1734 | Thomas Hubbard (1732) 22 |
| 1692 | Edmund Brown (1691) 1 | 1735 | Daniel Henchman (1712) 21 |
| 1700 | Nathaniel Byfield (1679) 2 | 1707 | Samuel Keeling (1699) 3 |
| 1702 | Edward Bromfield (1679) 4 | 1692 | Samuel Lynde (1691) 9 |
| 1704 | Thomas Brattle (1675) 2 | 1767 | John Leverett (1750) 9 |
| 1704 | John Borland (1692) 3 | 1715 | Edward Martyn (1702) 2 |
| 1709 | John Ballentine (1682) 1 | 1704 | Thomas Palmer (1702) 8 |
| 1735 | Edward Bromfield (1732) 21 | 1708 | Benjamin Pemberton (1707) 1 |
| 1776 | Samuel Barrett (1755) 8 | 1742 | John Phillips (1725) 21 |
| 1691 | William Colman (1676) 1 | 1756 | William Phillips (1762) 22 |
| 1692 | Samuel Checkley (1678) 1 | 1775 | Edward Proctor (1756) 36 |
| 1703 | Robert Calef, Jr. (1710) 1 | 1784 | Henry Prentiss (1786) 3 |
| 1704 | William Clark (1699) 3 | 1690 | Simeon Stoddard (1675) 5 |
| 1706 | Francis Clarke (1701) 1 | 1701 | Samuel Sewall (1679) 3 |
| 1710 | Charles Chauncey (1699) 2 | 1702 | Ephraim Savage (1674) 3 |
| 1714 | Samuel Checkley (1678) 1 | 1709 | Habijah Savage (1699) 5 |
| 1715 | Timothy Clarke (1702) 16 | 1714 | Thomas Smith (1702) 6 |
| 1735 | Joshua Cheever (1732) 8 | 1751 | Joseph Sherburne (1745) 5 |
| 1701 | Benjamin Davis (1673) 1 | 1744 | Ebenezer Storer (1732) 17 |
| 1702 | Jeremiah Dummer (1671) 2 | 1691 | Nathaniel Williams (1667) 1 |
| 1723 | Henry Deering (1682) 13 | 1712 | Edward Winslow (1700) 2 |
| 1737 | William Downe (1716) 14 | 1724 | Jonathan Williams (1711) 3 |
| 1757 | Benjamin Dolbeare (1756) 20 | 1729 | Jacob Wendell (1733) 29 |
| 1700 | John Eyre (1682) 1 | 1739 | Isaac White (1733) 4 |
| 1751 | John Franklin (1739) 1 | 1767 | Jonathan Williams, Jr. (1729) 1 |
| 1715 | James Gooch (1714) 14 | 1769 | Samuel Whitwell (1755) 21 |
| 1767 | John Gore (1743) 8 | 1780 | Joseph Webb (1761) 6 |
| 1700 | Elisha Hutchinson (1670) 2 | 1796 | Arnold Welles, Jr. (1811) 6 |
| 1715 | William Hutchinson (1703) 5 | | |

The number of persons admitted as members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company from 1738 to 1821 inclusive is seven hundred and sixteen, of which thirteen were readmissions, leaving seven hundred and three new recruits for that period. Of this number, ten persons attained the rank of major-general in the volunteer militia of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; fifteen attained the rank of brigadier-general; forty-eight that of colonel; twenty-eight that of lieutenant-colonel; forty-four that of major; two hundred and seventeen that of captain, and ninety-five that of lieutenant. If the military rolls prior to the Revolution were as complete as those since that time, it would probably appear that more than three fourths of the members of the Artillery Company from 1738 to 1821 were, at some time, officers in the State militia.

This volume covers an interesting and important epoch in the history of the Artillery Company. The corps, keeping pace with the military progress of the age, gave greater attention to the manual of arms and company movements; procured more efficient guns; instituted new and better rules and regulations; adopted a uniform which greatly increased the membership, and conformed with exactness to the desire of its founder, Robert Keayne (1637), by receiving as members a large number of the officers of the State militia.

It is also an interesting and important epoch in the history of the Artillery Company by virtue of its relation to the town of Boston, the Commonwealth, and the nation. The Company always had a pride in the town of Boston, of which many of its members were citizens, and in which the Company was originally chartered. They did their part in administering its affairs, increasing its business, adding to its mechanical pursuits, and driving the invader from its streets. These pages show that in the Artillery Company the Commonwealth has found only loyal subjects, ready for service to quell disorder or to repel invasion.

In colonial days the frontiersman had no truer friends; in the Revolutionary War the cause of independence had no sturdier defenders, and in the War of 1812 the call of the executive received no speedier nor more loyal reply than that of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. May the perusal of these pages lead the reader to a better appreciation of the framers and defenders of our national Constitution, and to a deeper, stronger spirit of loyalty to the republic and its free American institutions.

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