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JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON.

THE JOHNSON MEMORIAL.

JEREMIAH JOHNSON

4432.106

AND

THOMAZIN BLANCHARD JOHNSON,
HIS WIFE.

An Account of their Lineage

FROM

JOHN ALDEN,

THOMAS BLANCHARD,

SAMUEL BASS,

THOMAS THAYER,

ISAAC JOHNSON, AND

JAMES GIBSON.

By JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY PRINT.
1895.

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James B. Johnson,

June 30, 1894.

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TO THE MEMORY
OF ALL THOSE MEMBERS OF THIS FAMILY
WHO HAVE PASSED INTO THE LIFE IMMORTAL,
WHOSE EXAMPLES OF BENEFICENCE, PATRIOTISM, AND FAITH,
ARE THE BEST TREASURES OF THEIR CHILDREN
AND CONSTANTLY STIMULATE THEM TO BE MORE
BENEFICENT, PATRIOTIC, CHRISTIAN.



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INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

One of my reasons for preparing this history is to prevent the memory of my grandparents from lapsing into obscurity, as it would naturally in the course of a few years more, and to preserve for the younger and future descendants a record of the patriotism, industry, and christian character of their ancestors. An English historian once said that "A man that has no ancestry of whom he is proud, will have no descendants to be proud of him." Whether that is true or not, it is great inspiration to the young to know that their ancestors helped to lay the foundation of this Republic and and that they bore an honorable and patriotic part of the burdens in every struggle for liberty and its preservation from 1620 to the War of 1861-'65; and that in the company that signed the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower they had two representatives; that in the first Legislature (General Court) of Massachusetts, they had at least two representatives; that in two instances their ancestors suffered for their religion in the Huguenot persecution in France. In several instances they assisted in the organization of the first church in the town where they settled. It may be truly said that this country was founded by people who suffered on account of their religion. The Committees of Safety; the militia of the Colonial Period; and the French and Indian Wars; the patriots of the Revolution and the War of 1812 were imbued with a spirit of true freedom and religious liberty. We do not know that our ancestors had royal blood in their veins, nor do we claim descent from the nobility. We came from a race of tillers of the soil. Our emigrant ancestors who settled the towns around Boston from 1620 to 1640 were mostly farmers, as well as patriots. President John Adams, (who was a grandson of Ruth Alden Bass,) when his literary cousin, Hannah Adams, referred to their humble origin, said that he would much prefer to come from a line of sturdy New England farmers for a hundred and fifty years, than to come from a line of royal scoundrels from the flood.

The two persons whose names appear on the title page of this book,

and in memory of whom it was prepared, were born in what is now Quincy, Mass., formerly "Old Braintree." They were married in Charlestown, N. H., and spent the most of their lives in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt. They may or may not have known each other in early youth, but circumstances indicate that they did. Nehemiah Blanchard, the father of Thomazin, left his native town about nine years after his marriage, and settled in Lunenburg, Mass., where his family were living at the time of his death, which occurred while on a journey to the State of Maine. He was drowned in attempting to cross the Kennebec river on the ice. His oldest daughter afterwards married and settled in Charlestown, N. H., and in the course of time the widow, with her two younger daughters, joined her in that place.

We learn from the history of Charlestown, N. H., that many of the first settlers of that place came from Lunenburg. We also learn from other histories that Lunenburg was settled by people who came from the towns around Boston. We therefore conclude that "Old Braintree" did her part in settling Charlestown, and from other and varied circumstances we are led to believe that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson knew each other in their childhood. Their family records are probably destroyed, or at least their present whereabouts is unknown. After the death of Thomazin, in 1825, Mr. Johnson married Sybil Kimball, and they had one son, who with his mother settled in Wisconsin in 1849 after Mr. Johnson's death. She died the second winter after removal, and the son was married. They lived on a farm ten miles east of Mineral Point. After the war, in which the son served in the 17th Wisconsin Regiment, he emigrated to Kansas, and afterwards to Nebraska, where he died within the last ten years.

Jeremiah is believed to have descended from Gen. John Johnson, who settled in Roxbury with Winthrop in 1630. His son Isaac served as Captain of a company of Roxbury troops for twenty years and was killed Dec. 19th, ¹⁶⁷⁵ 1775, in the final battle with the Narragansetts. Capt. Isaac had one son, who went with the Roxbury emigrants to Woodstock, Conn.; also one daughter, who married Lieut. Henry Bowen. The name of the other son does not appear in the Roxbury records very long afterwards, but he did not go to Woodstock, having remained in some of the towns around Boston. On account of the loss of the Johnson family record it is probable that a true history of his lineage will always remain a matter of conjecture.

In this work I have attempted to record all the facts as I have found them, and to trace our ancestry through Thomazin to the following named families, who came to this country in its early days: John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came in 1620; Samuel Bass and Annie, his wife, 1630; Thomas Blanchard, 1639; Thomas Thayer and his wife, 1638; Capt. James Gibson and his wife, who came in 1740. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married in Charlestown, N. H., April 15th, 1788, and lived there until the birth of two daughters, Mary Duesbury, who afterwards married Robert White, and Thomazin, who died in early childhood. The other children were all born in Reading, in the State of Vermont, where they probably settled in 1791.

The description of the beautiful valley in which they lived, and their location in the township, as well as some historic reference to the same will not be out of place here. They lived in the extreme southeast corner of the town of Reading. Directly to the east lies the town of Windsor. The town of Cavendish is directly south of the town of Reading, and on the east of Cavendish is the town of Weathersfield. The four towns corner a few hundred feet east of the Johnson homestead. The valley of the north branch of the Black River is one of the most beautiful in the State of Vermont. The Ascutney mountains rise to a height of over four thousand feet on the east, and on the west the Cavendish mountains, though not as high, are not less beautiful. The great North and South road which runs through Felchville, Greenbush, Downer's, and Perkinsville, from Woodstock to Springfield, is located on the west side of the north branch. The township line which divides Reading from Windsor and Cavendish from Weathersfield runs to the west of south about 20 degrees, so that the road which runs nearly south in passing the town of Reading coming within a few rods of the southeast corner of the town, runs a little distance in the town of Cavendish, thence into the town of Weathersfield. The Johnson House is situated on this road within a hundred feet of its intersection with the road from Cavendish, nine miles away, which drops down from a height of about two thousand feet into this valley in the course of three miles. Accompanying it is a little mountain stream which runs down a very rocky bed into the north branch of the Black River, and across the north and south road as above stated.

On this road less than two miles south from the Johnson house,

is the farm once owned by Robert White. A little farther down the road is the little cemetery, where Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their daughter, Ann, are buried. It also contains the remains of my maternal grandparents, Daniel Bowen and his wife ; of my uncle Silas Bowen and his wife, who were life-long residents of Reading.

Mr. Bowen settled on a farm of three hundred acres, which adjoined the Johnson homestead. At the intersection of the Cavendish road with north and south road, a marble slab informs the traveller that on the brook, one half mile up this road, Captive Johnson was born August 31st, 1754. Capt. James Johnson, his wife, three daughters and a younger sister, with other persons, were captured in Charlestown, N. H., by the Indians on the 30th August, 1754. They camped with their captives at the place above mentioned on the night of the 31st, when Mrs. Johnson gave birth to a female child which was afterward named Captive. The next day the Indians with their prisoners continued their journey up the mountain towards Rutland, crossing the state and Lake Champlain, on the western bank of which they rested three days. From this point they were taken to Montreal and held as prisoners for three years, at the end of which time they were ransomed by friends.

Mrs. Johnson survived the trial, although expecting to be put to death on account of her inability to walk. The Indians had stolen a horse at Charlestown, and Mrs. Johnson was permitted to ride for three days, when the horse was killed for food, and she was compelled to walk the balance of the distance. This narrative is given at great length in the histories of Reading and Charlestown, and a monument in memory of the event has been erected by the village of Charlestown. Captive lived to womanhood and visited the place a few years afterward. This historic event is referred to here as a part of the history of the early settlement of New England, that the rising generation may know something of the trials, endurance, and suffering of their ancestors. I visited this valley in August, 1865, and again in August, 1894. On my last trip I was very much gratified to see in visiting the cemetery, that the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers were decorated with American flags by the Grand Army of the Republic while performing similar services in memory of their own comrades.

The published history of Reading contains a list of all Ministers of the Gospel, who lived in the town since its first settlement, and another list which contains the names of its citizens, who served

the country in the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Johnson's name is included in both lists.

From the records of the Government at Washington we learn that he enlisted in Keene, N. H., in March, 1781, in Capt. Moody Dustin's company, First N. H. regiment, under Col. Cilley; that he performed honorable service, and was discharged in June, 1783, in Charlestown, N. H.; that previous to his discharge he had been ordered with dispatches across the State to a military board sitting at Keene, after which he was to return and receive his discharge; that on the 19th Jan., 1813, he again enlisted in Capt. Marston's company, Twenty-first regiment U. S. infantry, and was honorably discharged on the surgeon's certificate of inability, Oct. 5th, 1814, at Fort Erie in Canada; that he was 5ft. 10 inches high and had brown hair and blue eyes. He received a pension during the last 25 or 30 years of his life.

During the last part of his term of service in 1814, on account of his age and peculiar fitness for the position, he was assigned to duty in the Medical Department, and was in charge of the wounded for some time previous to his discharge.

His son-in-law, Abel Sanderson, was killed in the battle of Fort Erie, and a young man named Robert White lost both arms by a cannon ball about the same time. Mr. Johnson nursed young White, and when able to be moved he took him across the state of New York on horseback to his home in Reading, Vermont.

(The full history of this will appear in its proper place.)

The facts relative to the capture of Captain James Johnson and family in 1754, and the tradition current among the old settlers of Reading that Captain James Johnson was an ancestor of Jeremiah, and the fact that Captain James came from near Boston, is but one of the circumstances that induce the belief that they were related, and that they descended from the "brave and intrepid Captain Isaac Johnson of Roxbury."

JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON,

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

HON. JOHN ALDEN.

There are several volumes of genealogical histories of the Alden, Thayer and other families that intermarried with the Aldens in the first three or four generations. The different lines usually trace their branch only. I take the liberty to quote from all of them, and in their exact language; also from published and unpublished records of towns.

Among these are the Alden Memorial, Thayer Memorial, the Adams, and many others that intermarried with John Alden's children, grand-children and great-grand children; also with the history of Quincy (Old Braintree,) Abington, Weymouth, Roxbury, and others.

I quote largely from the memoir of Thomazin Blanchard Johnson, written by her son, Rev. Lorenzo D. Johnson, in 1835, though I did not obtain dates from his work. He was evidently in possession of the family record, but as he omitted dates entirely, I have obtained them from the works I have mentioned.

"Hon. John Alden, the youngest of the Mayflower band, was the ancestor of all the Aldens in this country." President John Adams said: "He was the stripling who first leapt on Plymouth Rock." He was born in 1597.

"He was a hopeful young man and much desired."

"He was one of the signers of the compact on the Mayflower in 1620; after living many years at Plymouth, he settled on the north side of Duxbury; he died Sept. 12, 1687, at the age of 90, in a good old age, an old man and full of years, and was gathered to his fathers, and his sons buried him." His third son Jonathan settled his estate, and the old records of the town contain a receipt in full from the said Jonathan for their share of the estate signed by eight children, of which Jonathan was one. This receipt bears date June 13, 1688.

There are traditions that he had eleven children; but the names of eight are all that have been found.

His marriage to Priscilla Mullens, daughter of William Mullens, is known to every school boy who has read Longfellow's poem, 'The Courtship of Miles Standish.'

COURTSHIP OF CAPTAIN MILES STANDISH.

A TRUE HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

Miles Standish in the Mayflower came
 Across the stormy wave;
 And in that little band was none
 More generous or brave.
 Midst cold December's sleet and snow,
 On Plymouth Rock they land,
 Weak were their hands, but strong their hearts,
 That pious pilgrim band.
 Oh, sad it was in their poor huts
 To hear the storm wind blow;
 And terrible at midnight hour,
 When yelled the savage foe.
 And when the savage, grim and dire,
 His bloody work began,
 For a champion brave, I have been told,
 Miles Standish was the man.
 But oh his heart was made to bow
 With grief and pain full low;
 For sickness on the pilgrim band,
 Now dealt a terrible blow.
 In arms of death so fast they fell
 They scarce were buried.
 And his dear wife, whose name was Rose,
 Was laid among the dead.
 His sorrow was not loud but deep,
 For her he did bemoan;
 And such keen anguish wrung his heart,
 He could not live alone.
 Then to John Alden he did speak:
 John Alden was his friend;
 And said, "Friend John, unto my wish
 I pray thee now attend.

“My heart is sad, 'tis very sad,
 My poor wife Rose has gone;
 And in this wild and savage land
 I cannot live alone.

“To Mr. William Mullens, then,
 I wish you would repair,
 To see if he will give me leave
 To wed his daughter fair.”

Priscilla was this daughter's name,
 Comely and fair was she,
 And kind of heart she was with all,
 As any maid could be.

John Alden, to oblige his friend,
 Straightway to Mullens went,
 And told his errand like a man,
 And asked for his consent.

Now Mr. Mullens was a sire
 Quite rational and kind,
 And such consent would never give
 Against his daughter's mind.

He told John Alden if his child
 Should feel inclined that way,
 And Captain Standish was her choice,
 He had no more to say.

He then called in his daughter dear
 And straightway did retire,
 That she might with more freedom speak
 In absence of her sire.

John Alden had a bright blue eye
 And was a handsome man,
 And when he spoke a pleasant look
 O'er all his features ran.

He rose, and in a courteous way,
 His errand did declare,
 And said, “Fair maid, what word shall I
 To Captain Standish bear?”

Warm blushes glowed upon the cheeks
 Of that fair maiden then,
 At first she turned away her eyes,
 Then looked at John again.

And then, with downcast, modest mien,
 She said with trembling tone,
 “Now prithee John, why dost thou not
 Speak for thyself alone?”

Deep red then grew John Alden's face,
 He bade the maid good by,
 But well she read before he went,
 The language of his eye.

No matter what the language said
 Which in that eye was rife—
 In one short month Priscilla was
 John Alden's loving wife. *

“What report he made his constituent, tradition does not unfold, but it is said the captain never forgave him to the day of his death. Through a long protracted life John Alden was almost continually engaged in public employments. In the patent for ‘Plymouth in New England,’ dated 16th January, 1629, signed Robert Earle, Myles Standish, John Alden and others, any of them are named as the true and lawful attorneys of the council established at Plymouth.

“John Alden was one of the court of assistants in 1633, and successively for a number of years, 1641-49 inclusive, he was chosen to represent Duxbury in general court. In 1653 and several successive years he was member of the council of war to defend the colony against the incursions of the Indians. He was assistant to all the governors of his period except Carver, being elected to that office for thirty-six years as senior assistant. He was the stripling that first leaped upon Plymouth Rock. He was the subject of an elegy of one hundred and fifty or more lines, written by Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth. Among the Alden collections is the following John Alden Anagram :

“Death puts an end to all this world enjoys,
 And frees the saint from all that here annoys,
 This blessed saint hath seen an end of all
 Worldly perfection. Now his Lord doth call
 Him to ascend from earth to Heaven high
 Where he is blest to all eternity.
 Who walked with God as he, shall so be blest,
 And evermore in Christ his arms shall rest.
 Lord, spare thy remnant, do not us forsake;
 From us do not thy Holy Spirit take;
 Thy cause, thy interest in this land shall own
 Thy gracious presence aye let be our crown.”

* The above poem, on which Longfellow founded his poem, was written in 1762, and printed in the *New York Rover*.

In my search of the Alden and Thayer histories I found that Alexander Standish, son of Captain Miles Standish, married Sarah Alden, the fifth child of John and Priscilla.

The parents of Priscilla both died in February following the landing.

John and Priscilla were married in 1621.

The following is from an article published in the *American Magazine* for March, 1893, read by one of the Alden descendants before the Daughters of the American Revolution in Minneapolis, Minnesota :

John Alden seems to have attached himself from the first to Captain Standish, and in spite of the difference in their ages, there was a life long friendship, disturbed only for a short time, and then for the usual cause—a woman. During the winter Miles Standish lost his wife Rose. Among other deaths were those of William Molines,* or Mullines, his wife, his son Joseph, and a servant, Robert Cartier, leaving as the only survivor of this family a daughter, Priscilla.

The Molines family was of French descent, Huguenots who had fled from persecution. Historians differ as to whether this family had lived in England prior to embarking on the *Mayflower*, or whether they joined the Separatists in Leyden. The latter seems more probable, as their servant was a Frenchman. In the spring, the necessity arose of rearranging the households and protecting the widows and fatherless, and to this end all the able-bodied men in the settlement were urged to marry; Edward Winslow setting the example by marrying the widow of William White when only seven weeks a widower. Captain Standish thought seriously upon the subject, and finally took his friend, John Alden, into his confidence, asking him to be his ambassador. Of how John Alden sped on his delicate errand, and of the Captain's wrath at the result, Longfellow has told us, and Priscilla's coquettish answer to this wooing by proxy has become a household tale. It was, indeed, a family tradition before the poet made it famous, having been handed down from Priscilla herself through two generations to her great-great-granddaughter, who died in 1845, at the age of 101 years. She, Abigail Alden Leonard, often told the story to her children and grand-children. There was also a great-grandson, who died in

* Written "Molines," "Mullins," "Mullens."

1821, aged 102, making but two lives between the heroine of the story and persons now living. Nor was Longfellow the first to use this little romance as the subject of a poem.

Captain Standish consoled himself with a campaign against the Indians, and John and Priscilla were married in 1621. Longfellow's account of the wedding procession through woods and fields to the new house, with the bride mounted on a snow-white bull is an anachronism. At that time the whole of Plymouth was within sound of Alden's voice as he stood at his door, and the first cattle arrived in March, 1624. It was not until 1627 that there were enough cattle to divide among the colonists; and even then John and Priscilla, with their two children, owned only four-thirteenths of a heifer called Raghorn, sharing her with the Howland families and with some others.

It was also in 1627 that a contract was made to buy the rights of the "Company of Adventurers" in the colony. This responsibility was assumed by eight of the leading men on behalf of the colonists. They were Bradford, Winslow, Standish, Allerton, Brewster, Howland, Prence, and Alden.

In 1628 Standish and Alden moved to Duxbury. The Captain had married, several years before, his cousin Barbara Standish, a sister of his first wife, coming from England. He built on Captain's Hill, and John Alden near Eagle Tree Pond, where some of his descendants still live. With the marriage of Alexander, the eldest son of Miles Standish, to Sarah, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, the two families were drawn still closer together; and in 1629 we find Alden acting for Miles Standish in the matter of "Warwick Patent."

We hear nothing of Alden's exercising his trade as a cooper. Probably, by the time there was much demand for his services another had arrived. He was from the first employed by the heads of the colony as a clerk, as he seems to have been better educated than many of the Pilgrims. He was assistant to every Governor, after the first, for forty-three years; he succeeded Standish as treasurer of the colony, holding that office thirteen years; and was eight times deputy from Duxbury, sometimes holding two of these positions at the same time. In later life he took some part in the rigorous measures against the Quakers, but the sins of the father were visited upon the children, when, in a still more tolerant age, his eldest son, Captain John Alden, of Boston, was imprisoned for witch-

craft. John Alden's house in Duxbury was burned a few years before his death, and he moved to the dwelling of his fourth son, Jonathan, not far distant. Here he died in 1687, last of the signers of the pilgrim compact.

He left four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, the eldest, John, went to Boston, and became the Naval commander of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and one of the founders of the old South Church. His slate headstone is imbedded in the wall of the porch of the New Old South. The second son, Joseph, settled in Bridgewater, and married a daughter of Moses Simmons, who came in the *Fortune* in 1621. David married a daughter of Constant Southworth, Governor Bradford's stepson, and was one of the last magistrates of Plymouth as a separate colony. Jonathan, the fourth son, was executor of his father's will, and remained on Duxbury estate, where his descendants still live, in the old house which was built by his son; and still use the old well which John Alden dug. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married William Paybody, and lived to see her great-great-grand children. Sarah married Alexander Standish; Ruth married John Bass, of Braintree; and Mary married Thomas Delano, of Duxbury, son of a young Frenchman named De la Noye, who came in the *Fortune*. The next generation were scattered over new England, and later wandered even further afield. Sons of the fourth and fifth generation fought in the War of Independence, and the annals of our wars since then have not been without the name of Alden; showing their devotion to the country for which their forefathers labored and suffered.

FIRST GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

RUTH ALDEN.

Ruth Alden, seventh child of John and Priscilla, was married to John Bass, son of Deacon Samuel Bass, of Roxbury and Braintree, Feb. 3, 1657. He was born in Roxbury in 1632, and died Sept. 12, 1716. She died Dec. 8, 1674.

Samuel Bass came from England with his wife Ann in 1630 with Gen. John Johnson and Winthrop. He with Gen. Johnson were among the organizers of the Eliot Church of Roxbury; was admitted freeman in 1634, and took an active part in the organization of the town. He removed to Braintree (now Quincy) in 1640, presenting

his letter to the church there July 5, 1640. The history of Quincy (old Braintree) pays a noble tribute to his character as a christian, patriot, citizen and neighbor.

He must have enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, having been elected a member of the legislature twelve years in succession and to the office of deacon fifty years. He died at 94 and his wife at the age of 90. At the time of his death he had one hundred and sixty living descendants, and one of the great grandchildren was John Adams, afterwards President of the United States.

There are probably as many persons now living who trace their ancestry to him, as to any other one of our colonial heroes.

SECOND GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

SARAH BASS.

Sarah Bass, daughter of John Bass and Ruth *Alden* Bass was born in Braintree (Quincy) March 29, 1672, married Ephraim Thayer Jan. 7, 1692. He was a native of the same town; born Nov. 17, 1669. He died June 15, 1757. She died in 1751.

Ephraim Thayer was the son of Shadrack and Deliverance *Priest* Thayer, and grandson of Thomas and Margery Thayer, who are referred to in several histories as the "progenitors of a numerous offspring."

Thomas and Margery came from Gloucestershire, England, in 1640, with three children, admitted freeman in 1647, lived in the northern part of "old" Braintree near the Montiquoit river on a farm now owned by his descendants.

"The Thayer family was of Saxon origin, spelling their name originally *Taire; Thair; Thear; Theyer*, and *Their*;* did not take kindly to the Norman invasion, and refused the offer of knighthood; never had a coat of arms; were yeomen."

Another author says, "a coat of arms was conferred on one of the family in the county of Essex."

Nearly every generation of Thayers has had prominent men in the various avenues of life. The founder and first commander of

*The family, under these various names, are traced back in England for nearly one thousand years.

West Point Military Academy was a descendant of Ephraim Thayer. There are several Thayer memorials in existence published by the different lines of descendants, and as far as I have seen, they all quote the following in relation to Ephraim's death and his family, including the poem which was written soon after his death. I quote from the memoirs written by uncle Lorenzo Dow Johnson. It was originally found in the records of Braintree: "1757, June 15, dyed Ephraim Thayer, suddenly in the 88 year of his age, occasioned as is supposed, by a violent blow on his forehead with the sharp end of a rail at the barn door where he was found dead. A great concourse of people attended his funeral."

"This happy couple, another Zacharias and Elizabeth as to their life and conversation were blessed with a numerous family of children remarkable for their piety. They enjoyed the peculiar satisfaction of living to see the fourteen* unanimously make the resolution of Joshua, "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord." On one communion occasion they enjoyed the singular felicity of presenting themselves, with the fourteen children God had given them at the table of the Lord to receive the emblems of redeeming love." A similar incident has seldom been found in the annals of the church.'

"The frequent struggles between the English and French, from time to time, called most of the seven sons into the field of battle, through which they all lived to return. And it is recorded as a remarkable instance of Divine Providence that after passing through all the dangers in which these men had been exposed, the whole family, sixteen in number, were seen in Braintree Church, sitting together at the table of the Lord. These fourteen children, like the sons of Jacob, all lived to settle down in the world, and to have large families. The number of *their* children was 132; averaging nine and ten to a family; and what is not a little singular we again meet in their children an equal number of the sexes—sixty-six sons and sixty-six daughters. One of these sons was Nehemiah Blanchard."

"The parents of these fourteen children and one hundred and thirty-two grand children, the influence of whose character was about to be felt by so many, deserved still further notice, which, however,

*The tradition that there were seven of each sex is not correct. There were six sons and eight daughters.—J. B. J.

must be short. Imbued with the spirit of their ancestors, they walked before God with integrity of heart, and left a name among their friends more to be valued than great riches. The consort of their grandson, the writer's grandmother, saw the last days of Mrs. Thayer, who outlived her husband. Though Mrs. Blanchaad was but a youth at the time of Mrs. Thayer's death, yet she caught the odor of this aged matron's fame and has transmitted it down to us. And though these personages are cherished with religious veneration, and are regarded by their descendants as proper way-marks to heaven, yet few, and perhaps none, now live who ever saw these devoted persons."

"There has fallen into our hands a poetic effusion, eulogizing, not only Mrs. Thayer and her husband, but her venerable ancestors. It is here inserted, not only to show how much the persons were beloved whose praise it sings, but also for the testimony it bears to the truth of the preceding narrative. Perhaps the reader may imagine our poet has 'wooed the muse in vain,' but it is too valuable a relic of antiquity to be thrown into the shade.

Good people all, I pray attend,
To what I have to say
Concerning one that's dead and gone.
Death summoned her away.

An ancient hand maid of the Lord,
The wife of Ephraim Thayer,
Who lately from us has deceased,
Her praise I will declare.

The person, now of whom I write,
Is worthy of our praise;
With God she walked, in Christ she died,
She sprang from Godly race.

Her grandsire was a holy man
Who did the truth reveal,
And to defend Christ's kingdom great
He burned with holy zeal.

Like holy Abraham of old,
Left land and kindred all;
And wandering up and down he went
Wherever God did call.

From old England he did come o'er
 Where heathen did possess,
 For to enjoy religion free.
 This man the Lord did bless.

And made him a good ruler here;
 Let's not forget his fame;
 He lived above the age of man,
 John Alden was his name.

Also her father was a man
 Who lived to good estate;
 He lived an honest, holy life,
 And died a hopeful saint.

She wedded was in youthful days
 To Mr. Ephraim Thayer;
 He lived a good religious life,
 This truth *I can declare*.

They lovingly together lived,
 And never did provoke;
 And like two lambs they did agree,
 And both pull'd in one yoke.

The years she lived a married life
 Was fifty-nine and more;
 The whole time of his pilgrimage
 Lacked some months of fourscore.

She also was a fruitful vine,
 The truth I may relate
 And fourteen children she did bear
 Who lived to man's estate.

From these did spring a numerous race,
 One hundred thirty-two;
 Sixty and six each sex alike,
 As I declare to you.

This poem was written soon after the death of Mr. Thayer by Edward Chessman of Braintree.

The Thayer Family Memorial contains much that I have not space to quote. I insert the following extract from the will of Ephraim, dated April 10, 1751 :

“I give and bequeath to my daughter Hannah Blanchard, one half an acre of land adjoining * * * also two acres of

meadow land, bounded (here follows the long description which indicates that the half acre of land was suitable for house and garden, and the meadow, a little out of the village, and suitable for pasturage only), also my best feather bed, and furniture belonging thereto."

THIRD GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

HANNAH THAYER.

Hannah Thayer, fourth child of Ephraim and Sarah (Bass) Thayer, of Braintree, was born Jan 13, 1698, married Nathaniel Blanchard, also of Braintree, in 1724. He was born May 19, 1701. His grandfather, Nathaniel, was born in London, in 1636, came to Boston when three years old, with his father, Thomas Blanchard, "in the ship Jonathan," in 1639, settled in Braintree in 1646, went to Charlestown in 1651 and purchased 200 acres of land on the Mystic river, dying there in 1654. Nathaniel married Susannah Bates, Dec. 16, 1658, in Charlestown, removed to Weymouth, and died there Aug. 1676. He had two sons, John and Nathaniel. John settled in Abington, Nathaniel in Braintree. As long as the family remained in Braintree there was a Nathaniel in the family. His father was John Blanchard and his mother Abigail ———.

[The prevailing customs of this period were such that all citizens felt it to be a duty to accept the election to town office and perform the duties, however light. The records of Braintree and Abington contain the names of Nathaniel and other Blanchards as filling the office of constable, surveyor of highways, and several others. John Adams, afterwards President, also appears as holding town office repeatedly.]

The original Thomas Blanchard was a Huguenot, and fled from Paris to London in 1630 to escape persecution. He was a direct descendant of Alain Blanchard, who was put to death in 1418 by the British at the capture of Rouen, France. The Blanchard family was ennobled in Lorraine, France, in 1609, and granted a coat of arms. Several of the family attained the dignity of Marquises.

The last one died at Nantes in 1825, in the person of Francois Wrisin Gabrielle Blanchard, Marquis du Bois de la Musse. Thomas, the immigrant, was a Protestant, and was obliged to leave France

in 1630, when he came to London. His wife, Agnes Bent Barnes, her infant daughter, and her mother, died on the passage in the ship "Jonathan" and were buried at sea.

Nathaniel died May, 1765. They (Nathaniel and Hannah) had seven children. Nehemiah, the sixth child, was born in Braintree, Feb. 10, 1736.

After the death of her husband Hannah married William Noyes.

FOURTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

NEHEMIAH BLANCHARD.

Nehemiah Blanchard, sixth child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Thayer) Blanchard, was born in Braintree, Mass., Feb. 10, 1736, and married Mary Duesbury Gibson, daughter of Captain James Gibson, a retired officer of the British army and prosperous merchant of Boston, in 1757 or 1758. She was born Dec. 7, 1737.

She had been previously married to C. W. Hayden, in July, 1756, but was left a widow in a few months without children. Her history is a mournful one.

Captain Gibson was largely interested in importing merchandise from the West Indies, often making the voyage in person. He died at sea on one of these trips *enroute* for home. He left but one child, and that a daughter ten or twelve years of age.

[A biographical sketch of Capt. James Gibson, with a copy of his Journal, will appear in the Appendix.]

The following account is taken from the memoirs by Lorenzo D. Johnson, heretofore mentioned :

"Her parents being foreigners, Mary Duesbury had not a single relation in the United States to mourn with her for the loss of her father and mother. Thus was she left, when a little more than ten years of age, alone and, as it would seem, without friends in the world. She, together with her large estate, to which she was the only heir, was committed into the hands of a guardian, who proved to be a corrupt and fraudulent man. She was, however, placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Niles, of Braintree, with whom an agreement was made to superintend her education.

[Rev. Samuel Niles was born in Rhode Island in 1673; graduated from Harvard in 1711; minister of the Gospel over 50 years, and died in Braintree in 1762.—J. B. J.]

“It was fortunate for her that ‘Mr. Niles was a clergyman of hospitable feelings and unusual piety for those days.’ He received her into his family and gave her every advantage of learning and improvement which the time afforded, until he died. Whether he ever received a full remuneration for the expenses of her education, we are not prepared to say.

“It was in this town she entertained a hope in Christ, formed the circle of her youthful associates, was married first to a gentleman by the name of Hayden, with whom she lived but a little while, before the companion of her youth was taken away by death. Having no family she was left again alone in the world. She was afterwards married to Mr. Blanchard, who was her second husband.

“Efforts were made from time to time by herself and friends to obtain her property; but their exertions were mostly fruitless. It was once published in this country, by order of Parliament, that if there were any heirs to the property of James Gibson in the United States, by proving their claims there was money ready for them. This induced a renewed effort. A man was sent to England, proved the heirship of Mrs. Blanchard and received a sum of money; how much we are not able to state; but it was a sufficient sum to induce the agent to elope, and nothing more has been seen of him since. As he carried off with him the most important papers, it was thought difficult for Mrs. Blanchard to obtain any more of her property abroad; so that all foreign efforts were given up. Her cruel guardian had so managed her property that she could never obtain but little of it after she was married, except the small rent of a building,— which, we believe, she received until she died. There remained therefore but one more hope of gain from being heiress to a large estate. Either for service done in the war, or from the legacy of his friends in England, Mr. Gibson had a tract of land fall to him lying in the province of Maine. After Mr. Blanchard moved to Lunenburg, from want of proper means to bring up his little family, he was induced to take a journey down to the Province, and see if he could find and learn the worth of that land. This was the object of his journey when he was drowned in the Kennebec river.”

We will now give a little of our space to the history of our ancestor, Captain James Gibson, who came to Boston prior to 1735.

He had held a commission in the Royal Army in the West Indies, and now entered into the mercantile and importing business. He was a public spirited, enterprising citizen, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the colonies.

Here again we are indebted to Lorenzo D. Johnson, who, for his indefatigable perseverance in obtaining the history of this ancestor, and publishing it in book form in 1847, under the title of "A Boston Merchant of 1745:" He says:

"Mary Duesbury Gibson, his grandmother, died while he was but a boy. He has a letter written when she was eighty years of age, in which she tells him of the manner of her father's death, and of her misfortunes—the loss of her estate."

He was then in possession of the only copy of Gibson's Journal of the siege of Louisburg and Cape Breton in America. It was printed in London the year following its date, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and a copy kept by his daughter was the one he had.

He presented me with a copy of his book on the occasion of my visit to Washington in March, 1861, to witness the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. It has always interested me, and in 1893 I had it reprinted in pamphlet form. I reproduce it in the Appendix of this history, and use the following page for a facsimile of his coat of arms.

THE JAMES GIBSON COAT OF ARMS.

The original, beautifully drawn and colored on parchment, of evident antiquity, though very much faded, hung on the wall of the log house in which I was born, from my earliest recollection. My father, then the only descendant bearing his name, held it by common consent. I have often heard him tell of a portrait of his ancestor that hung, in his childhood, on the walls of the Johnson home in Reading, Vt., and the fond remembrance that he was named James Gibson on account of his resemblance to the portrait.

The Coat of Arms, it appears, had been in the family since about the year 1300 A. D. It is now in possession of my cousin, Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D., pastor of the New England Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill.



THE GIBSON COAT OF ARMS.

The following description is on the back of the board on which the Coat of Arms is fastened:

“The Ancient and Honorable family of Gibson: *Three Hundred Years.*

“Azure, three storks rising on the wing. Argent beaked and leg'd gules, the tip of the wings sable.

CREST.

“Out of a Ducal Coronet, or Lion's Claw, gules holding an engine of war, called a Holy Water Sprinkler; zone spiked and tipped argent.

MOTTO.

“Courage. Virtue. Charity.”

FIFTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

REV. JEREMIAH JOHNSON.

Rev. Jeremiah Johnson was born in Quincy, (formerly Braintree) Mass., in 1763. He was married, April 15, 1788, in Charlestown, N. H., to Thomazin Blanchard, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary (Duesbury) Blanchard, and granddaughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Thayer) Blanchard and also granddaughter of Captain James Gibson, late of Boston, Mass. She was born in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 20, 1765.

We know nothing of Mr. Johnson's early life until he was seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in Col. Cilley's First Regiment New Hampshire Line, and served with his regiment until the close of the revolutionary war, as stated in the introductory chapter.

It appears that his family had made Charlestown their home for some years. He had two brothers and two sisters living there in 1788, and his oldest brother had five children born there.

One sister married a man named Bingham; the other a man

named Kimball, and their descendants are now scattered along the Connecticut river.

Thomazin lived there with an older sister for some time previous to her marriage. The family were living in Lunenburg at the time of her father's death, but removed to Charlestown in a few years to join the daughter who had married and settled there.

Children born in Charlestown were—

Mary Duesbury, born Feb. 17, 1789.

Thomazin, born Jan. 25, 1790; died in early childhood,—probably before she was four years old.

Children born in Reading, Vt.—

Sarah, the oldest, date unknown. She married a man named Bemis, and removed to Ontario Co., New York, in 1814, and died soon after.

Anna, born Dec. 4, 1796.

Thomazin, born Oct. 3, 1797.

James Gibson, born Sept. 29, 1799.

Susan, born Sept. 29, 1803.

Lorenzo Dow, born Aug. 21, 1805.

Thomas Skeils, born Dec. 6, 1807.

His tombstone bears the following inscription:

“Rev. Jeremiah Johnson. Died Nov. 2, 1847, age 84.”

Her tombstone reads as follows:

“Thomazin, wife of Rev. Jeremiah Johnson. Died Dec. 10, 1824, age 63.”

She met her death by an accident. She had been spending the night with a sick friend, about three miles from home, travelling with a horse she had driven many times. “When she arrived within about a mile of home, while going quickly down a hill, the wheel struck a rock which projected into the road, broke the axle-tree, and threw her with velocity to the ground.

“Her head struck directly upon the edge of a sharp stone, which penetrated the brain, and she was no more. About fifteen minutes after she passed the last house she was found dead. It was supposed she died instantly.

Of Mr. Johnson's second marriage, there seems to be no data, a least none of his descendants now living seem to have any.

He married Sybil Kimball, a distant relative, about 1826. The Kimballs were among the first settlers of Charlestown, N. H., as early as 1750. It is not impossible that his ancestors had inter-married, in the generations preceding.

As his children left Vermont before 1834 we do not know much of his history after that time. But, from all we can learn, he was forever disabled in the war of 1812 from performing manual labor, and during the latter years of his life was confined to his room much of the time.

Only one child was born to him by his second wife. She and her son Solon sold the old homestead in 1848 or 1849, and emigrated to the State of Wisconsin.

They settled on a small farm about ten miles east of Mineral Point, Iowa County, in 1851. After spending a winter in Michigan with his half brother, James Gibson, they set out for their new home, in a two-horse farm wagon; riding the entire distance of nearly five hundred miles, over muddy roads and through all kinds of weather.

She died there in 1852, and he married soon afterwards.

He enlisted in 1862 in the 17th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served through the war. After the war, he removed to western Nebraska, where he died about ten years ago.

I am informed by cousin James Gibson White that he lived neighbor to him a few years; that he was a good man, and much respected in the community.

He left a son named Gibson, and other children, near Hastings, Nebraska.

All efforts, however, to communicate with his son Gibson have failed.

SIXTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

MARY DUESBURY JOHNSON.

Mary Duesbury, eldest daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Charlestown, N. H., Feb. 19, 1789. She was married to Abel Sanderson, of Springfield, Vt., about 1812.

They had one child born in Reading, Vt., Nov. 10, 1812, whom they named Lucinda. She married Nye Barlow, of Sandwich, Mass.

Mr. Sanderson enlisted in the war of 1812, and was killed at the battle of Fort Erie, Canada, opposite Buffalo, N. Y., 1814.

Lucinda died Feb. 10, 1885.

Mary Duesbury was married the second time July 31, 1815, to Rev. Robert White, a soldier of the war of 1812. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in the North of Ireland, though he came to Boston in his boyhood. He was born April 15, 1795. He lost both arms in the siege of Fort Erie, Aug. 17, 1814. We copy the following from the records of the Pension Office :

“Robert White, was allowed a pension of \$40 per month, commencing March 5, 1815, by special act of Congress, having lost both his arms at the siege of Fort Erie.

“Abel Sanderson, of the 11th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, enlisted Jan. 16, 1813, for during the war, and was slain by the enemy Aug. 15, 1814.

“In July, 1820, Jeremiah Johnson, in his application for a pension, stated that he had lived for five years with his son-in-law, Robert White, who lost both arms by a cannon ball at Fort Erie, Aug. 17, 1814.”

It appears that after they were married, Mr. and Mrs. White remained with her parents some years.

In the memoirs by her son Lorenzo, he says: “In the course of time, Mr. Johnson broke up housekeeping and united what little interests he had with his son-in-law, so that his eldest daughter, Mrs. White, with her husband had the entire charge of the temporal affairs of the family.”

After that, he settled on a farm less than two miles distant, in the village of Greenbush, town of Weathersfield, where he remained until the spring of 1834. He then removed with his family to Chester village to give his children the advantages of better schools.

In September, 1835, he emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, where he remained until he removed to Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill. While living in Preble Co., his sons were at Oberlin College, three of them preparing for the ministry.

All except the two youngest of the children were born in Reading, Vt., or Weathersfield.

CHILDREN.

Priscilla, born May 4, 1816.

Joseph Johnson, born June 4, 1817.

Sarah, born Sept. 6, 1818.

Mary, born Jan. 14, 1820.

Susan, born Feb. 22, 1821.

James Gibson, born Jan. 20, 1823.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 6, 1824.

John Wesley, born May 18, 1826.

Lorenzo Johnson, born Aug. 31, 1828.

David and Jonathon, twin brothers, born March 12, 1830. Died same day.

Caroline Matilda, born Dec. 3, 1831. Died in Ohio, Nov. 6, 1836.

Thomas, born, Preble County, March 6, 1837. Died Feb. 7, 1838.

His personal history is better told by his eldest daughter, Priscilla. She writes :

“DEAR COUSIN :

“My father, Rev. Robert White, was of Scotch-Irish origin. He was born April 5, 1795. Boston, Mass., was the home of his childhood and youth. His father died when he was a small child, and he lost his mother at an early age.

“He enlisted early in the war of 1812, and passed through some sanguinary battles, won the esteem of his superiors as a brave and faithful soldier, and was being promoted, when he lost both of his arms at the siege of Fort Erie by a cannon ball from the enemy. This same ball wounded another man by his side, and, passing on, killed four others. He fainted, and was conveyed to the hospital. Amputation was found necessary; and as a mark of his fortitude, when the surgeons were proceeding to bind him to his place, as was their custom in such cases, he requested them to leave him unbound, and he calmly stood the operation without it. He was laid on a little couch; and the surgeon said to the nurse, “Please take particular notice of that young man, who is pale and weak from the loss of blood.”

“He was placed in care of our grandfather Johnson, whose patriotism had led him through the war of the revolution, and into the present one. He was now found from his rare qualifications, to be the very man needed to care for the wounded and dying.

“His tender, fatherly care of the sufferer was a priceless blessing

to him, and aided much in his recovery; was the means, it may be, of saving his life, and was not forgotten.

“At the close of the war, a special pension was granted by Congress for my father and two others, who had during the war been wounded in the same way.

“After the war, he settled in Greenbush, Windsor Co., Vt., near the home of his father-in-law, our venerated grandfather, Rev. Jeremiah Johnson, whom he loved as his own father, and whose eldest daughter, Mary Duesbury, he had married

“Greenbush, a locality a mile or a mile and a half in extent, embraces small parts of the towns of Reading, Cavendish and Weathersfield. My parents settled first in the Reading division, where most of their children were born, and afterwards in Weathersfield, but were still in Greenbush. This accounts for an occasional discrepancy in places by various members of the family.

“My father, as I remember him, was one of nature’s noblemen. In person he was tall, and of manly bearing, with a kind and generous heart and an innate love of the good and beautiful. The war had crushed, for himself, his high hopes of the future; but he consecrated himself to God and rose above his loss, determined, by His blessing, to make the most of that which remained to him. He loved books and read much, the Bible always first. My earliest recollections are of our family worship, and ‘the Bible that lay on the stand.’

“He superintended his farm, and did all his own writing. He invented a little machine, which he called his penholder, and by holding this in his mouth, he wrote, readily, a fair manuscript.

“He was a leader in the religious services of the place. He was an authorized preacher; often preached in his own and other places; and his services in this way were much in demand,—but were always and only labors of love. My mother was a devoted Christian, and a ready and efficient helper in every good work. They kept an open house for ministers, and all who came to do good, were a blessing to the community, and beloved and esteemed by all who knew them.

“In the spring of 1834, they removed to Chester, Vt., for the better education of their children; but in 1835 they removed to Ohio, and settled near Winchester, in Preble County. They gave the name of Greenbush to their new place, in memory of their old home in Vermont. In 1856, they removed to Morrison, Whiteside Co.,

Illinois, where some of their family had preceded them. There, with several of their family settled around them, they remained while they lived.

“My mother died as previously stated, Sept, 27, 1866; my father died Aug. 28, 1870.”

From Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812, I extract the following in reference to the siege of Fort Erie :

“There are two survivors of that army yet living with whom I have had correspondence, who are worthy of notice because of their remarkable escape from death; having been wounded so desperately that no hope could ever be entertained of their recovery, yet for over fifty years they have lived as useful members of society.

“I refer to Robert White, of Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., as one of them. He had both arms shot off above the elbows on the evening of August 15. ‘Just at twilight,’ says White, in a letter to a friend—‘just as my arms were extended in the act of lifting a vessel on the fire, a twenty-four pounder came booming over the ramparts and struck off both arms above the elbows. The blow struck me so numb that at first I did not know what had happened; and the dust and ashes raised by the force of the ball so filled my face that I could not see. My left arm, I was subsequently informed, was carried from my body some ten rods, and struck a man in the back with such force as nearly brought him to the ground. This same shot took off the right arm of another soldier standing not far from me, and passing on to the other side of the encampment killed four others.’

“White was then about twenty years of age. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Hunt, and in a week afterwards he was taken to Buffalo and placed in the care of Jeremiah Johnson, who was then in charge of the hospital at that place. That kind-hearted gentleman nursed him tenderly, and became his benefactor; and he was chiefly instrumental in procuring for the young soldier a life pension of four hundred and eighty dollars a year.

“After the war he settled in Vermont, and married the widowed daughter of Mr. Johnson, whose young husband was killed at Fort Erie.

“Mr. White contrived an apparatus, composed of a pen fixed in a triangular piece of wood, by which, holding, it between his teeth, he was soon enabled to write, not only with facility, but with

remarkable clearness. His penmanship failed in elegance only when he lost his teeth."

The following was written by him, in a fair, plain hand, much better than the average farmer at that time. I include it in his history to show the character of the man under the difficulties which he experienced without arms.

"Necessity is said to be the mother of invention; so that those faculties which God in His providence sees fit to remove from his creatures, He, many times, makes up by imparting new ones, or strengthening those that remain; so you see, as in the specimen before you, the mouth is made use of in writing, to supply the want of the fingers.

"It matters but little what we suffer in this world, or what hopes we sustain, provided we get well out of the world, and gain heaven at last. An eternity of glory at the right hand of God, will more than compensate us for what we can possibly lose in time. As God designs that all his providential dealings toward us should turn to our spiritual advantage, and that all things shall work together for our good, if we love Him, we may well be reconciled to all the ills of this life, and rest in quietude under the happy reflection that whatever affliction we pass through here (and patiently endure for Christ's sake,) it will prepare us for a more blessed state of enjoyment hereafter.

*"afflictions though they seem severe,
are blessing in disguise?"*

Robert White.

Weathersfield March 5th 1834.

The signature, date, and couplet above are a fac simile of his handwriting at the date mentioned.

Anna Johnson.

Anna Johnson, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Vt., Dec. 4, 1796, and married Edmund Davis, of Cavendish, Vt., April 25, 1816, who was born there September 18, 1786, and died Sept. 25, 1865. She died July 12, 1833.

CHILDREN. BORN IN CAVENDISH.

Ruth, born Jan. 1, 1818, died Nov. 12, 1818.

Persis, born Feb. 25, 1822, died March 24, 1822.

Jemima, born April 4, 1823.

Permela, born March 7, 1824, died March 12, 1824.

Roxana, born May 21, 1826.

Matilda, born March 2, 1828, died April 12, 1828.

Harriet, born Jan. 25, 1829.

Thomazin Johnson.

Thomazin, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Vermont., October 3, 1797. She married Calvin Grandy, of Reading, Vt., in March 1819. He was born there March 17, 1792; occupation, farmer, carpenter, and lime manufacturer; lived in Warren and Fayston. Their remains lie in the churchyard at Waitsfield, near Fayston. After his death, April 26, 1859, she lived with her eldest daughter in East Charleston, Vt., where she died April 11, 1871.

CHILDREN.

Daughter, born Sept. 20, 1820. Died same day.

Cordelia, born in Reading, Feb. 23, 1823.

Louise Maria, born in Warren, October 12, 1826.

Lucinda, born in Warren, July 6, 1831.

Lorenzo Calvin, born in Warren, April 5, 1833.

Daughter, born March 23, 1837, died the same day.

Ziba Boynton, born in Fayston, Aug. 9, 1840.

Cyrus Elbridge, born in Fayston, April 7, 1842.

James Gibson Johnson.

James Gibson Johnson, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Vt., Sept. 29, 1799; married, Sept. 13, 1826, Susannah Bowen, daughter of Daniel Bowen and Mehetable (Packard) Bowen, of same place. She was born there Sept. 1, 1799.

The two families lived all their married lives on adjoining farms.

The Bowen family Bible says :

“Sept. 13, 1826, Susannah Bowen married to James Gibson Johnson. Set out for Michigan same day”

I quote from a pamphlet printed in 1891:

“This journey to the territory of Michigan occupied three weeks. It was made in a farm wagon, with a load of furniture, to the ‘Erie Canal;’ thence by boat to Buffalo, N. Y.; thence by the old steamer ‘Walk in the Water’ to Detroit; and from there furniture was carried on a sled, drawn by oxen, and the bride of three weeks was carried on the back of an Indian pony through woods and swamps to the place where she spent her life and reared her family. This was in the township of Royal Oak, in the County of Oakland.

CHILDREN. BORN IN ROYAL OAK, MICH.

Samantha Ellen, born Sept. 2, 1827.

James Bowen, born Oct. 14, 1830.

Susan Mehetable, born Oct. 21 1832, died April 25, 1852.

John Reed, born June 21, 1835.

Joseph Benson, born Sept. 28, 1837.

Jerome Fletcher, born Dec. 3, 1840.

Their journey to Michigan was begun by a forty mile ride over the mountains towards White Hall, N. Y., in a farm wagon, on the wedding day. After arrival in Michigan, they were kindly cared for by a family Mr. Johnson had known in his New York home, who had preceded him by two years, and now lived about three fourths of a mile through the woods from the land he had selected two years previously, and who was to be their nearest neighbor for three years.



JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON.

The settlers for three miles around turned out and built his log house with "shake" roof and "stick" chimney in a few days.

[This custom prevailed for years afterward. While the men were cutting trees and hewing logs, their wives were enjoying a social time together and assisting in cooking.]

When about fourteen years of age, he left his Green Mountain home with Mr. Bemiss, who had married his sister Sarah and emigrated to Ontario Co., New York State.

Mr. Bemiss was a blacksmith, and he was to live with them until he was "of age" and learn the trade.

His sister Sarah died, however, within a year, and he was left an "orphan." With a sad heart, but a courageous spirit, he determined to remain in the locality and become a farmer. He often referred to this period as the saddest experience of his life.

But he found a friend in the person of John Reed, a farmer, to whom he hired himself and with whom he remained ten or more years. No period of his life was so clear in his memory as this.

His strong hope and courageous manly spirit, did not fail him, and in 1824 he went west "looking land" with a party of young men of the locality, and located the land on which he settled two years later. His associates bought land in the same county, and settled from a mile to six miles from him in the then town of Troy, Oakland Co., Territory of Mich. His purchase was from the United States, his deed being signed by John Quincy Adams with his own hand.

[This may seem strange to those who know that deeds are signed now by a clerk in the Land Office in Washington.]

His experience as a boy and young man, working faithfully from the death of his sister till his own marriage, prepared him for the arduous labors and trials which he was able to endure and overcome in his new home.

The country where he settled was covered with heavy timber,—beech, maple, oak, elm, hickory; and it needed a stout heart, strong hands and a mighty courage to clear it up.

The nearest place to get corn and wheat ground for food was twelve miles distant, and it took two days to make the journey, with a yoke of oxen and sled. On one occasion his only hog followed the team the entire distance, sleeping at night with the oxen, while Mr. Johnson slept on the floor of the mill, with blankets which he carried for the purpose.

The experiences of the pioneer settlers have been rehearsed by writers of every generation in every variety of climate and condition, from the rugged hills of New England to the prairies of the West. Their hardships, trials, constant labor, social starvation, and every conceivable condition, are familiar to all, and realized by few. Mr. Johnson and his patient wife labored under as adverse conditions as the majority of them. With friendly Indians all around them, going in and out of their house at all times of day or night, often sleeping on the floor before the fire of logs, leaving the house while they were asleep—how could they feel secure? What if they should prove treacherous, and the scenes of the early years of New England be enacted over again? In a wilderness, with a growth of trees nearly one hundred feet high, with bears and wolves looking for a meal in the hog pen, or eyeing them when at their work, how could they feel at ease, or rest with composure?

Their experiences and trials, with the strain of constant labor, care and anxiety, and the exposure incident thereto, had their effect on Mr. Johnson's strong, healthy vigorous physique, and at the age of fifty-one he succumbed to rheumatism and paralysis and was an invalid the remainder of his life.

His strong Christian nature, his great heart of love, his quiet, patient endurance, his hope for the best in this world, and his assurance of faith in God, all combined, made him a man to be admired and loved. If he had an enemy his family were not aware of it.

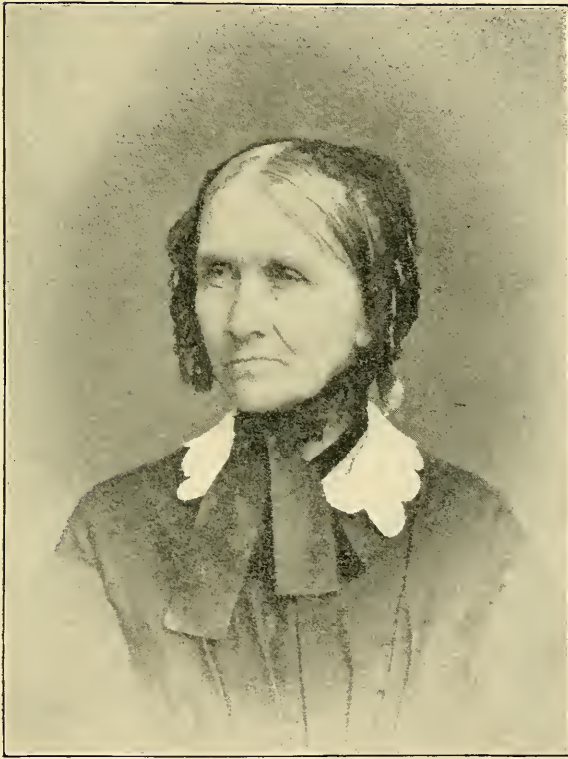
He was too upright and benevolent to accumulate much property.

In the year 1828, he saw that the settlers around being obliged to go long distances with their sawlogs to have their lumber sawed, conceived the idea of building a saw mill on a little stream that ran through his farm.

As the nearest mill was ten miles away, his was patronized very largely, especially by settlers in the opposite direction. Financially, it was an unfortunate venture, and resulted in considerable loss to him, although of great benefit to his neighbors.

After the failure of his health, in 1851, he was confined to his bed and chair for about two years,—recovering gradually, until in 1855, he was able to work in his garden and take care of his horse and cow.

The last four years of his life I resided less than three miles from him, and saw him often. He failed gradually during February and



SUSANNAH (BOWEN) JOHNSON.

March, 1872, and we saw that he could not live very long. April 15, I went to the house with the physician, to consult with reference to my proposed absence for ten days.

We found him walking about the yard, as cheerful as usual; and after leaving the house the doctor assured me that he would live two or three months. Consequently, I took the noon train the next day to attend the International Sunday School Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana; and on leaving the train a half hour later at Detroit, I was met with a telegram informing me of his death.

His funeral sermon was from the text: "And David, when he had served his generation, fell on sleep," and was preached by an old friend—Rev. John Arnold, of Detroit, a superannuated minister of the M. E. Church, who, when a boy, was a circuit preacher, with headquarters at Mr. Johnson's house.

Thus the brave, noble soul was laid to rest. He died sitting in his chair, April 16, 1872.

His beloved wife, with her brave heart, and with devotion and courage seldom excelled, maintained her natural cheerfulness during this trying experience, and outlived him seven years.

They had lived and labored together on the same farm forty-six years. They had seen the country change from a dense forest and "blossom as the rose," and from a wilderness to one of the best agricultural counties in the west.

All the Christian graces that I have mentioned as exhibited by my father, were also possessed by my mother.

Her father, Daniel Bowen, was born in Woodstock, Conn.; to quote from the family record, "Oct. 21, on Sunday evening, A. D. 1750, and deceased April 13, 1829." This was evidently written at different times; the first by Esq. Silas, his father, and the last by one of his children.

"He enlisted from Woodstock, Conn., April 1, 1777, in Capt. Manning's company, 3rd regiment, Conn. Line, and was discharged April 2, 1780. He served during the summer and fall of '77 under Putnam, along the Hudson; was at the battle of Whitemarsh, Dec. 8; wintered at Valley Forge; was at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., July, '78; spent the second winter, '78-79, at Reading, having been in camp at White Plains; served under Gen. Heath on the east side of the Hudson; wintered '79-80 at Morristown."—*Connecticut Archives.*

His oldest brother, Henry, enlisted in Gen. Putnam's regiment in 1775, serving two years, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill.

His *ancestors* were among the "explorers" that set out from Roxbury, Mass., in 1686, to form a colony, and settled in Woodstock, Conn. He was fourth in descent from Lieut. Henry Bowen, who came from Wales, in 1638, at the age of four years, with his father, Griffith Bowen. He (Lt. Henry) married Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Capt. Isaac Johnson, of Roxbury, and was at the great "Swamp Fight," where the Narragansetts were destroyed, Dec. 19, 1775, and where Capt. Isaac was killed.

[If the lineage of Rev. Jeremiah, as given in the Introductory Chapter is correct, then James Gibson, and Susannah Bowen traced back six generations to the same ancestors.]

Griffith Bowen, father of Lieut. Henry, settled in Boston, in 1638. To quote from Justin Windsor's Memorial History of Boston: "Griffith Bowen, and Margaret, his wife were taken in to the first church of Boston, on ye 6 of ye 12 month 1638."

A map of Boston of that period shows his house and garden on the corner of Washington and Essex Sts., where the "Liberty Tree" was planted on his soil in 1646.

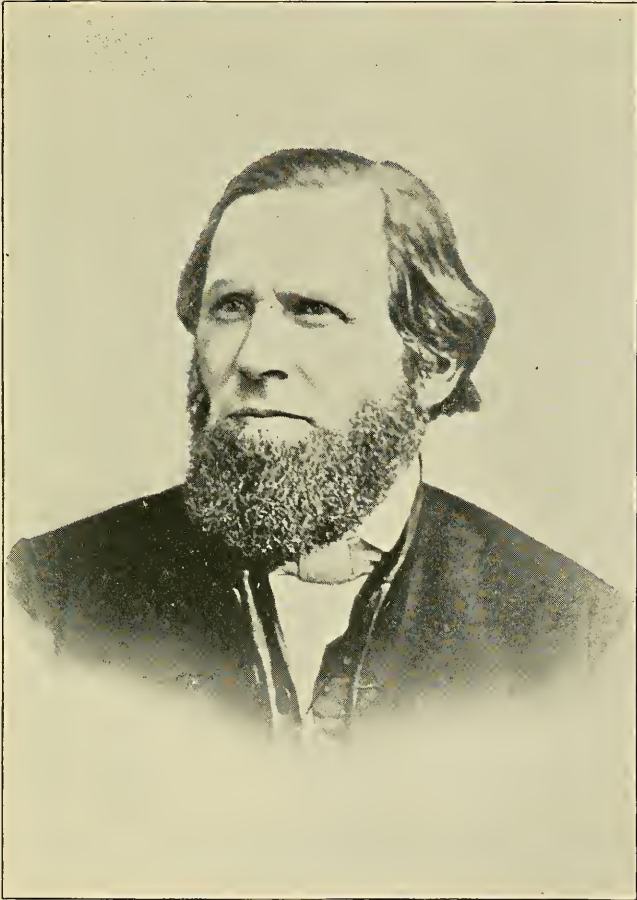
In the genealogy of the Bowen family by one of the sons of Henry C. Bowen, of the New York Independent, and cousin Daniel Bowen, of Jacksonville, Fla., his lineage is traced back in Wales for several generations, and states that he had a coat of arms.

In Woodstock, Ct., Daniel's father and grandfather were Justices of the Peace, Members of the Legislature of Ct., and held church office; his great grandfather Isaac Bowen, turned aside from the rest of the family for a few years and settled in Framingham, Mass., and was one of 18 organizers of the first church of the place in 1701, but settled in Woodstock about 1704.

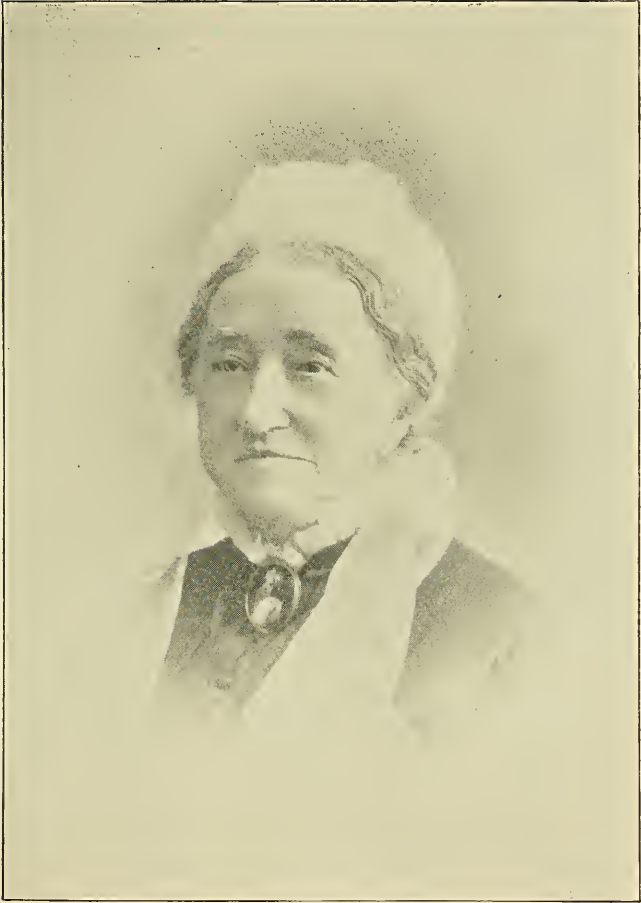
In Roxbury, Lieut. Henry was a member of the church, founded by Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and to the records of this church, kept in Eliot's own writing, we are indebted for the history of two generations.

The children of Lieut. Henry were all baptized by Eliot, as well as other members of the family.

Capt. Isaac Johnson and his father, General John Johnson were members of the same church, the latter being one of the organizers.



REV. LORENZO DOW JOHNSON.



MARY BURGESS JOHNSON.

Susan Johnson.

Susan, daughter of Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Vt., in 1803, and married Linas Thayer. He was born in Warren, Vt., in 1805, and died at West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1858. She died Nov. 15, 1862. They lived in Vermont and in Michigan before settling in Ohio.

They had but one child :

Mary Thomazin, born in Windsor Co., Vt., March 25, 1828.

Rev. Lorenzo Dow Johnson.

Rev. Lorenzo Dow Johnson, son of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Vt., Aug. 26th, 1805; married, November 13, 1832, in Rochester, Mass., Mary Burges daughter of Abraham Burges and the niece of Tristram Burges, afterwards member of Congress from Rhode Island, and professor in Brown University. She was a sister of Walter Burges, a Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. She was born March 9, 1810.

CHILDREN.

Arnold Burges, born in Rochester, Mass., June 17, 1834.

Jeremiah Augustus, born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1836.

James Gibson, born in Providence, R. I., June 25, 1839.

Lorenzo M., born in New York City, Jan. 22, 1843.

Joseph Tabor, born in Lowell, Mass., June 30, 1845.

John Burges, born in Rochester, Mass., Nov. 29, 1847.

Mr. Johnson enjoyed such advantages as could be had in those days in the public schools of Vermont. He became a member of his father's church when but 14; at 18 he was licensed to exhort, at 19 he was licensed to preach, and at 21 he was ordained. For the next 8 years he was in active service as a minister of the gospel, laboring with great acceptance.

In 1834 the denomination with which Mr. Johnson was connected, having suffered unfavorable changes, he gave up the charge of the Methodist Church at Pocasset, Mass., and practically left the ministry, it having become necessary to do so to sustain his growing family. From this time on he was engaged in educational and literary pursuits, but while teaching, lecturing or writing, constantly strove for the good of man and the glory of God. He was a man of enormous industry, indomitable will, and tremendous power of concentration. Every cause that had for its end the strengthening of the weak, the elevation of the downcast, or that tended to the amelioration of any form of suffering, found in him an earnest friend. In 1848-49 he traveled much in Europe, spending some time in Italy. He also visited the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries, and the Cape de Verde Islands, where he interested himself in the persecuted protestants. Many by his encouragement came from Maderia and Funchal to this country, where he aided them in finding opportunity to earn their living.

He was in the clerical employ of the Government from say 1851 until the second battle of Bull Run, when he gave up a lucrative position and, there then being an urgent demand made for assistance for the wounded, he went to the front, and from that time to the close of the war, devoted himself to the care of the sick and wounded in and about Washington. It was during this time that he made an earnest effort for the reform of Army Chaplaincy. He brought the matter to the personal attention of leading members of Congress and to that of President Lincoln himself; and the result was that the position which had been brought into disrepute and was likely to be abolished, was revolutionized and continued, and it is likely to remain as a great educational force in the army.

The following are among the titles of the books bearing his name as author:

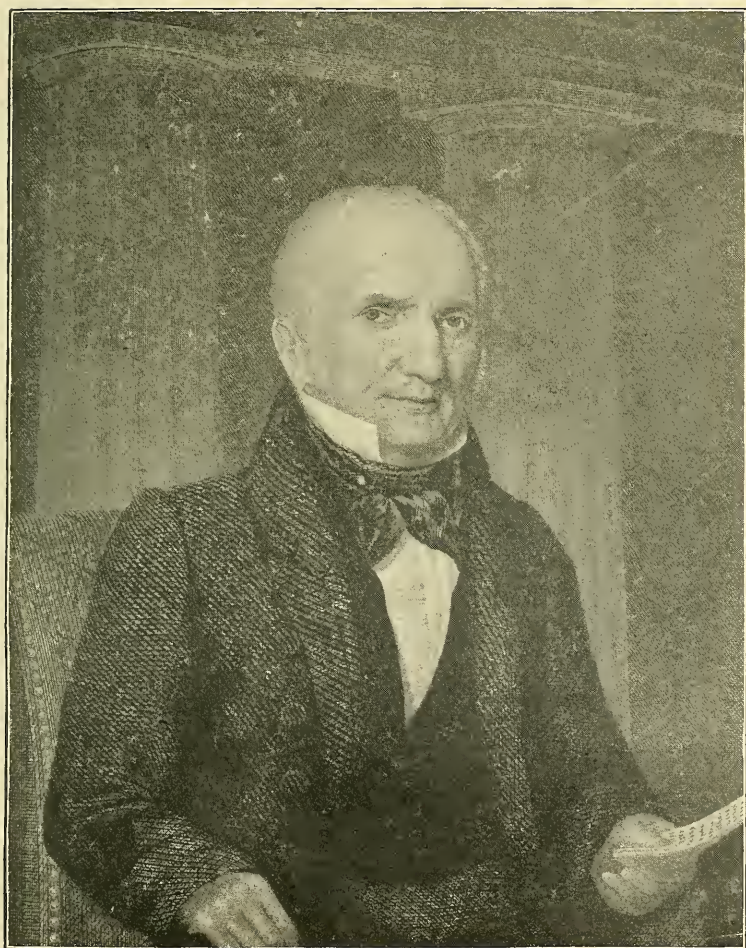
THE SPIRIT OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

MEMOIRS OF MRS. THOMAZIN JOHNSON of Mass. J. Loring, publisher, 1835.

THE ART OF MEMORY.

MEMORIA TECHNICA, the Art of Abbreviating Difficult Studies. Boston: 1847.

CHAPLAINS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. New York: 1866.
CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF WASHINGTON.



William Burges



WALTER S. BURGES,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

His name appears between 1834 and 1851 as editor or associate editor of several educational, or temperance periodicals, and he was for a year in the 40's State Temperance lecturer in Massachusetts.

After the war was over, his family being grown, he returned to the active ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was assigned to the charge of the last church over which he had presided, that at Pocasset, Mass. Here he spent the remainder of his days. His remains were laid in the little cemetery adjoining the church, among those of four generations of those who had been his parishioners.

He practically died in harness. During the first week of 1867 he had been somewhat ailing, but he left his room to preach his last sermon. On the following Sabbath nothing but the severity of a raging snow storm, which prevented the opening of the church, deterred him from a like act. On the third day after, January 8, 1867, he entered into his reward. His heart had, as he well knew, long been affected; and he anticipated, and was ready for a sudden end. It came in the rupture of an aneurism of the arch of the aorta.

He was a man of wonderful and of constantly increasing devotion. He left to his bereaved family, his mourning church and an almost limitless circle of friends, a spotless record and the result of a consecrated life.

Rev. Thomas S. Johnson.

Rev. Thomas Skeils Johnson, youngest son of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin (Blanchard) Johnson, was born in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 6, 1807. He died in Middletown, O., Feb. 12, 1874. His life business was shoemaking, but he occupied a pulpit and traveled a circuit in the interest of the Methodist Protestant Church for a good many years of his middle life; returning to the shoe bench afterwards and working as long as he was able. He was held in great respect by his neighbors as an honest, conscientious man. He married Anna Parker Ewer of Sandwich, Mass., April 4, 1836. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Ewer, of that place.

CHILDREN.

Charles Brayton, born in Warwick, R. I., Dec 11, 1838.

Edward Payson, born in Greenbush, Ohio, Aug. 21, 1843.

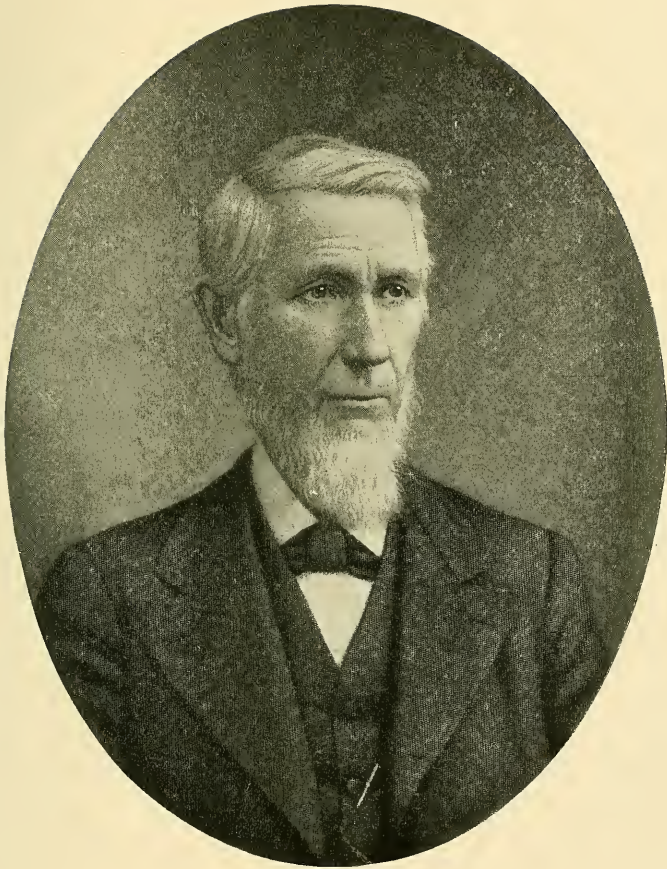
Mary White, born in Greenbush, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1845.

Harriet Ann, born in Greenbush, Ohio. Nov. 16, 1853.

Marshall Ewer, born in Middletown, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1855.

The following additional narrative of Mr. Johnson has been furnished by his son, Charles B. Johnson :

“Mr. Johnson, learning the trade of shoemaker at Windsor, Vt., also became a minister (of, I think, the Methodist Protestant Church.) He moved from Windsor, Vt., when a young man to South Sandwich, Mass., where he became acquainted with Miss Fear D. Fish, whom he married June 28, 1883, and with whom he lived not quite a year, she dying of consumption April 4, 1834, leaving no children. After remaining a widower two years, he married Ann P. Ewer, April 4, 1836, who was the mother of all his children, and who still survives him. About the spring of 1840, his father-in-law, Ewer, who had acquired a large tract of land from the Republic of Texas, returned to Massachusetts, and persuaded his son in-law and one or two of his sons to return with him to Texas. They went by sea to New Orleans and up the Mississippi to Shreveport. Father, becoming discouraged, and out of money, remained working at his trade. He visited Natchez and Vicksburg, and worked his way up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, Ohio, near where his sisters Mary and Susan were living. He was so well pleased with Ohio that he moved his family to near Middletown, where he spent the remainder of his days, preaching and working at his trade.”



Yours, in love.
A. H. Bassett.

SEVENTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

Priscilla White.

Priscilla White, oldest daughter of Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., May 4, 1816. She married in Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1837, Rev. Ancel Henry Bassett, D. D., of same county.

Priscilla was educated in Chester, Vt., and taught school in Sandwich, Mass., for a time, but went with her parents to Greenbush, Ohio, in 1834.

They had no children.

The following sketch of Mr Bassett is furnished by his widow :

“Rev. Ancel Henry Bassett, D. D., was born in Sandwich, Mass., July 1, 1809. His parents, Elisha and Abigail Bassett, were both from old New England families. The genealogy of the Bassetts extends directly back to the times of the Pilgrim fathers. His father was a descendant of William Bassett, who came over in the ship *Fortune*, the vessel next after the *Mayflower*. The records say that his daughter, Sarah Bassett, was married to Peregrine White, noted as the first English child born in New England, his birth, occurring, as every one knows, on the *Mayflower* previous to the landing. History informs us that he became a useful and honored member of the colony, held several military and civil offices, and that his mother's subsequent marriage to Gov. Winslow, was the first marriage in the new colony.

“Mr. Bassett's parents were exemplary Christians. His father was a leading member in the church where they worshipped. He was also patriotic and did some valuable service on the coast in his vicinity in the Revolutionary war.

“In 1810, he removed with his family to Ohio, and settled in the vicinity of Cincinnati, where he died in a few years. His son, Ancel Henry, after the marriage of older members of the families, lived with his mother in Cincinnati, and received his education

there. In 1830, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church, and continued to preach for fifteen years; was seven years secretary of the Ohio conference, and five years its president. In 1837, he was chosen to be editor and publisher of the *Western Recorder*, the western church paper of his denomination, then published at Zanesville, Ohio; but in 1855, it was removed by order of the church to Springfield, Ohio,—the editor then having charge of its 'Book Concern' also. The name of the paper was changed to 'Western Methodist Protestant,' and then to 'Methodist Recorder,' its present name. The paper and 'Concern' prospered here for many years, but were in 1871 removed to Pittsburg, as a larger center. In 1872, Mr. Bassett's health having failed, he resigned his position, and returned to his home in Springfield; but as requested by one of its general conferences, he wrote a history of the Methodist Protestant Church—which is now a standard work.

"He was a lifelong student. In 1877, the Western Academy of Natural Sciences in Cincinnati made him a corresponding member. In 1887, Adrian College, Mich., conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was elected to almost all the general councils of the church. Rev. Dr. Scott, his biographer, says: 'The church recognized his worth, and honored him with the highest position of trust within her gift. All these honors were unsought and modestly won.

"He died Aug. 30, 1886, at the home of our niece, Mrs. Carrie Matthis, in Castown, Ohio, whose husband, Rev. F. A. Matthis, was at the time pastor of a church there."

He was buried in the beautiful Fern Cliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio—our home.

His brother, Elisha, and four sisters lived near Cincinnati.

Col. Bassett Langdon, of 1st Ohio Regiment, wounded at the storming of Missionary Ridge, was a nephew—a son of his sister, Catherine Langdon, of Linwood. He was promoted to Brigadier General for bravery.

Rev. Joseph Johnson White.

Rev. Joseph Johnson White, son of Rev. Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., June 4, 1817,



REV. JOSEPH JOHNSON WHITE.

and died at his home, 86, South 3rd street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1893.

He married Eliza Patterson, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1841.

He was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the ministry in Indiana in 1839, and died in harness.

They had four children; but the dates of their births are not known to the compiler of this history.

Charles Wesley, who died at 23 years of age.

Robert Bassett, died at 17.

Jennie, (married Jacob Oglesby) who died in 1884.

Ida Bell, who resides with her widowed mother.

Jennie Oglesby has one son named Stanley White Oglesby, who was born in 1873.

The following sketch of his life was printed in the Methodist Recorder, of Pittsburg, Pa., October, 1894:

“The subject of this report, Bro. Joseph J. White, was the eldest of the ministerial brothers, and was converted at a camp-meeting near Germantown, Ohio, and United with the Methodist Protestant Church. He was educated in the east, and soon after his conversion, about the year 1839, was received into the Indiana Conference and appointed to Lawrenceburg Circuit. Subsequently, he resided a few years in Iowa, and in 1843 he entered the Ohio Conference, Methodist Protestant Church. In this Conference he occupied prominent positions, serving Sixth Street and George Street stations, Cincinnati, about ten years. He was also, for several years pastor of Lebanon and Middletown stations, and served one year as president of the conference. He was very efficient in the general councils of the church, as an evidence of which, in the passing history of the church he was elected a member of five general conventions and three General Conferences, serving them severally as secretary. He was a man of fine personal presence and strong personal attractions, and an interesting preacher.

“After serving the Ohio Conference for about a quarter of a century, he was invited to New York, and in that city and Brooklyn he was employed for twenty-two years. For several years after his removal he retained his connection with this body, but was finally transferred to the New York Conference. After his removal, with

the exception of an occasional visit to his old home, he was measurably lost sight of by the members of this body.

“His death was quite sudden and unexpected, and he appears to have had premonitory impressions that the end was near; and so, with the weight of seventy-six years upon him, he lay down upon his death bed, to exchange, as we trust, an earthly for a heavenly home.

“An editorial note in the *Brooklyn Times*, after speaking of his death, says: ‘This announcement will occasion general regret; for few men were better known in Brooklyn, or held in higher esteem, than the venerable clergyman who now lies dead.’

“The funeral services conducted in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, were very impressive. The *Brooklyn Times* says: ‘The Rev. Dr. Bristol delivered the funeral address, and referred to the many good qualities of the deceased, as a father and friend; and also referred to the work he did in the religious field. He was assisted by the Revs. Thompson and Woodruff. The choir sang ‘Rest in the Lord’ and ‘Asleep in Jesus,’ and other favorites of the departed. The Floral pieces were beautiful. The Ladies’ Aid Society of the Bedford Avenue Tabernacle gave a beautiful anchor on a pedal, with the inscription, ‘Our Pastor.’ Services will be continued to-day at the grave in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near Corona, Long Island.’

“Your committee present the following resolutions:

1. That we remember with pleasure the earnest and persevering industry of our brother as pastor and teacher, and his efficiency in the general councils of the church,—qualities of commanding interest, and essential to the prosperity of our beloved Zion.

2. That we are prompted by sincere sympathy to offer our condolence to Sister White and her daughters in their severe domestic affliction, culminating in the death of a beloved husband and father, and we sympathize with other relatives left behind, among whom none have felt this bereavement more keenly than our beloved Sister Bassett, who sincerely mourns a brother's death.

May the Saviour take these sorrowing ones into his arms of affection, and lead them through the shadows to the bright light beyond, where broken ties will be united in blended beauty forever.

Sarah White.

Sarah White, daughter of Rev. Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt. Sept. 6th, 1818, and was married to Amos Aurelius Hulett of Preble County, Ohio, May 20th, 1838. He was born in Chester, Vermont, April 7th, 1812.

They lived on a farm in Preble County until June, 1853, when they removed to Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., and settled on a farm, where they now reside.

His grandfather, Joseph Hulett, served in the Revolutionary War.

They have had five children, four of whom were born in Preble County, as follows :

Ansel, born Aug. 25th, 1839, died in infancy.

James Henry, born July 5th, 1841.

William, born January 5th, 1843.

Robert Gordon, born March 8th, 1847.

John Wesley, born March 30th, 1855, in Morrison, Ill.

Mary White.

Mary White, daughter of Rev. Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., June 14, 1820; married in Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, May 27, 1842, to John Wesley Riner, of same place. He was born there Dec. 7, 1817.

Mr. and Mrs. Riner are spending their declining years in the beautiful city of Greene, Butler Co., Iowa, with their daughter Ida, who remains with them. With her cheerful disposition and christian character, she is active in every good work, especially that of the church.

They have had three children born to them as follows :

William Wesley, born June 2, 1849.

John Alden, born Oct. 12, 1853.

Ida, born Oct. 24, 1857.

Susan White.

Susan White, daughter of Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 20, 1821; removed to Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, with her parents, Sept., 1835. She married Benjamin Bonebrake, Sept. 2, 1841. They lived in Germantown and Miltonville, Ohio, and in 1856 removed to Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., where she died of consumption, March 1, 1858. He married again in 1861, and removed to Uniontown, Ill., where he died, Jan. 19, 1894.

They had two children :

Caroline Elizabeth, born in Germantown, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1842.

Lorenzo Larose, born in Miltonville, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1850.

Mr. Bonebrake was of French Huguenot ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Larose, was born in Alsace, France. He fled therefrom in time of persecution, (secreting their son, Jacob in a wine cask to prevent his being forced into the French army); settled in North Carolina, where the son afterward fought in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Marion; was with him on the occasion of his feast of roasted sweet potatoes.

He was highly educated, and became a minister in the German Reformed Church. He had six sons, who were all ministers of the same denomination.

James Gibson White.

James Gibson White, of Salem, Ore., son of Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., Jan. 20, 1823. He married in Preble Co., Ohio, Rebecca Hanger, of same place, Nov. 10, 1853.

He removed to Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1854 and settled on a farm, where his wife and only child died in 1855.

He married a second time, Aug. 23, 1860, Lydia Augusta Towne, of Morrison, Ill.

CHILDREN.

James Gibson, Jr., born in Morrison, Aug. 1, 1861.

John Hilton, born in Morrison, Nov. 23, 1862.

Lorenzo Johnson, born in Morrison, July 26, 1864.

Mary Elizabeth, born in Morrison, July 25, 1866.

Fannie Isabel, born March 18, 1869.

William Lebaron, born in Decatur, Kas., Nov. 14, 1872.

Sophia Anne, born in Decatur, Kan., Sept. 21, 1876.

He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and followed teaching for a few years; but finally became a farmer.

He removed from Morrison, Ill., to Buena Vista, Iowa, in the spring of 1870; in 1879 to Decatur, Kan., and in 1888 to Salem, Ore.

While residing in Kansas he was obliged to emigrate to save his stock from perishing, on account of the dry weather. Taking his flocks and herds, he removed to western Nebraska, and settled temporarily, prior to his removal to his present residence in Oregon.

While in Nebraska his house was blown down by a cyclone and scattered over the ground one fourth of a mile distant. The family were in the cellar; with the exception of his son, Lorenzo, who was blown with the pieces a quarter of a mile. He was so bruised that his life was despaired of; but he recovered, and is now a minister of the gospel.

Elizabeth White.

Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., Dec. 6, 1824; married John Wesley Riner, of Greenbush, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1853.

Mr. Riner is a native of Virginia, and a cousin of his namesake, who married Mary White, May 27, 1842. He has always been a farmer, and has resided at Greenbush and Eaton, Ohio, until 1857, when he removed to a farm near Morrison, Ill.

In 1868 he changed the family residence to the city of Morrison,

where they have social and church opportunities for their comfort and happiness.

Their daughter Lizzie, like her cousin Ida, is devoting her strength and genial presence to her parents in their declining years.

CHILDREN.

Florence, born Nov. 11, 1853, at Greenbush, Ohio. Died in infancy.

Lizzie, born April 23, 1856, at Eaton, Ohio.

Edward Payson, born Nov. 11, 1857, near Morrison, Ill.

Rev. John Wesley White.

Rev. John Wesley White, son of Rev. Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., May 18, 1826. He married, May 1, 1849, Harriet Russell Ewer, of Sandwich, Mass. She died Aug. 22, 1854.

They had but one child born to them :

Caroline Matilda, born in Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 21, 1851.

He married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Bonar Reed, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1857. She was a widow, with one child, Alice, who married, June 21, 1877, Hiram Jones, of Clinton, Iowa. They now reside in Pueblo, Col.

They have had born to them five children, as follows :

Two sons, who died in infancy.

Anna Belle, born at Morrison, Ill, Dec. 9, 1859.

Sarah Josephine, born at Morrison, Ill. Died Feb. 1878, at Bellevue, Ohio.

Edith Elizabeth, born at Clinton, Iowa, May 8, 1870.

Mr. White died Feb. 11, 1889, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Jones, Pueblo, Col.



REV. JOHN WESLEY WHITE.

The funeral services were held in the Congregational Church of that place on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1889.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADDRESSES MADE ON THAT OCCASION BY REV. W. O. THOMPSON AND REV. H. E. THAYER,

“John Wesley White was born in Vermont, May 18, 1826. His early home was of the typical New England kind. The parents were Christians and believed that the children should also accept the faith of Christ. And though there were ten children who grew to mature age, by the careful, loving and prayerful counsel of the parents, the whole number were early led to Christ. John Wesley White was the 9th in this family of 10, seven of whom are to-day living.

“When Mr. White was about nine years old the family moved to Ohio. There the parents determined to give what advantages they could to their children, and though the country was new, and doubtless the help of the sons was needed at home, yet three of the four sons were educated for the Christian ministry,* two of whom are now in active pastorates.

“Mr. White entered Oberlin College about the year 1850, and took his college and seminary courses at that institution. He was ordained to the Christian ministry at Morrison, Illinois, in 1858. He remained with that church nearly nine years, doing faithful earnest work, when he was called to the Congregational church at Clinton, Iowa. Here, for a time he enjoyed a pleasant and prosperous pastorate, but the disease which he fought against the remainder of his days, began to take firm hold of him, and the fifth year of his stay at Clinton he was obliged, because of ill health, to resign his charge and take a rest of one year. At the end of the year, not feeling strong enough for a great responsibility, he took charge of a small church at Boonesborough, which he served for two and a half years, accepting a call in 1873 from the Congregational church at Bellevue, Ohio. Here again failing health led him to think of severing himself from a pastorate, which had been to the advantage of the church. His people were loth to let him go, and that he might have the benefit of change and rest, sent him for three months to Colorado, to try the virtue of its pure air and sun-

* John Wesley and Joseph Johnson since deceased.

shine. He spent the vacation in Cheyenne and Lamont, and was so much improved in health that he thought he could endure the strain of his pastorate in Ohio. He returned to Bellevue, anxious to complete the work he had so far done so well. This, however, was not to be. His health rapidly declined on his return, and he saw that his life depended upon his immediate removal from the East. But God had many years of work yet awaiting his servant, and he quickly opened a new field when he gave our brother strength to labor for him.

“The church at Longmont had been made vacant in '78 by the death of the Rev. Martin K. Holbrook. In its hour of sore affliction, God directed it to call our brother to its help. It seemed to him the door of opportunity opened by the Lord, and he entered. Rev. John W. White became pastor of this church in the autumn of 1878, and for seven years was the wise and efficient leader and teacher of this people.

“Here it is in order to look more particularly at the man, regarding him as he lived and acted among us. His was a constant struggle with ill health. Though he took the most perfect care of his bodily condition, and could never be accused of indiscretion, yet disease was constantly consuming his vitality and he was hindered from doing all that he would gladly have done.

“As a teacher he was earnest to hold forth only the truth. He was faithful to his study of the scriptures and other sources of knowledge, that he might be able to set the truth apart from error. And in the search for truth he took no account of his own feelings or desires. He allowed no predisposition to weigh, knowing indeed that men did not need his sentiments or his speculations, but the truth only. He was loyal to truth. Did he seem at times to state the truth with sternness, it was because he felt that it was every man's duty to do even as he had done—stand by the facts at whatever cost.

“As preacher he showed no effort at display. Rather, he wished to set forth the truth so that others might see with the same clearness that he did. And in this he was successful. His power of analysis was keen; his definitions were exact; and his development of his theme left the minds of his hearers clear as to duty. And withal, the dignified bearing of the man in the pulpit, caused his hearers to feel great respect for the message which came to them. His theology was that which the best modern scholarship has supported. It was founded on the teachings of the scriptures, taken as a whole. To him, God was benevolent.

“But the spring of 1885 found Mr. White rapidly weakening in health. It became apparent to himself and friends that his work was nearly done. He accepted for a time the kind offer of assistance from his neighbor, Rev. W. O. Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who joined the two congregations in evening service. Mr. White became for a while confined to the house, and each day his friends thought would be his last. But he rallied, and was able to be about again, but it was evident that he would not be able to bear the responsibility of his pastorate. He talked of resigning his charge, but his parishioners would listen to nothing of the sort. In June, finding himself no better, he felt that the interests of the church should be considered first of all, and he therefore sent in his resignation of his pastorate, to take effect September 1st, 1885. The church, however, declined to accept his resignation, hoping that his health would improve, and voted him two months vacation. But September found Mr. White unable to return to church work. His release was permitted, and he gave himself to rest, and to seeking health.

“Thus closed one of the most faithful, most earnest, most God-relying ministries that ever was known. It was a struggle with ill health from the first. But the courage, the zeal, and the wise use of bodily and mental strength, caused him to be one of earth’s most useful men.”

“Relieved from pastoral responsibility, he improved somewhat in health. He spent part of his time with his daughters in Pueblo, but made his home with his people in Longmont. His health seemed better here than elsewhere. He served society and church as well as his health would allow. His interest never left the church over which he had been pastor. He watched its growth with eagerness, and among the parishioners there was none more ready to enter into plans for its growth than he. At all times he was the pastor’s friend.

“Last December, feeling that it would be pleasant to spend a few months with their daughters in Pueblo, Mr. and Mrs. White bade us good-by. As we took their hands, we could not but feel that we should not see his face again. He also evidently felt that he should not return. He seemed to know that he was near his end. Before reaching Pueblo he was taken very ill, and upon arrival, immediately took to his bed. He rallied a little, but gave no hopes of any long continuation of life. His daughter from the east was summoned,

and together the family waited for the event which they believed was not far away.

“His last days, however, in spite of pain and violent coughing, were peaceful. He had the tenderest care that wife and children could bestow; and he often said, ‘Oh, how good you all are to me.’ Mrs. White writes: “His favorite passages from the Bible were read to him daily, and he frequently spoke of his coming release from suffering. He seemed to feel a great sense of his own unworthiness, and would often say: ‘It is not that I am worthy; it is only through the abounding grace of Christ that I have my hopes. My trust is in the Savior.’

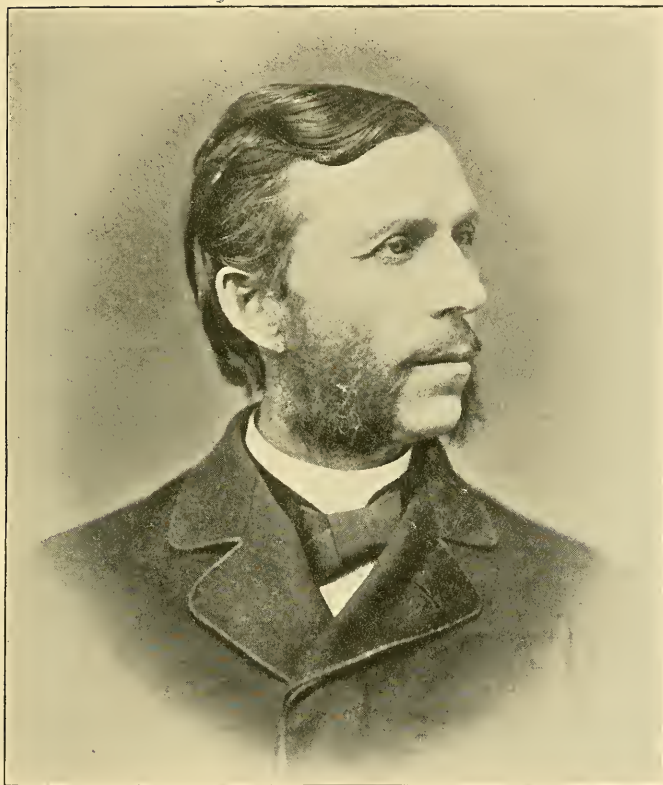
“About three weeks ago, being weaker than usual one morning, his wife repeated to him Miss Carey’s lines :

Nearer my Father’s house,
Where many mansions be,
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

As she ceased he said, ‘If I can only have a home in my Father’s house, how happy I shall be. I shall probably see the great white throne before the close of this week.’ Death had no terror for him. He longed to be free from pain, and to be with Christ.

“Sunday night last, his wife and one daughter were watching by his side. He had rested but little. Asking for some little favor, he immediately began one of his violent paroxysms of coughing. His wife raised his head to her shoulder to ease his coughing, but his life went out as he received her kindness. She held in her arms the lifeless form of her husband.

“Wednesday morning friends met at the residence of Mr. Hiram Jones, son-in-law of Mr. White, to perform the last sad duties. Three clergymen, friends of the deceased, paid loving tributes to his memory, and six other ministers of Christ bore the precious form to rest.”



REV. LORENZO J. WHITE.

Rev. Lorenzo Johnson White.

Rev. Lorenzo Johnson White, son of Robert and Mary Duesbury (Johnson) White, was born in Reading, Vt., Aug. 31, 1828. His parents moved to southern Ohio, where he spent most of his youth, and whence, in company with his brothers, James and John, he went to Oberlin College. Graduating in 1851, he went at once to Washington, D.C., beginning the study of law in the office of Salmon P. Chase, whom he also served as private secretary. Becoming dissatisfied, however, with the aims and methods of the legal profession, his whole thought and energy were concentrated upon the gospel ministry. He returned to Oberlin for his theological studies, and graduated from the seminary in 1855. He married Jan. 28, 1857, Eliza Dudley, daughter of Augustine Washington and Jane Dudley Newhall, of Lyndon, Ill., the union being blessed with four children, one daughter and three sons, all of whom, together with his wife, survive him. He began his life work, May 1, 1857, at Lyons, Iowa, where he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church, June 7, 1858. Leaving this church of his "first love" in July, 1860, because of ill health, he pursued post-graduate studies as Resident-Licentiate at Andover, 1860-1862. He was pastor at Amboy, Ill., 1862-1866; at St. Paul, Minn., 1866-1871; at Ripon, Wis., 1871-1876; at Reading, Mass., 1876-1882; at Green Bay, Wis., 1882-1892. During his pastorate at St. Paul, he was elected chaplain of the State senate for two successive terms, 1866-1868. His pastorates were all singularly fruitful. A minister of absolute singleness of aim; of unflinching boldness, yet of delicate courtesy, in proclaiming the truth; with a fine literary style and a keen sense of artistic proportions; frail in frame yet vigorous in delivery; of deep spiritual insight and of impressive personality; he was among the choicest spirits and most efficient workers of his generation. Several of his occasional discourses were published, and found wide distribution; among them, "The Nation's Loss," a discourse on the death of President Lincoln, 1865; a sermon on the death of President Garfield, 1881; "God's Leadership in Our History," 1889; "An Historical Discourse," at the fiftieth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church, Green Bay, Wis. Resigning at Green Bay in 1892, he sailed for a year abroad, in July of that year. He died of pleuro-pneumonia, in London, Eng., Jan. 10, 1893, and

was buried in Norwood Cemetery, near the graves of Moffat and Spurgeon. Since his death a beautiful window in honor of his service has been placed in the church at Lyons, Iowa; to which church he was twice recalled, and to which he suggested most of the ministers who succeeded him.

CHILDREN.

Frank Newhall, born Oct. 25, 1858, at Lyons, Iowa.

Alfred Lorenzo, born Aug. 15, 1862, at Amboy, Ill.

Jennie Priscilla, born July 10, 1864, at Amboy, Ill.

John Alden, born Nov. 6, 1873, at Ripon, Wis.

Jemima Davis.

Jemima Davis, daughter of Edmund and Anna (Johnson) Davis, was born in Cavendish, Vt., April 4th, 1823, and was married to Ezra Boynton of Ludlow Vt., by whom four children were born in Ludlow, where he died in 1884. She died Feb. 4th, 1874.

CHILDREN.

Nathan, born June 11th, 1848, and died at the age of 18 months.

Ann Ely, born May, 1850, married Charles Kneeland; had one child, and died 1872.

Ruth, born about 1853, married Charles Kneeland in 1874, who died in 1875. She was married to —— Flanders after Kneeland died. Ruth and Ann Ely had one child each, both of whom are married.

Nathan, born in 1861, lives in Ludlow, never married.

Roxanna Davis.

Roxanna Davis, daughter of Edmund and Anna (Johnson) Davis was born May 21, 1826, married William Farr of Hubbardton, Vt.; died Jan. 5th, 1885. She had two children.

E. M. Russell, born 1868, and lives in Dakota.

Emma Roxana, born about two years later; is married, and lives in Canada.

Harriett Davis.

Harriett Davis, daughter of Edmund and Anna (Johnsou) Davis, was born in Cavendish, Vt., Jan. 25th, 1826; married March 13th, 1859, to Charles Warfield of Perkinsville, Vt. He was born in Worcester Co., Mass. They had one child—

Samuel Luther, born Nov. 24th, 1863; died April 24th, 1864.

The compiler is indebted to her (as the only descendant of our grandparents in that part of the State) for a delightful ride across the mountains to the farm where our grandparents spent their lives, and the cemetery where they are buried, as well as for entertaining him in her hospitable home for three days.

Louise Maria Grandy.

Louisa Maria Grandy, daughter of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Warren, Vt., Oct. 12, 1826; married Jan. 1, 1850, Alexis Cady Bates, of Derby, Vt. He was engaged as an engineer, constructing railroads, and lived at various places in Vermont and Ohio; finally returned to his fine farm, in Derby, Vt., where he died Feb. 5, 1867.

CHILDREN.

Pascal P., born in Fayston; died in Bristol, O.

Joseph Johnson, born in Fayston, July 23, 1856; died in Derby, Vt., Aug. 25, 1869.

Charles Calvin, born in Derby, Vt., June, 1866; died April 22, 1875.

Married, second, to Sydney Dustin Bates, brother of Alexis, Sept. 25, 1868; he died May 8, 1881. She continued to live on the farm until Feb. 2, 1892, when she died, after severe suffering from paralysis.

Cordelia Grandy.

Cordelia, daughter of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 23, 1823. Married, Sept. 14, 1843, Robert Campbell, of Fayston. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles until 1860, when, in order to enlarge his business, he removed to Echo Lake, in East Charleston, Vt., where in July, 1865, he was instantly killed by the machinery in his mill.

Her children were all born in Fayston.

CHILDREN.

Josiah Calvin, born, Aug. 23, 1844.

William Ephraim, born Feb 10, 1848; died Jan. 18, 1859.

Alexis Robert, born Jan 3, 1855.

Cordelia Betsy, born Nov. 1, 1859.

She married, second, Simeon Locke, of Barton, Vt., Sept. 11, 1876. She died of consumption Nov. 20, 1885.

Lucinda Grandy.

Lucinda, daughter of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Warren, Vt., July 6, 1831; was married in Fayston, Nov. 1, 1854, to Gilbert Alanson Stearns, of Hopkinton, Mass., a lineal descendant of Charles Stearns, who came over with Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Watertown. They live in Hopkinton, where all their children were born, except the oldest, who was born in Upton.

They have six sons, in whom any parents might have a just and commendable pride.

The two eldest are married to amiable christian wives, and have happy christian homes; they are in business together, and employ the four younger brothers in their store.

They are influential members of the Congregational Church, and highly respected members of the community.

CHILDREN.

- Frank Gilbert*, born May 24, 1856.
Arba Bates, born Oct. 23, 1857; died July 21, 1864.
Allie May, born Sept. 1, 1859; died June 1, 1864.
Alanson Banks, born Jan. 7, 1862.
Loton Grant, born Jan. 31, 1864; died Aug. 27, 1866.
Fred Lincoln, born Aug. 3, 1866.
Arba Grant, born Oct. 16, 1868.
Otis Thayer, born Dec. 9, 1872.
Archie Carl, born Oct. 4, 1875.

Lorenzo Calvin Grandy.

Lorenzo Calvin Grandy, son of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Warren, Vt., April 5th, 1833; was married Dec. 15, 1857, to Harriet M. Griggs; she was born in Fayston, Nov. 21, 1838, (great granddaughter of Stephen Griggs, of Woodstock, Conn., who married Miss Chandler about 1775, and daughter of John C. Griggs, who was born in Woodstock, Conn., December 16, 1807, and settled in Fayston, Vt., in 1809). Mr. Grandy was engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles in Barton, Vt., for several years, and succeeded so well, that he moved to Newport, Vt., and established a very large lumber mill on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, often employing over one hundred men in his business. He was engaged in increasing the capacity of his mills, superintending a pile driver, when he was accidentally killed, August 9th, 1886.

CHILDREN. BORN AT NEWPORT, VT.

- Jennie De Ette*, born Jan. 18, 1859; died April 3d, 1860.
Jessie Fremont, born Nov. 8th, 1861.
Ellsworth Calvin, born April 28th, 1864; died June 19th, 1864.
Merton Calvin, born May 19th, 1865.
Albion Lorenzo, born March 5th, 1867.
George W., born Jan. 22d, 1870.
Flora Orissa, born July 8th, 1874.

Ziba Boynton Grandy.

Ziba Boynton Grandy, of Upton, Mass., son of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Fayston, Vt., Aug. 8, 1840; married to Ellen Lorinda Fisk, of Upton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1864. He is a machinist by trade, and possessed of great ingenuity.

CHILDREN. BORN IN UPTON, MASS.

Son, born 1865, died in infancy.

Lillie Mabel, born March 23, 1866.

Jennie Louise, born Oct. 10, 1867.

Nettie Ann, born April 11, 1872.

Walter Philo, born Sept. 25, 1880.

Cyrus Elbridge Grandy,

Cyrus Elbridge Grandy, of Newport, Vt., son of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy, was born in Fayston, Vt., April 7th, 1842; married Grace M. Alexander, July 25, 1867. She was born in Bennington, Vt., June 30th, 1846.

He is a general machinist and manufacturer of engines. He is proprietor of a foundry, and has published mechanical works. He has lived in Stafford, Conn., Barton Landing, Vt., but mostly in Newport, Vt.

CHILDREN.

Harry, born in Stafford, Vt., Aug. 31, 1873; died Oct. 22, 1873.

Gertrude Ethel, born in Barton Landing, Vt., April 23, 1877; died Sept. 13, 1877.

Calla W., born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Oct. 7, 1878.

Ethel G., born in Barton, Vt., June 31, 1881; died May 2, 1881.

Samantha Ellen Johnson.

Samantha Ellen, daughter of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Oakland County, Territory of Michigan, Sept. 2, 1827; married Feb. 19, 1852, Charles Finch



JAMES BOWEN JOHNSON.
(At the age of 50.)

D. Comfort, of Birmingham, Mich. Mr. Comfort was an energetic, successful young farmer. He taught school for several years prior to his marriage.

To have a farm of his own was his ambition, and the year before their marriage, he purchased 160 acres of prairie land in Iowa County, Wisconsin, about 12 miles northwest of Mineral Point, and soon after their marriage, they set out in a two-horse farm wagon and travelled the entire distance. His land was very productive, and after accumulating a fair amount of property, he returned to his native place.

He purchased the farm formerly owned by his father, near Birmingham, and settled down in his native place, with prospects of a long and useful life in the home of his youth.

His death occurred suddenly, Dec. 25, 1867, caused by cutting his foot with an axe while chopping.

His loss was felt deeply by the church and community.

He died childless. He was a sincere, honest, devoted christian. They were members of the M. E. Church.

She married, Dec. 16, 1868, Rev. Hiram Hood, a retired minister of the M. E. Church. They live in Birmingham Village, Oakland County, Mich.

James Bowen Johnson.

James Bowen Johnson, of Washington, D. C., son of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in the town of Royal Oak, Oakland County, Territory of Michigan, Oct. 14, 1830; was married to Louisa E. Williams of Grand Blanc, Mich., Sept. 29, 1854. She was born in Rochester, New York, Sept. 2, 1827; died Feb. 2, 1872. She was a school teacher, educated at Grand Blanc and Rochester, Mich.

Married, second, in Bridport, Addison Co., Vermont, May 6, 1873, to Emma Lamira Crane, daughter of Jesse and Amanda (Hamilton) Crane, of same place.

She was born there Nov. 18, 1841. Her Grandfather, Asa Crane, of New Jersey, was a revolutionary soldier, and drew a pension while he lived. He served in the First Regiment, N. J. Line

in the campaign in N. J., and Pennsylvania, including the battle of Monmouth.

Miss Crane was educated in the Seminary at Middlebury, Vermont, and taught in the common schools of Addison County, and in the Seminary; and later in Washington, D. C., several years at Howard University, in charge of the Model School in connection with the Normal Department.

Mr. Johnson's educational advantages were limited to three months in school each year and before the age of 17.

At the age of 18, and for the succeeding five years, he taught (or "kept") a winter school for 3 months in each year, laboring on the home farm the remaining nine months.

In 1856, he purchased a "run down" country store in his native town, which he managed successfully until August, 1861, when he disposed of his stock and enlisted in the 3rd Regiment Michigan Cavalry as a private soldier.

During the five years he was engaged in business, he was elected Township Clerk four successive times; Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Postmaster of the village.

His politics not being in harmony with the Buchanan administration, he could not hold the office of postmaster, but after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he received the appointment to that office.

He served in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee; was in the campaign of New Madrid and Island No. 10; the siege of Corinth and the Mississippi campaign; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1862; Regimental Commissary, Nov., 1862.

He was commissioned Captain in the 8th Michigan Cavalry, in Dec., 1862; but owing to severe illness from typhoid fever, could not accept it, and in the following January was honorably discharged.

In March, 1863, he visited his brother Jerome in Baltimore, where he was confined in a hospital from a wound received at Antietam.

In connection with this, he visited Washington for a few days. He found a demand for one hundred clerks in the War Department, and was appointed to a first class clerkship (the lowest in the classified service) at \$1,200 per year.

He was promoted one grade annually for three successive years.

During his residence in Washington, from 1863 to 1868, he took an active interest in promoting the cause of education among the freed people, organizing night schools and Sunday schools; was one of fifteen government clerks that organized not less than a dozen

night schools, which, within one year, were taken up by teachers, sent from the northern Freedmen's Relief Associations, and became regular day schools; and later, when colored schools were established by law, were incorporated into the public school system of the District of Columbia.

Resigning in June 1868, he returned to Michigan, and re-established himself in trade, where he left it in 1861.

On his arrival in his native town, he learned that he had been elected Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Congregational Church, and was expected to officiate the next Sunday.

He succeeded in his business and prospered as well as could be expected, in so small a town, until Feb. 1872, his wife died suddenly, and in April following, his father passed away.

Meeting with an opportunity to dispose of his business, he concluded to rest from active labor for a time, and was preparing for a trip in the west, when he received notice of his election to the position of Treasurer of Howard University at Washington, an institution which he helped to organize in 1866 and 1867.

Accepting that important office, he found it had a debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars, and was increasing it at the rate of \$35,000.00 a year. Before he had been three months in the position, the Trustees held a meeting, at which, on his recommendation, plans for a more economical administration were made and in the month of May, 1873, another meeting was held, at which more rigid plans were adopted and put into effect after June 30 of that year.

As a result, the institution was free from debt in 1878, and is so at the present time, (1895).

Mr. Johnson was elected Secretary of the University in 1874, and one year later, he was assigned to the additional duty of the charge of the buildings and grounds.

He has continued thus the business manager under the general direction of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars; besides the American Historical Association, and the National Geographic Society.

The First Congregational Church, of which he was one of the organizers in 1865, has now nearly one thousand members.

He has been honored by it in his election to the office of deacon

from 1876 to 1893, and again in 1895 for a term of three years more. He has also been a trustee and superintendent of one of its mission schools, having from nine hundred to one thousand scholars, for five years, and then declining a further re-election on account of his health.

By his second marriage two children were born to them in Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN.

Flora Louise Priscilla, born July 14, 1875.

Paul Bowen Alden, March 23, 1878.

Susan Mehetable Johnson.

Susan Mehetable Johnson, daughter of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Mich., Oct. 21, 1832.

She became a school teacher very young; was a child that was specially loved by all the family for uniform gentleness, her mild disposition and Christian character.

She died of consumption, April 25, 1852; three weeks after her sister started on her western journey.

John Reed Johnson,

John Reed Johnson, son of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Mich., June 21, 1835.

He married, Feb. 1, 1860, Eliza Ann Quick, daughter of Joseph Hegerman and Dimmis Jane (Stevens) Quick.

Mr. Johnson was always fond of farming, and followed it from his boyhood.

About eight years after his marriage, he, being desirous of trying a new country, purchased a farm five miles west of Traverse City, Mich., and hewed him a home out of the wilderness in the fruit-growing section of Northern Mich. Anxious to live nearer his son, and to enjoy church privileges, he sold his farm in 1892, and now

lives in the suburbs of Traverse City, on a small farm less than half a mile from that beautiful sheet of water—Grand Traverse Bay.

They have but two children living.

CHILDREN.

James Gibson, born in Royal Oak, Nov. 15, 1860.

Joseph Quick, born in Royal Oak, April 13, 1863.

Charles Grant, born March, 1871; died in infancy.

John Reed, born June 15, 1879; died in infancy.

Joseph Benson Johnson.

Joseph Benson Johnson, son of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Mich., Sept. 28, 1837.

He married, in Birmingham, Mich., Dec. 10, 1862, Martha Comfort, sister of Charles Finch D. Comfort.

Previous to his marriage he had been in Iowa and Grant Counties "breaking prairie" (as it was termed,) and soon purchased land and made himself a home.

He was remarkably successful, and soon owned several hundred acres of land; dealt largely in horses, cattle and hogs. In 1874, when I visited him, he had one hundred or over of three-year-old steers, with a large number of other animals—horses and hogs.

He sold his large farm and purchased one adjoining the village of Monfort, Grant Co., and handled real estate.

Was elected to the legislature in 1892 and served two years.

They had nine children born to them, as follows :

CHILDREN.

Susie Emma, born Oct. 26, 1863.

Jerome Comfort, born May 4, 1866 ; died Sept. 23, 1867.

Joseph Frank, born March 13, 1869 ; died Aug. 15, 1870.

J. Bert, born Feb. 13, 1871.

Minnie Louise, born Sept. 16, 1872 ; died Jan. 3, 1875.

Charles Bowen, born Aug. 10, 1874 ; died Dec. 26, 1874.

Mina May, born April 4, 1877.

Nellie Odell, born Jan. 15, 1879.

Ethel Comfort, born Nov. 14, 1884.

Jerome Fletcher Johnson.

Jerome Fletcher Johnson, son of James Gibson and Susannah (Bowen) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Mich., Dec. 3, 1840.

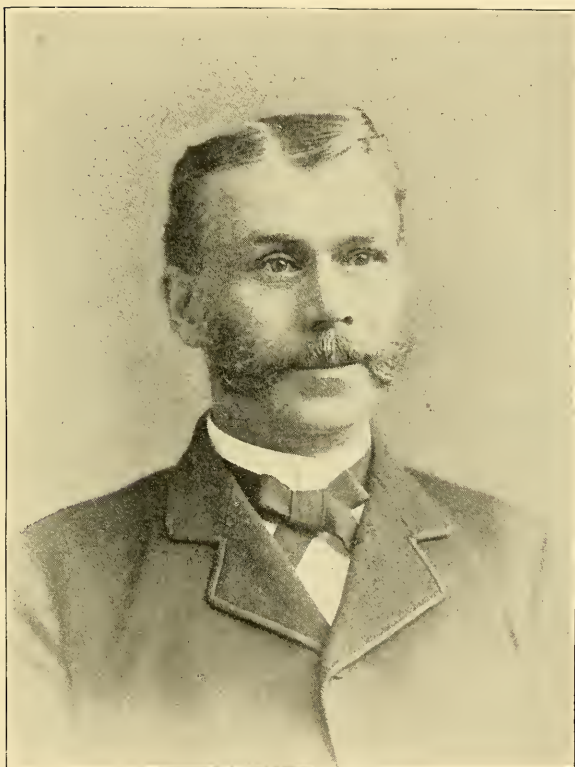
He married at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1866, Eliza Janet Woodruff, daughter of J. B. Woodruff, formerly of Litchfield, Conn., where she was born May 31, 1845.

He went to Iowa Co., Wis., when nineteen years of age, proposing to settle; taught school and cultivated the soil, until the war broke out.

He enlisted in May, 1861, in the second regiment, Wisconsin Infantry, and served until December, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a wound received at Gettysburg. He was also wounded at the battle of Antietam, and was in the hospital at Baltimore until the following February. On account of these wounds he receives a pension. The wound received at Gettysburg was through the right shoulder, carrying away a portion of the bone; while that received at Antietam was in the left knee joint.

With the exception of the time of his confinement in hospitals, he served in all campaigns of the First Corps, and was at the second battle of Bull Run where his regiment lost two hundred and seventy-five men in seventy-five minutes. He was discharged from the hospital in Washington, D. C., in Dec., 1863, and received an appointment to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which he held for about twelve years. After this he engaged in the grocery business, in which he remained for several years. He is now special agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York. He is prominent in Sunday School work, and is now and has been for several years, the Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Congregational Church, which church he has served as Trustee and Treasurer. He was also one of its organizers.

They have six living children, and have lost one. They were all born in Washington, D. C.



JEROME F. JOHNSON.

CHILDREN.

Harry Woodruff, born March 31, 1868.

Grace Bowen, born Nov. 2, 1870.

Stuart Clark, born April 15, 1874.

Jerome Blakesley, born June 28, 1878.

Ralph Grant, born March 19, 1882.

Fred Rankin, born Sept. 14, 1884.

Mary Thomazin Thayer.

Mary Thomazin Thayer, daughter of Linas and Susan (Johnson) Thayer, was born in Windsor Co., Vermont, Jan. 25, 1858; married March 19, 1846, Levi Stubbs of Greenbush, Ohio.

He was born in Butler Co., Iowa, Nov. 17, 1826.

They have resided in Ohio, and are now living in Sterling, Kansas. They have seven living children. Mrs. Stubbs wrote me that she had thirty grandchildren.

CHILDREN. BORN IN PREBLE CO., O.

John Edwin, born March 2, 1847; died May 28, 1850.

Linas Edgar, born Oct. 12, 1848.

Ira Sylvester, born Nov. 22, 1850.

Charles Riner, born Feb. 12, 1853.

Isaac Walter, born April 7, 1855.

Mary Luella, born in Butler Co., Jan. 18, 1857; died June 8, 1880.

Aaron Albert, born Dec. 13, 1859.

Elizabeth Ann, born Oct. 27, 1863.

Sarah Margaret, born June 16, 1867.

Arnold Burges Johnson.

Arnold Burges Johnson, eldest son of Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges,) Johnson, was born in Rochester, Mass., June 17, 1834. He was married May 12, 1857, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Harriet M. Barrows, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Freeman Barrows, both originally of Plymouth Co., Mass., both of Pilgrim stock, and both direct descendants of Revolutionary stock. Ebenezer Barrows served in the war of 1812, and the basis of his fortune came from prize money earned on privateers. He had commanded a regiment of Massachusetts militia, and was usually known as Colonel Barrows.

Mr. Johnson was educated at the Rochester Academy, "the Methodist Protestant" office at Putnam, Ohio, where he learned the trade of printer, at Madison College in Pennsylvania, and the Columbian College Law School, from which last he was graduated LL. B., in 1886. He served as Chief Clerk of the Light-House Board from 1869 to this date, except for a year, '73-74, when he was editing the Republican at Hackensack, N. J., and practising law. He returned to the Light-House Board in March, '74, at the request of the Department, being allowed to finish up afterwards the cases he had pending in the U. S. Supreme Court. He is a member of several scientific societies and the Cosmos Club. He has written somewhat on scientific subjects, much of which has been published in England, France, and Spain. He is the author of *The Modern Light-House Service*, and many Magazine articles.

There were born to them six children.

CHILDREN.

Mary Arnold, born Feb. 28, 1858, at 97 Willoughby Street, N. Y.

Willard Drake, born May 3, 1859, same place.

Blanchard Freeman, born at No. 1405 L St., Washington, D. C. Dec. 27, 1864; died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 5, 1884.

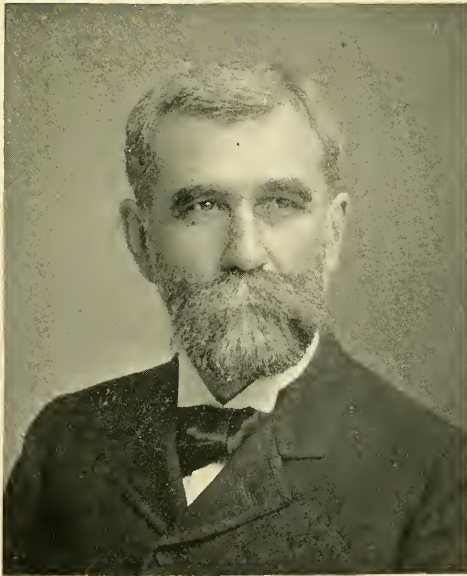
Alice Burges, born Oct. 14, 1868, at Chestnut Hill, D. C.

Stuart Phelps, born Aug. 12, 1870, at Chestnut Hill, D. C.

Gertrude Sumner, born May 20, 1872, at Chestnut Hill, D. C.



ARNOLD BURGESS JOHNSON.



JEREMIAH AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

Jeremiah Augustus Johnson.

Jeremiah Augustus Johnson, son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges) Johnson, was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1836. In 1857 he was married to Sarah M. Barclay of Albermarle County, Va., who was the daughter of James T. Barclay, and great granddaughter of Thomas Barclay, who was sent to Europe and Africa on various missions under the administration of Washington. (See McMaster's History of the American People, Vol. 1.)

Sarah Barclay, died in Greenwich, Conn. April 21, 1885.

CHILDREN.

Margaret Holt, born in Philadelphia in 1858; died in Syria, 1859.

Mary Burges, born in Syria, 1860; died there in 1861.

Barclay, born in Syria, 1861; died in Greenwich, Conn., Apr. 21, 1885.

Eleanor Burges, born in Syria, 1866; died in Greenwich, Conn., April 21, 1885.

Julia Barclay, born in Syria, 1870; died in 1883.

Tristan Burges, born at Clarendon Springs, Vt., July 3rd, 1881.

He was married a second time November 15, 1886, to Fannie Valeda Matthews, daughter of Watson Matthews, and granddaughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart of Chicago, Ill., a sketch of whose life appears in the Appendix to this volume.

CHILDREN BY THIS MARRIAGE.

Hallet, born in New York, Nov. 25, 1887.

Valeda Augusta, born in Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 8, 1889.

He resides at present in New York city, spending his summers at his country home in Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Johnson attended village school and academy at Rochester, Mass.; studied law and was admitted to the bar of U. S. Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., and in the state and Federal Courts of New York and other states. Occupied post of private secretary to several Senators and Members of Congress in 1855-'6, until appointed clerk in the Interior Department, from whence after several promotions he was appointed U. S. Consul at Beirut, Syria, in 1858, by

President Buchanan; promoted to be Consul General in Syria, 1867, by President Johnson; was sent to Jaffa by Secretary Seward as Special Commissioner, and later to Cyprus under President Grant's administration for the settlement of matters in dispute between the United States and the Ottoman Government. For his services he received the thanks of President Lincoln in a despatch from Secretary Seward, in 1862. In 1870 he discovered the Hamath inscriptions at Hamath, in Northern Syria, in respect to which inscriptions many books have since been written to show their great value as relating to a historic period prior to the invention of the Phœnician or other alphabets. [See Johnson's Encyclopedia, article Hamath Inscriptions.]

He resigned from the Consular service in 1870, and is still a practicing lawyer in New York City; was elected to membership in the Union League Club 1873, and is a member of the Lawyers' Club, The New England Society, the Colonial Wars Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the Civil Service Reform Association, The City Club, and other clubs and associations of the same humanitarian character; is president of Good Movement Club E, and president of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, and a member of the New York Citizens' Committee of Seventy.* He has written for the magazines and newspapers of the City, and has taken an active interest in the public schools and municipal politics, without holding any office in New York. Republican in politics; member of Congregational church; resides in New York City.

*The Citizens' Committee of Seventy of New York City was called into being by a mass meeting of prominent citizens in the summer of 1894, for the purpose of reforming the city government and overthrowing the rule of Tammany Hall; which was done in the November elections by a majority of 50,000 votes. The committee is still continued, and is devising reform measures for action by the legislature.

Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D.

Rev. James Gibson Johnson, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burgess) Johnson, was born in Providence, R. I., June 25, 1839; graduated from Union Theological Seminary, Schenectady, N. Y., A. B. in 1863; A. M. in 1866; graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1866; ordained and installed



REV. JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON, D. D.

pastor 2nd Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 27, 1866; installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, Rutland, Vt., April 21, 1870; pastor 2nd Congregational Church, New London, Ct., July 8, 1885; New England Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1891; Phi-Beta-Kappa, North Western University, Chicago, Ill., 1892; Corporate member A. B. C. F. M.; Trustee Middlebury College; Trustee Hartford Theological Seminary; Trustee Chicago Theological Seminary; Trustee Ripon College.

He married, June 30, 1870, Mary A. Rankin, daughter of William Rankin, LL.D., and Ella Hope Stevens. She was born in Cincinnati, O., March 21, 1842. Her father was born Sept. 15, 1810, and her mother April 1, 1818. They were married June 1, 1841.

Mr. Rankin was Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions thirty-eight years.

CHILDREN.

Eleanor Hope, born May 12, 1871, at Rutland, Vt.

Grace Burgess, born Sept. 2, 1872; died Oct. 22, 1873.

Rankin, born Oct. 16, 1873, at Rutland, Vt.

Edith, born Sept. 18, 1876; died Feb. 22, 1877.

Burgess, born Nov. 9, 1877, at Rutland, Vt.

Hilda May, born June 9, 1881, at Rutland, Vt.

Lorenzo M. Johnson.

Lorenzo M. Johnson, son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burgess) Johnson, was born in the city of New York, Jan. 22, 1843. He was married April 22, 1878, to Helen Wolcott Stewart, daughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart, of Chicago, Ill., a sketch of whose life appears in the appendix to this work. The home of his parents at the time of his birth was in Plymouth County, Mass., where he lived and went to school, and worked on the family farm until 1860,

when he was appointed an assistant in the United States Coast Survey. They have four children.

CHILDREN.

Helen Stewart, born 1879.

J. A. Stewart, born 1880.

Dorothea Priscilla Stewart, born 1882.

Lesley Stewart, born 1883.

He was engaged in the Coast Survey service during the surveys of Mobile Harbor; the projected Canal across the base of Cape Cod, office work in Washington, and volunteer guard duties until assigned, the 27th September, 1861, to duty in the Pay Department of the Army. In this capacity he was with the Army of the Potomac at the capture of Yorktown by McClellan, and during the Seven Days Battles on the Peninsular, and at the capture of Vicksburg the 13th December, 1863.

At the end of that year he was ordered to the Pacific Coast via the Isthmus, and while there travelled over Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. After an examination at the State Department, he was appointed one of the thirteen Consular Pupils, 12th September, 1867, under a law intended to create a permanent Consular and Diplomatic service, and was assigned to duty in Syria, where he served as Vice Consul at Bierut, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Damascus, and was promoted 13th July, 1870, to Consul General at Bierut. Realizing that this service would not under our system become a certain career, he returned to America in the year 1871 after extensive travel in Asia and Europe, with intention of entering a law office, as leisure hours had been spent in systematic law study, but he was advised that there were already too many lawyers, while rapid railway extensions then in progress presented attractive prospects for Civil Engineers. This vocation was in view when he first left his New England home, hence the congenial coast survey service interrupted by the war. There was no disappointment in the abandonment of legal studies. He entered the Scientific Department of Yale University with the first term of 1871, his resignation as Consul General not being effective until the 4th December, 1871. To do this required a daily review of primary mathematics in connection with advanced class studies, and some embarrassment



LORENZO M. JOHNSON.



MRS. LORENZO M. JOHNSON.

in standing to recite in the presence of students mostly several years younger and more ready with answers.

But he had come there to learn all he could, whereas with many students the main object appeared to be to study little as possible and avoid expulsion. He was spending his own slowly accumulated earnings and knew what each day and year cost in dollars, yet those College years were very happy. Study and recitation were always congenial, after years of contact with the world, and his remembrance of College life is yet full of exhilaration.

With his Diploma of Bachelor of Arts in 1874, after a four years course in three years, and of Civil Engineer in 1875, he went to Iowa immediately after graduating and entered the service of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co. 1st September, 1874, where he passed through the various grades of Engineer, Chief Engineer, Paymaster, Acting General Superintendent, and Assistant General Superintendent, and accepted the appointment of General Manager of the Cairo & St. Louis R. R., effective 7th December, 1871, and continued there until the 1st January, 1881, when he was appointed Assistant to the President of the Pullman Palace Car Co., his work being especially to attend to all disbursements for the Company, and the construction of the town of Pullman, having been also elected Vice-President of the above Railway Company, both of which positions he also held until 1st December, 1883, when he accepted the appointment of General Manager of the Mexican International R. R. Co. To this has been added the management in Mexico of the Construction Company and of the three Coal Companies which have been developed under his charge, producing annually about 300,000 tons coal and 40,000 tons coke, which is the only product of this class in the Republic of Mexico. To secure the coal it was necessary to purchase a tract of about 225,000 acres, and this has been stocked with about 10,000 cattle, all under the same management.

The railway now extends nearly to the Pacific Ocean, and is destined to form another trans-Atlantic line.

He was married the 22nd of April, 1878, to Helen Wolcott Stewart, daughter of General Hart L. Stewart of Chicago. Her birth day is also the 22nd January, a commendable convenience in a growing family as to celebrations, because the anniversaries of four children and other duties have left hardly any time for vacations during a career of continuous service.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Society, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Chicago Club, and of other Societies.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., Ph. D.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burgess) Johnson, was born in Lowell, Mass., June 30, 1845. Married, in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1873, Edith Maud Bascom, daughter of Prof. W. F. Bascom and Anne Field (Strong) Bascom.

She was born in Potsdam, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1849. She is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is the great-granddaughter of Asa Field, who was born in Northfield, Mass., Nov., 1757, and who served in Capt. Sam Merriam's company, of Col. Israel Chapin's regiment, in the campaign along the Hudson River. His ancestors fought in the French and Indian wars. His uncle, Seth Field, was Town Clerk and Treasurer of Northfield, Mass., for forty years.

Her great grandfather, Elias Bascom, was born at Hatfield, Mass., in May, 1738; married Eunice Allen, a relative of Ethan Allen. He settled in Northfield, Mass., in 1760; served in the French and Indian wars, and in Col. Wright's regiment in the Revolutionary war. Was in the battle of Saratoga.

Their children were all born in Washington, D. C.

CHILDREN.

Frank Sumner, born March 5, 1874; died Aug. 26, 1874.

Lorenzo Bascom, born June 15, 1875.

Bascom, born Jan. 17, 1878.

Edith, born May 13, 1880.

Margaret, born July 14, 1884.

Josephine Isabel, born May 13, 1886.

He received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Georgetown University, in 1865, and from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1867. He held the position of Acting Assistant



JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON, M. D.

Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to the Freedman's Hospital after the close of the war, and for three years was professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the Howard University, Washington. In 1870 he visited Europe, and spent much time in the Hospitals of Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. He passed his examination before Prof. Carl Braun, in Vienna, and received a diploma for proficiency in obstetric operations, in 1871, since which date he has practiced his profession in Washington, making a specialty of obstetrics and gynecology. He has been connected with many of the city hospitals and dispensaries; was surgeon to the Columbia Hospital for Women, which he reorganized in 1891, and from which he resigned in 1892. He is at present Gynecologist to the Providence Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist to the Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary; President of the Woman's Dispensary; in charge of his own private Hospital for Gynecological and Abdominal Surgery; and Professor of Gynecology in Medical Department of the University of Georgetown in which he has lectured since 1874. He is a Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was one of the founders, and was its secretary and editor of its transactions for three years; Fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; Fellow of the British Gynecological Society; of the Massachusetts Medical Association; of the Virginia Medical Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society, and Medical Association of the District of Columbia; Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, of which he was president for two years; he was also president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and Alumni Societies of his own Alma Maters; member of the Philosophical and Anthropological Societies of the District of Columbia, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Georgetown University, in 1890. He is author of many papers, addresses and reports of important cases, mostly on subjects relating to his specialty. Dr. Johnson has opened the abdomen over 400 times.—*From Eminent Surgeons of the United States.*

Capt. John Burgess Johnson.

Capt. John Burgess Johnson, son of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burgess) Johnson, was born at Rochester, Plymouth Co., Mass., Nov. 29, 1847. He married at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9, 1873, Laura Minnie Curtis, who was born in Chicago, of New England parentage, July 31, 1847. He is captain in the third U. S. Cavalry.

CHILDREN.

Frederick Curtis, born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, August 20, 1874.

Harold Burges, born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, Nov. 13, 1877.

John Burges, Jr., born at Camp Penn, Colorado, Texas, Jan. 18, 1887.

He was educated at the public schools and the academy of his native town until 1859, when his family removed to Washington, where he attended private schools.

He was greatly attracted by everything pertaining to military life, and never, when he could help, missed a drill or review. When he was about sixteen and a half years old, he presented himself, without his parents' knowledge, for examination for a commission in the colored troops then being raised, and passed so high on tactics that he was told afterwards by the general at the head of the examining board that if he had been sufficiently old he would have been recommended for a captaincy. As it was, he was mustered in on Sept. 8, 1863, as second lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Colored Infantry, and was soon after sent to the army then on James River. Within a year he was assigned to a company of sharpshooters, and served much on the extreme front. He participated in many battles, and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor so severely that he was for some time in hospital.

On his partial recovery, he again went to the front, where he served part of the time on staff duty until the end of the war, when he was, on Sept. 20, 1865, with his regiment, honorably mustered out of the service.

On April 23, 1866, he was commissioned in the regular army as second lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and joined his regiment



THE SIX JOHNSON BROTHERS.

JAMES.

JOSEPH.

JOHN.

J. AUGUSTUS.

ARNOLD.

LORENZO.



CAPT. JOHN BURGES JOHNSON, U. S. A.

in Florida. On Oct. 12, 1867, he was made first lieutenant. He did much duty on court martials as judge advocate, and as A. Q. M. he wound up the great military depot at Vicksburg, Miss.

On the reorganization of the army, he was, at his own request, on 1 Jan., 1871, assigned to the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, and on May 15, 1871, he was made adjutant of the regiment and acting assistant adjutant general of the Military Department; which positions he held until April 4, 1878, when he was made captain.

He saw much service during the Indian troubles, and distinguished himself in numerous small affairs, in which he happened to hold independent commands.

He was noted for having acquired the Indian sign language so thoroughly that he needed no interpreter. In his intercourse with the Indians, though he often had to punish them severely, they felt that they had his sympathy, and that they could rely upon his justice if not on his generosity. Thus they came to believe in him implicitly, and he was known among them by a name which, literally translated, means, "Long Knife but Short Tongue," or freely rendered, "The Fighting Captain Who Never Lies." This name stood him in good stead when he followed and captured the Northern Cheyennes, who outnumbered his command more than three to one, and brought them in and turned them over to his commanding officer.

Early in the eighties, the Indian troubles being over, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, with his troop, where he was assigned to duty at the Cavalry School and made instructor in hipology and tactics. After some five years of this work, which he did well, though it was never to his taste, he was at his earnest request, sent with his troop to the field. Here he was placed in charge of the so-called Fort at Penna, Colorado, in Texas. He found his command under canvas; when he left the soldiers were in adobe houses, built under his directions. In the late eighties he was ordered to Fort Sam. Houston, a ten company post near San Antonio, Texas, where he remained for some years, most of the time as the ranking cavalry officer. About 1890, he was transferred to and put in command of Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande. Grave duties were imposed upon him here, especially during the Garza frontier troubles. But he so conducted himself as to meet the approval of his superiors; and the people of Brownsville, who are usually at odds with the authorities at Fort Brown, held a public meeting, when he was ordered away,

and passed highly commendatory resolutions; in addition, they sent him a valuable watch and chain as evidence of their high appreciation.

Captain Johnson studied the true welfare of his command and was eminently successful in making his men contented and comfortable, while he held them to a high standard of discipline and subordination. He preferred serving with his company to accepting the comfortable assignments offered him as marks of high approval at Chicago and Washington.

When, in 1888-89, it was ordered that the captain from whose troop there had been fewest desertions during the previous year should be sent east on recruiting duty, this mark of distinction fell to him; but he asked that he might be allowed to serve with his colors--or in other words, declined the honor.

When, in 1893, the 3rd and 6th Cavalry changed stations, Capt. Johnson went with his command to Fort Reno in Oklahoma, and was immediately put on duty in maintaining order in the Cherokee Strip; which he did quite acceptably.

Charles Brayton Johnson.

Charles Brayton Johnson, son of Rev. Thomas Skiels and Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, druggist, and vice-president of the First National bank of Middletown, Ohio, was born in Warwick, R. I., Dec. 11, 1838, and married Sarah Margaret Hanger, May 26, 1863.

CHILDREN.

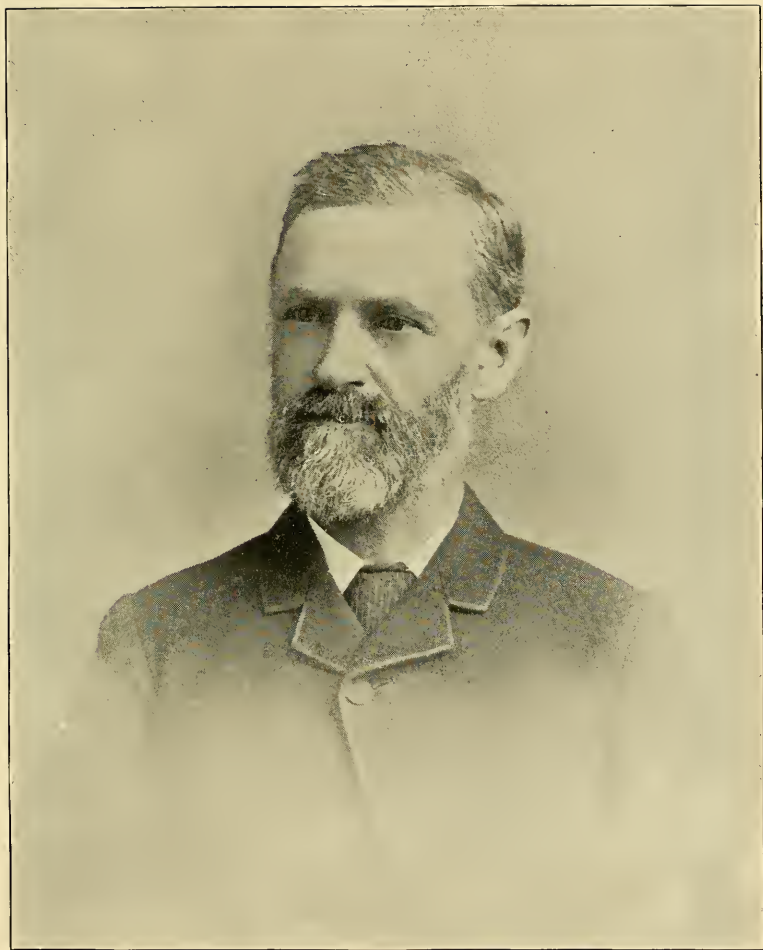
William Hanger, born Oct. 30, 1864.

Wallace, born May 2, 1867.

Bertha Belle, born Oct. 29, 1871.

Edna, born Aug. 19, 1879; died June 10, 1891.

Mr. Johnson was born in Warwick, R. I., Dec. 11, 1838. Soon afterwards his parents moved to Greenbush, in Preble Co., Ohio, where he was raised, and obtained a common school education, which he afterward supplemented by a course at Oberlin College, Ohio.



CHARLES B. JOHNSON.

At the age of 17 years he went to Middletown, Ohio, and entered the general store of Oglesby & Barnitz. Afterward he was employed in Cincinnati by the John Shilito Dry Goods Co., and by John D. Park, a dealer in patent medicines. When this latter firm failed, he drove in a buggy over the states of Ohio and Indiana, making collections for the assignees.

On May 26, 1863, he married Sarah Margaret Hanger, at her home near Greenbush, Ohio. Then he moved to Middletown, and was employed as book-keeper in the Middletown Agricultural Works. Since then he has resided in Middletown. On Dec. 3, 1863, he formed a partnership with J. G. Clark and entered the retail drug business. On January 5, 1864, the firm name was changed to Peck & Johnson. Mr. Peck died soon afterward, and since then the firm has continued under the name of Johnson & Co., C. B. Johnson being the sole owner till he divided the ownership with his son, William H. Johnson, Jan. 1, 1889. At that date he began duty as vice-president of the First National Bank of Middletown; the president being absent, the management of the affairs of the bank depended on him, and he successfully carried it through the panic of 1893, when one other bank and several large business firms in Middletown were forced to assign.

He has held few public offices, but in Feb., 1880, was appointed deputy internal revenue collector in the 3rd District of Ohio; which office he held until the change of administration, when he turned over a set of books that were easily examined, and with no deficits.

He was appointed one of a building committee to act with the county commissioners in erecting a new court house in Butler Co. He is a staunch republican in politics, and, while not a public speaker, has been many years the treasurer of the local Republican club.

In 1882 he was given power of attorney by the heirs of Marshall Ewer to settle up a homestead estate in Texas. After some months labor, this almost forgotten tract of land was sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs, one of whom was his mother, Mrs. Anna Parker Johnson.

He is a prominent member of both the Ohio State and the American Pharmaceutical Associations.

At an early age he joined the Presbyterian church, and has always been greatly interested in local church work. He was a member of the committee for building a fine stone church, now just com-

pleted at Middletown. Also, was the originator of a plan for a mission church at Middletown. To this church he was a large contributor, and now it has become an independent Second Presbyterian Church of Middletown.

Edward Payson Johnson.

Edward Payson Johnson, son of Rev. Thos. Skiels and Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, was born Aug. 21, 1843, in Greenbush, Ohio; married Susan Riner, daughter of Henry Riner, of Greenbush, May 6, 1868. He graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Harbor, in June, 1867, and located to practice his profession at Denver, Col.; but soon afterwards removed to Cheyenne, Wyo. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Territory, and was afterwards *elected* to the office of Attorney for the Territory.

Mr. Johnson entered the army when he was quite young, enlisting in the 93rd Regiment, Ohio Vols. He was engaged in the battle of Perryville, Ky.; was at the battle of Stone River, and in all the battles around Chattanooga, the storming of Missionary Ridge, and in the campaigns from Chattanooga to Atlanta; was with Gen. Thomas in the campaign of Nashville, where ended the war in the West with the annihilation of Hood's army.

He saved his money during the war, and with it was enabled to study law at the University of Michigan. He opened his office at Denver, but followed the trend of the Union Pacific rail road, on its projection to the point of his last settlement.

He died from brain trouble, induced by overwork in his new field, and in his immense private practice, aside from the office which he held. He died Oct. 3, 1873, at Cheyenne, Wyo.

They had four children, all born in Cheyenne.

CHILDREN.

Percy, born May 15, 1870; died Jan. 31, 1871.

Edith, born April 4, 1872.

Clarence, born Jan. 15, 1875.

Florence, born Sept. 16, 1876.

Mary White Johnson.

Mary White Johnson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skiels and Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, was born in Greenbush, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1845, and was married to William Oscar Smith, June 9th, 1867, in Middletown, Ohio. Mr. Smith served during the civil war in the second Kentucky infantry, receiving a wound in the battle of Stone River, and was mustered out June 8, 1864. His trade is that of a carriage painter.

CHILDREN.

Anna Delia, born in Middletown, Ohio, June 7, 1868; died March 3, 1889.

Carrie Bertha, born June 26, 1870, at Middletown, Ohio.

Eva Blanchard, born in Middletown, Ohio, July 28, 1871.

Hattie Durbin, born July 4, 1875, at Middletown, Ohio; died Aug. 14, 1887.

Alma Faires, born Aug. 2, 1877, at Middletown, Ohio.

Marshall Edward, born Dec. 24, 1883, at Cheyenne.

Harriet Ann Johnson.

Harriet Ann Johnson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Skiels and Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, was born in Middletown, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1853, and was married to Thomas Franklin Durbin, at Cheyenne, Wyo.

CHILDREN.

Charles Elmer, born Oct. 22, 1874; died March 27, 1878.

Raymond E., born Aug. 18, 1882; died Oct. 9, 1888.

Edward, born Oct. 19, 1884.

Marshall Ewer Johnson.

Marshall Ewer Johnson, son of Rev. Thomas Skiels and Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, was born in Middletown, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1855, and married Tillie Smith, Jan. 24, 1882.

He is an expert accountant, but more recently engaged in stock-raising in Montana. His home is in Denver.

They have no children.

EIGHTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

The children belonging to the eighth generation under 13 years of age will be omitted here.
The dates of births are given with their parents in the seventh generation.

Jennie White.

Jennie White, daughter of Rev. Joseph Johnson and Eliza (Patterson) White, was born in Ohio. Married Jacob Oglesby, who died in 1884.

She now resides with her mother and sister in Brooklyn, N. Y.
They had one child :

Stanley, born in Ohio about 1870.

Ida Belle White.

Ida Belle White, daughter of Rev. Joseph Johnson and Eliza (Patterson) White, was born in Ohio.

She is the youngest daughter, and resides with her mother, at 86 South 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Henry Hulett.

James Henry Hulett, son of Amos Aurelius and Sarah (White) Hulett, of Hall Co., Neb., was born in Preble Co., Ohio, July 5, 1841. He served in the navy during the Civil War, and was married Feb. 8, 1866, in Preble Co., Ohio, to Anna Maria Olds. He is a farmer.

CHILDREN.

Rexford Earl, born March 8, 1873, in Whiteside Co., Ill.

Howard Leroy, born June 11, 1878, in Hall Co., Neb.

Effie Jeanette, born Sept. 3, 1882, in Hall Co., Neb.

William Hulett.

William Hulett, son of Amos Aurelius and Sarah (White) Hulett, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1843. He is engaged in the boot and shoe business in Ames, Iowa, and is unmarried. He served in the late war.

Robert Gordon Hulett.

Robert Gordon Hulett, son of Amos Aurelius and Sarah (White) Hulett, of Morrison, Ill., was born in Preble Co., Ohio, March, 8, 1847. He married Mary Jane Haslam, of Lasalle Co., Ill., Sept. 10, 1889. She died July 25, 1890, leaving one child.

Mr. Hulett came from Preble Co., Ohio, with his parents to Morrison, Ill., where he attended both the common and the high schools, and spent two years at the State University at Champaign, Illinois. He was a clerk in a store for three years; a farmer from 1874 to 1878; in partnership with his brother, William, in the boot and shoe business, at Ames, Iowa, for one year; then returned to Morrison, and again became a farmer; and in connection with his father manages the home farm of 160 acres, and another smaller one in an adjoining township.

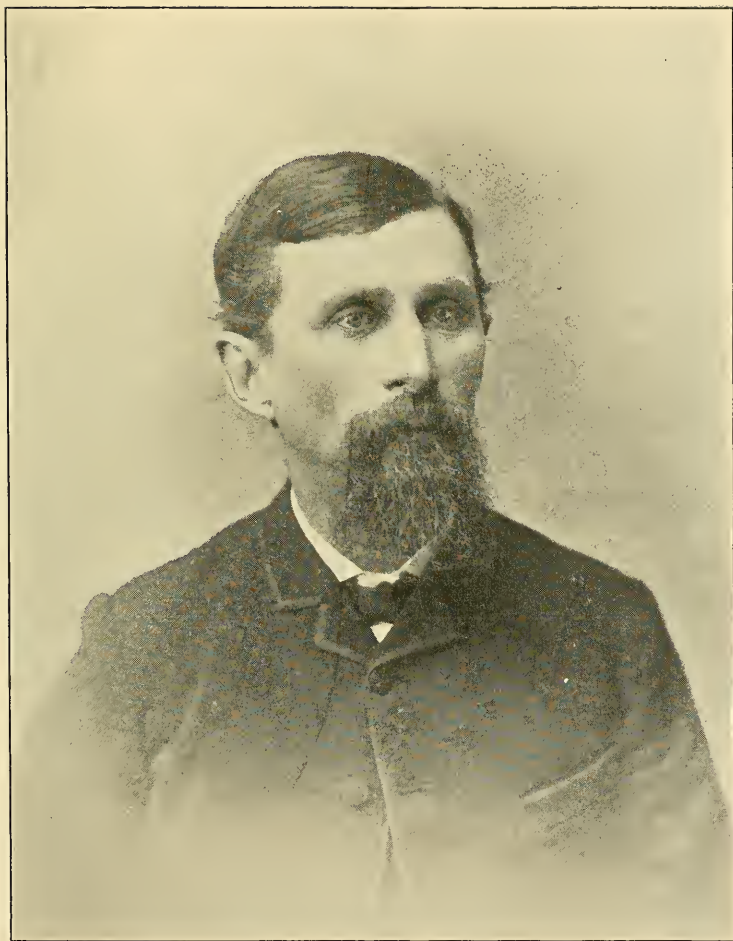
He has held several town offices. He is supervisor of Union Grove Township; has been school director, commissioner of highways four years; assessor for four years, and is a member of the Republican County Committee.

He has one child :

James Aurelius, born July 20, 1890.

John Wesley Hulett.

John Wesley Hulett, son of Amos Aurelius and Sarah (White) Hulett, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., March 30, 1855; married, Dec. 11, 1878, Belle C. Twombly, daughter of Titus and



ROBERT G. HULETT,

Rosena Twombly, who were born in Vermont, but are now residents of Unionville, Whiteside Co., Ill. He is engaged in farming near Morrison, Ill.

They have five children, all born in Whiteside County.

CHILDREN.

Pluma Belle, born Oct. 10, 1879.

Ethel May, born Jan. 14, 1881.

Rosena Estelle, born Feb. 2, 1883.

Raymond Wesley, born July 29, 1888.

Earl De Witt, born Nov. 7, 1890.

William Wesley Riner.

William Wesley Riner, hardware merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., son of John and Mary (White) Riner, was born in Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, June 2, 1844; was married to Anna L. Thompson, of Woonsocket, R. I., Sept. 10, 1877. She died July 11, 1878, leaving one child :

William Addison, born June 27, 1878.

Married the second time to Alice Kancher, of Germantown, Ohio, June 1, 1881, who was born there May 11, 1851.

They have children born to them as follows :

Grace Lucille, born June 27, 1883.

Alma Lizzie, born Aug. 6, 1885.

Judge John Alden Riner.

Judge John Alden Riner, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, son of John and Mary (White) Riner, was born in Greenbush, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1853, and was educated for the bar at Ann Harbor, Mich., where he graduated in 1879. He married Mary Augusta Jillich, who was born in Monroeville, Ohio, in 1861.

Mr. Riner was elected attorney for the city of Cheyenne in 1881;

appointed U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Wyoming in 1887; elected State Senator in 1886; re-elected in 1890, and was appointed to a U. S. Circuit Judgeship by President Harrison in 1890.

His children were born in Cheyenne, Wyo.

CHILDREN

Ida May, born May 13, 1883.

Gertrude, born Nov. 3, 1885.

Dorothy, born Oct. 25, 1887.

John Alden, Jr., born June 3, 1893.

Ida Riner.

Ida Riner, daughter of John and Mary (White) Riner, was born in Greenbush, Preble Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1857. She lives in the city of Greene, Butler Co., Iowa, with her parents, to cheer and bless them in their feeble health and declining years.

She is engaged in every branch of church work usual for young people of an enthusiastic and vigorous nature who love the cause.

Caroline Elizabeth Bonebrake.

Caroline Elizabeth Bonebrake, daughter of Benjamin and Susan (White) Bonebrake, was born in Germantown, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1842. Her mother died in 1858. She was adopted and educated by her aunt, Mrs. Priscilla Bassett, who lived at that time in Springfield, Ohio. She graduated from the Methodist Female College of that city in 1863. She married Rev. Frederick Amiel Matthis, in Preble Co., Ohio, July 1, 1871. The children born to them are as follows:

Priscilla Carrie, born April 15, 1872.

Jennie Gertrude, born Feb. 26, 1874.

Frederick Bassett, born July 5, 1876.

Benjamin Larose, born Nov. 3, 1878.

Her father, Benjamin Bonebrake, was a lineal descendant of Jacob Larose, who was born in Alsace, France; his parents being



JOHN ALDEN RINER, U. S. District Judge,
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Huguenots, were compelled to flee from France to escape persecution. Jacob, when a boy, was hidden by his parents in a wine cask, and shipped to America, to prevent his being captured by the conscription officers of the French army.

The Larose family settled in North Carolina, and Jacob Larose served in the Revolutionary War, under Gen. Marion, the "Swamp Fox of the Revolution," and was present at his famous dinner of roasted sweet potatoes served on bark, to which he invited an officer of the British army who visited him under a flag of truce. He was thoroughly educated, and spoke several languages. He left North Carolina on account of slavery, and made his home in Preble Co., Ohio.

His daughter, Catharine, married Frederick Bonebrake, father of Benjamin Bonebrake. In 1856 Mr. Bonebrake removed with his family to Morrison, Ill., where Rev. Robert White and his family had gone some time before. After the death of Susan (White) Bonebrake, Mr. Bonebrake married Mrs. Harriet Fry Baker, Feb. 28, 1861, in Morrison, Ill., where he died on Jan. 9, 1894.

The following interesting sketch of Mr. Matthis' history is kindly furnished :

Rev. Frederick Amiel Matthis, who married Caroline Elizabeth Bonebrake, was born in Prussia, May 24, 1843. His father was a mechanic, and his mother was a native of Berlin; her family name was Wagner. His parents immigrated to Quebec when he was three years old, remaining there for a short time; then moved to Western New York; thence to Cincinnati, where they both died of cholera in 1856. He was thus left an orphan at the age of thirteen. He found a home in a Christian family, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served through the war, being mustered out as sergeant. He was wounded July 28, 1862, at the battle of Morses Mill, Mo. After the war he entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1871. He is now a minister of the Lutheran Church, and has been pastor at the following places in Ohio: Cairo, Allen Co.; Bryan, William Co.; Republic, Seneca Co.; Casstown, Miami Co.; and is now pastor at New Knoxville, Auglaize Co.

Lorenzo Larose Bonebrake.

Lorenzo Larose Bonebrake, son of Benjamin and Susan (White) Bonebrake, was born in Miltonville, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1850. Married Flora Compton, in Ottawa; Ohio, in 1875. They had one child :

Orrah, born in 1877, in Ames, Iowa.

His wife Flora died at Los Angeles, California, in 1861.

He has been in the boot and shoe business for several years.

James Gibson White, Jr.

James Gibson White, Jr., son of James Gibson and Lydia Augusta (Towne) White, was born in Morrison, Ill., August 1st, 1861. He is a dentist by profession, resides in Salem, Ore., and is unmarried.

John Hilton White.

John Hilton White, son of James Gibson and Lydia (Towne) White, of Salem, Ore., was born in Morrison, Ill., Nov. 23, 1862. He is a school teacher, and is unmarried.

Rev. Lorenzo Johnson White.

Rev. Lorenzo Johnson White, son of James Gibson and Lydia Augusta (Towne) White, of Scott's Mill, Ore., was born in Morrison, Ill., July 26th, 1864. He married, in Decatur Co., Kansas, July 18th, 1887, Minnie Frazier of the State of Iowa.

When a boy, living in Western Nebraska, his father's house was wrecked by a cyclone, in which it was entirely destroyed. He was found bruised and seriously injured one fourth of a mile distant amid the ruins of the house, so that his life was despaired of.

He is Pastor of Baptist Church in Scott's Mill, Ore. Minnie Frazier was the daughter of Joseph Frazier, and grand daughter of James Frazier of South Carolina, who was a famous minister in the Society of Friends. They have two children.

CHILDREN.

Edna Josephine, born July 26th, 1888.

Leland Joseph, born August 23rd, 1893.

Mary Elizabeth White.

Mary Elizabeth White, of Salem, Ore., daughter of James Gibson and Lydia (Towne) White, was born July 25th, 1866; is living with her parents and unmarried.

Fannie Isabel.

Fannie Isabel White, daughter of James Gibson and Lydia (Towne) White, was born March 18th, 1869, lives with her parents in Salem, Oregon.

William Lebaron.

William Lebaron White, son of James Gibson and Lydia (Towne) White, was born in the State of Iowa, Nov. 14th, 1872. He lives in Salem, Oregon.

Sophia Annie.

Sophia Annie White, daughter of James Gibson and Lydia (Towne) White, was born in Buena Vista Co., Iowa, April 21st, 1876, is also with her parents.

Lizzie Riner.

Lizzie, daughter of John Wesley and Elizabeth (White) Riner, was born at Eaton, Ohio, April 23, 1856.

She resides in Morrison, Ill., with her parents, kindly aiding and comforting them in their feeble health and declining years.

Edward Payson Riner.

Edward Payson Riner, son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (White) Riner, was born Nov. 11, 1857, near Morrison, Ill., where he now resides. He married Anna L. Williams, June 26, 1883, of Exeter, Neb. His occupation is book-keeper in a mercantile establishment.

CHILDREN.

John Alden, born May 28, 1884.

Alice Priscilla, born June 25, 1886.

Dwight Stafford, born Oct. 12, 1888.

Anna Lucile, born Sept. 20, 1892.

Caroline Matilda White.

Caroline Matilda, daughter of Rev. John Wesley and Harriet Russel (Ewer) White, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, June 21, 1851; was married to Frederick Joel Savage, June 21, 1877.

They live in Moline, Illinois, where Mr. Savage has been engaged for twenty years travelling in the interest of a firm of plow manufacturers. He was born in the State of Maine.

They have one daughter :

Ruth Arah, born March 30th, 1882.

Anna Belle White.

Anna Belle, daughter of Rev. John Wesley and Elizabeth Bonar (Reed) White, was born at Morrison, Illinois, Dec. 9, 1859.

Married Charles Hicks Stickney, May 2, 1882. Mr. Hicks was a native of the State of Maine. He is a banker in Pueblo, Colorado.

They have one child :

William, born Oct. 26, 1883, at Longmont, Colorado.

Edith Elizabeth White.

Edith Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Wesley and Elizabeth Bonar (Reed) White, was born at Clinton, Iowa, May 8, 1870.

She was for two years at Oberlin, Ohio, studying Art and French. Her mother accompanied her to Paris, where she continued her studies under the best French masters, in private schools, and took private lessons in elocution, perfecting herself in accent by spending a large part of her time in a French family.

She passed a successful examination before a member of the French Academy, receiving an excellent certificate both for scholarship and accent, besides other certificates from teachers of repute. She is at present in Moline, Ill., giving private lessons in the line of her profession.

Rev. Frank Newhall White.

Rev. Frank Newhall White, of Burlington, Iowa, son of Rev. Lorenzo Johnson and Eliza (Dudley) White, was born at Lyons, Iowa, October 25, 1858, was married in Sparta, Wis., September 27, 1881, to Jennie Isabella, daughter of James Hervey and Electa Bixby Allen, of that place, later president of the Commercial National Bank of Eau Claire, Wis., who died in Florida, November, 1892. Mr. White received the degree of B. A. from Ripon

College, in Wisconsin, in 1878; graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1881; was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Hancock, Mich., 1881-86; missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Sendai Tsu and Osaka, Japan, 1886-93; pastor of the First Congregational Church, Burlington, Iowa, since May 1, 1894.

CHILDREN.

Dudley Allen, born at Hancock, Mich., Aug. 4, 1882.

Margaret Jean, born at Sendai, Japan, Oct. 15, 1889.

Marion Newhall, born at Kyoto, Japan, March 22, 1891.

Dorothea, born at Beliot, Wis., Dec. 14, 1893.

Alfred Lorenzo White.

Alfred Lorenzo White, son of Rev. Lorenzo Johnson and Eliza (Dudley) White, was born at Amboy, Illinois, Aug. 15th, 1862.

He entered the Preparatory Department of Ripon College, at an early age, but his parents removed to Reading, Mass., and he became a student of Phillips Academy, at Andover.

On account of impaired health, he was obliged to leave school and tried sea voyages for his health. He spent many months on the ocean, travelled in different climates, and finally tried the famous mineral springs of Cambridgeboro, Pennsylvania, which so greatly benefitted his health that he settled there, and became one of the proprietors of the New Cambridge House, a modern summer hotel, on a magnificent scale.

He is unmarried. His mother spends much of the time with him.

Jennie Priscilla White.

Jennie Priscilla White, daughter of Rev. Lorenzo Johnson and Eliza (Dudley) White, was born in Amboy, Illinois July 10th, 1864. While her father was pastor in Ripon, Wis., she entered upon the study of music, the history of which is given in the following sketch by an intimate friend :

Miss Jennie Priscilla White of Boston, who thus early in her artistic career, has taken rank as one of the finest singers on the Continent, is the only daughter of Lorenzo J. White, and Eliza D. White.

Born in Amboy, Illinois, on the 10th of July, 1864, she inherited from her parents on either side, fine mental powers, as well as refined and cultivated tastes, and early in life began to show those qualities which have in a large measure contributed to her success.

A child of immense enthusiasm, tireless energy, and endless fertility of resources, she was ever the leader in childish sports. No obstacle ever too difficult for her to surmount, no discouragement great enough to dishearten her. When this unbounded energy and undaunted spirit was turned into serious channels of thought and action, her achievements were marked. She early displayed an ardent love for music, and her parents determined to give this talent careful guidance. At the age of eight, she began her lessons in music in Ripon, Wis., where her father was pastor of the First Congregational church, and from that time she has been, with few interruptions, constantly engaged in musical study.

It would be inspiring to any young girl who treasures ambitions for worthy attainment in art to follow the incidents of Miss White's life. As early as fifteen years of age she proved herself an excellent teacher in Piano. Possessed of many gifts, when she at length decided to develop her powers through a broad and comprehensive study of music, she applied herself to her purpose with earnestness and zeal. She went to Boston and there laid a broad foundation for her art by a thorough course in piano and harmony. Her first serious study of the voice was begun while she was a student in Wellesley College, under the teaching of Miss Clara E. Munger of Boston. Miss White was most fortunate in her teacher. While Miss Munger is second to no one in America as voice trainer, she is also a musician of the highest culture, and finding in Miss White a pupil of great promise, she entered with enthusiasm into her plans for extended study, and prophesied for her a brilliant future, which prophecy has been fulfilled. During this period of study Miss White continued her teaching, accepting the position as head of the vocal department of Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass., and also taking private pupils in Boston. Miss White has twice been abroad and studied with the best teachers of London and Paris. Among them Henschel, Randegger, and Oliviere. Since her return from her last

visit in London, she has accepted frequent engagements to sing in concert and oratorio in the East. Singing at festivals under the leadership of Carl Zerrahn, and appearing a number of times as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, receiving high praise from the distinguished conductor, Mr. Nikisch, who recognized in her one of the great vocal artists of America. Flattering offers have been made Miss White to induce her to enter the operatic field. Indeed teachers and critics agree that only through these great master pieces of vocal composition can she fully employ her splendid powers, but she prefers to confine her efforts to concert and oratorio work. It has been said that the name Priscilla is admirably suited to Miss White's character. Of an affectionate disposition, she wins friends wherever she goes, and in her pupils and those who know her well, she inspires an enthusiasm of devotion.

Miss White's appearance before an audience is marked by exquisite beauty and charm. One of the many favorable press notices which she has received speaks of her as follows :

"Miss White enters at once into delightful sympathy with her audience. Her voice possesses that peculiar carrying quality which, even in its lightest notes, penetrates to every part of the house. To her matchless brilliancy of execution is added a breadth and fullness of tone unusual in a soprano voice of such high range. Her trill-agility, and ability to sustain a flute-like tone without change of coloring, is not surpassed on the concert stage to-day."

John Alden White.

John Alden White, youngest son of Rev. Lorenzo Johnson and Eliza (Dudley) White, was born at Ripon, Wis., Nov. 6, 1873.

He is pursuing the college course at Beloit College, Wis., and will graduate in 1895.

Josiah Calvin Campbell, M. D.

Dr. Josiah Calvin Campbell, son of Robert and Cordelia (Grandy) Campbell, was born in the town of Fayston, Vt., Aug. 23, 1844.

Married Lura Gilson, of same place, Oct. 1, 1865. She was born there Sept. 6, 1844; died April 20, 1871. They had one child :

Wilbur Josiah, born Aug. 9, 1869.

He married, second, Mary Jane Goodwin, of Charlestown, Vermont, Dec. 9, 1872. She was born May 21, 1851.

Her skull was fractured by a fall down a flight of stairs in 1869, causing partial insanity, which developed until about 1879, when it became violent. Her death—which occurred Jan. 28, 1888—was caused by an overdose of morphine, which she obtained clandestinely.

They had born to them three children.

CHILDREN.

Rosa May, born Dec. 18, 1874.

Lillian Delia, born Sept. 7th, 1876.

Myrtle Bell, born July 26th, 1878.

He was married the third time, Nov. 29, 1888, to Helen Vance, of Albany, Vt., daughter of Steven Vance. She was born there Aug. 27th, 1859.

She was a graduate of the Methodist Seminary of Montpelier, and taught school for twenty terms.

They had one child, born July 16th, 1891, who died in infancy.

He received a common school education, and removed with his parents to Echo Pond, in 1860, where with his father he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, &c. On his father's death, July, 5th, 1865, he was appointed administrator of the estate, continuing the business with his brother's assistance until 1870, during which time the property increased in value from \$2,000 to \$5,000. He removed to Morgan, Vt., and engaged in the same business with increased facilities until the depression of 1873, when he retired from business and attended the academy at Derby, Vt., preparatory to the studying of Medicine at the University of Vermont, and at Howard University, Washington, D. C., graduating from the latter institution in March, 1877.

He settled in Albany, Vt., in Nov. 1877, to practice his profession, which is large and remunerative.

Alexis Robert Campbell.

Alexis Robert Campbell, son of Robert and Cordelia (Grandy) Campbell, was born in Fayston, Vt., Jan. 3d, 1855.

Married Delia Isabella Lang, May 1st, 1879. She was born June 4th, 1857, at Island Pond, Essex Co., Vt. She was the daughter of George and Cordelia (Young) Lang of Island Pond.

Mr. Campbell served three years as an apprentice with J. D. White, watchmaker and jeweler, 1874-1877.

He then went west with a couple of young friends and travelled in Nevada and Montana and settled in White River Co., Nevada. 200 miles from the nearest railroad, and hung out his shingle.

His trunk and tools were mortgaged to the Stage Co., for his fare, He succeeded well till the town collapsed in Nov. 1878; he had just enough to pay his fare back to Vermont, and he returned to the Green Mountain State.

In Jan., 1879, he purchased the stock in trade from his old friend, J. D. White, and May of that year he was married.

Disposing of his stock and closing up his business in Aug. 1880, he went west again as far as Montana. Not satisfied there, he tried Salt Lake City and different parts of Colorado, and opened a jewellery store at the terminus of the D. & R. G. R. R., where his wife joined him. Again he removed his business to South Pueblo, Colorado.

At that place, he became partner in a firm and added stationery, books &c., under the firm name of Jones & Campbell.

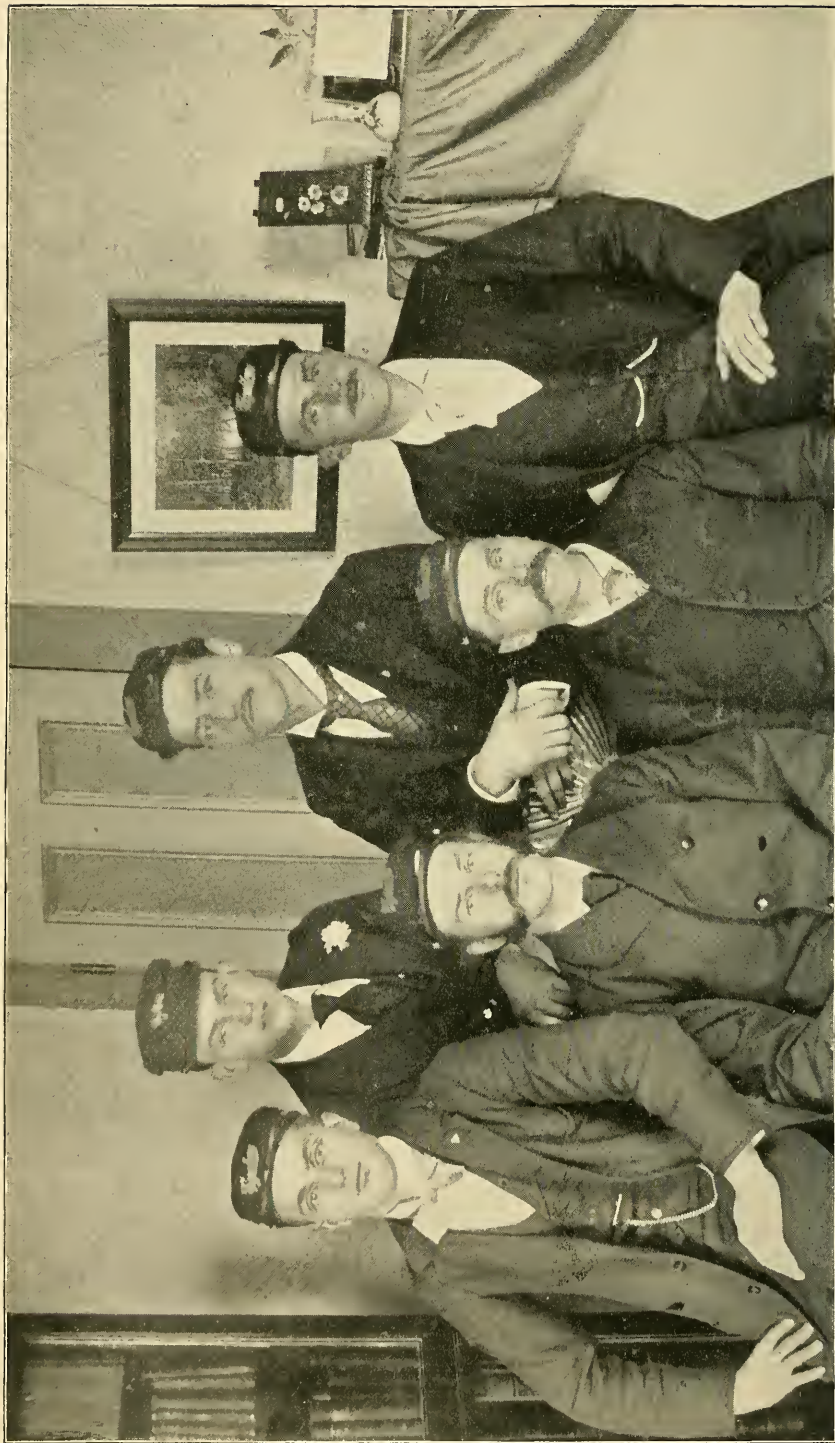
In the course of six months, he exchanged his business for real estate, but after six months, returned to Albany, Vermont, and engaged in farming.

In 1890, he entered the business of watchmaker and jeweller in Morrisville, Lamoile Co., Vermont, where he is doing well, with an increasing business.

Morrisville is a growing incorporated village; and in May, 1893, Mr. Campbell was elected one of the trustees to manage the village affairs.

They have one child:

Bertha Idella, born Jan. 2, 1880.



THE STEARNS BROTHERS.

ALANSON.

ARBA.

FRANK.

FRED.

OTIS.

Delia B. Campbell.

Delia B. Campbell, of Barton Landing, Vermont, only daughter of Robert and Cordelia (Grandy) Campbell, was born in Fayston, Vermont, Nov. 1st, 1859. Married Pontus B. Bayley of Derby, Vermont, May 22d, 1879. He was born in Derby, Dec. 5th, 1850.

They own a fine farm, on which they reside, and are in good circumstances, except as to health. She has been an invalid for eight years with a spinal affection.

They have one child :

Franklin R., born in Albany, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1885.

THE STEARNS BROTHERS.

The Stearns Brothers' "Cyclone Store" is an institution in South Framingham, Mass., on the Boston and Albany R. R., about 21 miles from Boston.

The proprietors are Frank Gilbert and Alanson Banks Stearns, and the working force consists, besides themselves, of three of their younger brothers, and in busy seasons of the year, the 4th, and youngest, and in addition to these, they employ other help.

They are enterprising young business men and highly respected in the community.

They are the sons of Gilbert Alanson and Lucinda (Grandy) Stearns and grandsons of Calvin and Thomazin (Johnson) Grandy.

Frank Gilbert Stearns.

Frank Gilbert Stearns, was born in Upton, Mass., May 24th, 1856.

Married Nellie Marietta Hubbard, of Hopkinton, June 16th, 1881.

She was born there May 25th, 1858. They have lived in South Framingham since 1885.

She was a school teacher, and is prominent in Sunday School work as an infant class teacher.

One child has been born to them:

Charles Henry, born April 27th, 1884.

Alanson Banks Stearns.

Alanson Banks Stearns was born in Hopkinton, Mass., June 7th, 1862.

Married Lucia Mary Works of Southboro, Mass., June 22, 1885. The marriage took place at Lake View Camp grounds near South Framingham.

She is the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Works of Southboro.

They have two children:

Laura May, born July 16th, 1889.

Carl Alanson, born July 10th, 1893.

Fred Lincoln Stearns.

Fred Lincoln Stearns, the third surviving son, was born in Hopkinton, August 3, 1866. He graduated from the Massachusetts School of Technology, in Boston, June, 1894, and is fully equipped as a civil engineer. He is one of the six, and in vacation seasons assists in the store. He has some experience in government work in Boston Harbor, and on the waters of the Maine coast, and on Vineyard Sound; and on Jan. 1, 1895, was appointed assistant engineer in the Street Department, New York city. He is unmarried.

Arba Grant Stearns.

Arba Grant Stearns, the third surviving son, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1868. He is unmarried, and in the employ of Stearns Brothers.

Otis Thayer Stearns.

Otis Thayer Stearns, the fourth son, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 9, 1872; is in the employ of the same firm, and is unmarried.

Archie Carl Stearns.

Archie Carl Stearns, the "Benjamin" of the family and pride of his parents, was born Oct. 4, 1875. He graduated at the Hopkinton High School in 1894, and is in the employ of the proprietors of the "Cyclone Store," in So. Framingham.

Jesse Fremont Grandy.

Jesse Fremont Grandy, daughter of Lorenzo Calvin and Harriet M. (Griggs) Grandy, was born in Brownington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1861; was educated at Barton Landing common school, and Lyndon Academy; then entered the academy at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where she graduated in 1884.

In 1877 she entered the Mary Fletcher hospital and training school for nurses, in Burlington, Vt., and received a diploma from that institution, passing the examination at the head of her class.

Merton Calvin Grandy.

Merton Calvin Grandy, son of Lorenzo Calvin and Harriet M. (Griggs) Grandy, was born in Brownington, Vt., May 19, 1864.

Was married to Nellie May Miller, July 27, 1892. She was born in Westfield, Vt., Aug. 26, 1866.

He received his education at Lyndon Academy, St. Johnsbury Academy, in Vermont, and Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, Boston, Mass.

He became familiar with the lumber business while his father was engaged in that trade, and is now a book-keeper in the office of a lumber firm in Burlington, Vt., where the family now reside.

CHILDREN. BORN IN BURLINGTON.

Daniel Robinson, May 18, 1893.

Ruth, Aug. 3, 1894.

Albion Lorenzo Grandy.

Albion Lorenzo Grandy, son of Lorenzo Calvin and Harriet M. (Griggs) Grandy, was born in Barton Landing, Vt., May 5, 1867. Was married to Ida Louisa Culver, Sept. 27, 1892. She was born in Wellington Co., Ont., Feb. 21, 1872. He attended school at the Lyndon and St. Johnsbury Academies, graduating in 1884; after which he studied civil engineering, and studied law part of one year.

In 1877 he went to Michigan, and was employed in railroad surveys in the northwestern part of the lower peninsula.

He is now in the employ of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad, making a re-survey of its one thousand miles of track and branches.

George W. Grandy.

George W. Grandy, son of Lorenzo Calvin and Harriet M. (Griggs) Grandy, was born at Barton Landing, Vt., Jan. 22, 1870. He attended the schools at the place of his birth, and the graded schools of Newport, Vt.

He is in the employ of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., as a book-keeper and accountant.

Is unmarried.

Flora Orissa Grandy.

Flora Orissa Grandy, daughter of Lorenzo Calvin and Harriet M. (Griggs) Grandy, was born at Barton Landing, Vermont, July 8th, 1874.

She attended school at Lyndon and Newport, and graduated from the High School at Burlington, Vermont, in June, 1894.

She is at home with her mother at 41 South Prospect Street, Burlington, anticipating pursuing a college course at the State University.

Flora Louise Priscilla Johnson.

Flora Louise Priscilla Johnson, daughter of James Bowen and Emma Lamira (Crane) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., July 14th, 1875.

She passed through the graded schools of the city and spent two years in the High School.

She is now pursuing a three years' course at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., where she will graduate in 1896, if her health continues good.

Paul Bowen Alden Johnson.

Paul Bowen Alden Johnson, son of James Bowen and Emma Lamira (Crane) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., March 23, 1878.

He graduated in 1894 from the Washington High School, and is taking an advanced course preparatory to entering Yale College, (at the age of 18,) in 1896.

Dr. James Gibson Johnson.

Dr. James Gibson Johnson, Druggist, of Traverse City, Mich., son of John Reed and Eliza Ann (Quick) Johnson, was born in Royal Oak, Mich., Nov. 15th, 1860. He was married in Empire, Mich., Dec. 14th, 1885, to Jennie E. Patterson, who was born Dec. 14th, 1855, in Port Colborne, Ont., daughter of Robert Patterson, a minister of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mary C. Putnam Patterson, a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam.

Dr. Johnson served his time in a drug store in Traverse City, passed the necessary examination and received his diploma from the authorities of the State of Michigan. He has the largest and best equipped drug store in northern Michigan, and is widely known as druggist and a citizen. He has been very successful in business, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

They have no children.

Joseph Quick Johnson.

Joseph Quick Johnson, son of John Reed and Eliza Ann (Quick) Johnson, was born at Royal Oak, Mich., April 13th, 1863. He married Ida Wollen Avery. He learned the trade of machinist in iron and steel, and is engaged in one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Detroit.

They have two children :

Ethel Ann, born in Detroit, Oct. 23, 1891.

James Gibson, born in Detroit, 1893.

Susan Emma Johnson.

Susan Emma Johnson, daughter of Joseph Benson and Martha (Comfort) Johnson, was born at Montfort, Wis., Oct. 26th, 1864. She was educated at Plattville, finishing her course in the State Normal



DR. JAMES GIBSON JOHNSON,

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

School in 1885. She married Mr. John C. NeCollins, Aug. 11th, 1891. Mr. NeCollins was born in Hazelgreen, Grant Co. Wis., Feb. 11th, 1859. He was the grandson of an old-time Methodist preacher. He was educated at the State Normal School at Plattville, teaching to pay his expenses. His father died when he was fifteen years old, so that he had to work his own way. He has taught school for twelve years, and is now the Principal of the Fourth Ward Public school at Racine, Wis., and is a very successful manager.

They have no children.

J. Bert Johnson.

J. Bert Johnson, son of Joseph Benson and Martha (Comfort) Johnson, was born at Montfort, Wis., Feb. 19th, 1871; married Lilly May Miller of Mifflin, Wis., Sept. 13th, 1893, where she was born April 16th, 1870. He was brought up on a large farm, and is at present engaged in farming with his father. He is very vigorous and strong, being six feet high and large in proportion, and possessed of great physical strength and endurance.

Mina May Johnson.

Mina May Johnson, daughter of Joseph Benson and Martha (Comfort) Johnson, was born at Montfort, Wis., April 4th, 1877.

She is with her parents, and faithfully pursuing the regular course of study at the High School in Montfort.

Nellie Odell Johnson.

Nellie Odell Johnson, born Jan. 15th, 1879, is also pursuing the same course.

Ethel Comfort Johnson.

Ethel Comfort Johnson, born Nov. 14th, 1884, is the youngest of this trio of charming girls, who are a source of happiness and pleasure to their parents.

Harry Woodruff Johnson.

Harry Woodruff Johnson, son of Jerome Fletcher and Eliza Janet (Woodruff) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., March 31, 1868. He received his primary education in the graded and high schools of Washington, where he prepared for college, and entered Middlebury College, Vt., as a freshman in 1887; entered Williams College in Massachusetts in 1888, as a sophomore, graduating in 1891. He entered Chicago Theological Seminary in 1892, and Yale Theological Seminary in 1893; will graduate from the latter in June, 1895.

Grace Bowen Johnson.

Grace Bowen Johnson, only daughter of Jerome Fletcher and Eliza Janet (Woodruff) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1870. She prepared for College in the graded and high schools of Washington; entered Boston University in 1890; Wellesley College in 1891, graduating in 1893.

Stuart Clark Johnson.

Stuart Clark Johnson, son of Jerome Fletcher and Eliza Janet (Woodruff) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., April 15th, 1874. He was educated in the graded and High Schools of Washington, D. C., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

He is now a student in the Medical Dept., of Georgetown College, from which he will graduate in 1897.

Jerome Blakesley Johnson.

Jerome Blakesley Johnson, son of Jerome Fletcher and Eliza Janet (Woodruff), was born in Washington, D. C., June 28th, 1878. He is a student in the Washington High School.

Linas Edgar Stubbs.

Linas Edgar Stubbs, son of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, of Middletown, Ohio, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Oct. 12, 1848; was married in Middletown, Ohio, to Nellie Butterfield, of the same place, Dec. 24, 1872.

CHILDREN.

Florence, Bertha, Elmer, Lillie, Hollie.

Ira Sylvester Stubbs.

Ira Sylvester Stubbs, son of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, of Preble Co., Ohio, was born there Nov. 22, 1850; married Florence Butterfield of the same place, Dec. 27, 1872.

CHILDREN.

Wilbur, Myrtle, Eva, Alice.

Charles Riner Stubbs.

Charles Riner Stubbs, son of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, of Henry Co., Ill., was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1853; married Mary Purviane, Aug. 12, 1873.

CHILDREN.

Levi, Louise, Berrie, Maggie, Lela.

Isaac Walter Stubbs.

Isaac Walter Stubbs, son of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, of Sterling, Kansas, was born April 7, 1855; married Emma Overholts, Nov. 26, 1879, in Preble Co. She was born in Preble Co., Ohio, June 30, 1861; is of German parentage.

CHILDREN.

Oscar Lawrence, born in Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1881; died Feb. 9, 1882.

Clarence Albert, born in Preble Co., Ohio, July 7, 1882; died Oct. 1882.

Chester Irwin, born in Henry Co., Ill., April 5, 1884.

Arthur Ashby, born in Henry Co., Ill., Jan. 7, 1886.

Harry Maxwell, born in Sterling, Kansas, July 12, 1892.

Lizzie Stubbs.

Lizzie Stubbs, daughter of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, was born Oct. 27th, 1863; married Joel E. Conorvoe, Dec. 23, 1880.

CHILDREN.

William, Edgar, Levy, Florence, Sadie.

Aaron Albert Stubbs.

Aaron Albert Stubbs, son of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, of Middletown, Ohio, was born Dec. 13th, 1859; married Sarah Barrett March 1st, 1883, in Preble Co., O.

CHILDREN.

Levi, Benjamin, (Infant, died.) Luella.

Sarah Margaret Stubbs.

Sarah Margaret Stubbs, daughter of Levi and Mary Thomazin (Thayer) Stubbs, born June 16, 1867; married a Mr. Walker, of Michigan.

Mary Arnold Johnson.

Mary Arnold Johnson, daughter of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born the 28th of February, 1858, at 97 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y. She was educated at Oxford Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio, and at Bellevue College Hospital, New York City. She is a professional trained nurse, and was invited to St. Louis, Mo., to open a nurses' training school in connection with the city hospitals, and remained there until they were well established. She has declined invitations to occupy similar positions elsewhere, one in London and one in Rome, Italy. She is now, and has been for some time, the superintendent of the Sanitarium of her uncle, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, in Washington, D. C.

Willard Drake Johnson.

Willard Drake Johnson, son of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born May 3, 1859, at 97 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and was educated at Newburg on the Hudson, and at Yale College. He is somewhat known for his invention of a plain table head, which is used almost exclusively by the Geological Survey, and by his papers on various scientific subjects read before scientific societies. He has lectured before classes at Harvard, at the Boston School of Technology, and the State University at Berkley, California, and before scientific societies in the city of Washington. He is now in charge of the Topographical Survey of the United States in California. He is unmarried.

Blanchard Freeman Johnson

Blanchard Freeman Johnson, son of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born at 1405 L St., Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1864. He was educated in the Washington public schools and at the classical school of Rev. Mr. Alexander, near Culpeper, Va. He commenced the study of law, and was much interested in natural history; was also proficient in drawing. In the summer of 1882, he accepted a position in the office of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Co., at Chicago, and was promoted twice, when he died, Oct. 5, 1884, of typhoid fever. His funeral took place from the Gurley Memorial Church, in Washington, D. C., and his remains were interred in the Rock Creek Cemetery.

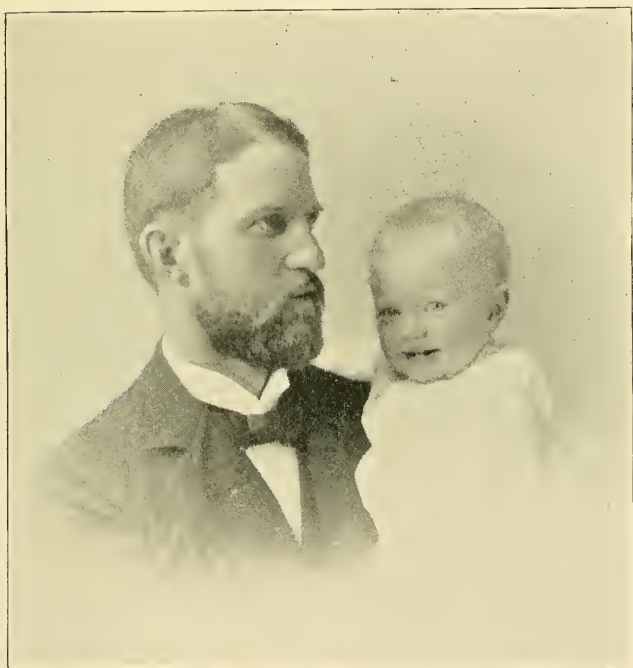
Alice Burges Johnson.

Alice Burges Johnson, daughter of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born Oct. 14, 1868, at a place called Chestnut Hill, near Washington, D. C. She was educated in the public schools of Washington, going through the various grades, and ending with the high school.

She was married to Arthur Merrill Hood, on April 16, 1895. Mr. Hood was born of New England parents, in Indianapolis, Ind. He was graduated as B. S. from Rose Polytechnic Institute, and later as LL. B. from Columbian University. He is now a member of the firm of H. P. Hood and A. M. Hood, patent attorneys, of Indianapolis, Ind.

Stuart Phelps Johnson.

Stuart Phelps Johnson, son of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born Aug. 12, 1870, near Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public schools of Washington, and left the High School to accept a position with the U. S. Geological Survey, and was sent at once to California. His work has been in connection with the surveys of the mountainous regions of Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and California, and many of the maps are in his name. He resigned his place in the Geological Survey in the



STUART P. JOHNSON AND HIS DAUGHTER
ALICE BLANCHARD JOHNSON.

summer of 1894, to do similar work for private parties on a much more remunerative scale.

He was married April 7, 1893, to Henrietta E. Rogers, daughter of Thomas Rogers, who holds a high position in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. They reside near Berkley, Cal.

They have one child :

Alice Blanchard, born at Berkley, Cal , April 1, 1894.

This is the only great grandchild of Rev. Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges) Johnson.

Gertrude Sumner Johnson.

Gertrude Sumner Johnson, youngest daughter of Arnold Burges and Hattie M. (Barrows) Johnson, was born near Washington, D. C., May 10, 1872.

She has always been frail in health, so she has been educated at home by her mother and private teachers.

She became stronger as she grew older; so, in 1893, she was graduated from the Froebel Kindergarten Normal Institute, of Washington, D. C. She proposes to devote herself to teaching as a profession.

Tristram Burges Johnson.

Tristram Burges Johnson, son of Jeremiah Augustus and Sarah (Barclay) Johnson, was born at Clarendon Springs, near Rutland, Vt., July 3, 1881.

Is preparing for Yale College.

Eleanor Hope Johnson.

Eleanor Hope Johnson, daughter of Rev. James Gibson and Mary A. (Rankin) Johnson, was born in Rutland, Vt., May 12, 1871. Graduated from Smith College, Mass., June, 1894.

Rankin Johnson.

Rankin Johnson, son of Rev. James Gibson and Mary A. (Rankin) Johnson, was born at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 16, 1873. Graduated from Yale College, June, 1895.

Burges Johnson.

Burges Johnson, son of Rev. James Gibson and Mary A. (Rankin) Johnson, was born Nov. 9, 1877, at Rutland, Vt. Will enter the freshman class at Yale College in Sept., 1895.

Lorenzo Bascom Johnson.

Lorenzo Bascom Johnson, son of Dr. Joseph Taber and Edith Maud (Bascom) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., June 15, 1875. He prepared for college in the Worcester Academy, Mass., and entered the freshman class of Yale College in Sept., 1894.

Bascom Johnson.

Bascom Johnson, son of Dr. Joseph Taber and Edith Maud (Bascom) Johnson, was born in Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1878.

He is preparing for Yale College at the Worcester Academy, Mass., and expects to enter in Sept., 1896.

Dr. William Hanger Johnson.

Dr. William Hanger Johnson, druggist, son of Charles Brayton and Sarah Margaret (Hanger) Johnson, was born in Middletown, Ohio, Oct., 30, 1864; married Ida Mabel Fisher, of Montclair, N. J., Sept. 20, 1892.

Mr. Johnson graduated from the Middletown High School, June, 1882, and from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy in 1884. He entered the drug business immediately after graduation, in company with his father, in the same store where his father commenced business over thirty years ago. They have one child:

Edna Margaret, born Feb. 26, 1894.

Dr. Wallace Johnson.

Wallace Johnson, M. D., son of Charles Brayton and Sarah Margaret (Hanger) Johnson, was born in Middletown, Ohio, May 2, 1867, graduated from the Middletown High School, June 22, 1883, after which he studied at home one year, took one year in the preparatory department at Wooster University, graduated from Wooster with the degree of Ph. D., June 21, 1889; entered Georgetown Medical College, at Washington, D. C., in October, 1889; entered Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 1890, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., April 7, 1892; served as externe at the Cincinnati Hospital from Oct. 10, 1891, to April 10, 1892; served as interne from April 10, 1892, to April 10, 1893; matriculated at the Frederick Wilhelm University, Berlin, May, 1893, and continued his studies at Vienna, Aus., from Sept., 1893, to March, 1894.

He is now located in the practice of his profession at 1732 K st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Bertha Belle Johnson.

Bertha Belle Johnson, daughter of Charles Brayton and Sarah Margaret (Hanger) Johnson, was born at Middletown, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1871. Graduated from the Middletown High School in June, 1889; attended the Glendale Female College for one year.

She resides with her parents.

Edith Johnson.

Edith Johnson, daughter of Edward Payson and Susan (Riner) Johnson, was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 4, 1872.

She has lived in Omaha, Neb., with her mother, and attended school at Oberlin, Ohio, until she was prepared for teaching, at which she is now engaged, near Cheyenne, Wyo.

Clarence Johnson.

Clarence Johnson, school teacher, son of Edward Payson and Susan (Riner) Johnson, was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, January 15, 1876.

He is engaged in teaching school near Cheyenne, though he lives in Omaha a portion of the time. He received his education at Oberlin, Ohio.

(The following correction in the date of the death of his father is made here: He died Oct. 3, 1879.—See p. 80.)

This concludes the names of the adults of the eighth generation as far as I have any information.

There are others of the eighth generation whose names I would gladly have inserted in their proper places, if the facts had been in my possession.

They are soon to take our places in all stations in life, and some one else will, I hope, keep up this family record, and gain by the defects they may find in this.

NINTH GENERATION FROM JOHN ALDEN.

Wilbur Josiah Campbell.

Wilbur Josiah Campbell, son of Dr. Josiah Calvin and Lura (Gilson) Campbell, farmer, of East Burke, Caledonia Co., Vermont, was born in Charleston, Vt., Aug. 9, 1869.

He was married to Mary Searls, Aug. 14, 1888.

He is a well-to-do farmer, owning the land he tills, and has it well stocked.

They have two children :

Lura M., born March 18, 1890.

Foster W., born Oct. 13, 1892.

NOTE.—These two children are, so far as I know, the only great-great-great grandchildren of Rev. Jeremiah and Thomazin Blanchard Johnson. *They* belong to the tenth generation *from* John Alden.

J. B. J.

It will be observed that in numbering the successive generations I have not counted our emigrant ancestors—Blanchard, Thayer, Bass, and Alden—but count *from* them. This is the method adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution and societies of Colonial Wars.

Some genealogists would have added one, and thus the children of Jeremiah Johnson would have been the seventh instead of the sixth.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Mrs. Thomazin Blanchard Johnson.

The following is an extract from the memoirs of Mrs. Johnson, by her son Lorenzo Dow Johnson, published in 1835.

THE INFLUENCE SHE EXERTED IN HER FAMILY.

In matters of religion, her own family was her field of labor. Holding sweet communion with God herself, she ever endeavored to make her children feel that "Thou God seest Me." Taught thus to believe that God is, wherever they might be, in this place, they were made to fear, early in life, to sin against him; early in life they felt remorse for sin, and were burdened with a guilty conscience. Their parents were united in pointing them to a Saviour. Family worship was a place where they both took an active part. Though Mr. Johnson generally took the lead in the family devotions, yet, at the evening exercises especially, she would often follow her husband in prayer, in which she would most fervently present her supplications in behalf of each child; very often calling them by name, in presenting them before the Lord, as she thought each case required. The writer of these sheets has often listened to these fervent supplications until his own case came up, when his heart has been so filled with penitential grief, that he would resolve in tears to seek the salvation of his soul.

All the children, except one, who died, made a public profession of religion before they were seventeen years old. Like as their mother had watched over them, and had tenderly brought them from infancy to manhood, so did she, every way in her power, labor to do in a spiritual sense. Were any of them cast down in their minds, she was ready to bring something from the rich fund of her own experience in things of God, to console them and encourage them on their way. Were any of them, from the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, exposed to temptation, greater than she feared they were able to bear, she would surmount many obstacles and go to their relief. Were they triumphing in the grace of God,

her tears of joy would tell that she could "weep with them that weep and rejoice with such as do rejoice." Ready as she ever was, to do as much as was in her power to meet the temporal wants of her children, she was no less ready, and abundantly more able, through the assisting grace of God, to do some spiritual good.

HER GROWTH IN GRACE AND SPIRITUAL ATTAINMENTS.

Though deeply convinced of her sinfulness and unworthiness, so that her mourning led her to the borders of despair before she found a satisfying evidence of her acceptance with God, yet when she received the spirit of adoption, all was given up for that. She afterwards seemed to prize the inward testimony of good conscience above every other thing. Her constant labor was to have her eye single to the glory of God, which caused her way to become light in the Lord.

Though the best of Christians have had their trials, and "great heaviness through manifold temptations," yet it was ever maintained by Mrs. Johnson, that if we walk in Christ, we shall *not* walk in *darkness*; and unbelief and disobedience are the only sources of it, indeed, ever after experiencing the favor of God in the forgiveness of sins, she placed her trust in the great and precious promises of the gospel, and maintained the hopeful and believing rather than the doubtful, despairing side of the question; and like the apostle, "though sorrowful, yet always rejoicing."

There is what divines have termed a "negative and a positive salvation." Negative to be redeemed "from all iniquity;" and positive, to be "filled with all the fullness of Christ." Negative to put off the old man with his deeds; and positive, to put on the new man Christ Jesus, with the armor of light. Like a vessel, emptied and cleansed of its filthiness, and then filled with pure water. This seems to compare with Mrs. Johnson's experience. Her constant labor was, for some years before she finished her course, that the old leaven might be wholly cast out, and that she might become a new lump in the Lord. She has often been heard to observe, that for eight years together her mind was seldom beclouded; and when it was, "the anguish of her mind was such that she could not rest day or night, until the Lord smiled upon her." If love to the people of God be an evidence that we are his children, surely Mrs. Johnson must have been one of them; for ever since the writer has been acquainted with her Christian exercises, if she excelled in either of

the graces it must have been this. She loved her brethren with whom she was associated in the church; but her love was not confined to these alone. Wherever she found a child of God, of whatever name, she regarded him with Christian esteem and affection. Regardless of circumstances or sect, wherever she found a character that had been enstamped with the image of her Master, that character fell within the embrace of her Christian charity. It appeared to be the delight of her soul to greet all such as fellow travellers to a better world. We have frequently heard her observe, "When I go to pray, after praying for myself and family, my mind is drawn out to pray for the dear children of God of every name, and then for the whole world."

Nor was she less wanting in *faith*. When we have tried the veracity of a friend, and have found that friend faithful to his word, our doubts naturally disperse, and our confidence becomes unwavering. So it is in the things of God. In the course of her life Mrs. Johnson had, like Abraham of old, many things to exercise her faith and confidence in God, whereby it became vigorous and strong; so that it might be said of her, that she became "strong in faith, giving glory to God." In the last few years of her life, she abundantly confirmed this statement, by her many remarkable answers to prayer.

We are aware that it is what the incredulous world would be unwilling to believe, should instances be named in confirmation of her strength of faith; especially the many cases of recovery from sickness which the persons themselves believe were in answer to her prayers. And passing over many instances which might be related, we will mention one circumstance which is fresh in our recollection.


A poor but pious woman lived near by, whom Mrs. Johnson used frequently to visit. Calling one day she noticed that her neighbor appeared more than usually cast down, and interrogated her as to the cause. The answer was, "School has begun and my little girl ought to go, but she has no gown fit to wear. I have nothing to get her one, and therefore she has to stay at home." At this account Mrs. Johnson's feelings were somewhat moved; and after conversing a few minutes, said she wished to spend a few moments in prayer before she left. They kneeled together and called fervently upon the name of the Lord. Then said Mrs. Johnson, as she was about to go, "You need not be cast down any longer about

your little girl, for I have evidence that her wants will be supplied." The same day before night, a sister called upon this woman and told her that she felt her mind impressed to come and make her a present of some cloth, which, she said, "I think is a sufficient pattern for your little daughter's gown." This, among many other instances of the kind, which to us illustrate the declaration respecting the strength of her faith.

Though the providence of God never put it within her power to bestow very bountifully upon the destitute, yet her heart was ever open to bestow, as much as her ability would allow. Her sympathy was unbounded. When it was not in her power to supply their wants from her own resources, she has not unfrequently gone to those who had the means to do so, pleaded the cause of the destitute, begging for them, (a task not of the most pleasing kind) and got their wants supplied. Her argument with her children against all superfluity or excess, in which she would never suffer them to indulge, was the wants of the destitute.

Family Chart from the Birth of William Molines, 1580, to that of John Alden Stewart Johnson, 1880.

300 Years—9 Generations of 33 1=3 Years Each.

<p>1608-1685, Thomas Burgess. 1640-1701, John Burgess. 1678, Joseph Burgess.</p>	<p>1580, William Molines, Prescilla Molines, John Alden, Ruth Alden, John Bass, Sarah Bass.</p>		<p>John Johnson, Isaac Johnson, James Johnson, Isaac Johnson, John Johnson, Jeremiah Johnson.</p>	<p>William Nelson & Mary Harvey. 1789, Mary E. Nelson. Col. James McKibben.</p>
<p>1706, John Burgess. 1736-1791, John Burgess. 1761-1853, Abraham Burgess.</p>	<p>Hannah Thayer & Nathaniel Blanchard, Nehemiah Blanchard.</p>	<p>James Gibson, Mary D. Gibson.</p>	<p>1734, Samuel Stewart, Timothy Turner.</p>	<p>William Stewart. Valida Turner.</p>
<p>1810-1887, Mary A. Burgess.</p>	<p>Thomazin Blanchard.</p>	<p>1805-1867, Lorenzo Dow Johnson.</p>	<p>1803, Hart. L. Stewart.</p>	<p>Hannah Blair McKibben.</p>
<p>1879, Helen Stewart Johnson.</p>	<p>Lorenzo M. Johnson.</p>	<p>1880, J. A. Stewart Johnson.</p>	<p>1882, Dorothea Prescilla Stewart Johnson.</p>	<p>1883, Lesley Stewart Johnson.</p>
			<p>Helen Wolcott Stewart.</p>	

Family history of Helen Wolcott Stewart, who married Lorenzo M. Johnson April 22, 1878.

Hart L. Stewart.

Hart L. Stewart was born Aug. 29, 1803, married Feb. 5, 1829, and died in Chicago in 1882.

His father, William Stewart, was born in 1772, served in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War. In the year 1795 he married Valida, daughter of Timothy Turner, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, whose wife was Miss Carpenter, sister of the late Senator Carpenter's grandfather. Four of the sons of Timothy served in the war of 1812.

His grandfather, Samuel Stewart, married Patience Hungerford, of Connecticut, and died in 1816, at the age of 82.

His uncle, Warren Stewart, married a daughter of Gov. Oliver Wolcott, of the same family from whom descended Senator Ed. Wolcott, of Colorado.

His aunt Anna married Zaccheus Waldo.

His aunt Patience Stewart married Elijah Thompson, one of whose daughters married Ichabod Hinckley, and another, Nathan Waldo, whose sons were named Horatio and Nelson.

This Mr. Waldo was a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Warren, son of Warren his uncle, was killed during the war of the rebellion, while serving as colonel of cavalry.

Alice Stewart, daughter of James, son of his uncle Allen Stewart, resided for many years in South Windsor, Conn., in the family of her uncle Samuel Tudor Wolcott, whose wife was Mariah Stewart, daughter of his uncle Allen Stewart, whose daughter Julia is the mother of Edwin Pelton, editor of the Eclectic Magazine, of New York.

Lizzie Ludlem, granddaughter of his brother Alanson C. Stewart, married —— Vilas, brother of Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, formerly of President Cleveland's cabinet. General Stewart was also a connection of George William Curtis.

While never seeking office, he was always a prudent, energetic, and able leader, though quite kind and gentle in his manners. He was intimately associated with the early development of Michigan and Illinois, after leaving his home in Connecticut to engage in cou-

of public works in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. In Michigan he served successfully as county judge, circuit judge, colonel of the 11th Regiment in the Black Hawk War, where Lincoln was captain, and brigadier-general commanding the 14th Brigade, commissioner of internal improvements, member of the convention of 1836 for reforming the Constitution, and delegate to Washington to secure the admission of the Territory of Michigan as a State, whereby a large amount of public funds was secured for the State. While in Washington, he became acquainted with President Jackson, Vice-president Van Buren, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others.

He came to Illinois in 1839, and was a member of the state legislature and postmaster of Chicago, besides being engaged in many public works—such as construction of the Ohio & Mississippi R. R., the Belleville & Alton R. R., the North Missouri R. R., and the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

William Nelson was grandson of the sister of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford. On the death of his brother, Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson, William, who was a relative of Admiral Hood of Revolutionary fame, was created Earl Nelson and Viscount Morton, with a grant of £5,000 per annum, and was given £120,000 for purchase of an estate. He married Mary Harvey, an Irish lady with separate income, and came to America and located in Franklin Co., Pa., where he died in 1803, when the income of his widow ceased, and all her efforts to recover it were defeated.

One of the sons of William and Mary Harvey Nelson married William Irwin, of Pennsylvania, and a large number have descended from them.

Mary Harvey Nelson lived in the family of Gen. Stewart during the six or seven years before her death, and was buried by him, with his daughter Amelia, at St. Joseph, Berrien Co., Mich.

Hattie Sanger, who married George M. Pullman, on the the 13th of June, 1856, daughter of Mary Catherine, who was daughter of Mary Ester Nelson McKibbin, daughter of Mary Harvey Nelson, has a beautiful painted portrait of her great-grandmother, Mary Harvey Nelson.

Mary Ester Nelson McKibbin also lived during her later years with Gen. Stewart, and was buried by him in his lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago, where he now rests with many whom he tenderly laid away before his end.

James McKibbin, brother of Gen. Stewart's wife, was a civil en-



THE FOUR CHILDREN OF L. M. JOHNSON.
HELENA. JOHN ALDEN STEWART. DOROTHEA.
LESLIE.

gineer, employed by the General in the survey of St. Joseph River for slack water navigation, and died at Niles, Mich., in 1840.

Hannah Blair, daughter of Mary Ester Nelson McKibbin, and granddaughter of Mary Harvey Nelson, was fourteen years of age when her father died, married Hart L. Stewart February 5, 1829, and died in 1851, after having had twelve children, two only of whom are now living.

An old friend has recently written of her to one of Gen. Stewart's daughters:

"Your mother was of fine presence, with a cordial, sincere manner, a fond mother, and very domestic in her tastes. As your father was so much in public life, there were many demands upon her time and hospitality, which were most cheerfully met. Her home was always full of sunshine. We all lived near your home on the corner of State and Washington Streets—later Adams and Michigan Avenue—the Matteredons, Starkweathers, Sanders, Tuttle, Pecks, Eldridges, Pattersons, and many other families, whose names are now recognized as of the old settlers."

Helen Wolcott Stewart, daughter of Hart L. Stewart and Hannah Blair McKibbin, married Lorenzo M. Johnson, April 22, 1878. They have four children.

CHILDREN.

Helen Stewart, born in St. Louis, Mo., July 18, 1879.

John Alden Stewart, born in the same place, Dec. 10, 1880.

Dorothea Priscilla Stewart, born in Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1882.

Lesley Stewart, also born in Chicago, Dec. 14, 1883.

THE CARPENTERS IN AMERICA.

Carpenter.

William, born in England, 1576, sailed from Southampton in the "Bevis" in May, 1638, and landed probably in Boston. He was accompanied by his son William, age 33, who had a wife Abigail and four children. William (1st) settled at Weymouth, Mass. Became a freeman in May, 1640 to 1643, died 16—

William (2nd) took up his abode with his family and servants at Rehoboth, Mass. Among his four children, William (3rd) married, October 5th, Priscilla Bonnette. Of their children, Benjamin, born October 20th, 1663, married Hannah, daughter of Jedediah Strong. Benjamin's tenth child, Ebenezer, born at Coventry, Conn., Nov. 9th, 1709, married Eunice Thompson.

Among their children was James, born at Coventry, Conn., April 13th, 1741, who married Irene Ladd. They had fourteen children. Rachael lived at Millington, married Timothy Turner of Mansfield, August 20th, 1776. Their eighth child, Validia, married William Stewart, in Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn., in 1795. They had thirteen children. Their ninth child, Hart Le Las, married Hannah Blair McKibbin, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., February 5, 1829. They had ten children: Mary, Esther, Amelia, Matt, Jane, Frances, Validia, Catherine, Anna Waldo, Hannah McKibbin, and Helen Wolcot, who married Lorenzo M. Johnson.

Turner.

Isaac Turner, whose father came from England, was born in Bedford, Mass. He had three sons: Isaac, John, and Stephen.

Stephen had one son, Timothy, who was born in Willington, Conn., August 18, 1757. He married Rachel Carpenter, August 20, 1786. She was from Willington, Conn.

RECORDS FOUND IN MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN.

"Timothy Turner served in the war of the Revolution; in the Lexington Alarm Party, from Mansfield, Conn. Record of said service to be found on page 16 of the records of 'Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.'"

Rachel, wife of Timothy, died in Mansfield Center, Windham Co., June 22, 1799.

Timothy Turner and Rachel Carpenter had ten children. Their eighth child, Validia, married William Stewart, in Mansfield, Windham Co., in 1795. They had twelve children. Their ninth Hart Le Las, married Hannah Blair McKibbin, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1829. They had ten children: Mary, Esther, Francis, Validia, Hannah McKibbin, Catherine Amelia, Matt, Anna Waldo, Jane, and Helen Wolcott.

The last married Lorenzo M. Johnson, and they have four children: Helen Stewart, John Alden Stewart, Dorothea Priscilla Stewart and Lesley Stewart.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

San Antonio, May 22, 1894.

MY DEAR COUSIN:

I sent to Worcester, Mass., for one of the E. B. Crain's "Memoirs of the Rawson family." It has come, and goes to you tomorrow. By reference to which, you will see that your Aunt Eleanor and my mother, Amelia Murrill Wheaton, were granddaughters of Elizabeth Rawson. Mr. Crane has several pamphlets on the genealogy of this family. There are in the United States—or, rather, were, some years ago—more than four thousand descendants of Edward Rawson, the first secretary of the Massachusetts Colony, who flourished as such in 1638.

Should you care at any time to go back to that date and learn the family history since 1377, in time of Richard Second, when Robert Rawson of Trystone, Yorkshire, whose grandson, Richard, was sheriff of London in 1476, you will find that the latter's grandson, Nicholas Rawson, married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Philip Coake, Knight of Gildea Hall, Essex, and his daughter, Anne Rawson, married Sir Philip Stanhope, Knight of Shelford, Notts, who was governor of Hull, Eng., Steward of the Household in 1544, Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the King in 1548, and who was beheaded February 26, 1552, mainly because he was a brother-in-law of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded a month earlier. A grandson of this Anne Rawson—she had eleven children—was appointed Gentleman to the Privy Chamber to Queen

Elizabeth, and was created Lord Stanhope of Harrington, in 1605. Her eighth granddaughter, Jane, married Sir Roger Townsend.

Anne Rawson's son, Thomas, was knighted at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575. He married a daughter of Sir John Port, whose grandson was Philip Stanhope, the first Earl of Chesterfield—and so on. There are many indications that the Rawsons were once considered very respectable people, closely allied to some of the most prominent names in English history. Only persons of some importance could indulge in the luxury of having their heads cut off in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Truly, your cousin,

FRANK WHEATON.

To L. M. JOHNSON, ESQ.,
Ciudad Porfiro Diaz, Mexico.

THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG, 1745.

“That remarkable expedition to Cape Breton, and the siege and capture of Louisburg, the strongest armed fortress in our western world, was, in very fact and deed, the most marvelous feat in all our naval history. . . . It is gratifying to know that, at last, after a century and a half, the Society of Colonial Wars purpose to celebrate the victory in June next, and to rescue from forgetfulness and give a history to our people of one of the grandest episodes of our history.”—[Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, in “The Spirit of 1776” for March, 1895.

Colonel James Gibson.

For the younger generations of this ancestry, I will state that Rev. Lorenzo Dow Johnson preserved to us the history of our ancestor whose name stands at the head of this chapter by publishing in 1847, under the title of “A Merchant of 1745,” a narrative of his life and his journal of the siege and capture of Louisburg from the French.

He is accorded a place in our American history second only to General Pepperell himself.

James Gibson was born in London about the year 1700, and belonged, so says the inscription on his coat of arms, “to the ancient and honorable family of Gibson, of Cumberland, Essex, and London,” and relative of Edward Gibson, the eminent antiquarian, and Bishop of London.

When a young man, he held a commission in the royal army, which was ordered to the island of Barbadoes. Here he remained some time, and married a young and wealthy widow, in the month of October, 1730. The original of the following certificate is now in the hands of the writer :

“These are to certify to whom it may concern, that Mr. James Gibson and Mrs. Thomazine Barton, widow, of this parish, were joined together in the holy state of matrimony, according to the canons of the Church of England, on the 30th day of October, 1730, by me,

“THOMAS WARREN, Curate,
“Barbadoes, Parish of St. Michael.”

Through this connection, James Gibson became possessor of a large plantation in the island of Jamaica. After a few years, he retired from his situation in the army, and remained in the West Indies.

Having often heard of the new colonies, and becoming acquainted with merchants who visited the islands for the purpose of trading, he was induced to come to New England with his lady; and, being pleased with the thriving appearance of the northern colonies, he brought his wealth and family to Boston, and became an extensive trader between that place and the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica.

Mr. Gibson was also a stockholder in the enterprise of building long wharf, and inhabited one of the finest buildings then to be seen on Beacon Hill.* He had but one child, a daughter.

In the year 1744, war was declared between France and Great Britain. George II was upon the throne, and Sir William Shirley, then governor of Massachusetts

The news reached Cape Breton, by a fast sailing packet, three weeks before it was received in Boston; and this afforded the French a fine opportunity of making incursions into the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. In this manner, Canso, a small fishing town, was taken by surprise; and the inhabitants and a large number of vessels were captured, and taken to Louisburg, as prisoners of war.

These early attacks awakened the English Colonies to their danger; and it soon became apparent that Nova Scotia, and perhaps all the English settlements in North America, depended on the conquest of Louisburg, the strong fortress and capital of Cape Breton.

Some of the colonists, however, in defending the town of Annapolis, in a second incursion from the French, obtained some prisoners, whom they exchanged for the inhabitants of Canso, taken in the spring, and who brought an accurate account of the strength of the fortifications of Louisburg, to Boston.

From this account, Sir William Shirley, governor of Massachusetts, conceived the idea of taking the city by surprise, before any further aid could be obtained from France. In this he was encouraged, particularly by those who were engaged in the cod fisheries of

*It will be seen by referring to the Probate records, at Boston, that the administrator had two different times of rendering an invoice of Gibson's estate. In one of them the building referred to is called "the mansion house on Beacon Hill, Boston." Among other articles, "a brass sword and belt, and a silver snuff-box," are mentioned,

Massachusetts and New Hampshire; as this branch of trade must be utterly suspended while Louisburg remained in the hands of the French.

To obtain the opinion of the General Court, Sir William, early in January, requested its members to bind themselves, under oath of secrecy, to receive from him an important communication. This was complied with, and he proposed his plan of attacking Louisburg, and asked their consent. This was kept a secret for a number of days from the public. At last it was discovered by an honest deacon, whose whole soul was so filled with the plan of the expedition that he inadvertently made mention of it at his family devotions, by praying for its success. The boldness of the proposal astonished every one. It was referred to a committee, who reported against it. This report, after some debate, was accepted by a considerable majority, and it was supposed that the subject was put to rest. The Governor, however, was not thus to be defeated; he was a man of perseverance as well as decision. James Gibson he knew to be a man of weighty character, as well as weighty purse.

"After a few days," says Mr. Gibson, "I saw the Governor walking slowly down King Street, with his head bent down, as if in deep study. He entered my counting-room, and abruptly said, 'Gibson, do you feel like giving up the expedition to Louisburg?' 'I wish the vote might be reconsidered,' was my reply; 'for unless the colonies make a bold strike, we may all suffer the same fate of Canso and Annapolis.'

"'You are the very man I need,' said the Governor, springing from his chair. 'I have been thinking if a petition were drawn up and signed by the merchants of Boston, asking a reconsideration of the whole matter, the result would be successful.'"

Before he left, Sir William had the pleasure of seeing the petition drawn up and signed by one bold man, and before night it was ready for presentation.

The next day it was read in the General Court, and another committee voted a reconsideration. This report was argued two whole days, during which time its advocates presented the prospects of success, and the advantages Massachusetts would receive from it, the importance of immediate action, and the certainty that they would be amply remunerated by Parliament, when it was known to his Majesty what proof of loyalty his American subjects had given.

On the other side it was argued with much greater plausibility, that the scheme was chimerical, that inexperienced militia could never reduce so impregnable a fortress, that by reason of fogs and ice the island* could not be approached at that season of the year, that they should incur the displeasure of Parliament by such a rash undertaking, that the province was exhausted by previous campaigns, and if this were unsuccessful, it would prove its ruin. The question was taken on the 26th of January, and the expedition was voted by a majority of a single vote; several members who were known to be opposed being absent. No sooner, however, was this done than a degree of unanimity upon the subject prevailed; and those who had previously opposed it, like true patriots, came forward, and gave their aid in carrying it into effect. Never were a people more enthusiastic, or entertained stronger hopes of success, than the people of Massachusetts at that time. Letters were immediately sent to Pennsylvania and other colonies, requesting their assistance.

Governor Shirley soon made proclamation for raising the necessary forces; and measures were taken for equipping the small fleet then owned by the province, for the purpose of conveying the troops. The Governor also sent to the commander of the British fleet at the West Indies, requesting aid.

The island of Cape Breton, on which Louisburg is situated, constitutes at present a part of the Province of Nova Scotia. It is of triangular form, and eighty leagues in circumference. Its western and northern shores are steep, rocky, and inaccessible; while its southeastern is indented with beautiful bays and harbors, safe for ships of the largest size. Its soil is barren, and a large portion of the year the island is either enveloped in fog, or locked up with snow and ice. Its entire population at the present time does not exceed 30,000, most of whom are engaged in the fisheries, and in the coal and lumber trades.

Louisburg has frequently been called the "Dunkirk of America." For a description of it, I use the words of Dr. Belknap: "It was two miles and a half in circumference, fortified in every accessible point, with a rampart of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet high, and a ditch eighty feet wide. A space of two hundred yards was left without a rampart, on the side next the sea, and enclosed by a simple dyke and pickets. The sea was so narrow at this place that it made only a narrow channel, inaccessible, from its numerous reefs, to any shipping whatever. On an island at the entrance of the harbor, which was only four hundred yards wide, was a battery

of thirty cannon; and at the bottom of the harbor, directly opposite to the entrance, was the ground, or royal battery, of twenty-eight, forty-two, and eighteen pounder cannon. On a high cliff, opposite the island battery, stood the light-house; and at the northeast part of the harbor was a magazine for naval stores.

“The town was regularly laid out in squares. The streets were broad, and the houses mostly built of wood and stone. The entrance to the town was at the west gate, over a draw-bridge, which was protected by a circular battery of cannon.

“These works had been twenty five years in building, and, though not finished, had cost France not less than thirty millions of livres. It was in peace a safe retreat for the French ships bound homeward from the East and West Indies; and in war, a source of distress to the northern English colonies, its situation being extremely favorable for privateers to seize their fishing vessels, and interrupt their coasting and foreign trade, for which reason the reduction of it is said to have been as desirable an object as that of Carthage ever was to the Romans.”

Such was the place that the people of New England proposed to take by surprise in 1745. It was, perhaps, as impregnable as nature and art could make it; and was probably considered as safe by France then as Gibraltar is by the English at the present day. Its reduction was suggested and accomplished by a train of circumstances as remarkable as the event was glorious. It was very properly said by a writer of the day, that “if, in this expedition, any one circumstance had taken a wrong turn on the French side, it must have miscarried.”

In all this preparation, James Gibson was not an idle spectator. Seeing the difficulty of raising volunteers from the poor and hard-working men of the colony, he also became a volunteer. Already possessing the commission of captain of the royal army, he actually hired a company of three hundred men, whose wages he paid regularly from his own property.

Thus four thousand men were raised in the several colonies. The time was appointed for the fleet to sail. The greatest difficulty to be surmounted was the appointment of a commander-in-chief. This was attended with some difficulty, as they were raw soldiers, taken from all the New England provinces, and feeling in some degree a jealousy of each other. The choice at length fell upon William Pepperell, of Kittery, then a colonel of the militia, and a

merchant of good reputation, known extensively, both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Before accepting the appointment, Pepperell consulted the famous George Whitfield, who was then traveling through New England, upon its expediency. Whitfield told him that he did not think the situation very promising; that the eyes of all would be upon him; that, if it should not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain would reproach him; and if it should succeed, many would regard him with envy, and endeavor to eclipse his glory—that he ought, therefore, to go with a single eye, and then he would find his strength proportioned to his necessity. After some time, he gave a motto for the flag, which was “*Nil desperandum, Christo duce;*” thereby giving the expedition an air of a crusade. It is said that a large number of the followers of Whitfield enlisted, and as a proof of the religious feeling by which they were actuated, one of them, a clergyman, carried upon his shoulder a hatchet for the purpose of destroying the images in the French churches.

Few men could leave their families under more trying circumstances than James Gibson. Without a single relative in North America nearer than the West Indies, his wife was to endure alone the suspense of this hazardous and doubtful expedition, and remain behind with her little daughter in Boston. But, in the midst of present trial or future solicitude, the firm hearts of the colonists did not quail. Under these circumstances, on the 25th of March, Mr. Gibson took leave of his family, of his tender and confiding wife and child, and joined the troops which on that day left Boston for the island of Nantasket, the rallying point of the expedition.

The fleet sailed from Nantasket with 4,300 men, 4,000 being furnished by the colonies, and 300 by Mr. Gibson. After a prosperous voyage, it appeared in view of the little town of Canso. As it was yet in the early spring, the ice rendered the bay impassable, and they were thus prevented from landing at the intended point. In this hour of perplexity, commodore Warren, the commander of the British troops at the West Indies, unexpectedly arrived with a man-of-war, to their assistance. This aid inspired the army with new courage, and elated them with a prospect of success. On the 29th of April, the ice having broken up, the fleet sailed for Louisburg, a distance of about sixty miles, where they arrived the next morning.

This was the first notice to the inhabitants of Louisburg of the intended invasion.

An alarm was instantly given, and our fleet was ushered into the bay by a ringing of bells and discharge of cannon. A detachment of 159 men were sent to oppose their landing, but were soon repulsed by the New Englanders, who, without further molestation, landed their troops and military stores, about four miles below the city.

On the following night, two merchants from the colonies, James Gibson and Capt. Vaughan, with 400 men, marched through the woods and round the hills, to the northeastern part of the harbor, and burned many large warehouses, containing a quantity of wine and brandy, making a fine beacon light.

This siege continued forty-eight days, and was carried on by undisciplined colonists against a well-trained army, and a fortification stronger than almost any in the world.

Of the events of this siege, in which our army gained a glorious triumph, Mr. Gibson kept a regular journal, which was published afterward at London, and a copy presented to King George. A notice of this journal appeared in a contemporary number of the "Gentleman's Magazine," a periodical which has been continued for upward of 200 years.

This journal has never been reprinted in America. After searching through the principal libraries of New England, we are certain that few persons have ever seen it in this country.

We have learned of late that societies are seeking to obtain more extended information respecting this expedition, and therefore give this Journal entire to our readers.

A
JOURNAL
OF THE
LATE SIEGE
BY THE
TROOPS FROM NORTH AMERICA,
AGAINST
THE FRENCH AT CAPE BRETON, THE CITY OF
LOUISBURG, AND THE TERRITORIES
THEREUNTO BELONGING.
SURRENDERED TO THE ENGLISH, ON THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1745,
AFTER A SIEGE FORTY-EIGHT DAYS.

BY JAMES GIBSON,
GENTLEMAN VOLUNTEER AT THE ABOVE SIEGE.

LONDON
PRINTED FOR J. NEWBURY, AT THE BIBLE AND SUN,
IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

MDCCLXV.

DEDICATION.

TO THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE TROOPS AT THE LATE
SIEGE AGAINST THE CITY OF LOUISBURG, AND THE TERRI-
TORIES THEREUNTO BELONGING, IN NORTH AMERICA.

My Dear Brethren and Fellow Soldiers:

Pursuant to your request, I here present you with a Journal which I kept whilst the siege was laid against the city above mentioned. If it should contribute in the least to your pleasure in the recollection of that signal victory which you obtained, by the blessing of God, through your great courage and good conduct, over your enemies at Cape Breton, or be of service to you in any other respect whatever, I shall not think my labor ill bestowed.

Gentlemen, as you voluntarily left your families, your fortunes, your occupations, and whatever else you held most dear, to enter the field in the service of your country against the strongholds of a potent enemy; against a well-walled and against a well-garrisoned city; against strong batteries, in short, and large cannons, I heartily congratulate you on your good success, and doubt not but that your heroic achievements will be transmitted down with honor to latest posterity.

In regard to the poor soldiers, who left their families and their respectable callings for no other consideration than fourteen shillings sterling per month, besides the prospect of a little plunder, as occasion offered, of which they were disappointed—I hope they will be taken care of, and meet with a reward in some degree proportioned to their service and their merit; since their disappointment was wholly owing (as you are sensible) to our generous treatment of the enemy, even when we had secured our conquest; for by the terms of capitulation, the French were not only allowed to carry off all their effects, without the least molestation, but were transported at our expense to Old France—insomuch that the soldiers, as I before hinted, had no opportunity of making any advantage of their good success, which otherwise they might have considerably improved.

The place, gentlemen, which we have thus happily made our own, may with propriety be called the key of Canada and North America. The island is near a hundred miles long, and has several fine harbors

in it, very commodious for the fisher, whereof that of Louisburg is the principal. The city is not only well walled, but, as it has wide trenches and flankers, it may properly be said to be completely garrisoned. There is likewise a very grand battery, directly opposite to the mouth of the harbor, the ordnance whereof consists of above thirty pieces of cannon, all forty-two pounders.

The island battery, moreover, which is planted at the mouth of the harbor, is of equal strength and force.

Opposite to the island battery there is also a very fine and commodious light-house, as well as a noble harbor for the largest ships.

Near the shore and grand banks, which are about twenty leagues distance, there are fish in abundance. As to the climate, it is exceeding fine for curing fish, and rendering them fit for a foreign market. Here are mackerel and herrings in plenty, both fat and large, for baits.

The land here produces very good wheat, rye, and barley; and the meadows the best of grass. Besides these commodities, here are fine beechwood and flake for the mutual benefit of the industrious fisherman and the farmer.

This port commands not only Cape Sable Shore, Canso, and Newfoundland, but the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and by consequence, Canada. It is a safeguard likewise to the whole fishery, as well as to foreign vessels.

I have been informed by a French gentleman, that the settlement of the island of Gaspey cost his Most Christian Majesty nine million and a half of money; and, since the war commenced, the repairs that have been made to all the several batteries have been attended with great expense. As to my own particular part, no sooner was the expedition proposed at Boston in New England by the government, but I instantly promoted the same; and through my means some hundreds entered into the service.

And as I had the honor to bear his Majesty's commission in the royal regiment of foot guards in Barbadoes, by virtue of that commission I voluntarily engaged in this expedition, without the least pay or allowance for my service or provision during the whole siege. And no sooner was it over, but I assisted in the transportation of the inhabitants to Old France; having passed my word to proceed in a transport both to France and England. Give me leave here to remind you of my readiness to serve this expedition in all respects. You remember, I doubt not, the tedious marches which I made after the enemy, and the imminent danger I was in at the northeast

harbor, which is about ten miles from the grand battery, where, with four only, I was loading a schooner with plunder. Whilst we were busy in the house where our cargo lay, no less than a hundred and forty French and Indians, with a shout, fired a volley against it; whereupon two of the men jumped out of the window, and were shot dead, even after they had cried out quarter. After this, though the French and Indians entered the house, the two other men and myself so happily concealed ourselves as that we were not discovered. Some short time after they withdrew, and we made our escape to the grand battery, though with great fatigue, for we were forced to take to a thick wood, and run through great swamps, not daring to appear in the road, for fear of surprise. At last, God be thanked, we arrived safe at the grand battery, and received the repeated congratulations of our friends on account of our happy deliverance, which was looked upon as almost miraculous.

I hope, gentlemen, I shall not be thought vain in making mention of one other dangerous exploit, in which likewise I came off with success. At about two o'clock in the morning, with the assistance of but five men, I carried a fire-ship under the guns of the city batteries to the King's Gate, where I set fire to the train, and so quick was the effect of it, that I lost my breath until I got upon deck. After this we went in our boat under the guns of the circular battery, before we could go over to the west side of the harbor, for fear of being discovered by the fire. The French, indeed, fired several times at us, but we happily received no damage. We arrived safe soon after at the grand battery; and no sooner had the fire took the powder, but it tore up the decks of the ship, and threw such a quantity of stone into the city that they not only broke down a large spire of of the King's Gate, but the end of a large stone house, and burnt three small vessels, &c., besides.

As the morning was very dark, the inhabitants were strangely surprised at such an unexpected act of hostility, I have nothing further to add, but that I have prefixed to this Journal a plan of the city, the garrisons, the harbor, and light-house, &c., which I hope will meet with a favorable reception from you, and be thought at the same time an acceptable service to the public. As to what batteries shall hereafter be thought necessary to be built, or what repairs ought immediately to be made to those that are still standing, I hope a true and faithful account thereof will speedily be delivered unto those whom it may more immediately concern, and that proper persons who are well wishers to their king and country

may be appointed, as soon as conveniently may be, to put the same in execution. I am, with all due respect, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

JAMES GIBSON.

Dated July 3, 1745, in Louisburg harbor, on board the Speedwell, bound for France with French inhabitants.

P. S.—I shall here take the liberty to transcribe a letter verbatim, which I received from Major William Hunt.

Royal Grand Battery of King George the Second, at
Cape Breton, in North America, July 4, 1745.

Capt. James Gibson:

I do, in behalf of myself and others, the commissioned officers, return you hearty thanks for the copy of your Journal during the siege against the city of Louisburg, at Cape Breton, and as you are going to France with the French inhabitants, and so for England, we wish you success, and that you may, for your charge and courage, have great encouragement, as you did so voluntarily proceed in the above expedition at your own expense. I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM HUNT, *Major.*

A JOURNAL
OF THE
SIEGE OF THE CITY OF LOUISBURG.

Tuesday, April 30th, 1745.—This day our men-of-war, privateers, and transports, arrived safe at Caboruch Bay in Cape Breton, from Canso, where we lay from the second day of this instant April, to the 28th, at which time we anchored within five miles of the city of Louisburg.

Wednesday, May 1. Our troops marched towards the grand battery, and set fire to ten houses, the inhabitants being fled into the city. The flames so surprised the soldiers in the aforesaid battery, that both they and their captain (one Carey by name) made the best of their way by water into the city; whereupon several of our companies took possession of the place, and at daybreak hoisted up King George's flag.

Saturday, 4. The city batteries, &c., played as fast as possible with bombs and cannon against our grand battery. As we had two of our guns drilled, we fired against the city with good effect; for we took St. John's and St. Peter's, and burnt them. We took likewise about twenty prisoners; but the others made their escape in the woods. We took, moreover, several small vessels and some plunder.

Monday, 6. Our company, consisting of ninety-six men, marched to the northeast harbor, which was ten miles from the grand battery, and drove the inhabitants into the woods. Our grand battery, having several guns drilled, fired smartly against the city and island battery; they, however, fired but seldom at us.

Tuesday, 7. Our scout at the northeast harbor loaded a schooner with plunder, and a shallop with excellent fish. Though the city and other batteries fired smartly against the grand battery, yet they did no damage. We, on the other hand, having several guns drilled, fired smartly against the city and island battery, and every gun did execution.

Friday, 10. A small scout of twenty-five men got to the northeast harbor. I and four more being in a house upon plunder, 140 French and Indians came down upon us first, and fired a volley, with a great noise. Two jumped out of the window, and were shot dead. With great difficulty the other two and myself got safe to the grand

battery. They afterwards killed nineteen of the remaining twenty.

Saturday, 11. A company this day marched to the northeast harbor and buried the men that were killed yesterday. They burnt likewise every house in the place, with the mass-house, fish stages, and warehouses. They destroyed, moreover, about 100 shallows and took forty prisoners. The grand battery fired smartly against the city.

Sunday, 12. Not one gun fired from the island battery this day. The grand battery, however, and our other batteries fired smartly against the city, to very good effect; for not a gun was returned. We had a sermon in the mass-house at the grand battery. The text was taken from the 27th verse of the ninth chapter of Hebrews: "And it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment. So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation."

Monday, 13. At three o'clock this afternoon, a large French snow* came around the light-house, the wind being east-northeast. She was obliged to run into the harbor of Louisburg. Though our grand battery and another battery fired at her, yet she kept close aboard the island battery and the city, till she grounded against the King's Gate. This vessel came from France, laden with stores for the fishermen. This was the only vessel that got in after we had taken possession of the grand battery. The city and island battery fired as fast as possible against the grand battery till the snow grounded. At night we got a large schooner, filled with combustibles, put a small sail on her, and carried her between the island battery and the city. So soon as the fire took the train, the French fired from the city and island battery against the schooner and the grand battery, no less than thirty shot. One of our men was killed by landgrage, and several were wounded. Our gunner likewise was killed at our fascine battery, through the misfortune of a gun splitting.

Sunday, 19. This day a sad accident happened at our fascine battery. Two barrels of powder took fire and killed seven of our men. Though all our batteries fired smartly against the city, yet the island battery did not fire a gun for several days; and the last shells they threw were half filled with bran; from whence we might reasonably conjecture, that they grew short of powder. We had a sermon preached today, and the text was the 11th verse of the 17th

*Vessel.

chapter of Exodus: "And it came to pass when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed."

Tuesday, 21. This day the scout of 200 men returned to the grand battery, and brought with them a French doctor, and seven other captives, having first burned the mass-house, and all the other houses; as also destroyed a considerable number of fishing shallops and the fish stages. Commodore Warren sent in the French man-of-war that had been chased for several days. She is a fine new ship, of sixty-four guns, called the Vigilant, and laden with stores, a great number of large guns, and a large quantity of powder, besides stores for the city of Louisburg, and other stores for a seventy-gun ship, which is building at Canada. A large brigantine arrived this day from France, and came into our fleet through mistake, as the weather was very foggy. She was laden with brandy and stores. A scout of 200 men marched out after some hundreds of French and Indians, who were coming down, as we heard, upon our camp. The scout returned, the enemy moving off, and brought in seven cows and several calves and goats, &c. Our small battery, with two pieces of cannon, fired on the city, and did great execution; and notwithstanding our other battery fired smartly against the city with good effect, yet the city did not return a gun; neither had the island battery fired a gun for several days. At the King's Wharf we found thirty pieces of cannon sunk, from six to twelve pounders. This is the place where the men-of-war heave down. It is a long wharf, that is planked for spreading and mending of sails; and a large ship may lie alongside it. The Vigilant lost sixty men, we only five.

Friday, 24. The fleet this day appearing off the mouth of the harbor, made a gallant show. At night, five of our men and myself went on board a ship which we first filled with combustibles, and then carried her under a small sail by the iron battery till we grounded her against the King's Gate, belonging to the city. No sooner was the train set on fire, but the city fired smartly against us; and when we took boat, we were obliged to row under the mouth of their cannon, till we got on the western side of the harbor. This fire ship did as much execution as we could reasonably expect; for it burnt three vessels, and not only beat down the pinnacle of the King's Gate, but a great part of a stone house in the city; and as

this was transacted in the dead of night, it put the inhabitants into an uncommon consternation.

Sunday, 26. This day, a scout, consisting of 153 men, besides myself, marched to the west-northwest part of this island, which is twenty-five miles distance, or thereabouts, from the grand battery. We found two fine farms upon a neck of land that extended near seven miles in length. The first we came to was a very handsome house, and had two large barns, well finished, that lay contiguous to it. Here, likewise, were two very large gardens, as also some fields of corn of considerable height, and other good land thereto belonging, besides plenty of beech wood and fresh water. In this house we took seven Frenchmen and one woman prisoners. It was not much more than five hours before our arrival that 140 French and Indians had been killing cattle here, and baking bread, for provisions in their march against our men, who were at that time possessed of the light-house. These were the very same band, or company, that murdered nineteen of our men at the northeast harbor on the 10th instant, and shot the two men that jumped out of the window, as is more particularly mentioned in the article of that day. At that unhappy junction they took one, sergeant Cockrin, prisoner; and notwithstanding he had made it his whole study from that time to humor and oblige them, yet, after a dance this day, they fell upon him, and in a most barbarous manner cut off the ends of his fingers; after that they had split them up to his hand. When this scene of cruelty was over they entered upon a new one; and in the first place cut off the tip of his tongue, and in an insulting manner bade him speak English; after that, they cut off some part of his flesh, and made one of his fellow-prisoners eat it; they then cut his carcass up, like a parcel of inhuman butchers, and, to show their last marks of malice and resentment, threw it into the sea.

Monday, 27. This day we returned with our scout, consisting of 154 men, to the grand battery, all well, and in high spirit. At twelve o'clock our whale boats were well fixed with ladders; and two hundred men at least, if not more, attempted to scale the walls of the island battery. The French discovered the same; and as soon as our boats came near to shore, the French fired their large cannon, loaded with landgrage, which destroyed several of our boats as well as our men. Those that actually landed fought till sunrise, and then called for quarter. Out of the number that went to the island battery, 154 of our men were missing. By two that deserted from the French, we were informed that 118 of our men were

taken and carried prisoners into the city; so that, in that bold attempt, we lost only six and thirty men. The French who were at that time in the battery were between 300 and 500.

Monday, June 3. This day a vessel arrived from Boston with a large mortar piece, which was landed and drawn to the light-house battery. We had advice from the captain that 1000 men were voluntarily raised to reinforce our troops here, and that we might expect them very soon. We had farther advice that the French fleet of men-of-war were stopped at Brest by our English men-of-war. We had, moreover, 600 barrels of powder, arrived from Boston, besides stores for the army. This supply of ammunition came very opportunely; for we had not powder sufficient for any more than four rounds at the grand battery. This puts new life and spirits into all of us.

Wednesday, 5. Last night was taken and brought in a French ship of fourteen carriage guns, and above 300 ton, laden with beef, pork, butter, cheese, pease, beans, brandy, salt, and other stores for the fishery. This was the ship, it seems, which we heard in the engagement yesterday. The fascine battery played smartly with their bombs and cannons, and to very good effect. In the morning the French drank to us from the city wall, we being so near that we could speak to each other.

Saturday, 15. This day our whole fleet of men-of-war, privateers, and transports, made a gallant appearance before the harbor. A flag of truce came from the city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to our camps, and offered to deliver up the city on the terms we proposed on our demand of the city, and the territories thereunto belonging, in the name and on the behalf of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second. The consideration of so important an affair was postponed till 8 o'clock the next morning, at which time the flag of truce agree to attend. Whereupon all our batteries ceased firing until further orders.

Sunday, 16. The French flag of truce came out of the city to our camps, at 8 o'clock this morning; and it was then finally agreed and determined by capitulation, that the French should have all their personal effects, and likewise be transported to France at the expense of the English. The said articles being thus settled and adjusted, we have now liberty to march into the city with our land army. The men-of-war, likewise the privateers and transports, may now without interruption anchor in the harbor, &c., &c.

Monday, 17. This day the French flag was struck, and the English one hoisted up in its place at the island battery.

We took possession early in the morning. We hoisted likewise the English flag at the grand battery, and our other new batteries; then fired our cannon and gave three huzzas. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Commodore Warren, with all the men-of-war, as also the prize man-of-war of sixty-four guns, our twenty-gun ships, likewise our snows, brigantines, privateers, and transports, came into Louisburg harbor, which made a beautiful appearance. When all were safely moored, they proceeded to fire on such a victorious and joyful occasion. About four o'clock in the afternoon, our land army marched to the south gate of the city, and entered the same, and so proceeded to the parade near the citadel, the French troops at the same time being all drawn up in a very regular order. Our army received the usual salute from them, every part being performed with all the decency and decorum imaginable. And as the French were allowed to carry off their effects, so our guard took all the care they possibly could to prevent the common soldiers from pilfering and stealing, or otherwise giving them the least molestation. The guard and watch of the city, the garrisons, &c., were delivered to our troops.

Tuesday, 18. Last night a ship came against the mouth of the harbor, and lay there becalmed. In the morning, a man-of-war towed out and fired two shot at her. She answered with one, and then struck. Whereupon she was towed into the harbor by our boats. She proved to be a storeship of twenty guns, about 300 tons, from France, and very valuable.

Wednesday, 18. This day, upon the nearest computation that could be made, it was agreed on both sides that, since the English had laid siege to the city, &c., nine thousand shot and six hundred bombs had been discharged by the English against the French.

July, 4. This day eleven transports set sail, together with the Launceston man-of-war, a forty-gun ship, Captain Man, who was our convoy commander. There were several occurrences, which were very remarkable, during the siege. In the first place, all the houses in the city (one only excepted) had some shot through them, more or less; some had their roofs beat down with bombs. As for the famous citadel and hospital, they were almost demolished by bombs and shot. The next thing remarkable was, that from the first day we began the siege to that of our marching into the city, it was such fine weather that we did not lose one single day in the

prosecution of our design. And, moreover, that, from the 17th of June to the 4th of July (which was the day we sailed for France with the French inhabitants) it either rained or was foggy. Upon which a Frenchman made the following remark: that the Virgin Mary is peculiarly kind to the English, in sending them fair weather during the whole siege, and then in changing it to rain and fog as soon as it was over.

I shall conclude my Journal of the late expedition and siege against the city of Louisburg, and the territories thereunto belonging, with the following addition. After we had marched into the city, I waited upon a gentleman who was inviolably attached to the king of France in Queen Anne's War. This gentleman had taken the New England Country Galley; he had assisted likewise in the taking of seventy sail of vessels more on the coast of New England; and now, in the above-mentioned siege, he came out of Louisburg with fourscore and seven men, in order to prevent our troops from landing, but was happily beat off. This gentleman, I say, told me that he had not had his clothes off his back, either by night or day, from the first commencement of the siege. He added, moreover, that in all the histories he had ever read, he never met with an instance of so bold and presumptuous an attempt; that it was almost impracticable, as any one would think, for 3000 or 4000 raw, undisciplined men to lay siege to such a strong, well-fortified city, such garrisons, batteries, &c.; "for should any one have asked me," said he, "what number of men would have been sufficient to have carried on that very enterprise, I should have answered, no less than 30,000.'" To this he subjoined that he never heard of, or ever saw, such courage and intrepidity in such a handful of men, who regarded neither shot nor bombs; but what was still more surprising than all the rest, he said, was this, namely, to see the batteries raised in a night's time; and more particularly, the fascine battery, which was not five and twenty roods from the city wall; and to see guns that were forty-two pounders, dragged, by the English from their grand battery, notwithstanding it was two miles distant at least, and the road, too, very rough. May courage, resolution, life, and vigor, be forever conspicuous in all our English officers and soldiers! for victory, under God, depends principally on their care and conduct; and may the example of the above-named French captain animate us to be bold and daring in a just cause! In a word, may it induce us faithfully to discharge the great, the important trust reposed in us, by virtue

of the commissions which we bear under our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George !

Should this be the happy effect of that gentleman's example, then we may daily expect to make large additions to his majesty's dominions; then we may hope, with just grounds, to defeat the common disturber of our peace and tranquility; to humble his pride, and make him tributary to us; then, in short, we may reasonably expect to see halcyon days throughout his majesty's extensive dominions, and secure our most excellent constitution both in church and state. In order to give our readers a transient idea of the ill-treatment we met with at Rochfort in France, I shall here take the liberty, not only to transcribe a letter which I wrote on that subject to an intimate friend, but the petition which twelve of us, in behalf of ourselves and fellow-sufferers, sent, in the most submissive manner, to Commodore McLemarrough, who, like an inhuman savage, turned a deaf ear to our complaints, and rather added to our misery than in any way relieved us.

THE COPY OF THE LETTER.

HONORED SIR :—Pursuant to your request, I here give you a true and impartial account of the cruel and barbarous treatment which we met with from the French at Rochefort in France.

On the fourth of July last, fourteen cartels, with the Launceston man-of-war, set sail from Louisburg, at Cape Breton, for France, with French inhabitants. No sooner were we arrived in the roadstead of Rochfort, but Commodore McLemarrough, in a ship of seventy-four guns, obliged us to come to under his stern, in thirteen fathoms of water. We obeyed, and showed our passports, which, when he read, he insisted that every master should deliver into his hands his particular journal. Some looking on it as an unreasonable demand, with resolution opposed it, but were confined in irons on his ship for their refusal. Soon after, he sent for me on board; and I attended accordingly. Being admitted into the cabin, he ordered me to sit down at his green table and give an account of my own proceedings in writing; which orders I readily complied with. Having finished my declaration, I delivered it into his hands; and upon the receipt of it, he told me in direct terms, that the cartels could expect no favor at Rochfort; and that, as for my own particular part, since he was credibly informed by several of the passengers, that I had been a very busy, active fellow against the interest of his most

Christian Majesty at Louisburg, in case he could find out any article whatever that was in the least contradictory to the declaration I had delivered, that he would send me to the tower. Whereupon, he immediately sent on board for my trunk, and insisted on my giving him the key. I did, and he took out all my papers, and read them over, in the first place. After that he broke open the letters which I had directed for London. Those, indeed, he sealed up again, and, having put them into the trunk, dismissed me. His next orders were, that the cartels should not presume to go on board their convoy, the *Launceston*, on any pretence whatever, without his permission. He charged us, likewise, not to go on shore, and gave strict orders to the garrison to watch us night and day; and in case any of us attempted to set foot on shore, the guards were directed to shoot us without asking any questions about the matter. His severity, in short, extended so far as not to permit a boat to bring us the least supply of any nature or kind whatsoever, inso-much that we were obliged to live wholly on salt provisions, and drink water that was ropy, and very offensive to the smell, for above six weeks successively. When this cruel commodore set sail with his fleet, with about two hundred sail of merchantmen and several men-of-war, for Hispaniola, another commodore supplied his place. On Sunday eve he sent out a yawl, with orders for all the cartels to unbend their sails. We did as directed, and on Monday morning his men came in their long-boat, and carried all our sails on shore into the garrison; which surprised us to the last degree, as we had been detained so long, and lived in expectation of our passports every day. At this unhappy juncture, Capt. Robert Man, who was commander of the *Launceston*, was taken violently ill of a fever; and notwithstanding that intercession was made that he might be moved on shore, as the noise on board affected his head too much, yet the favor was inhumanly denied him; and every officer in the ship besides. As to the poor English prisoners, they were used in a most barbarous manner; for their principal food was horse-beans and about an inch of beef once in about twenty-four hours. Besides, they were so close imprisoned that some of them fainted away for want of air; and had it not been for the private charitable relief which they received from a good old protestant lady, several of them must have actually starved. Nay, moreover, when any of them were sick, she would visit them, and bring them prayer-books, and other books of devotion, which she concealed in a chest underground; and then would exhort them to put their trust and confi-

dence in God, who, in his own due time would deliver them out of the hands of their arbitrary and bloodthirsty enemies. And if any died, she would send coffins privately by night for the removal of their bodies, and bury them at her own expense. One of these poor wretches was in such a weak and sickly condition that, being thirsty, and inclining his head to drink out of a stone font, he had not strength to raise it again, and by that means was unhappily strangled. All, in short, that lived to come on board, were so weak that they could scarce crawl upon the deck. As our treatment from the French was in every respect so cruel and inhuman, a petition or remonstrance was drawn up, and signed on the 25th of August, 1745, by twelve of us, the purport whereof was as follows:

That the petitioners were taken up at the city of Louisburg, in his Brittanic Majesty's service on the 20th of June then last past, in order to transport the French inhabitants of that city to Rochfort.

That the petitioners were well assured by General Pepperell and Commodore Warren, as also by the commanding officer of Louisburg, that as the terms of the capitulation were so generous, in regard to the inhabitants, that there was no doubt to be made of their meeting with a like generous treatment in France, and that the petitioners would be dispatched to England without delay.

That the petitioners had been arrived twenty days, and that they and their men suffered very severely for want of fresh provisions; and that great numbers of them lay sick; and that the cause, as they humbly conceived, was their living on salt provisions entirely, and drinking nothing but ropy water, that was noisome to the smell.

That the petitioners had been denied all manner of supplies for their vessels, though never so absolutely necessary. That, if petitioners had leave to sail directly for England, it would be some considerable time before they could be dispatched from thence.

That, as the petitioners return to New England would at best be very late in the year, and their voyage by consequence very cold, comfortless, and dangerous, every day was very valuable to them; and, besides, that their being detained so long was very expensive.

The petitioners therefore prayed, that his honor would take the premises and their unhappy sufferings into his serious consideration, and order such relief, in regard to their provision, necessaries for their vessels, and their speedy dispatch, as to his honor would seem most meet.

Instead, however, of meeting with any favor or indulgence, by virtue of the above petition, all the cartels were ordered to

unbend their sails; their sails were carried on shore into the garrisons, and the guards directed to shoot every Englishman that attempted to go on shore, without asking any questions whatever.

I am, sir, your most humble servant,

JAMES GIBSON.

The news of this victory arrived at Boston on the third of July. The effects of it produced are well described in a letter from Dr. Chaney to General Pepperell. He says: "The people of Boston before sunrise were as thick in the streets as on election day, and a pleasing joy visibly sat on every countenance. We had last night the finest illumination I ever witnessed. There was not a house in town, in by-way, lane, or alley, but joy might be seen in its windows. The night was also made joyful by bonfires, fireworks, and other tokens of rejoicing. Besides this an entertainment was given to the people. The 18th of July was observed through the Commonwealth as a day of thanksgiving for this event; and it was universally observed in a manner becoming a people who saw in it the hand of an overruling Providence."

Dr. Prince preached a sermon on that occasion at the "Old South Church," which exhibits more freely than any other, the religious feeling of those engaged in it. "When they embarked," he tells us, "their language to their friends whom they were about leaving, was: '*Pray for me, and we will fight for you.*'"

After narrating the most remarkable events in the enterprise, he concludes in this somewhat extravagant language: "Let us not only rejoice in our own salvation, but let our joys rise higher, that hereby a great support of anti-christian power is taken away, and the visible kingdom of Christ enlarged. Methinks when the southern gates of Louisburg were opened, and our army with their banners were marching in, the gates were lifted up, and the King of Glory went in with them."

On returning from Boston, James Gibson was joyfully received by his little family, and the citizens generally, to whom he had rendered so important services. At the close of the siege, the treasury of the province of Massachusetts was completely exhausted. England, on hearing of the service rendered by the colonies, sent on a ship laden with specie to reimburse the expenses of the siege. The rate of indemnities was thus expressed in a resolution passed in Parliament, April 1, 1846:

Resolved 1st. That it is just and reasonable that the several provinces and colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, be reimbursed the expenses they have been at, in taking and securing to the crown of Great Britain, the island of Cape Breton, and its dependencies; therefore, resolved to grant for this purpose—

2nd. To the Province of Massachusetts Bay, £183,649, 2s. 7½d.

3d. To that of New Hampshire £16,355. 13s. 4d.

4th. To that of Connecticut, £28,863. 19s. 1d.

5th. To that of Rhode Island, £6,332. 12s. 10d.

6th. To James Gibson, Esq., on ditto account, £548. 15s.

MAYFLOWER PASSENGERS.

List of the 102 passengers who came in the *Mayflower*, December 1620, exclusive of her crew, which returned with her.

- Mr. Isaac Allerton.
 *Mrs. Isaac (Mary) Allerton,
 Remember Allerton.
 Mary Allerton.
 Bartholomew Allerton.
 *John Allerton.
 John Alden.
 Peter Browne.
 *Richard Britteridge (Bitteridge).
 John Billinton.
 Mrs. John (Ellen) Billinton.
 John Billinton, Jr.
 Francis Billinton.
 Mr. William Brewster.
 Mrs. William (Mary) Brewster.
 Love Brewster.
 Wrasling (Wrastled) Brewster.
 Mr. William Bradford.
 *Mrs. William (Dorothy) Bradford.
 *John Carver.
 *Mrs. John (Catherine) Carver.
 *John Crackston, (Crackstone, Craxton, Croxton.)
 John Crackston, Jr.
 *Robert Carter.
 Francis Cooke.
 John Cooke.
 *Richard Clark.
 Humility Cooper.
 *James Chilton.
 *Mrs. James Chilton.
 *Mary Chilton.
 Edward Doty, (Doten, Dovey).
 Francis Eaton.
 *Mrs. Francis (Sarah) Eaton.
 Samuel Eaton.
 *Thomas English, (English).
 ——— Ely.
 Mr. Samuel Fuller.
 *Edward Fuller.
 *Mrs. Edward Fuller.
 Samuel Fuller, Jr.
 *Moses Fletcher.
 *John Goodman.
 Richard Gardner, (Gardiner).
 John Howland.
 *John Hooke.
 Mr. Steven (Stephen) Hopkins
 Mrs. Stephen (Elizabeth) Hopkins.
 Constanta (Constance) Hopkins.
 Damaris Hopkins.
 Oceanus Hopkins.
 Giles Hopkins.
 *William Holbeck.
 William Latham.
 *John Langemore.
 Edward Litsler, (Leicester, Lister).
 *Jasper More.
 Richard More.
 *——— More.
 *Ellen More.
 Desire Minter.
 *Mr. Christopher Martin.
 *Mrs. Christopher Martin.
 *Mr. William Molines, (Mollines, Mullins).
 *Mrs. William Molines.
 Priscilla Molines.
 *Joseph Molines.
 *Edmund Margeson, (Morgeson).
 *Solomon Prower.
 *Digerie (Degory) Priest.
 *Thomas Rogers.
 Joseph Rogers.
 *Rigdale, (Ridgdale, Ridgsdale).
 *Mrs. John (Alice) Rigdale.
 *Elias Story.
 Capt. Miles Standish.
 *Mrs. (Rose) Standish.
 Henry Samson, (Sampson).
 William Trevore, (Trevour).
 *Edward Thomson, (Thompson, Tomson).
 *Edward Tillie, (Tilly, Tilley).
 *Mrs. Edward (Ann) Tillie.
 Elizabeth Tillie.
 *John Tillie.
 *Mrs. John (Bridget) Tillie.
 *Thomas Tinker.
 *Mrs. Thomas Tinker.
 *——— Tinker.
 *John Turner.
 *——— Turner.
 *——— Turner.
 *Roger Wilder.
 Mr. Edward Winslow.
 *Mrs. Edward (Elizabeth) Winslow,
 *Mr. William White.
 Mrs. William (Susanna) White.
 Resolved White.
 *Thomas Williams.
 Gilbert Winslow.
 Mr. Richard Warren.
 (Mrs. Carver's maid.)

*Died before the end of the first year.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 50—Rev. John Wesley White was married Sept. 1, 1857,
instead of Sept. 10.

Page 51—Read: "Rev. Lorenzo J. White," instead of "John
Wesley White."

Page 69—Read: "Tristram" Burges, instead of "Tristan."

Pages 80-85—The proper name "Ann Arbor" is misspelled "Ann
Harbor."

THE JOHNSON MEMORIAL.

CORRECTIONS, CHANGES, AND ADDITIONAL FACTS.

- Page 16. Seventh line from bottom, read *1657* instead of 1857.
- Page 43. Fourth line, Mr. Bassett was a resident of *Cincinnati* instead of Preble county.
- Page 43. Seventh line, read *1835* instead of 1834.
- Page 45. First line read *96* instead of 86.
- Page 49. Wm. Lebaron and Sophia Anne White were born in *Buena Vista Co., Iowa*, instead of Decatur, Kansas, and it was here that a cyclone wrecked the house.
- Pages 88 and 89. These corrections apply to the same parties, and also in reference to Rev. *Lorenzo Johnson White*, who was in the house when the cyclone occurred.
- Page 50. Rev. John Wesley White was married to Elizabeth Bonar Reed, September *1st* instead of September 10.
Caroline Matilda, born *August 21, 1851*, instead of January 21.
- Page 51. The footnote should read *Lorenzo Johnson* instead of John Wesley.
- Page 55. Twelfth line, read *Eliza Dudley Newhall* instead of Eliza Dudley.
- Page 67. Mary Thomazin Thayer was born in *1828* instead of 1858.
- Page 69. Read *Tristram* instead of Tristan.
- Page 70. Nineteenth line, read *Good Government Club* instead of Good Movement.
- Page 70. Third line from bottom, read *Union College* instead of Theological Seminary.
Fourth line from bottom, the proper name *Burges* should be spelled with one *s* in all its connections, here and elsewhere.
- Page 72. First line, read *aid* instead of assistant.
- Page 73. Seventeenth line, read *1877* instead of 1871.
- Page 74. Josephine *Tabor* instead of Josephine Isabel.
- Page 80. The death of Edward Payson Johnson occurred in *1879* instead of 1873.
- Pages 80 and 85. The name of the city of *Ann Arbor* is misspelled Ann Harbor.
- Page 81. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith is *Thompson, Los Angeles Co., Cal.*
- Page 86. Caroline Elizabeth Bonebrake was married in the city of *Springfield, Ohio*, at the home of her aunt who adopted her on the death of her own mother, and not in Preble county.
- Page 88. The destructive cyclone occurred while Mr. White lived in *Buena Vista Co., Iowa*. instead of western Nebraska.
- Page 90, at bottom. Mr. Savage was born in *Champaign, Ill.*, instead of the State of Maine.
- Page 90. Read Ruth *Adah* instead of Arah.
- Pages 91, 92, 93, 94. Read *Eliza Dudley (Newhall) White* instead of Eliza (Dudley) White wherever it occurs.
- Page 91. Third line, read *Charles Hinks Stickney* instead of Charles Hicks Stickney and Mr. *Stickney* is a native of the State of Maine instead of Mr. Hicks.
- Page 96. Third line, Read *Delia Idella* instead of Delia Isabella, and she was born in *East Charleston* instead of Island Pond.
Ninth line, read *White Pine* county instead of White River.
Thirteenth line, read *He returned to Vermont with over one thousand dollars in gold* instead of He had just enough to pay his fare.
Last line, Bertha Idell born *June 2, 1880* instead of January 2, 1880.
- Page 98. Third line from bottom, read *fourth* instead of third.
- Page 99. First line, read *fifth* instead of fourth.
- Page 110. Read Ida Mabel *Fisk* instead of Fisher.
- Page 111. Sixth line, read Degree of Ph. *B.* instead of Ph. D.
- Page 121. Third line from bottom, the word quite should read *quiet*.
- Page 122. Ninth line from bottom, 1856 should be *1866*, and in the fifth and eighth lines read *Esther* instead of Ester.
- Page 123. Sixth line, read *1853* instead of 1851, and *eight* instead of twelve.

MARRIED.

James Gibson Towne White (p. 88) to Laura Belle Ruán, in Salem, Oregon, July 31, 1895. She was born in Santa Cruz, West Indies; was educated in the public schools where the family lived in Iowa, Nebraska, and the Friends Polytechnic Institute of Salem, Oregon. She has been a teacher.

Mary Elizabeth White (p. 89), in Salem, Oregon, to Swain L. Frazier, of Scott's Mills, Marion county, Oregon, September 24, 1895. Mr. Frazier is a teacher by profession; he was educated at Whittier College Iowa, and Lincoln Business College, Lincoln, Nebraska. He is also a member of the Society of Friends. They reside in Scott's Mills, Oregon.

DIED.

In Burlington, Iowa, May 7, 1895, Dorothea, daughter of Rev. F. N. and Jennie Isabella White (p. 92), of diphtheria.

In Middletown, Ohio, March 17, 1895, Anna Parker (Ewer) Johnson, wife of Thomas S. Johnson (page 41), aged 78 years, 10 months, and 11 days.

In Los Angeles county, Cal., July 22, 1895, Eva Blanchard, daughter of Wm. O and Mary White (Johnson) Smith (page 81), aged 24 years.

Alma Faires, her sister, died at same place, July 24, 1895, aged nearly 18 years.

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