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Magazine

—OF—

New England History.



VOLUME I.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

1891.



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R.HAMMETT TILLEY,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

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The Magazine of New England History is made up of ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES relating to New England local and family history; NOTES AND QUERIES, in which department all interested may ask for information, historical or genealogical, to be sent to their address, or published in the Magazine; BOOK NOTES; ANNOUNCEMENTS of local and family history in preparation; and WANTS, a department for the use of subscribers only. Selected Articles will be corrected by the authors before they are reprinted.

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Direct all communications and exchanges to

R. H. TILLEY,  
Newport, R. I.

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JANUARY, 1891.

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# MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1891.

No. 1.

## Early History of Bangor, Maine.

THE ancient proprietors of this city were the Penobscot tribe of Indians. This was the most numerous and powerful tribe in Maine. The Pentagoet, or Penobscot, river and country was their domain. The French, by main strength, took possession of the country soon after 1600, and named it Acadia. Later on, that part of North America east of Kennebec, or St. Georges, became known by that name. November 8, 1603, King Henry IV, of France, granted it to Pierre du Gast Sieur du Monts, who undertook to colonize it and subdue and christianize the ancient inhabitants. In 1604, he came over, accompanied by the famous explorer, Samuel Champlain, and began a settlement at St. Croix near Calais. Champlain made a voyage to the westward that year, and came here in the month of September. He describes the river and country as beautiful; on one side of the river, here at Bangor, he found a forest of oaks, some of the lineal descendants of which may be seen on the estate of Deacon William S. Dennett on Grove street; on the other side, Brewer, he found numerous pines. The thousands of stumps, which, even now, may be seen, bear testimony to his description. The colony at St. Croix failed. Other settlements were attempted at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1606 and 1611, which were failures. In the expedition of 1611 were two Jesuit priests, Pierre Biard and En-

ermond Masse, who remained. These priests that year voyaged to the westward, along the coast and came here to Kadesquit. In a letter from Port Royal, dated January 31, 1612, Father Biard gives an account of his visit here. He says if this is not the ancient Norombega that he and others have been looking for, he cannot conceive where it is. He found here "the finest community of savages he had yet seen; there were eighty canoes and one shallop, eighteen cabins and as many as three hundred souls, the principal sagamore was Betsabes, a man discreet and very sedate; and in truth, one recognizes in these savages, virtues, natural and political, which would make anyone blush, who is not shameless, when in comparison they consider a large part of the French who came into the region.

In the meantime another expedition was got up in France by pious Catholics, and Madame de Guereheville, who had acquired the patent of Du Monts, determined to plant a colony in some other part of Acadia, where they could pursue these objects unmolested. By the advice of the Jesuit Fathers who came here, Kadesquit, now Bangor, was determined upon as the place where this settlement should be made. The expedition sailed from France, March 12, 1613, and on its way here called at Port Royal, June 22, 1613, for those who were there. June 27th, they departed for Kadesquit, but were detained for several days, off Grand Manan, by a regular Passamaquoddy fog, and got sick and discouraged, and made the first land, which proved to be Mount Desert Island, probably at South West Harbor, and there the settlement was made. Father Biard says, the Providence of God prevented their going to Kadesquit as originally intended. And thus Bangor failed to become a French Catholic Colony and settlement. I may say here that long before the Pilgrims settled at Plymouth, the Catholic religion prevailed here, and prior to 1700, Catholic Chapels with bells thereon were heard at Old Town, Passadumkeag, Mattawamkeag, and we think Mount Hope. Controversies between France and England began to arise in the claim for territory. The French in a



manner controlled the Indians ; and the white settlers to the westward were kept in a continued state of fear by their incursion.

MAJOR BENJAMIN CHURCH

Was sent to the eastward to fight the Penobscot Indians. In August and September, 1696, he came here and found no Indians. He then went to "The Bend," to Indian Old Town, and to Passadumkeag, where were Indian settlements. The Indians, nearly all of them fled, and he returned.

CAPT. THOMAS WESTBROOK.

The Indian and French troubles continued, and in March, 1723, Massachusetts sent Capt. Thomas Westbrook eastward with troops to fight or drive off the Indians. He came here and found no Indians ; he then went to Old Town, Indian Island, but found no Indians there. He burned the fort, chapel, and priest's house, and twenty-three other houses, and then returned to the westward.

GOVERNOR THOMAS POWNAL

Came here in 1759, and built a fort at Fort Point. It was named Fort Pownal. He came to this place May 23, in his sloop, and had trouble getting over Treat's Falls. He landed on the east side of the river, and with 136 men went above "The Bend." At the head of the Falls, there on the steep bank, he buried a leaden plate with the following inscription :

"Province of Massachusetts Bay  
Dominions of Great Britain, Possession  
Confirmed by T. Pownal, Gov'r."

He then erected a flag staff, hoisted the King's colors and saluted them. The next day he left and went down the river.

From 1758 to 1769-70, this place was visited by fishermen and hunters only. In 1770, Jacob Bussell, who was the first settler, came here with his family, and his son Stephen and his wife, and Caleb Goodwin and his family.

In 1771, Thomas Howard, Jacob Dennett, Simon Crosby, Thomas, John and Hugh Smart, Andrew Webster, Jr., Joseph Rose and David Rowell from Woolwich and Brunswick,

with their families, Solomon and Silas Hathorn from Worcester, Mass., and their families. In 1772, James Dunning with his family, came, and the same year Robert Treat from Boston, by way of Fort Pownal.

Other settlers followed. Deacom William Boyd from Bristol, 1791; Abraham Tourtelotte from Newport, R. I.; Nath. Harlow and John Harlow, brothers, from Plymouth, Mass., about 1789-90; Robert Hieborn, Jr., 1794; Mark Trafton, William Hasey, Jonathan Lowder, Theodore Trafton, William Forbes, 1799; Capt. James Budge, Nathaniel Mayhew.

The early settlers were squatters. They supposed that the State owned their lands. Prior to 1800 the owners of the Waldo Patent made a claim on the State, by reason of the fact that re-surveys had taken away a part of the quantity which the Patent called for. To satisfy this claim the State gave the Waldo heirs the four townships, now Bangor, Hermon, Hampden and Newbury, with a reservation of 100 acres to each actual settler. Prior to 1801 not a settler had a deed of his land. Possessory rights were invariably respected.

March 5, 1801, the General Court passed a law giving to each actual settler prior to Jan. 1, 1784, one hundred acres of land for \$8.70, and for each actual settler between that date and Feb. 23, 1793, one hundred acres for \$100. Park Holland was appointed surveyor and ran out these lots in 1801, and by his survey the titles to the settlers' lots are now held. Outside of the settlers' lots the Waldo heirs were the owners, and conveyed their lands by other surveys.

#### INCORPORATION.

The whole territory on the west side of the river, from Wheeler's mills in Hampden, up, was erected into a plantation in 1787, called Condeskeag Plantation.

The town of Bangor was incorporated Feb. 25, 1791, and the first town meeting was held March 22, 1792. Andrew Webster, Jr., was elected Town Clerk. The records from that time to 1798-9 are lost.

I give some sketches of the professional and business men early in Bangor:

#### MINISTERS.

Several ministers came here early as missionaries. Rev. Seth Noble, a revolutionary soldier, was settled as a minister Sept. 10, 1786. He was a good preacher and was inclined to be convivial in his habits; but was liked and respected by the best people in this vicinity. He resigned Nov. 4th, 1797, and returned to Massachusetts.

Rev. James Boyd, a minister of the "standing order," came here in September, 1800, and staid until November, 1801. He was reputed easy in his morals.

Rev. Harvey Loomis was ordained minister of the First Parish church, Nov. 27, 1811. He was a sincere Christian and acceptable preacher. He died 1825.

#### PHYSICIANS.

Dr. John Herbert, from Deerfield, Mass., came here in 1774. He was a surgeon and chaplain in the British army. He left in 1779. His grandson, George Herbert, Jr., settled in Ellsworth as a lawyer in 1801.

Dr. Phineas Nevers, a Revolutionary soldier, came here in 1782, and died October, 1785.

The next physician was Doctor Horatio G. Balch, who came about 1804. He is said to have cared more for politics than business. He was the second Representative from the town, 1807. He removed to Lubec before 1817.

Dr. Hosea Rich came here in July, 1805. He continued in practice more than sixty years. He died January 30, 1866.

#### LAWYERS.

Oae Jethro Delano, who was here in 1790, did much legal business and tried many cases before justices. I know but little of him except that he signed his name "Jethro Delano, Attorney."

Oliver Leonard, from Norton, Mass., settled in Brewer, 1796. Was Representative there several years. He moved

over to this city and died here. He was the first educated lawyer on Penobscot river.

Allen Gilman came here in 1801 from Brewer village, where he first located. He was the first mayor of Bangor, in 1834. After 1801, came William D. Williamson, afterward governor, Jacob McGaw, Samuel E. Dutton.

#### MERCHANTS PRIOR TO 1800.

Jedediah Preble came here in 1770-1 and settled above Trent's Falls. He was government Truck Master and merchant. He was said to be a Tory and very unpopular with the Indians. He built the first framed house in Bangor. He left about 1773.

Major Robert Treat came from Boston in 1773 and settled first at the mouth of the Pennejawock stream, and afterward at Penobscot Falls, later known as Treat's Falls. He owned saw mills here and at Frankfort and Orland. He also built vessels, and, it is said, the first one on Penobscot river. Parson Noble in his diary says: "Nov. 3, 1791, Mr. Treat's brig launched." Major Treat was an active, enterprising merchant and useful citizen.

Joseph Junin, a Frenchman, came from Castine in 1790. He was an Indian trader. He was murdered in his store at City Point, February 18, 1791.

Bulkley Emerson, from Kennebunk, came about 1795. He was the first postmaster of Bangor, 1801.

William Hammond, Jr., from Newton, came about 1794-5. He built mills and did much to promote the interests of Bangor.

Up to 1800 Bangor had not grown much. Brewer village was a formidable rival, and to some extent Hampden. Soon after 1800 it began to be seen that the natural situation of Bangor was better than any other town on the river, and a new emigration commenced, which brought here vigorous, enterprising, ambitious men, who gave it character and standing. The most notable of these (not before mentioned) who came prior to 1819, were: Charles Hammond, Capt. William

Hammond, senior, Elisha Hammond, John Pearson, Isaac Hatch, Silas Hatch, James Bartlett, John Barker, George Barker, Mark Trafton, Oliver Frost, Wiggins Hill, Luke Wilder, Samuel W. Hayes, Thomas Bartlett, John Ham, James Drummond, Moses Patten, Amos Patten, James B. Fisher, Philip Coombs, Robert Lapish, Edmund Dole, Abner Taylor, Thomas Bradbury, Newell Bean, William Dole, Stephen Kimball, Eliashel Adams, Deacon George W. Brown, Joseph Whipple, Samuel Sherburn, John Sargent, Col. Samuel Dutton, Francis Carr, M. C., 1812; Joseph Carr, senior, James Carr, M. C., 1812; James Thomas, first representative from Bangor; Michael Sargent, Caleb C. Billings, Timothy Crosby, William Lowder, Capt. Israel Snow, David W. Haynes, John Giddings, Stephen Giddings, and others.

These men were the real founders of the town and the city. Except in one or two instances the first settlers moved away up the river. With this hurried sketch, I leave to others better qualified to write, the history of later Bangor.

—*J. B. Porter in Bangor Courier.*

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Pamphlets and newspapers began, as early as 1765, to discuss the question of slavery. And, as the country approached the crisis of the Revolution, masters, in many cases, voluntarily emancipated their slaves; and appeals began to be made to the courts, by those held in bondage, to be declared free. There were two such cases in Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, between 1768 and 1770, in which judgment was rendered in favor of the parties suing for freedom; and another was decided in the same way in Essex Co., in 1773, which were referred to rather as examples, than to indicate the number or localities of these actions.

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In the trade with Barbadoes, Surinam, and other Southern ports, no article of export was more profitable in early times, than horses. A Law was enacted, in Connecticut, in 1660, requiring that every horse sent out of the colony should be registered, with its marks, age and owner.

## The Original Liberty Hall, Boston, Mass.

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THE "Book of Possessions" of Boston, 1635, tells us that the plot of ground on the east side of Washington street, between Essex street and Beach street, was apportioned to Garrett Bourne for a house and garden.

He took the oath and became a freeman, and built a house and occupied it in the following year, 1636. He set out a variety of shade trees about his house, many of which were elms. In 1646 he transplanted an elm a little distance northwest of his house. It was a chosen, selected tree, on account of its shape and vigor. Garrett Bourne "built and planted better than he knew." In about a century the house became noted as a tavern, and a little later on, as the meeting place of the sons of Liberty. In about the same time, that transplanted elm became famous as the Liberty Tree, as the sons of Liberty used to rally under its wide-spreading branches. It was under this tree that the first public act of resistance to British tyranny showed itself. At dawn, on the 14th of August, 1765, an effigy of Andrew Oliver, the stamp officer, was discovered hanging to one of the larger branches. This caused great excitement. The sheriff was ordered by the colonial Governor Hutchinson to remove the effigy from the tree. But such was the intensity of public feeling, he declared he dared not do so. It was creating a local revolution, and was removed by stratagem. The tree became famous about 1760, and was named the Liberty Tree about this time. On Feb. 14, 1766, it was pruned by the order of the Sons of Liberty.

The ground about the tree had become sacred soil, and was designated as Liberty Hall, and really became the original

stamping ground of the Revolution, in defiance of the "Stamp Act." In 1767 a flagstaff was erected, which went up through the branches, upon which was hoisted a flag as a signal for the assembling of the Sons of Liberty. In August, 1775, the Tories, encouraged by their British allies, and led on by one Job Williams, armed with axes, made a furious attack upon the Liberty Tree, and it was ruthlessly cut down. This vandal act caused great excitement. At the close of the Revolution a liberty pole was erected on the stump of the old tree, which long served as a point of direction. This pole having served during the second war with Great Britain, and having gone into decay, another one was erected about the time of the arrival of General La Fayette as the guest of the nation in 1824.

In 1823-24 Mr. Ralph Haskins erected a four-story brick hotel precisely upon the same ground occupied by Garrett Bourne's house in 1636. He named it, in honor of the expected guest, La Fayette Hotel. Major General La Fayette arrived at the residence of Governor Eustis in Roxbury, August 22, 1824, as the guest of Massachusetts, at about two o'clock on Tuesday morning. On the following forenoon, seated in the private carriage of Governor Eustis, he was escorted to the Boston line on the Neck, and formally presented to His Honor Josiah Quincy and a few of the reception committee, who were there to escort him as the guest of the city. The city authorities had not been idle in the matter of the arrival of La Fayette. The City Council, under the active leadership of the mayor, (the elder) Josiah Quincy, made generous and appropriate arrangements, resulting in a perfect ovation by the whole populace.

Business was suspended, every possible preparation was made for his reception that hospitality, gratitude and patriotism could suggest. The citizens were respectfully invited by the committee of arrangements to co-operate with them. The grand result was that the whole city was in gay attire, the French and American flags were entwined in various places, every yard of ribbon and bunting in the city was used

in decorating. That not proving sufficient, a very large amount of red and blue and bleached cotton was used. A very large procession was formed on Boston Neck, under the direction of Colonel Samuel D. Harris, who had more than fifty aids and assistant marshals to carry out his wishes. General La Fayette, seated in a barouche, accompanied by the mayor and drawn by four white horses, was now in position. A signal gun was fired for the procession to be put in motion, agreeably to the order of arrangements. Instantly every public bell in Boston rang out peals of welcome. The Sea Fensibles, stationed on South Boston Heights, and the Columbian Artillery, stationed on Copp's Hill, fired salutes. The peals of welcome continued while the procession moved. A civic arch was erected across Washington street, where Dover street now exists, from the centre of which was suspended a scroll bearing the inscription, "Welcome, La Fayette."

In front of the La Fayette Hotel on Washington street, now Brigham's Hotel, was erected a civic arch twenty-five feet high, designating where stood the Liberty Tree. The arch proper was decorated with French and American flags entwined. The pillars were elegantly decorated with flowers, elm garlands, evergreens, oak leaves, and red, white and blue bunting.

From the centre was suspended a large scroll, bearing in large capitals in gold, "Washington and La Fayette. A Republic Not Ungrateful."

Upon tablets at either side, in golden letters, was the following:

(*West side.*)

The fathers in glory shall sleep,  
 That gathered with thee in the fight,  
 But the sons will eternally keep  
 The tablet of gratitude bright;  
 We bow not the neck and we bend not the knee,  
 But our hearts, La Fayette, we surrender to thee.



*(East side.)*

Of high renown, here grew the tree  
 Of elm, so dear to liberty;  
 Your sires, beneath its sacred shade,  
 To Freedom early homage paid.

This day with filial awe surround  
 Its root that sanctifies the ground,  
 And by your fathers' spirits swear  
 The rights they left you'll not impair.

The densest crowd ever seen in Boston surrounded the arch. As the General approached, three times three rousing cheers were given. The ovation was such that the procession came to a halt. La Fayette was much affected, well knowing that he was upon the "stamping" ground of the Revolution, and in front of the stump of the Liberty Tree. A most pleasing incident occurred here during the stop of the General's carriage. A beautiful young girl, with a silk sash of red, white and blue draped across her shoulders, emerged from the door of the Lafayette Hotel, bearing a silver salver, on which were two goblets and a bottle of the red claret wine of France, of which she invited the general to partake. This he did with characteristic courtesy, and it is a notable fact that the first refreshment of which La Fayette partook in the new city of Boston was furnished him from the hotel bearing his name, now Brigham's Hotel.

After this incident another and remarkable one took place: As La Fayette rode up Tremont street, receiving on all hands the homage and congratulations of the immense throngs that greeted him, he perceived, seated on a balcony of a house then called "Colonnade Row," Mme. Scott, the sometime wife of the sturdy old Governor John Hancock. She had been his hostess in the old Hancock mansion on Beacon street as far back as the year 1781, and now, after a lapse of forty-three years, was instantly recognized by the general. With the inborn courtesy of a Frenchman, La Fayette directed his conveyance to stop in front of the house, and rising, with his hand placed over his heart, made a graceful obeisance, which was gracefully returned. The lady in her maiden life was

that Dorothy Quincy whose name and fame have been perpetuated by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his charming little poem, "Dorothy Q."

The procession had now come to Boylston street, and was ordered to halt. The pupils of the public schools, under the direction of their teachers, had been arranged in a double line on the Tremont-street mall, and were protected by peace officers. The children had been instructed during the past month to sing the national hymn of France, "The Marseillaise." They were all provided with bouquets of bright flowers; the girls were all dressed in white, wearing red sash ribbons and blue ribbons on their summer hats; the boys were also attired in red, white and blue, white pants, blue jackets, and a red ribbon on their hats. The moment La Fayette entered the mall, the children struck up, in good voice and time, that glorious anthem, "Marseillaise." The effect was electrical.

The third incident of the day now took place, and, as was each of the others, entirely unexpected by the committee. A young girl threw her bouquet in front of La Fayette. Her patriotic act was instantly taken up and every child all along the line threw bouquets upon the mall, and La Fayette literally passed over a bed of natural flowers, strewn at his feet, and in his honor. It was the most affecting incident of the day.

A battalion of light infantry was formed on Park-street mall, and passed in review by the general. As he entered the State House grounds a salute was fired by artillery posted on the high ground south of the Frog Pond. He paid a short visit of courtesy to the governor and council, after which he was escorted to his lodgings in the stately old-time residence of Thomas Amory, Esq., now standing at the corner of Park and Beacon streets. Shortly after reaching his lodgings, he appeared on the balcony, having on either side of him, Governor Eustis and ex-Governor John Brooks, both of whom wore their old Continental uniforms. The Boston regiments of militia which had acted as escorts, passed in re-

view, and the ceremonies of the day were brought to a close.

Mr. Frederick F. Hassam, the antiquarian, has lately prepared a pamphlet to be given away to public schools and libraries, and the rest of the edition to such persons as may send him their addresses. The pamphlet contains the patriotic story considerably more in detail than as given above. Mr. Hassam, who for many years was a well-known cutler on Washington street, is now a resident of Hyde Park.—*Boston Transcript.*

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John Josselyn, an Englishman, came to this country in 1653, and afterwards wrote a book which was entitled "New England's Rarities Discovered: in *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants* of that country. Together with *The Physical and Chirurgical Remedies* wherewith the *Natives* constantly use to cure their Distempers, Wounds and Sores." It was published in London in the year 1672, and contains a large number of remedies to be found in the *fauna* and *flora* of the country.

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The name "Massachusetts" first appeared in print in Capt. Smith's "Description of New England" in 1616. In his narrative he omits the final S when he means the place, but uses it when he refers to the inhabitants. The best authorities on the subject say that the name means "a hill in the form of an arrow's head."

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There has been some doubt as to whether John Dawson of Virginia and John Gardner of Rhode Island, ever attended any session of the Continental Congress. An investigation of the journal of Congress shows that Dawson attended on Monday, December 3, 1788, and Gardner on Thursday, February 15, 1788.

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The first mill for grinding corn, in New London, was erected in 1651.

## Ancestry of General U. S. Grant.

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**M**ATTHEW GRANT<sup>1</sup> was born in England, October 27th, 1601. He came in the ship *Mary and John*, with his family, in 1630, to Dorchester, Mass., and thence, in 1635, among the first settlers to Windsor, Conn., where he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 16th, 1681. His wife, Priscilla ———, was born in England, February 27th, 1601, and became the wife of Matthew Grant, November 16th, 1625. She died at Windsor, Conn., April 27th, 1644.

Their son Samuel Grant,<sup>2</sup> born at Dorchester, Mass., November 12th, 1631, settled in Windsor, Conn., and married Mary Porter, who was born in England in 1638, and became the wife of Samuel Grant at Windsor, May 27th, 1658. Samuel Grant departed this life September 10th, 1718.

Their son Samuel Grant,<sup>3</sup> Jr., was born in Windsor, Conn., April 20, 1659, and married first, Anna Filley, Dec. 6th, 1683, who died at East Windsor, Conn., May 8th, 1710. His second wife, Miss Grace Miner, was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Booth) Miner, and granddaughter of Thomas and Grace (Palmer) Miner, to whom he was married April 11th, 1688.

Their son Noah Grant<sup>4</sup> was born at Windsor, Conn., December 16th, 1693, and married Martha Huntington, daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, June 12th, 1717. They became early planters of Tolland, Conn., where he died Oct. 16th, 1727.

Their son Noah Grant<sup>5</sup>, Jr., was born at Tolland, Conn., July 12th, 1718. He enlisted in the early part of 1755, and in November of that year was engaged with Israel Putnam

in rebuilding and strengthening Fort Lyman, afterwards called Fort Edward. He was a Lieutenant in the scouting party with Rodgers and Putnam from the camp at Lake George, from October 29th to November 3d, 1755. He commanded the garrison at Fort Edward from November 23d, 1755, to March 26th, 1756, and was then discharged, and re-enlisted the same day, and was appointed Captain of the 7th Company in the then Second Connecticut Regiment. He was one of a scouting party of about sixty men, who went out from Fort William Henry about the eleventh of August, 1756, under Lieut. Kennedy of the Regulars, who reduced the party to eight, sending the rest of them back to the Fort. Lieut. Kennedy returned September 20th, 1756, but Captain Grant has never been heard of since he parted with him "many days" before. Noah Grant, Jr., married Susanna Delano, at Tolland, Conn., Nov. 5th, 1746.

Their son Noah Grant,<sup>6</sup> Jr., was born at Tolland, June 20th, 1748, and married the widow Anna (Buel) Richardson in 1775, who died at Coventry, Conn., in 1789. For his second wife he married the widow Rachael Kelly, at Greensburgh, West Moreland County, Penn., to which place he had moved March 4th, 1792.

Their son Jesse Root Grant,<sup>7</sup> was born there in January, 1794, and married Hannah Simpson, June 24th, 1821.

And their son Gen. U. S. Grant<sup>8</sup> was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27th, 1822, and was married to Miss Julia B. Dent, at St. Louis, August 22d, 1848, and died at Mount McGregor, New York, July 23d, 1885.—*Richard A. Wheeler in Narragansett Weekly.*

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As early as 1715 the people of Nantucket were pursuing the whales upon the ocean in small sloops and schooners, making voyages of a few weeks' duration and bringing the blubber home and trying out the oil on shore.

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The first church in Cambridge, Mass., and Harvard College, both date from 1636.

## Graffort's Fort and Queen's Chapel, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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THE following is an exact copy of a document in the county registry at Exeter, N. H., showing the true site of Graffort's Fort, at Portsmouth, N. H.:

To all people to whom these psents shal come John Penballow of Portsmo In N-Hampse In N-Engld Esqr Sendeth Greeting know ye yt ye sd Jno Penballow as Executr to ye Last Will & testament of his Honed father Samll Penballow Esqr Decd for ye paymt of ye debts and Legacies of ye Deed & in Consideration of ye sum of Seventy Pounds Curtt money of N-Engld to him In hand before ye Ensealing & Delivery hereof wel and truly pd Thirty pounds thereof by Henry Hope of Boston In N-Engld merchtt as a Gift and Benefaction towards ye Purchase of a lott of land as hereafter Boundd for ye Building of a Church or Chaple thereon ye other part being forty Pounds pd by ye Honble Henry Sherburn Esqr Bening Wentworth Theodore Atkinson Joseph Peirce & Isaac Sumners all of Portsmo aforesd as a Comitte Chosen by ye Society or Benefactors and Subscribers for ye Building sd Church or Chaple Rectt of wch sd Sums ye sd Jno Penballow doth hereby Acknowledge & himselfe thereof & therewith fully Satisfied & Contentd hath Given Grantd Bargaind Sold Aliend Enfeoffd Conveyd & Confirmd & by these psents doth fully freely & Absolutely Give Grant Bargain Sell Alien Enfeoff Convey and Confirm unto ye Comitte aforesd & their Successors forever all yt lot or peice of land Scituate Lying & being In Portsmo aforesd at a place Calld & known by ye name of Graffords Hill where ye ffort calld Graffords ffort formerly stood being Buttdd & Boundd as fol-

loweth Beginning at ye Corner where Bow Street & Toomb street meets fronting on ye East Side of Toomb street one hundred foot and then Easterly by a lot of land of Margaret ffoys, formerly Margt Vaughan Eighty foot then northerly by a tryangular peice of land of ye sd Margt ffoys ninety two foot to Bow street & so as yt ye sd Church lot may be ninety five foot front or Rear on ye sd Bow Street To HAVE & TO HOLD ye aforesd Lot or peice of land Boundd as aforesd unto ye Comitte aforesd & their Successors & after unto ye Wardens of ye sd Church or Chaple & their successors forever to and for ye use and uses Benefit and Behoof of ye sd Church or Chaple their building and to be Built from henceforth and forever & to & for no other use & uses Intents or purposes wtsoever; & ye sd Jno Penhallow for himselfe his heirs Execs & Admrs doth hereby Covenant promise & grant and agree to & with ye aforesd Comitte & their successors (& ye) Wardens yt may succeed & their successors In maner & forme following yt is to say yt at ye time of ye Ensealing hereof by virtue of his sd father's Will & for ye paymt of his Debts & Legacies as aforesd he hath In himselfe full Power good Right & Lawfull Authority to sell & Dispose of ye pmises in manner and forme aforesd & farther yt ye sd Jno Penhallow doth hereby Covent Promise Bind & Oblige himselfe his heirs Exers & Admrs from henceforth & forever hereafter to Warrant & Defend allye above Granted & Bargaind pmises & ye Appurtens thereof unto ye sd Comitte & their successors ye Wardens and their Successors against ye Lawfull Claims and Demands of all & Every pson & psons whomsoever. In witness wrof ye said Jno Penhallow hath hereunto sett his hand and Seal this 29th day of June Ano Dom: one thousd seven hundred and thirty two 1732.

JOHN PENHALLOW

[Seal]

Signd seald &amp; dd in Presence of

JOHN EYRE

MARK: H: WENTWORTH

Prove of N-Hampshe Portsmo Augt: 11th 1732 then  
John Penhallow Esqr Acknowledgd ye foregoing In-  
strument as his Act & Deed.

Cor: JOSH: PEIRCE

Just Paces

Recordd According to ye Origll Augt ye 12th 1732.

The foregoing document proves conclusively that Graffort's Fort, supposed by some to have stood on Market Square near the North church, really stood on the spot now occupied by St. John's Episcopal church. The church or "chapple," mentioned in this document, was, of course, Queen's Chapel, erected in 1732 and destroyed by fire Dec. 24, 1806.

Graffort's Hill and Fort derived their name from Thomas Graffort, for a time member of the Provincial Council of New Hampshire. He was the second husband of Bridget, daughter of Richard Cutt, and niece of President John Cutt.

Bridget Cutt's first husband was Thomas Daniel, from whom Daniel street derived its present name. This street was previously called Graffort's Lane. Capt. Thomas Daniel was in the Pascataqua region as early as 1652. He was appointed one of the magistrates for Dover and Portsmouth, August 9, 1676, and ordered with Mr. Marten of Portsmouth to impress such vessels as were needful to go to Black Point and Winter Harbor against the enemy. (N. H. Provincial Papers, I.: 346.) He was appointed member of the Council in 1680, and again in 1682. His death occurred Nov. 13, 1682, in a time of general sickness and mortality. The loss of a man of so much importance was so greatly deplored that the Rev. Mr. Moody preached his funeral sermon from II. Samuel, 2:30—"There lacked of David's servants nineteen men and *Asahel*."—(*Ibid*, 1:374.)

Bridget Daniel is spoken of as the executrix of Thomas Daniel's estate, May 12th, 1684. She married Thomas Graffort, Dec. 11, of the same year, but August 6, 1697, became once more a widow.

It was the year of Thomas Graffort's death that his fort



was made a prison. The sheriff having complained that the want of a prison in the province rendered him incapable of performing his office, it was ordered by the general assembly June 9, 1697, "that he forthwith take up ye Fort on Mr. Tho. Grafford's hill at Portsmouth for that use, and see it fitted accordingly, ye charge thereof to be paid out of the treasury. and the owner to be allowed reasonable rent for the same." Forty shillings per annum were allowed.—(*Ibid*, 3:49.)

The General Assembly voted Nov. 9, 1699, "that a strong logg house be built in the Province for a Prison, of thirty foot long, fourteen wide, one story of seven foot high, two brick chimneys in the *mids*, five foot each, to be done forthwith, strong and substantial, the Treasurer, the Overseer, and the charge to be paid out of the next Province assessment: to be sett in Portsmouth in or near the Great Fort."—(*Ibid*, 3:88.)

Sheriff Gambling complaining twenty-five years later that the jail was not sufficient, it was voted by the General Assembly May 30, 1724, "that the old prison in Portsmouth be sold for the benefit of the Province to the best advantage."—(*Ibid*, 4:137.) This was accordingly done by John Gilman and Theodore Atkinson, the committee appointed for that purpose.—*Mary P. Thompson in Portsmouth, N. H., Journal*.

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The first meeting house in the North Parish of New London, Conn., was erected in 1722, on land given to the parish by John Merritt and Mrs. Mercy Raymond. It was 35x45 feet, twenty feet high, and cost one hundred and forty pounds. When first erected, the only finish was an outside covering and floors. The pews were built by individuals, and held as their property, transferable by a written agreement. This house remained in use until 1772, when it was abandoned, and a new house built on a new site.

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The office of sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature of Mass., was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time, Jacob Kuhn was messenger to the General Court from 1786.

## The Parentage of Roger Williams.

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**L**ITTLE is known of the origin and early life of the founder of the State of Rhode Island. He was, according to a current tradition, born in Wales. We have, however, no record or verified statement to this effect. This tradition or conjecture was endorsed, if it was not first put forth, by Rev. Morgan Edwards, a Baptist preacher, who was born in Wales in 1722; emigrated to this country in 1761, and died in 1795. The tradition was the more readily accepted, from the fact that Williams was a common family name in Wales, and several Welshmen, named Roger Williams, acted prominent parts in connection with the stirring scenes and events of the 16th century, notably Sir Roger Williams, whose military career is set forth in Motley's "United Netherlands." About twenty years ago this distinguished historian stated to the writer that he had failed to trace any relation between the family of this doughty Welshman and that of Roger Williams of Providence, and had no reason to believe that any such relation existed.

For a long period the tradition of the Welsh origin of Roger Williams remained without any manifest effort to refute it or to verify it by means of authentic records. The tradition came thus to be well established and to be repeated as a verified statement. The fact is readily recalled that, when the Roger Williams Monument Association was formed in Providence, in 1860, several Welshmen residing in other sections of the country actively participated in the movement, with the expressed object of seeing a fellow countryman duly honored. Since that time Welshmen and men of Welsh extraction, impelled by a like generous motive, have

erected and dedicated in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., a monument in honor of Roger Williams, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, whom they understood to be their fellow-countryman.\* In the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society is a picture 22x28 inches, containing 76 portraits, each duly labeled, and all the persons represented presumed (from the context) to be Welshmen. The picture was lithographed in Philadelphia in 1883 (not far from the time when the plan for the monument referred to above was drawn). The picture was presented to the Society in 1885, by Mr. Daniel L. Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y. The central portrait, resembling one of Franklin, is labeled Roger Williams (the name being the latter's fac-simile autograph). The whole picture represents, as explained by its donor, the champion of religious liberty greeted by a goodly concourse of generous fellow-countrymen.

But this demonstration of patriotic sentiment has not prevented some research and investigation, with a view to obtaining a better knowledge of the man whose title to honor does not depend upon birthplace or family. A discriminating and well-to-do Welshman, who has lately paid the debt of nature, spent a large amount of time and money in trying to find in his ancestral land, genealogical records that would justify his claiming Roger Williams as a fellow-countryman. Reuben A. Guild, LL. D., the respected and efficient librarian of Brown University, did well when he sought to remove a cause of confusion and error by showing that two

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\*This monument was erected by Daniel L. Jones, who was an original member of the Roger Williams Monument Association. The Brooklyn monument bears the following inscription :

ERECTED  
BY  
DANIEL L. JONES  
F. R.  
COFFADWRIAETH  
A. M.  
ROGER WILLIAMS  
FOUNDER OF RHODE ISLAND  
BORN IN WALES  
1599  
DIED IN RHODE ISLAND  
1683.

college graduates, named Roger Williams, arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony within a few months of each other, and that the record of the one who arrived first had been taken for the record of the Roger Williams of Providence, who arrived later. The paper referred to above is entitled, "Roger Williams, Freeman of Massachusetts," and may be found in the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Oct. 21, 1887. Having settled this point to his satisfaction, Mr. Guild pushed his inquiries into fields where he had, in the opinion of the writer, no firm footing. Laying aside the tradition or conjecture that Roger Williams was born in Wales, he set forth in a carefully prepared paper, considerations that led him to believe that the champion of religious liberty was born in Cornwall, and was the son of William Williams of Rosaworthy, in the southern part of Cornwall.

While further developments in this direction were awaited, Henry F. Waters, A. M., the distinguished genealogist of Salem, whose researches brought to light the family and early life of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, and also the lineage of Washington, the Father of our Country, discovered in the city of London unlooked-for letters and records that point to that city as the early home, if not the birthplace, and to James Williams of that city as the father of the great champion of religious liberty. These newly discovered papers have been printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. They are a kind of historic-genealogical material that requires no argument to be understood and appreciated. They speak for themselves, better than any words of ours.

The fact that Roger Williams uniformly spoke of himself as an Englishman, has never been denied or satisfactorily explained by those who claim that he was either a Welshman or a Cornishman. He showed none of the provincialisms, idioms, or peculiarities that are ordinarily noticeable in persons of Welsh or Cornish origin. If he had come from such an out-of-the-way region as Cornwall, which is the extreme southern point (Land's End) of England, we should

expect to find some reference to the fact in his writings, especially in connection with visits to his native land. On the contrary, he simply spoke of himself as an Englishman—as an Englishman “to the manor born”—and his uniform conduct and utterances to this effect are in strict accord with his character as a man above all pretence, concealment or prevarication.

A genealogist of unquestioned ability and good judgment, after reading Mr. Water's papers to which we refer, has given the following nine reasons for believing that Roger Williams of Providence was a son of James Williams of London :

1st.—Mr. Roger Williams took short-hand notes in London when a youth—Roger, son of James, resided in London when a youth.

2d.—Mr. Roger was beyond the seas in 1634; so was Roger, son of James.

3d.—Mr. Roger had a wife in 1634; so had Roger, son of James.

4th.—Mr. Roger had a daughter in 1634; so had Roger, son of James.

5th.—Mr. Roger had a brother who was a Turkey merchant; so had Roger, son of James.

6th.—Mr. Roger had a mother living about 1629; so had Roger, son of James.

7th.—Mr. Roger expected, on the death of his mother, to receive from 20 marks to 20 pounds per annum. Roger, son of James, received from his mother 10 pounds per annum.

8th.—Mr. Roger had an own brother Robert; so had Roger, son of James.

9th.—Mr. Roger is said to have been related to the Angell family. Roger, son of James, had relatives of that name.

There is no evidence that these facts are true of Roger of Cornwall or of Roger of Wales.

In conclusion, the writer is of the opinion that while a dispute may still exist as to which of seven different cities is

entitled to the honor of having been the birthplace of Homer, there is no occasion for further controversy as to which of the three sections of Great Britain named above, was the early home of Roger Williams. Wales and Cornwall must, I think, yield the palm of honor to London. A combination of facts and circumstances seems to prove beyond reasonable question, that James Williams of London was the father of Roger Williams, the founder of the State of Rhode Island. This question could be settled only by authentic records such as Mr. Waters has produced.—*Amos Perry in Providence Journal.*

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WOBURN, MASS.—Originally Woburn was called Charlestown Village, and the first house was built in 1641, just a little west of what is now Winchester, on the bank of the Aberjona River, and occupied by Edward Converse and his successors for many years. Edward Johnson, one of the first grantees, who was a prominent citizen of the Colony, and one of the commissioners who discovered Winnepesaukee, the source of the Merrimack, tells in his rare and valuable book, called “Wonder Working Providence of Zion’s Saviour in New England,” of the organization of the present First Congregational church in 1642, the ordination of Mr. Thomas Carter as pastor, and the incorporation of the town the same year. The act of the General Court constituting the place a town is brief enough for a model; it is as follows:—“Charlestown Village is called Wooburne.” It is supposed that the name was derived from the abbey and park of Woburn, in Bedfordshire. It originally included what are now the towns of Winchester, formerly called South Woburn, Burlington, originally called Shawshine, and Wilmington, originally known as Goshen Village.

Woburn has always been patriotic, and in “the old French War” sent 150 of her 1500 population as soldiers. In the Revolutionary struggle she was among the foremost. Two days before the battle of Lexington, a company of fifty “minute men” was formed, and at the alarm on the morning of April 19, 1775, nearly all of them hastened to Lexington.

## The Old Schoolhouse.

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It stands by the wayside beneath an old tree,  
Where I frolicked in childhood, light-hearted and free;  
'Tis rude and time-worn, and the weather-stained door  
Is carved with deep crosses, and marked o'er and o'er  
With drawings and names by childish hands traced,—  
Here, a part of a man, with the head quite effaced,  
But with shape and proportion ne'er intended by nature,  
The body a child's, but a giant in stature.  
The half-open door to my view has disclosed  
The benches and desks still standing in rows,  
All duly notched, where some idle boy sat,  
And worn smooth where his elbows rubbed this way and that—  
The desk of the master, his inkstand and rule,  
Where he set all the copies while he eyed the whole school.  
On the desk close beside, where the ferule is laid,  
Confiscated apples and tops are displayed;  
Unchanged do they seem, and still standing there,  
Are the pail and tin cup, and the master's arm chair;  
And still in the centre, all eaten with rust,  
The old stove and it's pipe, thickly covered with dust,  
On the three legs is resting, the fourth, broke and gone,  
Is supplied by a brick for its weight to rest on;  
The papers and ashes lie scattered about,  
The bits of old pens with the feathers notched out,  
The marks on the wall, the ink on the floor,—  
E'en the smoke on the ceiling 's the same as of yore.  
Hark! the voice of the child, thro' the half-open door,  
Who cons, in faint treble, his dull lesson o'er,  
And the other, who yawns with his arms o'er his head,  
And sighs as he wishes his lesson was said;  
Still deeper and longer, and more weary his sighs,  
When he turns to the window his sleepy grey eyes,

And sees in the field the lambs skipping at play,  
And envies their freedom this sweet summer day,  
And believes in his heart that happy he'd be,  
If he like the lambs, could only be free  
To gambol and frolic, to stand or to run,  
To lie down on the bank and bask in the sun ;  
But oh ! this high bench, where his little short legs  
Hang dangling, benumbed and lifeless as pegs,  
While vainly he tries to reach with his toes  
The too distant floor—Oh ; these are the woes  
Which many a child in his school-hour knows.  
But hark ! the stern voice of the master is heard  
To call for his task, of which he knows not a word,  
And his visions and dreams are dispelled all at once,—  
The high seat is exchanged for the block of the dunce.  
How his little heart swells, when he hears that to-day  
For blockheads and dunces there must be no play ;  
And when on the green a gay group is thronging  
To join in their sports, how that young heart is longing !  
Half-blinded by tears, he bends o'er his book,  
Not daring t' encounter the master's stern look :  
Tho' his eye's on the page, his thoughts are away  
Where the boys on the green now frolic at play ;  
As sideways he peeps from his slyly-raised eye,  
His hand seeks his pocket,—the marbles roll o'er,  
And render his sorrows far worse than before ;  
His knife and his jews-harp, and countless tow strings,  
All a boy's precious store of juvenile things,  
But add to his troubles, while striving to hide  
The tears which will flow in spite of his pride.  
The dull, lazy drone of an idle great fly  
Now strikes on his ear so desolately,  
'Tis in vain he endeavours his lesson to learn,  
Some object distracts him, where'er he may turn.  
Tho' the master has ruled every writing-book through,  
Every page of them given a thorough review,  
Every copy has set, and piled them away,  
Still his task is unlearned,—not a word can he say.  
As his hat on his head the master then placed,



The poor little idler he solemnly faced—  
 “And now, sir, your task !”—Oh, terrible sound !  
 How wildly the tone makes his young heart to bound !  
 And now bursts the grief he so long had suppressed,  
 In a torrent of tears which his pride had repressed—  
 ’Twas bad enough quite, to be kept from his play,  
 And shut up alone in the school-house to stay.  
 But a dunce to be called, and a blockhead beside !—  
 He, his mother’s own darling, his father’s own pride !  
 The cup of his sorrows was quite full before—  
 The view of the master has made it run o’er.  
 These griefs are not light, tho’ they ’re fleeting, ’tis true,  
 And I longed to rush in and entreat his rescue,  
 But sadden’d I turned me, and sauntered along,  
 Still hearing the shouts of the light-hearted throng,  
 And I sighed as I thought of the poor little one  
 Who sat on the dunce-block forsaken and lone,  
 And I fervently prayed that the future might bring  
 No sorrow more grievous his young heart to wring.

[The above is sent to us from Burlington, Vt. It was first published in the Democratic Review in 1846. We republish it because it gives a faithful picture of the old country schoolhouse, such as many of our readers attended in their New England homes.—ED.]

The Puritans placed great value on the services of the citizen soldiers, and for every method for strengthening that arm of defence, and for their correct discipline, they were prompt to adopt stringent laws ; the law of 1631 was as follows : “It is ordered that every man who finds a musket, shall always have ready one pound of powder, twenty bullets, and two fathoms match, under penalty of 10s., and that every captain shall train his company every Saturday.”

The winter of 1637–1638, was an extremely severe and distressing season to the inhabitants of Boston. Snow to the depth of nearly five feet, remained on the ground from Nov. 4 till the following April.

## A Sketch of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, and its Ministers.

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THE foundation of the First Church in Salem is identical with that of the town itself. The Massachusetts Company,—having sent over Captain John Endicott and others, in 1628, to carry on the plantation at Naumkeag—at a meeting of the company in London, April 8th, 1629, appointed Mr. Endicott to be the governor, and Francis Higginson, Samuel Skelton, and Francis Bright, whom they had engaged as ministers, to be members of his Council. These, together with Ralph Smith, another minister, and a large number of people, arrived at Naumkeag on the 29th of June, 1629. Mr. Smith soon went to Plymouth, and Mr. Bright, pursuant to the company's instructions, removed to Charlestown. Naumkeag then received the name of Salem, a Hebrew word meaning peace. Mr. Higginson and others being "earnest to have it designated by a term significant of their enjoying freedom from civil and ecclesiastical oppression." On the 20th of July, members of the church voted to choose Mr. Skelton to be pastor, and Mr. Higginson to be teacher. It was an agreed principle with the founders of this church, "that the authority of ordination should not exist in the clergy, but should depend entirely upon the free election of the members of the church." Instead of being titled Reverend, then and a considerable period afterwards, Congregational ministers were called Elders."

We append a notice of the ministers of the church.

1. REV. FRANCIS HIGGINSON was the first pastor from

1629 to 1630, when he died. He was minister of one of the parish churches in Leicester, but, becoming a non-conformist, by his conscientious study of the scriptures, he was ejected from his living, and forbidden to preach in England. "He lived," says Dr. Bentley, "to secure the foundation of his church, to deserve the esteem of the colony, and to provide himself a name among the worthies of New England." He left a widow, Ann, and eight children.

2. REV. SAMUEL SKELTON (1629 to 1634) was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, England. He survived Mr. Higginson about four years, during which he was sole pastor, excepting the two brief periods that Roger Williams was his assistant. He died August 2, 1634.

3. REV. ROGER WILLIAMS (1633 to 1636) was born in Wales in 1599. He emigrated to this country a resolute non-conformist, and arrived at Boston early in February, 1631—six months after the death of Francis Higginson. The Salem church invited him to settle as teacher and colleague with Mr. Skelton. He accepted their invitation, and became their minister on the 12th of April following. But the governor and magistrates interfered and made such opposition to his settlement, that he was induced to leave Salem before the close of the summer, and to become assistant to Mr. Ralph Smith in the ministry at Plymouth. The opposition from the civil authorities to his remaining in Salem, sprang from certain opinions divulged by Mr. Williams soon after his arrival. He thought that the ministers and people of Boston had conformed, to a sinful degree, with the English church, and ought to declare their repentance; that the royal patent could give them no title to their lands without a purchase from the natives; that the civil power could not rightly punish breaches of the Sabbath, nor in any way interfere with the rights of conscience,—with other offensive opinions of less importance. After laboring among the people of Plymouth about two years with great acceptance and usefulness, he asked a dismission, in 1633, upon being invited by the church at Salem

to return to them as assistant to Mr. Skelton. He returned accordingly, and was sole minister of the church till November, 1635. At this time the renewed opposition of the magistrates, strengthened as it was by a treatise he had written against the patent, had come to a crisis, and Roger Williams was driven from Salem, and became an exile in the wilderness. He died in Rhode Island in 1683 in the 84th year of his age.

4. REV. HUGH PETERS (1636 to 1641) was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England. He came to New England, Oct. 6, 1635. For some time after his arrival he divided his Sabbath labors between Boston and Salem. The church at Salem invited him to settle with them, and he became their pastor Dec. 21, 1636. He interested himself in reforming the police of the town. He stimulated industry and the spirit of improvement. A water-mill was erected, a glass-house, salt-works, the planting of hemp was encouraged, and a regular market was established. Commerce received most earnest attention. He formed the plan of the fishery, of the coasting voyages, and of the foreign voyages. Being frequently absent, Mr. John Fisk, a worthy man from King's College, Cambridge, then residing in Salem, assisted him in his pulpit. He was assisted also the first year by Mr. George Burdet, who had supplied the pulpit after the departure of Mr. Williams, and continued in Salem till 1637. Mr. Peters was thought a proper person to return to England and to represent the sense of the colony upon the laws of excise and trade, and with his two colleagues, left the colony on the 3d of August, 1641. In England he rose into high favor with Cromwell and his Parliament, who granted to him Archbishop Laud's library, with various rich donations from noblemen's estates. The extreme degree to which the hierarchy of England were embittered against Peters is indicated in the following sentences quoted from a letter from the Lord Bishop of Chichester to Isaac Walton, quoted by Walton, in his "Life of Dr. John Donne": - "Hugh Peters,"

says his lordship, "a man of loose morals, having been expelled in the earlier part of his life from the university of Cambridge, became afterward an itinerant preacher in New England, Holland, and other countries, and was at length appointed one of Oliver Cromwell's chaplains, and a colonel in the army. In the pulpit he not unfrequently acted the part of a buffoon or merry-Andrew. He used to say that it would never be well till 150—the three L's, the Lords, the Levites, and the Lawyers,—were put down." He fell a martyr to the cause he had so zealously espoused, on the 16th of October, 1660. Mr. Upham's high appreciation of Hugh Peters is well known. "Passion, prejudice, and interest," he says, in his 2d Century Lecture, "have all combined in heaping calumny and reproach upon the character of Hugh Peters. But their day has passed, and justice will finally be done to the aspersed fame of the martyred and abused philanthropist."

5. REV. EDWARD NORRIS, (1640 to 1659) who had been a clergyman in England, came to Salem in 1639, and joined the church here in December of that year. Not long after his arrival he was duly elected a colleague with Mr. Peters, and ordained March 18, 1640. After the departure of Mr. Peters, Mr. Norris was sole minister of the church about eighteen years. He died Dec. 23, 1659, aged about 70. "With Mr. Norris," says Dr. Bentley, "we close the history of the ministers of the first generation."

6. REV. JOHN HIGGINSON (1660 to 1708) was ordained pastor on the 29th of August, 1660, "with prayer and fasting and imposition of hands." At a meeting of the church, Sept. 10th, 1660, it was voted that every member of the church, (except the poor,) bring into the deacons half a crown so often as might be necessary for the expense; and that on days of humiliation and thanksgiving a contribution should be taken for the poor of the church. A public fast was appointed for the following, among other purposes: "To renew our covenant and to add that clause of taking

heed of the leaven of the Quakers." Mr. Charles Nicholet was an assistant to Mr. Higginson in the ministry from 1672 to 1676, and made himself very popular, and thus brought trouble upon Mr. Higginson, who could not agree with the people in thinking him worthy to be settled as his colleague. For the last twenty-five years of his life, he found in Mr. Noyes an associate and friend, in whom he took the most cordial satisfaction. Having been chaplain at Saybrook for a number of years, Mr. Higginson was settled in the ministry at Guilford as colleague with Mr. Henry Whitfield, whose daughter he married. Thence he came to Salem. He was born at Claybrock, England, August 6, 1616. He died in Salem, Dec. 9, 1708, in the 93d year of his age.

7. REV. NICHOLAS NOYES, (1683 to 1717) before preaching in Salem, had been thirteen years in the ministry at Had-dam. At a church meeting, first week of November, 1683, "The church, having agreed, did by their vote choose and call Mr. Noyes to the office of a teacher in this church." Mr. Noyes sustained a high reputation for learning in theology and general literature. But with other great and good men, he was carried away by the witchcraft delusion. It should be remembered, however, that he had the magnanimity afterwards to confess his error and make all the reparation in his power. Mr. Noyes was never married. He died Dec. 13, 1717, a few weeks after his lamented colleague, at the age of 70.

8. REV. GEORGE CURWIN (1714 to 1717) was the son of Hon. Jonathan Curwin. He was born in Salem, May 21, 1683, and graduated at Harvard College in 1701. Having been for a number of years an assistant in the ministry with Mr. Noyes, he was ordained as pastor and colleague on the 19th of May, 1714. He died Nov. 23, 1717. His ministry was short, but in the highest degree meritorious. He married, in 1711, Mehitable, daughter of Deliverance Parkman, a distinguished merchant of Salem.

9. REV. SAMUEL FISK, (1718 to 1735) was the grandson

of John Fisk, already mentioned as assistant to Hugh Peters, and afterwards minister of Wenham, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1708. He was ordained on the 8th of October, 1718. "On this ordination day the assembly met at the new church, which was now almost perfectly finished. This is the third house erected for the public worship of God on the same spot of land on which the first church was built in this town, and which was the first in the Province." Simultaneous with the settlement of Mr. Fisk was the formation of the second church by members dismissed from the First Church to settle Rev. Robert Stanton in the east part of the town. Dr. Bentley says of Mr. Fisk:—"He was a man of real abilities; but his high thoughts of church authority prevented his usefulness, and he was dismissed from the First Church in 1735, and accepted a new house provided by his friends in the same street, westward on the north side of the street.\* He was succeeded in the old church by Mr. John Sparhawk."

10. REV. JOHN SPARHAWK (1736 to 1755) was chosen on the 5th day of August, 1736,—“at a meeting of the brethren adhering to the ancient principles of the First Church in Salem,” as a “meet person to discharge the office of a Gospel minister among them.” His ordination took place on the 8th of the following December. He died April 30, 1755, in the 42d year of his age. He left three sons, Nathaniel, John, and Samuel, and four daughters—Priscilla, married to Hon. Nathaniel Ropes; Catharine, married to her cousin Nathaniel Sparhawk; Jane, married to John Appleton; Susanna, married to Hon. George King, of Portsmouth.

11. REV. THOMAS BARNARD (1755 to 1776) was the son of the Rev. John Barnard of Andover, and was born Aug. 16,

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\*This church was on Essex street, nearly opposite the present Barton square church, which was destroyed in the great fire of 1774. In Felt's annals it is stated:—1774, Oct. 6, Rev. Dr. Whitaker's meeting-house, custom-house, eighteen dwellings, fourteen stores, shops and barns, besides sheds and other outhouses, were burned.

1716. He was installed pastor of the First Church in Salem, Sept. 17, 1755. "Mr. Barnard having been taken off from his labors by the palsy," says Mr. Felt, "and his son Thomas having supplied his place,—the church had a fast, Oct. 31, 1770, preparatory to the choice of a minister. Mr. Thomas Barnard, Jr., and Mr. Asa Dunbar, preached as candidates, and upon the choice of the latter, the minority, friends of the former, separated peaceably, and established the North Society, settling Thomas Barnard, Jr., as their minister. The First Church, "for the continuing of peace and brotherly love," made an equitable division with them of the "temporalities of the church," though it could see no reasons for a separation, Mr. Dunbar being "admirably qualified for a Gospel preacher." Mr. Barnard died Aug. 5, 1776, aged 60 years.

12. REV. ASA DUNBAR (1772 to 1779) was born in Bridgewater, May 26, 1745, and was ordained as colleague with Rev. Thomas Barnard, July 22, 1772. Mr. Dunbar's services were interrupted by the bad state of his health, and in a few years he was induced to ask a dismissal.

13. REV. JOHN PRINCE, LL. D., (1779 to 1836) was born in Boston, July 22, 1751. He was ordained to the pastoral care of the First Church in Salem, Nov. 10th, 1779. In 1817 a legacy of \$3000 was received from the late Charles Henry Orne, merchant, a worthy member of the church, which, when accumulated to \$5000, was to form a permanent fund for the support of the settled minister of the First Church. Miss Mehitable Higginson, the sixth in descent from the first minister, and the last in Salem to bear that venerated name, left at her death a lasting memorial of her interest in the society of the First Church by a generous bequest; also providing that a legacy of \$500 given to the Salem Athenaeum on certain conditions, should, "in case of the non-fulfilment of said conditions, go to the use of the ministerial fund of the First Congregational Society in Salem." In Feb., 1824, at a meeting of the First Congrega-



tional Society, in Salem, called for the purpose, it was voted that it was expedient to settle a colleague. Rev. Henry Coleman, having preached as a candidate, was earnestly desired by a considerable portion of the society. A majority, however, not being in favor of his settlement, his adherents seceded from the First Church, in 1824, and built for him the house in Barton square: and he was installed as their minister, Feb. 25, 1825,—Mr. Upham having been recently ordained the colleague of Dr. Prince. This secession made the fourth religious society in Salem formed from the First, in a little more than one hundred years. Dr. Prince was happy in his young colleague, who by his devoted attentions cheered and brightened his latter days, and paid a just and eloquent tribute to his memory in a discourse preached at his funeral. Dr. Prince died on the 7th of June, 1836, very nearly 85 years of age.

14. REV. CHARLES WENTWORTH UPHAM (1824 to 1844), son of the Hon. Joshua Upham, formerly of Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1763, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, May 4, 1802. He received his education at Harvard College. He accepted an invitation to settle as colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Prince, and was ordained Dec. 8, 1824. Mr. Upham resigned his pastoral office in December, 1844, from regard to his health, as did his predecessor, Mr. Dunbar;—the only instances of resignation among the ministers of the First Church. In his excellent farewell address, in writing, which was entered upon the records of the Society, he warmly expresses “the gratification with which he contemplated their unanimity, kindness and generosity,” concluding “with the most fervent wishes and prayers for the welfare of the Society, collectively and individually, and with the liveliest sensibility in the remembrance of all their kindness, fidelity and sympathy. Mr. Upham was soon called into public life, and became successively a representative of Salem in the General Court, a senator from the County of Essex, and a member of the Con-

gress of the United States. He had also been Mayor of the city of Salem.

15. REV. THOMAS TREADWELL STONE (1846 to 1852) was born at Waterford, Me., Feb. 9, 1801. In June, 1846, he was chosen pastor of the First Congregational Society in Salem, and was installed on the 12th of July following. Mr. Stone's ministry terminated in February, 1852. He had greatly endeared himself to many persons in the society; and all, it is believed, entertained for him a high respect, and the sincerest good wishes. One thousand dollars was contributed at once by members of the society, and cordially presented to him upon the close of his ministerial connection with them. Mr. Stone afterward settled in the ministry at Bolton, Mass., and remained in connection with that church so long as he continued free from the physical infirmities of old age. Intellectually, we understand his mind remains clear and sound, notwithstanding that he is now far advanced toward the completion of his ninetieth year.

16. REV. GEORGE WARE BRIGGS (1853 to 1867) was born at Little Compton, R. I., April 8th, 1810, and was educated at Brown University. He graduated at the Theological School in Cambridge, with the class of 1834, and was settled in the ministry at Fall River, Sept. 24, 1834. He was installed at Plymouth, Jan. 3, 1838, as colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Kendall. On the 18th of December, 1852, he was invited to settle as pastor of the First Church. His installation took place on the 6th of January, 1853. He resigned his office April 1, 1867, and removed to Cambridge, where he was settled as minister of the Third Congregational Society, to which he still continues to minister. Dr. Briggs was always a particularly strong and interesting sermon writer and good pastor. He was settled in Salem during the period of the war to preserve the Union. His voice and influence during that period, both as a minister and citizen, were strongly in favor of the Union cause.

17. REV. JAMES TRACY HEWES (1868 to 1875) was installed Sept. 27, 1868. He resigned August 31, 1875, and went to Fitchburg. His health failed him, and he died Nov. 21, 1882, in Cambridge, of consumption, at the age of 46. Mr. Hewes was a good speaker, possessed many popular qualities, and was a conscientious laborer in the ministry.

18. REV. FIELDER ISRAEL (1877 to 1889) was installed March 8, 1877, and died in office Jan. 4, 1889. Mr. Israel was born in Baltimore, June 29, 1825. He was in that city at the outbreak of the rebellion, and upheld the side of loyalty to the nation at a time when the secession feeling was rampant there. He was reared in the Methodist faith and became a preacher in that body. He afterwards grew more in sympathy with the Unitarians, and was installed as minister of the First Church, March 7, 1877. Mr. Israel was a man of broad and liberal views, and was personally of a broad and genial nature. He was an able and interesting preacher; and there was no mistaking his kind heart, his genuine interest in humanity, and his earnest desire to do his Master's will.

[The above recently appeared in the Salem, Mass., Gazette, in connection with an account of the installation of its new minister, Rev. Mr. Cressly. The article was compiled by Hon. Caleb Foote, from a pamphlet written by the late Daniel A. White, Esq., who was for many years a leading member of the First Church.—ED.]

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THE TIMES HAVE CHANGED.—“From an old manuscript recently brought to light,” notes the New Bedford Standard, “it appears that on the 25th of the fifth month, 1822, the population of Nantucket was 7266, composed of 1423 families, with 911 dwelling houses. At this time there were 36 oil and candle factories and 7 rope-walks in successful operation. The maritime list enumerates 80 ships, 6 brigs, 16 schooners, and 59 sloops, all actively employed. Scarcely a vestige of the Island's former industries and maritime importance remain, and the population is less than half what it was in 1822.”

## A Document with a History.

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HERE was lately found, among a packet of old bills, receipts and other personal papers on their way to a junk shop, a document that is historic, not because of the name that is attached to it, but because it may be said to have led up to the bloodiest tragedy of the Revolution. The results of a great struggle are not always wholly the outgrowth of the actions of those who occupy public attention by their places in, or under the government. This was essentially so with regard to the Revolution. Its triumph was due to many causes, and one that is now acknowledged to have been largely instrumental in swaying public opinion in Great Britain, was the depredations of the American privateers which preyed on the commerce of that country. The merchants of London, Bristol, and other British ports, who found their cargoes failing to reach the people to whom they were consigned, because the privateers of Connecticut, Massachusetts and other colonies diverted them to the uses and advantages of the patriots, became so emphatic in their demands for peace, that their voices penetrated to the councils of the Ministers of King George, and forced Lord North and his colleagues to listen.

Perhaps no place was more active in this privateer business than New London, Conn., whose people had long been noted for their enterprise in ocean traffic, and whose captains were brave, daring and ready in expedient. But while many vessels were fitted out in New London, and sailed under captains who were identified with the place, the names of Harding, Hinman, Leeds, Starr, the Saltonstalls and others being among the number, the money and enterprise that made their

deeds possible, was contributed by people scattered all through the inland towns and villages of the east, as well as those located on the seaboard. Among these, Adam Babcock, of Westerly, seems to have been very prominent, because he spurred others on to assist, and made extraordinary exertions from his own resources in this direction. He appears to have traveled between different localities, and to have sought in all, help for his enterprises; and during the years 1780 and 1781, to have been largely instrumental, while remaining in Boston, in fitting out in New London the privateer brigantine *Minerva*, which sailed on a cruise early in the June of the last-named year, capturing, just south of the coast, the ship *Hannah*, said to have been the most valuable prize taken during the war, and whose seizure created such a turmoil among the merchants of Great Britain, that the descent on New London, which terminated in the burning of that place by Arnold, and in the massacre of the troops in Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781, was determined on.

Thus the letter of instruction which follows, becomes, as previously stated, historic, for it is the instructions of the owners of the *Minerva*, sent to the commander of that vessel before she sailed on the cruise that resulted in the capture of the *Hannah*:

BOSTON, May 27, 1781.

SIR:—The private armed Brig. *Minerva*, mounted with sixteen six-pounders, which You are commissioned to command on a Cruise against the enemies of the United States of America—being now completely equipped and ready for Sea—you will embrace the first favorable Wind to get out, taking every proper precaution to avoid the British fleet, should they be off your port as here-to-fore.

Your cruising ground we leave the choice of to You, only would observe that it is our Wish You should not cruise off either New York or Charlestown—the danger appearing much greater than the prospect of advantage in that quarter. If You are fortunate eno' to take any prizes, You will order them into this port. Should they by distress of Weather arrive at any out port You will direct the prize masters to give me information by express of their situation and follow such directions as I may think best for our Interests with regard to such prize.

With my best wishes for Your success, victory and safety, I am, in behalf of the Owners of Five-Eighths of the P. Brig. *Minerva*,

Your most affectionate Friend and Brother,

ADAM BABCOCK,

P. S. On coming home off Your Cruise I would advise you to keep well to the eastward so as to come in thro' the Vineyard Sound, where you can get the needed information of the situation of the British fleet. As soon as you get to New London you will lose no time in clearing the vessel for a second trip.

Once more sincerely Yours,

A. B.

Dudley Saltonstall, Esq., Commdr. of the private arm'd Brig. *Minerva*, laying at New London.

This is, then, the letter that sent the *Minerva* to sea, and while there she captured the *Hannah*. For this capture, and because the place had indeed become a thorn in the side of British commerce, it was determined to punish it, and thus avenge the capture of the *Hannah*, and all previous wrongdoing of the kind. The expedition of Arnold, the burning of New London and the bloody baptism of Fort Griswold followed. These might have taken place had the *Hannah* sailed into New York in safety, but that they so quickly succeeded the uproar her capture caused in the mercantile circles of Great Britain, is significant. That the capture and destruction of New London was not intended as a force to recall Washington and his army from before Yorktown, is proved by the immediate departure of Arnold—the same express that carried the news of the enemy's capture and destruction of the town bearing the word of his retreat, thus showing that there was no necessity for Washington's return.

Another fact brought prominently before us by this document, is the action of Dudley Saltonstall. Appointed the second Captain on the first navy list, he took an active part in the expedition under Commander Hopkins to New Providence. When the navy was reorganized, he became number four in the list of captains. In command of the *Trumbull*, 28, he fought a spirited action, and made valuable prizes, transferred to the *Warren*, 32, he was in command of the naval part of the expedition sent to destroy the British posts on the Penobscot river, in Maine. The publicity given by the press to the purpose of the expedition, gave the enemy information which led to its failure, and the destruction of the fleet under Commodore Saltonstall by a superior force, commanded

by Sir George Collier. For this result, Commodore Saltonstall was in no way to blame; it was a circumstance of war, unfortunate, but not to be avoided; yet the Continental Congress, with its usual want of justice in such matters, dismissed Commodore Saltonstall. He did not, however, sulk in his tent, but immediately entered the privateer service, and proved as spirited and energetic in this duty as he had been in the Regular Navy.

Thus the document is not only linked to the burning of New London, and the tragedy enacted in Fort Griswold, but it is also linked to the name of a man who served his country in her hour of peril, and served her well.—*Thomas S. Collier in the Collector.*

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FORTIFICATIONS ON THE PISCATAQUA RIVER.—Fortifications on the Piscataqua river, N. H., were begun by the original proprietors, who sent over several cannon, which their agents placed on the north-east point of Newcastle, at the north of the great-harbor called Fort Point. They laid out ground about a "bow shot" from the water side to a high rock, on which it was intended, in time, to build a principal fort. In 1666, it was decided by commissioners to build a fort on the east side of Great Island, where the former one was built, and which was to inclose the great rock and all the easterly part of the island. The customs and imports on goods imported into the harbor were to be applied to the maintenance of the fort, and the trainbands of Great Island and Kittery Point were discharged from all other duty, to attend to the service of it under Richard Cutts, who was appointed captain. At a town meeting of Kittery, Me., held in June, 1666, it was voted "that every dweller and liver in this town, over sixteen years of age, shall work at the fort one whole week."

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On July, 31, 1830, a great hail storm visited Newton, Mass. Many stones weighed from half a pound to a pound. Much glass was broken, and a special tax became necessary on the pews of the First Baptist meeting house to repair the extensive damage. •

Record of the Second Church in the North Parish  
of New London, (now Montville) Conn.,  
from 1722 to 1740.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY A. BAKER, ESQ.

Baptisms by Rev, James Hillhouse.

1722.

- May. — Charles, son to Charles Campbell.  
“ Gny, son to George Richard.  
June. — James, son to Jonathan Noble.  
“ — Thomas Scarritt, adult.  
“ — Jonathan Minor, “  
July 29. Ebenezer Williams, adult.  
“ Hannah, daughter to Ebenezer Williams.  
“ Sarah, “ “ “ “  
Aug. 5. Stephen, son to Josiah Baker.  
“ Sarah, daughter to “  
Sept. 2. Jonathan Wickwire, adult.  
“ Alpheus, son to Jonathan Wickwire.  
“ Katherine, daughter to Jonathan Wickwire.  
Oct. 7. Agnes, daughter of James Dixon.  
Oct. 28. Peter Wickwise, adult.  
“ Patience Wickwise, wife of Peter.  
“ Ann Brown, wife of James.  
“ Ann, daughter to James Brown.  
“ Lydia Malsworth, wife of Philip.  
“ Lydia, daughter to Philip Malsworth.  
“ Sarah, “ “ “ “  
“ John, son “ “ “ “



- Oct. 28. Philip, son to Philip Malsworth.  
 " Jonathan, " " " <sup>v</sup> "  
 " Richard, " " " "  
 " Mary, dau. " " "
- Nov. 11. Thomas, son to John Viber.  
 " 18. Katherin Horton, adult.  
 " " Patience Rowse, "
- Dec. 16. Israel Dodge, "  
 " John Dodge, "  
 " Ann, daughter to John Dodge.  
 " Hannah, daughter to John Dodge.  
 " Thomas Dodge, adult.  
 " David, son to Thomas Dodge.  
 " William Dodge, adult.  
 " Samuel Dodge, "  
 " Elizabeth Dodge, wife of Thomas.
- Dec. 30. Dorothy, daughter to Robert Denison.  
 1722-3.
- Jan. 20. Jonathan, son to Samuel Avery.
- Feb. 10. Joshua Comstock, adult  
 " Merey Horton, adult.  
 " Agnes, daughter to Mathew Atehison.
- Feb. 17. Mary Comstock, adult.  
 " Daniel Comstock, "  
 " Benjamin " "  
 " Juela Morgan, "  
 " Sarah Morgan, "  
 " James, son to Samson Horton.  
 " Sarah, daughter to Samson Horton.  
 " Jonathan, son to Kinsley Comstock.
- Mch. 10. John, son of John Dodge.  
 1723.
- Mch. 24. George Minor, adult.  
 " Aaron Fargo, "  
 " Deborah, daughter to Robert Denison.  
 " Sarah, daughter to James Searrot.

- Mch. 24. Sarah, daughter to James Johnson.  
 Apr. 10. Jonathan, son of Jonathan Morgan.  
 " Abigail, daughter to Johnathan Morgan.  
 " Phebe, daughter to Jonathan Morgan.  
 " Katherine, daughter to James Hall.  
 " 14. Christian Fairbanks, wife of Samuel.  
 " 14. Ann Chappell, adult.  
 Apr. 21. John, son to Stephen Maples.  
 " Stephen, son to Stephen Maples.  
 " Waitstill, daughter to Benjamin English.  
 " 28. John, son to John Steel.  
 Nov. 25. Ezekiel, son to Ebenezer Williams.  
 1723-4.  
 Mch. 15. Peter, son to Peter Wickwire.  
 1824.  
 Apr. 3. Lebeaus, son to Samson Horton.  
 " Jeremiah, son to Peter Comstock.  
 May 24. Mary, daughter to Jonathan Christy.  
 " Thomas, son to James Dixon.  
 Aug. 30. Jerusha Horton, adult.  
 Sept. 21. Christopher Wickwire, adult.  
 " Ichabod, son to Christopher Wickwire.  
 " Salmon, " " " "  
 " Nathian, " " " "  
 " Elizabeth, dau. " " "  
 " Ann, " " " "  
 1724.  
 Sept. 21. Mary, daughter to Christopher Wickwire.  
 Oct. 4. John, son to James Hall.  
 Nov. 22. James, son to Samuel Irving.  
 Dec. 20. Joseph, son to Jason Allen.  
 " Sarah, daughter to John Viber.  
 1724-5.  
 Jan. 10. Thomas Fargo, adult.  
 Mch. 14. James, son to Charles Campbell.  
 1725.  
 Apr. 13. James, son to James Johnson.

- Apr. 17. Mary, daughter to Mathew Atehison.  
 June 5. Sarah, daughter to Stephen Maples.  
 " 20. William, son to William Minor.  
 " Jonathan, son to William Minor.  
 " Mary, daughter to William Minor.  
 " Grace, daughter to William Minor.  
 Aug. 8. John, son to William Whiting.  
 " Elizabeth, daughter to John Dodge.  
 " 21. Thomas, son to Thomas Dodge.  
 " Mary, daughter to Samuel Avery.  
 Sept. 25. Nathan, son to John Stoll.  
 Oct. 30. Joseph, son of Kinsley Comstock.  
 Nov. 14. Dorothy, daughter to Ebenezer Williams.  
 1725-6.  
 Feb. 6. Agnes, daughter to John Anderson.  
 1726.  
 Oct. 23. James, son to Christopher Wickwire.  
 " Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Denison, Jr.  
 Nov. 20. John, son to James Dixon.  
 Dec. 11. Margaret, daughter to John Viber.  
 " 18. Square John, son to James Hillhouse.  
 1727.  
 Apr. 30. Samuel Fox, adult.  
 " Margaret Fox, wife of Samuel.  
 May 7. Mary, daughter to Adonijah Fitch.  
 " 14. John, son to Mathew Atehison.  
 " 28. Samuel, son to William Whiting.  
 June 25. Ephraim, son to Samuel Avery.  
 July 1. Joel, son to John Dodge.  
 " James, son to John Anderson.  
 " 16. Ruth, daughter to Samuel Atwell.  
 Oct. 8. William, son to Stephen Maples.  
 1727-8.  
 Meh. 3. Edward, son to Joshua Raymond.  
 1728.  
 June 9. George, son to Peter Wickwire.

- Aug. 26. William, son to James Hillhouse.  
 Aug. 26. William, son to William Whiting.  
 Oct. 10. Otis, son to John Thompson.  
 Oct. 13. John, son to Josiah Baker.  
 Oct. 13. Dorothy, daughter to —— McClarion.  
 Oct. 17. Jedediah, son to John Nobles.  
 Oct. 17. Zebediah, son to John Nobles.  
 1728-9.  
 Jan. 20. Clarisa, daughter to Ebenezer Horton.  
 Meh. 16. Sarah, daughter to Adonijah Fitch.  
 1729.  
 Apr. 6. Martha, daughter to Peter Comstock.  
 June 8. Sarah, daughter to Joseph Comstock.  
 " 8. Ann, daughter to Daniel Tuttle.  
 June 29. Jeremiah, son to Gideon Comstock.  
 July 20. Mary, daughter to Nathaniel Comstock.  
 " 27. Christopher, son to Joshua Raymond.  
 " 27. Lydia, daughter to Alexander Baker.  
 Aug. 3. Caleb, son to William Whiting.  
 Sept. 25. Daniel, son to John Dodge.  
 " 25. Mary, daughter to Abraham Avery.  
 Dec. 11. Merey, daughter to Stephen Nobles.  
 1729-30.  
 Meh. 22. Zebediah, son to Christopher Wickwire.  
 " 22. Ann, daughter to John Viber.  
 " 22. Mary, daughter to Robert Denison.  
 1730.  
 May 16. James Abraham, son to James Hillhouse.  
 " 24. Stephen, son to Ebenezer Horton.  
 July 12. James, son to James Otis.  
 " 12. James, son to William Dixon.  
 Aug. 31. Stephen, son to Jason Allen.  
 Oct. 18. Thomas, son to Abraham Avery.  
 " 26. Ann, daughter to John Mason.  
 Nov. 8. Achia, daughter to Peter Wickwire.  
 " 8. Benjamin, son to Samuel Atwell.

1730-1.

- Feb. 14. Elizabeth, daughter to Joseph Bradford.  
 " 14. Lucretia, daughter to Samuel Raymond.

1731.

- Apr. 25. Elizabeth, daughter to Daniel Tuttle.  
 May 23. William, son to William Whiting.  
 Sept. 26. Johanna, daughter to Ebenezer Williams.  
 " 26. Mary, daughter to Peletiah Bliss.

1732.

- Jan. 5. Mary, daughter to John Mason.  
 June 29. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Avery.  
 " 29. Margaret, daughter to Isaac Avery.  
 July 1. Jemima, daughter to John Dodge.  
 " 1. Ephraim, son to Ephraim Wells.  
 " 1. Margaret, daughter to Samuel Fox, Jr.  
 Sept. 2. James Morgan, adult.  
 " 2. Susanna Morgan, wife to James.  
 " 2. James, son to James Morgan.  
 " 2. Benjamin, son to James Morgan.  
 " 2. Lucretia, daughter to James Morgan.  
 " 2. Elizabeth, daughter to James Morgan.  
 " 2. Stephen, son to Samuel Comstock.  
 Nov. 4. Ebenezer, son to Ebenezer Horton.  
 " 10. Hannah, daughter to Abraham Avery.  
 " 18. Ebenezer Rogers, adult.

1733.

- May 27. Sarah, daughter to Samuel Fox, Jr.  
 June 24. Anna, daughter to Samuel Atwell.  
 " 24. Jerusha, daughter to Samuel Atwell.  
 " 24. Jabez, son to Ebenezer Williams.  
 Aug. 26. Mary, daughter to James Otis.  
 Sept. 9. Samuel Rogers, adult.  
 " 9. Prudence, daughter to Samuel Rogers.  
 " 21. Grace Rogers, wife of Daniel.  
 " 21. Esqr. Joseph, son to Adonijah Fitch.  
 " 21. Elizabeth, daughter to Elisha Mirick.

- Sept. 21. Esther, daughter to Elisha MIDD-  
1734.  
June 16. Anna, daughter to Florence Fargo-  
" 20. William, son to Joseph Bradford.  
Oct. 16. Joseph, son to Peter Wadsworth.  
Nov. 3. Sarah and Martha, da's to Nathaniel Crockett.  
Dec. 22. Sarah, daughter to Gilbert Lilly  
1735.  
June 8. William, son to ——— Patton.  
Sept. 28. Elizabeth, daughter to Adonijah Pugh.  
Nov. 28. Anne, daughter to Samuel Johnson.  
" 28. Rachel, daughter to Daniel Pugh.  
1736.  
Feb. 1. Rachel, daughter to James Hillhouse.  
Mch. 5. Abigail Patton, widow.  
April 9. Elizabeth, daughter to James Otis.  
" 17. William, son to Alexander Patterson.  
" 17. Martha, daughter to Alexander Patterson.  
1737.  
Dec. — Daniel, son to Daniel Pugh.  
Samuel, son to John Bradford.  
1738.  
June — May, daughter to Gilbert Lilly.  
1740.  
April — Mary, daughter to Daniel Pugh.  
May — John, son to John Bradford.  
June — Margaret, daughter to Alexander Johnson.  
Aug. — James, son to Samuel Johnson.

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Marriages by Rev. James Hillhouse from 1724 to 1740.

1724.

- May 19. Sylvester Baldwin and Elizabeth Aver-  
Nov. 5. John Thompson and Mary Otis.  
" 5. John Denison and Patience Grazell.  
" 9. John Anderson and Margaret Dixon.

1725.

- Jan. 12. Phinily Hallack and Margaret Young.  
 Feb. 24. Jonathan Church and Abigail Fairbanks.

1726.

- Feb. 25. Edward Rogers and Sarah Gorton.  
 Oct. 27. James Morgan and Susanna Rogers.

1727.

- May 15. Josiah Weeks and Levina Stebbens.  
 " 27. John Perkins and Lydia Malsworth.  
 No. 25. Patrick McClellen and Dorothy Otis.  
 Dec. 25. Thomas Dixon and Mary Morgan.  
 Nov. 14. Elisha Mirick and Grace Rogers.  
 " 21. John Way and Mary Holmes.

1728.

- Feb. 12. James Fitch and Anna Denison.  
 " 12. Nathaniel Comstock and Margaret Fox.

1729.

- Apr. 4. Daniel Tuttle and Sarah Comstock.  
 May 25. Thomas Collit and Mary Rogers.  
 " 30. James Camp and Sarah Malsworth.

1728.

- June — James Otis and Sarah Tudor.  
 July 4. John Brown and Dorothy Noyes.  
 Sep. 7. John Mason, Jr., and Mary Copp.

172.

- Apr. 15. John Anderson and Susanna Morgan.

173.

- Nov. 12. Samuel Fox, Jr., and Abigail Harris.

173.

- Mar. — Abraham Simons and Rebecca Chapman.  
 " 27. Joseph Atwell and Martha Comstock.  
 Apr. — Rev. Joseph Lovet and Anna Holmes.  
 May 3. Jabez Lathrop and Delight Otis.  
 Aug. 1. ——— Phalan and Abigail Whitney.  
 Dec. 15. Samuel Johnson and ——— Atwell.

1734-5.

Jan. 29. Carey Latham and Dorothy McClelland.  
1735.

Apr. 3. William Frink and Abigail ———.

Aug. 4. Jonathan Harris and Rachel Otis.  
1736.

Dec. 15. John Bradford and Esther Sherwood.  
1738.

Dec. 21. Alexander Johnson and Susanna Fox.

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EARLY POPULATION OF PLYMOUTH COLONY AND MASSACHUSETTS.—The first regular Census of the entire population, either of the Colony or Province of Massachusetts was made in 1765.

The population of the Plymouth Colony was much less than that of Massachusetts. Estimated to have numbered 51 persons in November, 1621, 100 in 1622, and 180 in 1624, it had increased in 1633 to nearly or quite 400, and in 1637 to about 550 persons. Sufficient grounds exist for the conclusion that in 1654 the population of this colony was 2,941, and that in 1665 the population had increased to about 5,310. From other data, again, we learn that in 1673 the number of inhabitants was 9,410.

The population of Massachusetts—not including the Plymouth Colony, which maintained a distinct government until 1691—was, in 1629, only about 500, eight years later, in 1637, nearly 7,900, and in 1639, 8,600.

During fifteen years previous to 1643, 21,200 passengers had come over from England to this colony; but, about the year 1640, emigration nearly ceased, concurrently with the change of affairs in England, and many of the first settlers returned thither. Accordingly, computations based on reliable data show that the entire population of the colony was, in 1654, only about 16,026, and again in 1665, not exceeding 23,467.



Record of Marriages, by Rev. Gardner Thurston,  
pastor of the Second Baptist Church, New-  
port, R. I. 1759-1800.

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**R**EV. GARDNER THURSTON was pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., from 1759 until May, 1800. During this time he married 1105 couples, keeping a faithful record of each marriage. We are indebted to Mrs. Edward Seabury, of New Bedford, Mass., for the following copy of the original record. All the parties mentioned, unless otherwise specified, were of Newport, R. I. —[Ed.

1759.

- June 7. Thomas Rogers and Rebeckah Shearman.  
 " 17. John Shearmand and Ann Lyon.  
 " 21. Joseph Sheffield and Elizabeth Clagget,  
 " 28. Joseph Phillips and Hannah Sanford.  
 July 12. Thomas Eyres and Amey Tillinghast.  
 " 12. John Hudson and Mary Wever.  
 " 22. Nathaniel Langley and Deborah Caswell.  
 Aug. 9. John Jep— and Ann Sabines.  
 " 19. Comfort Allin and Miriam Millward.  
 Sept. 20. John Dunham and Elizabeth Phillips.  
 Oct. 7. Amos Peterson and Catharine Warrin.  
 " 14. Joseph Peckham and Susannah Mumford.  
 " 28. William Tilley and Elizabeth Rogers.  
 Nov. 15. Jonathan Maxon and Lidia Clarke.  
 " 18. Enos Peckham, Middletown, R. I., and Ann Hovey  
 Newport.  
 " 22. John Wyatt and Martha Magrah.  
 Dec. 5. William Gardner and Mary Bassett.

1759.

- Dec. 6. Thomas Tew and Ann Clarke.  
 " 15. Joseph Sims and Maryan Curtis.  
 " 23. Josiah Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers.

1760.

- Jan. 17. Paul Braiddison and Jean Sabins.  
 " 17. Orbid Wing and Sarah Green.  
 " 23. Alexander Gillis and Ann Sabins.  
 Feb. 7. Audley Clarke and Margaret Howland.  
 " 10. Barnet Hill and Mercy Rogers.  
 " 14. Alexander Mullin and Mary Chapman.  
 " 21. Robert Leonard and Ann Stonal.  
 " 22. Ebenezer West and Weight Carr.  
 Mch. 2. Thomas Huse and Elizabeth Walker.  
 " 9. William Earl, Portsmouth, R. I., and Sarah Chase,  
 Freetown.  
 " 10. Gideon Lawton and Lucy Howland.  
 " 13. James Clarke and Mary Rogers.  
 " 16. William More and Peace Burden.  
 Apr. 13. Giles Barker and Mary Tew, Middletown, R. I.  
 June 15. Samuel Tripp, Portsmouth, R. I., and Sarah Tompkins,  
 Middletown, R. I.  
 July 3. Samuel Wedon and Abigail Langworthy.  
 " 13. Thomas Chadwick and Dorothy Eldridge.  
 Aug. 3. Daniel Austin and Ann Austin.  
 Aug. 9. Benjamin Congdon and Catharine Taylor.  
 " 14. John Gardier and Mary Gardner.  
 " 14. John Colverd and Melitibel Thurston.  
 Sept. 11. William Spenier and Sarah Chase.  
 " 15. James Carpenter and Avis Tillinghast.  
 " 29. Othniel Tripp and Sarah Creapon.  
 Oct. 1. Daniel Shrieve and Mary Green.  
 " 9. Joseph Tillinghast and Mary Cranston.  
 " 9. John Hicks and Ann Thompson,  
 " 17. Caleb Jeffries and Jerusha Dyre.  
 " 20. James Anderson and Ann Champlin.

- Oct. 23. George Gey and Hannah Smith,  
 “ 27. Daniel Wilcox and Sarah Clarke.  
 Nov. 27. William Greenman and Susanna Gardner.  
 “ 30. William Joy and Mary Phillips.  
 Dec. 3. Jonathan Cahoon and Ruth Phillips.  
 “ 11. John Davenport, Tiverton, and Sarah Weeden,  
 Portsmouth.  
 “ 18. John Bridges and Elizabeth Gardner.  
 “ 28. John Battey and Ann Dayton.

1761.

- Feb. 3. Gideon Tomlin and Mary Grant.  
 “ 15. David Nichols and Elizabeth Docotay.  
 Mch. 11. Joseph Anthony and Elizabeth Sheffield.  
 “ 15. Philip Bazell and Susanna Moses.  
 “ 18. Amos Sheffield and Mary Herrington.  
 “ 19. William Wilson and Catherine Thurston.  
 “ 26. Jethro Spooner and Jerusha Barker.  
 April 4. Robert Cozzens and Jean Caswell.  
 “ 19. James Talford and Margery Stanton.  
 “ 19. Walter Clarke and Abigail Phillips.  
 “ 21. Samuel Little Billings and Elizabeth Vinson.  
 “ 23. Thomas Ninnegrett, the Indian Sachem of Charles-  
 town, R. I., and Mary Whitefield, Newport.  
 May 7. Thomas Goodman and Sarah Campbell of Newport.  
 “ 10. William Morgan and Mary Richardson.  
 “ 12. William Pollock, of South Kingstown, R. I., and  
 Sarah Pate, of Newport.  
 “ 14. Alexander Huling, of North Kingstown, and  
 Sarah Freeborn, of Newport.  
 “ 15. John Springer and Judith Holding, of Newport.  
 “ 18. James Clarke and Anne Moses, of Newport.  
 “ 21. Sumner Smith and Mariba Havins.  
 “ 28. Zebedee Grinnell, of Little Compton, and Sarah  
 Rider of Newport.  
 June 7. John Sheldon and Mary Sabins.  
 July 12. Charles Willit and Barshaba Rogers, of Newport.

- July 12. Gideon Tanner and Mary Ling, of Newport.  
 " 19. John Carr and Mary Arnold, of Newport.  
 Aug. 9. Thomas Price and Melitible Chase.  
 " 20. Phinies Gilbert and Sarah Clarke.  
 " 29. Jeremiah Phillips and Pheby Phurchase.  
 Sept. 5. Thomas Hill and Mary Wilber.  
 " 17. Ichabod Congdon, of New London, and Mary  
     Fowler, of Newport.  
 Oct. 15. Benedick Smith, of Jamestown, and Patience  
     Easton, of Newport.  
 " 25. Nathian Luther and Judah Tucker.  
 " 29. William Slocum, of Jamestown, and Mary Bill,  
     of Newport.  
 Nov. 5. Thomas Brooks and Elizabeth Hull.  
 " 15. Daniel Critts and Elizabeth Huntington.  
 " 15. James Smith and Catharine Edmonds.  
 " 20. Charles Young and Patience Brayton.  
 " 29. John Grindall Gardner and Abigail King.  
 Dec. 13. George Brown and Mercy Mortimore.  
 " 24. John Rogers and Mary Walshire.  
 " 27. William Ladd and Sarah Gardner.  
 1762.  
 Jan. 1. John Caswell and Hannah West.  
 " 3. John Price and Mary Bentley.  
 " 10. Robert Taylor and Mary Lion.  
 " 28. Richard Story and Elizabeth Carr.  
 Feb. 11. John Card and Sarah Hoar.  
 Meh. 9. Samuel Young and Ann Smith.  
 " 17. Benjamin Barns and Asa Remington.  
 April 1. Edward Keeney and Patience Chadwick.  
 " 13. James McDonald and Lidia Mollinena.  
 " 22. Charles Dyre and Mary Hazard.  
 May 16. John Witson and Elizabeth Millard.  
 " 26. James Rogers and Hannah Smith.  
 June 6. John Walford and Ann Little.  
 " 17. William Grinnell and Lidia Tillinghast.  
 " 27. Jas. Martin and Elizabeth Brown, of Middletown.

- July 11. Benj. Trowbridge and Eunice Thomolin.  
 “ 21. William Wilbour and Ann Wilbour.  
 Aug. 1. Thomas Manning and Martha Pryor.  
 Sept. 5. Thomas George and Freelope Bennett.  
 “ 27. Peleg Sherman and Patience Sherman.  
 “ 27. Joshua Godfry and Mary Cooper.  
 “ 27. John Meckins and Ann Powers.  
 Oct. 10. William Rider and Mary Shearman.  
 “ 13. Constantine Hammett and Mary Young.  
 “ 21. Peleg Barker and Mary Stevens.  
 “ 24. Nathaniel Potter and Priscilla Lawton.  
 “ 25. Green Rogers and Elener Green.  
 “ 28. Charles Spooner and Mary Gardner, of Ports-  
 mouth, R. I.  
 “ 28. Joshua Albro, Newport, and Caroline Dring, Ports-  
 mouth, R. I.  
 Nov. 14. Caleb Coggeshall and Pheby Card, Middle-  
 town, R. I.  
 “ 14. Nehemiah Rhodes, Crauston, R. I., and Abigail  
 Thomas, Newport.  
 “ 20. Benjamin Vose and Sarah Clarke.  
 “ 24. James Milward and Pheby Card, Newport.  
 Dec. 5. John Sparks and Abigail Carter.  
 “ 5. Jess' Lilibridge and Margaret Summers.  
 “ 23. Paul White and Phebe Lewis.

(To be Continued.)

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The first marble quarry opened in Vermont was at Dorset, in 1785, six years before the State was admitted into the Union. People came hundreds of miles to get the crude slabs for fire-place stones and other domestic uses. In 1808 a second quarry was opened, and subsequently many others, including those of Sutherland Falls, West Rutland and Centre Rutland. The channeling process, now familiar to mining engineers, was introduced in 1841; the first derrick for hoisting the blocks, in 1848; the first tunneling, in 1859. In 1818 the first attempt at sawing marble was made, but it was many years before the experiment proved successful.

## Queries.

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### Historical.

1. FORT INDEPENDENCE, BOSTON HARBOR.—Some time ago I found the following notice among some papers and letters belonging to my grandfather, a native of Boston, Mass. I would like to know if the stone mentioned is still in existence.

*Chicago, Ill.*

T. H.

“AFTER the destruction of Castle William (now called Fort Independence) by the British, the following lines were found engraven on one of the stones among the ruins of that beautiful fortress:

ANNO DECIMO TERTIO  
 REGNI GULIELMI, TERTII,  
 MAG: BRIT: FR: ET HIB: REGIS SERENISSIMI,  
 HOC MUNIMENTUM  
 EX EJUS NOMINE, WILHELMI CASTELLUM:  
 NUNCUPATUM FUIT INCEPTUM;  
 ANNO SECUNDO  
 REGNI ANNÆ, MAG: BRIT: FR: ET HIB:  
 REGINÆ SERENISSIMÆ,  
 PERFECTUM ANNOQ: DOMINI MDCCIII.  
 A TRIBUNO  
 WOLFANGO WILHELMO ROMERO,  
 REGIATUM MAJESTATUM,  
 SEPTENTRIONALI AMERICÆ,  
 ARCHITECTO MILITARI PALMARIO CONSTRUCTUM.

*Translation.*—In the 13th year of the reign of WILLIAM the third, the most serene Prince of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, this fortification was begun, (being called CAS-

THE WILLIAM, from his name) was finished in the second year of the reign of the most serene ANN, Queen of Great Britain, &c., and in the year of our LORD, 1703. Built by Capt. WILLIAM WOLFANGUS ROMER, an able engineer to their Majesties in North-America."

2. QUINNATISSET, CONN.—Where can I find an account of the town, or village, of Quinntatissit, Conn.? I think it is mentioned in a description of Eliot's memorable visit to Woodstock, Conn., in 1674. G. R.

3. AN INVITATION TO SETTLE IN NEW ENGLAND.—Who was the author of the following lines:—

"So farewell England old  
If evil times ensue,  
Let good men come to us,  
We'll welcome them to New."

I find them quoted in an old book, printed in 1713.

C. H. L.

4. RINGING THE BELLS AT THREE O'CLOCK.—In a pamphlet before me, giving a description of the St. Albans, Vt., raid, in 1864, I read:—"Several strangers boarded at the hotels for a few days, and learned the habits of the people. When the bells rang at 3 o'clock, on the 19th of October, these men entered the banks in parties and robbed them of their funds, while others of the band arrested every citizen in the street," &c. I have twice written to parties in St. Albans, asking for information on the subject, but received no reply. Will not some one of the readers of the Magazine tell us why the bells rang at 3 o'clock on that day. Is it one of the customs of the place? If so it will be interesting to know something of its origin. QUÆRO.

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#### Genealogical.

5. EDDY OR ADY.—William Ady and Hannah Smith were married in Bristol, R. I., July 19, 1697. She was the daughter of Richard and Joyce Smith, who came from Boston and settled in Bristol in 1680. When and where was the said William Ady or Eddy born? When and where did he die, and where

was he buried? What is his ancestry? (Notes. William and Hannah (Smith) Eddy had the following children born in Bristol: Joseph, b. Aug. 26, 1699, William, Elizabeth and John, b. June 17, 1707. Joseph m., Ruth Belcher of Braintree, Mass., daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Belcher, Oct. 10, 1728.)

*Providence, R. I.*

EDSON SALISBURY JONES.

6. NOTICE TO TOWN CLERKS.—If every Town Clerk in the New England States who sees this notice, will examine his town Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and will send me a copy therefrom of every entry of a Pullen birth, death or marriage, he may find; I will remit his fee bill for making copy, on receipt of same.

*Memphis, Tenn.*

CHAS. L. PULLEN.

7. PULLEN.—A. In the records of the City of Boston, Mass., I find the following:

Abraham Pullen and Mary Ward were married September 17, 1703.

Joseph Pullen and Elizabeth Dennis were married November 29, 1716.

John Pullen and Mary Marjory were married July 10, 1713.

Richard Pullen and Elinor Andrews were married December 6, 1705.

I would like to obtain some trace of the descendants of any one or all of them.

B. In 1744 there was living in Attleboro, Mass., a Mr. Jas. Pullen. Wanted: the place and date of his marriage to Miss Lydia Woodcock, which occurred prior to his settling in Attleboro, Mass.

C. William Pullen, a son of John Pullen of Swansea, Mass., and Marey Randall of North Providence, R. I., the daughter of Henry Randall of said town, were married in North Providence, R. I., April 23, 1786. Wanted: the names of their children, places and dates of birth, places and dates of marriage and places and dates of death.

*Memphis, Tenn.*

CHAS. L. PULLEN,



8. PARKER.—Information would be gladly received regarding the family of Artemas Parker, who, at about 1810, moved to the State of Vermont. This is all that is known of him by the undersigned. He had a large family, of whom one son was named Rodolphus.

*10 Hawley St., Worcester.*

THEO. PARKER.

9. REV. JOHN CRANDALL.—In the winter of 1888-9, A. P. Crandall of Palmyra, N. Y., in connection with the writer published a "Genealogy of a branch of the Crandall Family," copies of which may be found in many of the Historical and Genealogical Societies of New England. In this publication the chain of descent runs back unbroken to Rev. John Crandall, a Baptist minister, who followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island because of the general persecutions of the Massachusetts colonies, on account of creed. So far we have not been able to trace his career beyond 1635-6. From what port he sailed, at what port he landed, and the date; the location and character of his ancestry in the old Country (Wales), all these items of interest to the present generation, have been a matter of study and investigation with no tangible results. The colonial records show that the Rev. John Crandall and his children figured largely in church and state at Newport, Providence and Westerly, R. I., and it seems strange that so far we have been unable to find any record beyond 1635. The destroyed records of Salem might have solved some of these points—as yet we have no clew. Any light which can be given of him previous to 1635, will be most gratefully received, and any trouble involved in the research, here or abroad, will be properly remunerated. Genealogists will please take notice.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.*

W. I. CRANDALL.

10. CRANDALL.—John Crandall Jr. of Newport, R. I., had by his wife Elizabeth Gorton, five children, namely: John, Peter, Samuel, Elizabeth and Mary. Can any one give dates of birth of these and tell whom each married.

E. G. DAVIS.

## Book Notes.

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[Publishers and authors wishing a notice in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.]

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BARRINGTON ON THE NARRAGANSETT AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE is the title of a finely illustrated book, compiled and published by the Rural Improvement Association of the town of Barrington, R. I. The purpose of this sketch of the town is to direct attention to Barrington as a place of residence. Among the illustrations are "View near Congregational Church;" "View at Rumstick;" "View from Annawomscutt;" "View at Nayatt;" "View near Barrington River;" "Episcopal Church;" "View from Prince's Hill;" "View from Nayatt;" the new "Town Building;" "View in Drownsville;" "Town Beach;" "Barrington Ridge;" the "R. R. Stations at Drownsville, Nayat, and Barrington Centre;" "New Meadow," and others. Price, \$1. Copies of this beautifully printed and very handsomely illustrated work may be had on application to O. S. Anthony, Secretary of the Association, Drownsville, R. I.

THE WIGHTS: A RECORD OF THOMAS WIGHT, OF DEDHAM AND MEDFIELD, AND OF HIS DESCENDANTS.—This is a carefully prepared genealogy by William Ward White, containing 357 pages. Published in Milwaukee, Wis., 1890. It contains a record of ten generations of the Wights of America, and a chapter on the Wights not connected with the family of Thomas. It also includes a valuable list of authorities, and numerous fac-similes of the signatures of early members of the family.

SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND ELINOR WHITNEY, WHO SETTLED IN WATERTOWN, MASS., IN 1635.—Mr. William L. Whitney, the compiler of this work, has made it as complete and thorough as could be desired by any member of the family, although it does not purport to be complete. It contains 101 pages, published at Pottsville, Penn., 1890. From it we learn that the name Whitney is of Saxon origin, and that there is a Parish of Whitney in Oxfordshire, Eng. In early days of English history, the family seat was in Herefordshire. The book contains a carefully prepared index.

FRA LIPPO LIPPI.—Margaret Vere Farrington has written a romance founded on the life of Fra Lippo Lippi, the Italian painter, who lived from 1412 to 1469. A very pretty book, containing fourteen photogravure illustrations, printed on thick paper, has been made of this art story. Lippi is introduced as a carmelite monk who has been selected to make decorations in the convent chapel of Santa Marghartia at Florence, in the days when the Holy of Holies was turned into a picture gallery, often painted by unworthy hands, and when artists, in painting Madonnas, did not hesitate to reproduce the features of women well known to lead unseemly lives. The romance is connected with a beautiful young novice, who is of noble birth, but is about to take vows and leave the world. Lippi confesses his love, and on the day she should have taken vows they disappear together. The book contains 225 pages. Printed by the Knickerbocker Press, New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1890.

HISTORY OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.—The third edition of this valuable work has recently been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Mr. Hamilton Andrews Hill, the author, has been exceptionally fortunate, not only in his theme but in laboring for and with a church whose ample means and cultured taste have made possible, and approved, so elaborate and well illustrated a record of rich annals. The two large octavo volumes which contain the History of the Old South Church, from the year 1669 to

1884, print in full, for about a century and a half, the records of the church. The portion extending from 1821 to the present day contains only the more noteworthy events of the pastorate of the various ministers of the Old South. When writing the earlier history of the church, Mr. Hill was fortunate enough to have his attention called to an old manuscript in the library of Yale University, relating to the Old South Church, prepared by a committee of the church in 1693 or 1694, giving a relation of the circumstances which led to the formation of this society. This document, the church records already spoken of, with extracts from the diaries of John Hull, Samuel Sewall, and Joseph Sewall, and investigation in the libraries of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Boston Public Library, the University Library at Cambridge, the Congregational Library, Boston, and the Seminary Library at Andover, together with advice and aid from many high authorities on the subject in question, have enabled Mr. Hill to give his book a degree of completeness which leaves nothing to be desired. Not only documents, but also fac-similes accompany the work, with two full-page etchings, several steel portraits and numerous carefully executed engravings on wood—8 vo. \$10.00.

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#### Announcements.

[In this department compilers of local or family history may insert a notice of their intention to publish. If publishers and authors will send their circulars to the editor, a notice will be made up in the office and published free of charge.]

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THE DUTTON FAMILY.—Mr. W. Tracy Eustis, No. 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass., is compiling a Genealogy of the Descendants of John Dutton, who was in New England in 1630.

THE MOSELEY FAMILY.—Mr. W. Tracey Eustis is at work on the Moseley family, descendants of Thomas Moseley, who landed in Dorchester, Mass., in 1635. Send information and orders to him at No. 19 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

**LADD FAMILY.**—Mr. Warren Ladd, 677 County St., New Bedford, Mass., is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Daniel Ladd of Haverhill, Mass., Joseph Ladd of Portsmouth, R. I., John Ladd of Charles City County, Va., and John Ladd of Burlington, N. J. The book will be published by E. Anthony & Sons, New Bedford, and will contain about 300 pages. Price, \$3. Send orders to Mr. Ladd.

**HIGLEY FAMILY.**—At a reunion of the Higley family, held in Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 20 and 21, 1890, a committee consisting of Warren Higley, of New York city, Edwin H. Higley, of Groton, Mass., and Albert C. Bates, of East Granby, Conn., were appointed to publish the history of the family, which had, for some time, been in course of preparation by Mary Coffin Johnson, the family historian. The book will be a fine octavo volume of about 450 pages, printed on good paper, illustrated and bound in appropriate and attractive style. The edition will be limited to 300 copies, and sold to subscribers at \$5.00 per copy. Send orders to Hon. Warren Higley, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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## Magazine of New England History.

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APRIL, 1891.

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# MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 1.

APRIL, 1891.

NO. 2.

## Robert Williams of Roxbury, and his Descendants.

BY EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, JR., OF BETHLEHEM, PENN.

† THE following is an attempt at the early family record of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, a record that has proved puzzling to all who attempted to unravel its intricacies. The author of the "Williams Family" (1847), gave him a brother Nicholas; two wives, Elizabeth Stratton and Martha Strong; four children, Samuel, Isaac, Stephen and Thomas, and two unknown grandchildren, (named in his will) Deborah Totman and Elizabeth Robinson. A coat of arms was attributed to him, and a probability expressed that he came from an ancient family of WILLIAMS, of Flint, named by Thoresby (*Ducatus Leodiensis*), though no attempt was made to trace his ancestry, beyond citing a family tradition that he came from Norwich, England.

Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*) adds a wife Margaret, widow of John Fearing of Hingham, Mass., and children, Mary, wife of Nicholas Wood (on the assurance of Mr. Clap), and John (from the record of his death, intestate, and the possible entry in the Roxbury church record, where a daughter Elizabeth is admitted to membership), though he notes that the parent may be Robert rather than John. He doubts the existence of wife Martha and son Thomas, as no mention of them occurs in any of the Roxbury records. He also

doubts the age attributed to the first wife Elizabeth Stratton, and this doubt will present itself to each one who compares her age, as given by the record, with the dates of the births of her three youngest children, and with the age of Robert as given later on.

W. H. Whitmore (American genealogist) notices the book of 1847, above given, and states that the right to use the coat of arms is not proven. Others have touched upon various branches of the family in magazine articles, pamphlets, and one small book; but, with the exception of the brochure of Mr. Weld French, nothing has been added to the facts noted above.

After nearly a quarter of a century of interest in the subject, the following seems to have been the status of the first four generations of the family of Robert Williams. As a history of the steps by which the facts have been obtained would be too extended for a magazine article, a mere skeleton of the record will be given. The data will be discussed in the forthcoming family record. As one or two of the statements here made are not yet fully proven, this article aims to draw attention to them, so that their defects may be rectified, or the statements themselves disproved.

1. ROBERT<sup>1</sup> WILLIAMS seems to have been born in England in 1608 (Embarkation record and the record of Rev. William Williams, of Hatfield, agree on this point). He was a "Cordwynar" of Norwich Co., Norfolk, England, for at least a short time before sailing, April 8, 1637, in the "John & Dorethy of Ipswich," Wm. Andrews, Master, "Fo. newengland to Inhabitt." It is probable that he came of the extensive family of the name near Norwich, which reaches back to a considerable antiquity, and which has probably given others of the name to New England. His first wife, Elizabeth Stallan, may also have come from the neighborhood, as similar records have been found. She died at Roxbury, Mass., July 28, 1674, "aged 80 years." Robert Williams married, second, at Hingham, Mass., Nov. 3, 1675, Margaret, widow of John Feuring of Hingham. She died

at Roxbury, Dec. 22, 1690. The third wife, Martha Strong, or Story, is either a myth, or he married Martha, widow of Deacon William Parke, as the dates of death and the ages of the two Marthas are identical. The first supposition is more probable. Robert did not bring his brother Nicholas with him, but did bring four children, Elizabeth, Deborah, John and Samuel, and two servants, Mary Williams, aged 18 years, and Anne Williams, aged 15 years. Mary was the second wife of Nicholas Wood, before mentioned, and Anne was probably his third wife and survived him. (See his will.) Robert Williams died at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1693, aged 86. Nicholas Williams died there Aug. 27, 1692.

After a study of Thoresby, Burke, and other writers on the English gentry, the conclusion is forced that Mr. Whitmore was right in his comment, and that the coat of arms in the work of 1847 belongs to the family of MATHEW, and did so belong before the origin of the "Ancient family of Williams or Flint." Sir George Williams took the arms of MATHEW with the name, as is commonly the case; but, even if the coat were that of Williams, there is nothing to show that Robert was of the Flint family. The chances are that he will be found to have belonged to as ancient a family near Norwich, as has been stated. As searches are now being made, and as the matter is still in embryo, nothing will be said regarding what has already been proved from wills and records in England. The children were all by the first wife. They were :

2. I. Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, b. in England ;
3. II. Deborah<sup>2</sup>, b. in England ;
- III. John<sup>2</sup>, b. in England ; d. at Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1658, unmarried and intestate ;
4. IV. Samuel<sup>2</sup>, b. in England, 1632 ;
5. V. Isaac<sup>2</sup>, b. at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1638 ;
6. VI. Stephen<sup>2</sup>, b. at Roxbury, Nov. 8, 1640 ;
- VII. Thomas<sup>2</sup>. Probably authentic, from similarity of name to many in England. Date of birth and death unknown. Family tradition states that he died in youth.

2. ELIZABETH<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS. Admitted to the church at Roxbury in 1644. She was the mother of Elizabeth Robinson, as none of the other children could have been the parent of that grandchild. Elizabeth Robinson was probably the wife of Wm. Robinson of Concord-Newton-Watertown. Jonathan Robinson, son of the above, left a copy of the will of Richard Cutter among his papers, endorsed "For the two Robinson grandchildren of the deceased," which seems to show that Elizabeth Robinson was the daughter of Richard Cutter of Cambridge. Richard Cutter had two wives, and a daughter Elizabeth by each. Bond gives a date of death of the first one; but the "Cutter Family" a later publication, says that the date of her death is unknown. There have been instances of the same name having been given to a second child when the first of the name was living. If Bond be right in saying that Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (*French*) Hyde, was the wife of Nathaniel Hammond, there were two Marys in the family alive at the same time, as the Supreme Court records show that Mary, wife of Eleazer Williams, was daughter of Jonathan Hyde by his second wife Mary, daughter of John Rediat. The two cases will be exactly parallel. If, therefore, Elizabeth Robinson, above, be the daughter of Richard Cutter, she must have been by the first wife, as the second Elizabeth was but two years old at the date of birth of the eldest Robinson child, and the first wife of Richard must have been Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Robert. They were married in 1644. Elizabeth<sup>2</sup> died at Cambridge, March 5, 1662. Her age was unknown, but given as "about 42," which would make her older than her husband, who died June 16, 1693, "about 72." Children:

7. I. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. July 15, 1645;
- II. Samuel<sup>3</sup>, b. Jan. 3, 1647; d. unmarried;
- III. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, b. July 19, 1648; according to one account he "died soon"; to another he married Abigail ———, had 4 ch. and d. prob. 1693;
8. IV. William<sup>3</sup>, b. Feb. 22, 1650;



9. V. Ephraim<sup>3</sup>, b. 1651 ;
10. VI. Gershom<sup>3</sup>, b. June, 1653 ;
- VII. Mary<sup>3</sup>, (or Marah.)

3. DEBORAH<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS married in the early part of 1648, John Turner of Roxbury, next-door-neighbor, but one, to her father, as his second wife. Their first child was born and their first two children were baptized at Roxbury. They probably removed to Medfield in 1649, as they are found at that place as original proprietors in the next year. Part of their Roxbury estate was sold to Deacon William Parke of Roxbury. Deborah<sup>2</sup> died at Medfield in 1676, and John in 1705, having previously married a third wife named Alice. Children :

11. I. Deborah<sup>3</sup>, baptized Jan. 14, 1649 ;
12. II. John<sup>3</sup>, b. March 3, 1651 ;
13. III. Isaac<sup>3</sup>, b. 1654 ;
14. IV. Mary<sup>3</sup>, b. Nov. 18, 1658 ;
- V. Samuel<sup>3</sup>, b. 1661 ; d. unmarried, at Medfield ;
15. VI. Sarah<sup>3</sup>, b. 1663 ;
16. VII. Abigail<sup>3</sup>, b. 1667 ;
- VIII. Hannah<sup>3</sup>, b. 1670 ; d. unmarried, at Walpole.

4. SAMUEL<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS, shoemaker, deacon, etc., lived at Roxbury ; married March 2, 1654, Theoda, eldest daughter of Deacon William and Martha (*Holgrave*) Parke, of Roxbury, and sister of Martha, who married his brother Isaac. Theoda was born July 25, 1637, and, after the death of Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Sept. 28, 1698, married Stephen Peck (not Park, as given by Savage ; see gravestone at Roxbury, and Sewall's diary for note of her funeral), and died August 2, 1718. Children :

- I. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. Feb. 1 ; d. March 10, 1655 ;
17. II. Samuel<sup>3</sup>, b. April 27, 1656 ;
- III. Martha<sup>3</sup>, b. April 29, 1657 ; d. Feb. 6, 1661 ;
- IV. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. Feb. 11, 1660, m. Stephen, 3d son

of Stephen, Jr., and Anne (*Chickering*) Paine of Rehoboth, b. Nov. 23, 1654; d. March 12, 1710; she died, *s. p.* before August, 1707;

- V. Theoda<sup>3</sup>, b. July 27, 1662; d. of small pox Feb. 8, 1679;
18. VI. John<sup>3</sup>, b. Dec. 10, 1664;
19. VII. Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>, b. Dec. 6, 1666;
20. VIII. Deborah<sup>3</sup>, b. Nov. 20, 1668;
21. IX. Martha<sup>3</sup>, b. May 19, 1671;
22. X. Abigail<sup>3</sup>, b. July 12, 1674;
23. XI. Parke<sup>3</sup>, b. Jan. 11, 1677;
- XII. Unnamed<sup>3</sup> infant, b. and d. April 17, 1680.

5. ISAAC<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS; weaver, captain, deacon, etc., at Newton, Mass., married Martha Parke, mentioned before, 1660. She was b. March 2, 1642, and d. at Newton, Oct. 24, 1674, whither they removed immediately after marriage, and settled on 500 acres purchased by her father from Major Samuel Shepard. Isaac married second, Nov. 13, 1677, Judith, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (*Smith*) Hunt of Rehoboth, and widow of Nathaniel, son of Thomas Cooper of the same, by whom she had had three children. She died in 1724, and Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Feb. 11, 1707. Children:

- I. Isaac<sup>3</sup>, b. and d. March 7, 1661;
24. II. Isaac<sup>3</sup>, b. Dec. 11, 1661;
25. III. Martha<sup>3</sup> b. Dec. 27, 1663;
26. IV. William<sup>3</sup>, b. Feb. 2, 1665;
27. V. John<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 31, 1667;
28. VI. Eleazer<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 22, 1669;
- VII. Hannah<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 8, 1671, married (2d wife) John, son of Job and Elizabeth (*Fuller*) Hyde of Newton, born February 1, (Bond), Dec. 1, (Jackson), 1681-2; died before 1739; she d. *s. p.* April 28, 1739.
29. VIII. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 8, 1671 (twin.)
- IX. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, born Dec. 23, 1673. Jackson says that he sold, 1708, his part of his father's estate;

but East Cambridge records do not show this to be a fact. As he did not join in the protest to his father's will, and as he is not mentioned in it, he probably died before his father. There was, however, a Thomas Williams at Newton, later, who by wife Lydia (*Child*) had a daughter Lydia, b. July 22, 1754. It may have been his son.

Children by the second wife :

- I. Peter<sup>3</sup>, b. August 31, 1680 ; d. unmarried, 1732 ;
30. II. Sarah<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 2, 1688 ;
31. III. Mary<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 2, 1688 (twin) ;
32. IV. Ephraim<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 21, 1691.

6. STEPHEN<sup>2</sup> WILLIAMS: farmer, captain, etc., at Roxbury, m. 1666, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary (*Thomson*) Wise of Roxbury, b. Dec. 19, 1647 ; d. 1723 ; he d. Feb. 15, 1720.

Children :

33. I. Sarah<sup>3</sup>, b. August 13, 1667 ;
34. II. Mary<sup>3</sup>, b. Dec. 20, 1669 ;
35. III. Elizabeth<sup>3</sup>, b. Oct. 1, 1672 ;
36. IV. Bethia<sup>3</sup>, b. April 26, 1676 ;
37. V. Stephen<sup>3</sup>, b. August 27, 1678 ;
- VI. Robert<sup>3</sup>, b. July 13, d. October 30, 1680 ;
38. VII. Joseph<sup>3</sup>, b. Feb. 24, 1682 ;
39. VIII. John<sup>3</sup>, b. January 16, 1684 ;
- IX. Henry<sup>3</sup>, b. April 9, d. August, 1686 ;
40. X. Grace<sup>3</sup>, b. April 2, 1688 ;
- XI. Catharine<sup>3</sup> b. April 2, 1690 ; d. June 14, 1707 ;
- XII. Thomas<sup>3</sup>, b. July 27 ; d. September 1, 1694.

7. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> CUTTER (*Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married (probably) William Robinson. The first two children were born at Concord ; the rest at Newton ; Elizabeth<sup>3</sup> died at Newton ; William at Watertown. They lived at Newton on a farm of 200 acres immediately adjoining that of Isaac<sup>2</sup> Williams. The homestead came to his son William<sup>3</sup>; thence

to grandson John<sup>4</sup>; thence to Jonathan<sup>5</sup> Williams (*Isaac<sup>4</sup>, Isaac<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Children:

- I. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. at Concord;
- II. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. at Concord, July 13, 1671; d. at Cambridge, October 5, 1672;
- III. William<sup>4</sup>, b. at Newton, July 10, 1673; wife's name Elizabeth, who d. in 1747; he d. 1754, and named in his will, brothers Jeremiah and Robert, late of Newton;
- IV. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. August 7, 1676;
- V. David<sup>4</sup>, b. May 23, 1678;
- VI. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. April 20, 1680;
- VII. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. April 20, 1682 (according to Jackson, though the will of the father makes Samuel and Jonathan twins); settled at Lexington; (See Hudson);
- VIII. Robert<sup>4</sup>, b. unknown; alive in 1754.

8. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> CUTTER (*Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Carpenter Cambridge: married Rebecca Rolfe, who died November 23, 1751, aged 90; he died April 1, 1723. Children:

- I. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. March 5, 1681;
- II. Richard<sup>4</sup>, b. November 13, 1682; married Mary Pike at Woodbridge, N. J., where he resided;
- III. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. February; died April 2, 1685;
- IV. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. May 20, 1688;
- V. John<sup>4</sup>, b. October 15, 1690; Deacon, married Lydia Harrington; died January 21, 1776;
- VI. Rebecca<sup>4</sup>, b. January 18, 1693;
- VII. William<sup>4</sup>, b. 1697; baptized September 16, 1700; married Anne Rice, who died May 19, 1753;
- VIII. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. June 14, 1700; married Anne Harrington; died September 27, 1737;
- IX. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, baptized October 18, 1702;
- X. Ammi Ruhamah<sup>4</sup>, b. May 6, 1705; Harvard College, 1725; minister to North Yarmouth, Me.

9. EPHRAIM<sup>3</sup> CUTTER (*Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Glazier at Charlestown and Watertown-farms; married Bethia, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (*Williams*) Wood of Medfield, February 11, 1679. She died September 18, 1731, in her 72d year. Children:

- I. Ephraim<sup>4</sup>, b. August 9, 1680, at Brookfield;
- II. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. May 5, 1685;
- III. Bethia<sup>4</sup>, b. December 2, 1686;
- IV. Mary<sup>4</sup>, died young;
- V. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. July 22, 1690;
- VI. John<sup>4</sup>, b. July 23, 1700.

10. GERSHOM<sup>3</sup> CUTTER (*Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Isabel Hall of Charlestown, March 6, 1678; died April 2, 1738. Children:

- I. Gershom<sup>4</sup>, b. June 1, 1769; married Mehitable Abbott, June 11, 1701;
- II. Lydia<sup>4</sup>, b. September 14, 1682;
- III. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. November 26, 1684;
- IV. Isabel<sup>4</sup>, b. May 9, 1687.

11. DEBORAH<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married November 18, 1668, Jabez, son of John Totman (written Tatman in the records of the time) of Roxbury, b. November 19, 1641; d. April 16, 1705; Deborah<sup>2</sup> died May 31, or June 1, 1689. He married, second, somebody by the name of Davis. Children:

- I. Joanna<sup>4</sup>, b. September 28, 1670; d. unmarried.
- II. Deborah<sup>4</sup>, baptized August 10, 1673;
- III. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. December 9, 1675, "died of ye pox" November 30, 1678;
- IV. Unnamed infant<sup>4</sup>, b. and d. August, 1678;
- V. Mary<sup>4</sup>, baptized December 26, 1680, d. Aug. 8, 1681;
- VI. Mehitable<sup>4</sup>, baptized May 2, 1682;
- VII. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. November 9, 1683; d. June, 1684;
- VIII. John<sup>4</sup>, b. October 13, 1685; wife's name, Mary.

12. JOHN<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Soldier in Mosely's company? Settled in the south part of Medfield; married 1677, Sarah, daughter of Edward and Lydia (*Rockwood*) Adams, of Medfield, b. May 29, 1660. He died in 1710. Children:

- I. Deborah<sup>4</sup>, b. and d., 1679;
- II. John<sup>4</sup>, b. 1681; married 1703, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (*Metcalf*) Fisher of Medfield;
- III. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, b. 1684; married 1712, Judith, daughter of John and Mary (*Metcalf*) Fisher;
- IV. Edward<sup>4</sup>, b. 1688; married 1745, Mercy, daughter of Joseph and Mercy Wight of Medfield; *s. p.*;
- V. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. 1693; married Esther, daughter of Joseph and Mary (*Wight*) Clark, of Medfield.

13. ISAAC<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah*<sup>2</sup> *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Married 1682, Rebecca, daughter of John and Rebecca (*Wheelock*) Crafts, of Roxbury, b. August 28, 1660. After the death of Isaac<sup>3</sup> in 1694, she married John Rockwood in 1708. Children:

- I. Rebecca<sup>4</sup>, b. 1682; married James, son of Nathaniel and Mary (*Frizzell*) Allen of Medfield;
- II. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. 1684.
- III. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. 1686, married 1711, Mary, daughter of Josiah and Mary (*Twitchell*) Rockwood of Medfield. He died at Medfield in 1755;
- IV. Isaac<sup>4</sup>, b. 1688;
- V. Philip<sup>4</sup>, b. 1689.

14. MARY<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Married John, son of John and Joanna Parker of Newton; b. at Cambridge, December 15, 1651; died at Newton, October 1713. She d. March, 1715. Children:

- I. John<sup>4</sup>, b. August 17, 1687; first wife, Esther; second wife, Hannah Pieree of Weston; d. 1672;
- II. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. March 3, 1690; married Robert Fuller of Needham;

- III. Deborah<sup>4</sup>, b. February 11, 1693 ;
- IV. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. March 24, 1695 ; died unmarried 1724 ;
- V. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, b. January 9, 1699, removed to Worcester.

15. SARAH<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married (second wife) 1696, John, Jr., son of John and Jane [*Damon* (Medfield Records), Dummer (Savage)] Plimton of Medfield, born June 16, 1650, died January 13, 1704. She died 1738. Children :

- I. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, born 1700 ; died 1706 ;
- II. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, born 1702, married Jonathan, son of Michael and Elizabeth (*Bowen*) Metcalf of Medfield. He died 1725.

16. ABIGAIL<sup>3</sup> TURNER (*Deborah<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married Samuel, son of Seth and Mary (*Thurston*) Smith of Medfield, born 1665, died 1698, and she married second, 1706, Joseph, 3d son of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (*Allen*) Clark of Medfield, born June 14, 1664. She died 1756. Children by first marriage :

- I. Mary, born 1690 ;
- II. Samuel, born 1693, married Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (*Clark*) Mason of Medfield. He died 1719.

Children by second marriage :

- I. Abigail, born 1711, married 1730, Henry, son of Henry and Mary (*Adams*) Smith of Medfield. She died at Walpole.

17. SAMUEL<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury, married February 24, 1680, Sarah, daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah [*(Brewer) Bruce*] May of Roxbury, born September 8, 1659, died December 29, 1712. He married second, April 28, 1720, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Dorothy (*Whiting*) Weld of Roxbury, born April 2 or 28, 1664, and widow of William Denison of Roxbury. He died August 8, 1735. Children :

- I. Samuel<sup>t</sup>, b. April 6, 1681, married Deborah, daughter of Samuel and Bethia Scarborough, of Roxbury;
- II. Theoda<sup>t</sup>, b. December 8, 1682, married Samuel, brother of Deborah just mentioned;
- III. John<sup>t</sup>, b. December 1, 1684, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (*Faxon*) Weld of Roxbury;
- IV. Unnamed infant<sup>t</sup>, born and died January 1, 1687;
- V. Sarah<sup>t</sup>, b. May 19, 1688, married John, son of John and Hannah (*Curtis*) Polly of Roxbury;
- VI. Ebenezer<sup>t</sup>, b. August 12, 1690, married Penelope, daughter of John and Hannah (*Talcott*) Chester of Wethersfield, Ct.;
- VII. Elizabeth<sup>t</sup>, b. January 12, 1693, married (2d wife) Samuel, son of Samuel and Martha (*Woodbridge*) Ruggles of Bellerica, Mass.;
- VIII. Eleazer<sup>t</sup>, b. February 20, 1695, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Tileston, of Dorchester, Mass.;
- IX. William<sup>t</sup> b. April 24, 1698, married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (*Winchester*) Stevens of Roxbury;
- X. Martha<sup>t</sup>, b. August 10, 1701, married Thomas, son of John and Anne (*Lake*) Cotton of Brookline, Mass.;
- XI. Unnamed infant<sup>t</sup>, died July 25, 1704.

18. REV. JOHN<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Minister at Deerfield, Mass.; married July 21, 1687, (Nhm. Rec.), Eunice, daughter of Rev. Eleazer and Esther (*Warham*) Mather of Northampton, Mass., b. August 2, 1664; killed by the Indians March 1, 1704. He married second, her cousin (whereat some comment) Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (*Warham*) Allyn, of Windsor, Conn., born October 17, 1672, died June 21, 1754. He was seized with apoplexy June 8, and died on the morning of June 12, 1729; captured February 29, 1704, with the rest of the citizens of Deerfield, and taken to Canada. Daughter Eunice remained among



the Indians, and some of her descendants are probably living at Caughnawaga, Canada. Children by first wife :

- I. Eleazer<sup>t</sup>, b. July 16, 1688, married Mary, daughter of Rev. Nehemiah and Sarah (*Jackson*) Hobart of Newton, first minister to Mansfield, Conn. ;
- II. Samuel<sup>t</sup> b. January 24, 1690, died, unmarried, June 30, 1713 ;
- III. Esther<sup>t</sup>, b. April 10, 1691, married Rev. Joseph, son of Isaac and Deborah (*Perkins*) Meacham of Coventry, Conn. ;
- IV. Stephen<sup>t</sup>, b. May 14, 1693, married Abigail, daughter of Rev. John and Martha [(*Gould*) Selleck] Davenport of Stamford, Conn. He married 2d, Sarah, daughter of David and Sarah (*Stebbins*) Chapin of Chicopee, Mass., and widow of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Mary (*Ferry*) Burt of Longmeadow, Mass. ; minister at Longmeadow ;
- V. Eliakim<sup>t</sup>, b. May 1, 1695, died April 15, 1696 ;
- VI. Eunice<sup>t</sup>, b. September 16, 1696, married and remained among the Indians at Caughnawaga, Canada ;
- VII. John<sup>t</sup>, b. January 19, 1698 ; killed by Indians February 29, 1704 ;
- VIII. Warham<sup>t</sup>, b. September 16, 1699, married Abigail, daughter of George and Anna (*Tisdale*) Leonard of Norton, Mass. ; minister at Waltham, Mass. ;
- IX. Jerusha<sup>t</sup>, b. Sept. 3, 1701, died September 11, 1701 ;
- X. Jemima<sup>t</sup>, b. January 15, 1704 ; killed by Indians February 29, 1704.

Children by second wife :

- I. Abigail<sup>t</sup>, b. September 27, 1708 ; married first, Ebenezer, adopted son of Mahuman and Mary Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, N. H. ; second, Col. Benjamin Hall of Wallingford, Conn. ; third, Col. Ebenezer, son of Robert and Sarah (*Hull*) Silliman of Fairfield, Conn. ;

- II. John<sup>4</sup>, b. November 23, 1709, died June 9, 1714 ;
- III. Eliakim<sup>4</sup>, b. Feb. 6, 1711, died infant ;
- IV. Elijah<sup>4</sup>, b. November 13, 1712 ; married Lydia, dau. of Capt. Henry and Lydia (*Hawley*) Dwight of Hatfield ; second, Margaret, daughter of Col. William and Catharine (*Brewer*) Pyncheon ;
- V. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. September 28, 1716, died unmarried at Waltham, February 19, 1736.

19. EBENEZER<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Stonington ; married January 24, 1687, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Martha (*Parke*) Wheeler of Stonington, Conn., born November 22, 1669, died Jan. 3, 1709 ; second, July 12, 1711, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (*French*) Hammond of Newton, born August 3, 1675 ; d. September 5, 1751 ; (W. F., February 13, 1747, (R. A. W.) ; he died Feb. 13, 1747.

Children by first marriage :

- I. Theoda<sup>4</sup>, b. October 29, 1687, died Jan. 19, 1694 ;
- II. Unnamed child<sup>4</sup>, b. September 17, died 20, 1691 ;
- III. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. January 7, 1694, died January 8, 1704 ;
- IV. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. February 3, 1696, married Jemima, dau. of Thomas and Mary (*Hinsdale*) Sheldon of Northampton, Mass. ; second, Mary<sup>4</sup> Williams (*Eleazer<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*) ;
- V. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, baptized June 25, 1699, d. infant ;
- VI. Theoda<sup>4</sup>, b. January 3, 1701, died unmarried ;
- VII. Silence<sup>4</sup>, b. December 8, 1703, married Oliver, son of Josiah Grant ;
- VIII. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. October 21, 1705, married twice ; no children ;
- IX. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. October 21, 1705 (twin), married Jonathan Smith ;
- X. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. April 3, 1708, married Jeremiah Smith ;

Children by second marriage :

- I. Unnamed son<sup>4</sup>, b. June 10 ; died 19, 1713 ;
- II. Unnamed son<sup>4</sup>, b. May 12 ; died June 13, 1714 ;

- III. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, b. July 24, 1715, married Amy, daughter of Major Israel and Anna (*Breed*) Hewitt of Stonington; second, Abigail Eldredge of the same;
- IV. Elisha<sup>4</sup>, b. January 12, 1719, married Thankful, daughter of Joseph and Prudence (*Minor*) Denison; second, Eunice Williams (*Nehemiah<sup>4</sup>, Eleazer<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*); third, Esther, daughter of Jonathan and Esther (*Denison*) Wheeler, of Stonington; fourth, the widow Eunice Baldwin.

20. DEBORAH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married Joseph, son of Peter and Sarah (*Tucker*) Warren of Boston; settled at Roxbury. He was born Feb. 19, 1663; died July 13, 1729. She died October 6, 1743. Children:

- I. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. August 13, 1694, died in a few days;
- II. Joseph<sup>4</sup>, b. February 2, 1696, married Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (*Colef*) Stevens of Roxbury, and was the father of Gen. Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame, Dr. John Warren of Boston, and others;
- III. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. January 26, 1699;
- IV. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. July 27, 1702;
- V. John<sup>4</sup>, b. September 18, 1704;
- VI. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. March 31, 1707.

21. MARTHA<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married Jonathan, son of Jonathan and Clemence (*Hosmer*) Hunt of Northampton, Mass., b. June 20, 1666, died July 1, 1738. She died March 21, 1751. Children:

- I. Theoda<sup>4</sup>, b. November 22, 1694, died unmarried;
- II. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. April 24, 1697, married Thankful, daughter of Jerijah and Thankful (*Stebbins*) Strong of Northampton;
- III. Martha<sup>4</sup> b. April 18, 1699, married Rev. Thomas, son of David and Sarah (*Bissell*) White of Bolton, Conn.; second, Col. Thomas, son of Samuel and Ruth (*Rice*) Welles of Glastonbury, Conn.:

- IV. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. March 2, 1701, married Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Pomeroy of Northfield, Conn. ;
- V. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. 1703, married Anna, daughter of John and Esther (*White*) Ellsworth of Windsor, Conn.
- VI. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. November 14, 1705, married Col. Seth, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Pomeroy of Northfield, Conn., who was made senior Major General at the beginning of the Revolution, but resigned on account of the ill-feeling caused ;
- VII. Joseph<sup>4</sup>, b. July 12, 1708, married Rachel, daughter of Henry Wolcott of Northampton, Mass. ;
- VIII. John<sup>4</sup>, b. August 31, 1712, married Esther Wells of Northampton.

22. ABIGAIL<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Married May 26, 1698, Experience, son of Samuel and Hannah (*Stanley*) Porter of Hadley, Mass., b. August 5, 1676, died at Mansfield, Ct., where they removed after the births of all their children, August 28, 1750. She died April 20, 1765. Children born at Hadley :

- I. Theoda<sup>4</sup>, b. August 15, 1699, married Amos, son of Henry and Anna (*Ames*) Wallbridge of Norwich, Conn. ;
- II. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. March 25, 1701, married William, son of Daniel and Hannah [*Lewis*] Crow] Marsh of Hadley, Mass. ; second, Major Joseph, son of Samuel, Jr., and Martha (*Burge*) Storrs of Mansfield, Conn. ;
- III. Experience<sup>4</sup>, b. December 15, 1702 ; married Abigail Safford ;
- IV. John<sup>4</sup>, b. Dec. 27, 1704, married Abigail, daughter of John and Elizabeth (*Cross*) Arnold of Mansfield, Conn. ;
- V. Abigail<sup>4</sup>, b. March 19, 1707, married Nehemiah Estabrook ;
- VI. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, b. August 26, 1709, married Elizabeth,

daughter of Samuel and Mary (*Huckins*) Storrs of Mansfield, Conn. ;

- VII. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. January 11, died February 18, 1712 ;  
 VIII. Eunice<sup>4</sup>, b. December 30, 1712, married Huckins, son of Samuel, Jr., and Martha (*Burge*) Storrs of Mansfield ;  
 IX. Mehitable<sup>4</sup>, b. July 30, 1715, married Thomas, son of Robert and Bethia (*Ford*) Barrows of Plymouth, Mass., and Mansfield, Conn. ;  
 X. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. November 21, 1717, married Cornelius, son of Thomas and Mehitable Storrs of Mansfield.

23. PARKE<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Married 1698, Priscilla, daughter of John and Bathsheba Payson of Dorchester, Mass., b. July 23, 1674, died at Lebanon, Conn., April 5, 1746. He died there October 31, 1757. After the birth of his children at Roxbury, he removed to Lebanon, Conn. Mr. A. H. Wright has shown that Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, placed as a son of Parke<sup>3</sup> in the "Williams Family," was a son of Isaac<sup>3</sup> (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). How the error came to be introduced into the first printed record is unknown, as the MSS. notes of Mrs. Pitkin give Parke<sup>3</sup> only the children who here follow :

- I. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. July 29, 1699, married Deborah Throop ;  
 II. Bathsheba<sup>4</sup>, b. August 28, 1701 ;  
 III. John<sup>4</sup>, b. June 6, 1706, of Sharon, Conn. ;

24. ISAAC<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Of Newton till 1734, then at Roxbury, married 1685, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (*French*) Hyde of Newton, b. September 4, 1659, died June 26, 1699 ; married 2d, 1709, Mary, widow of Nathaniel Hammond, who is said by Bond to have been the sister of his first wife. He married third, Hannah——, and died June 27, 1739. Children :

- I. Isaac<sup>4</sup>, b. November 1, 1686, married Martha, daughter of Joshua and Abigail (*Tarbell*) Whitney of Watertown ;

- II. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. November 5, 1687, not named in his father's will, and probably, as Jackson says, dead before that time ;
- III. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. (there is something wrong about the date of the birth of this child. Jackson gives February 27, 1688, and the compiler of the Williams Family is equally wrong with Feb. 27, 1680, m. November 25, 1713, Benjamin, son of John and Hannah Payson of Roxbury ;
- IV. John<sup>4</sup>, b. April 30, 1689, m. Mary, daughter of Joseph and Ann (*Chaplin*) Goad of Roxbury ;
- V. William<sup>4</sup>, b. September 19, 1690, remained at Newton and married there Experience, daughter of Joseph and Deliverance (*Jackson*) Wilson, of Newton. In 1728 went to Watertown; in 1738 to Mansfield, Conn. Two of the sons went into Vermont when that State was first opened. The compiler is descended from the seventh child ;
- VI. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. October 16, 1691, married Mary, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Vetch of Lebanon-Goshen, Conn. The descendants of this marriage have been fully given in the work of A. S. Wright, Esq. ;
- VII. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. February 11, 1693, married Abigail, daughter of William and Leah (*Fisher*) Godard of Sherborn, Mass. ; married 2d, Abigail, daughter of Eleazer and Dorothy (*Badcock*) Wood of Natick, and granddaughter of Nicholas and Mary (*Williams*) Wood of the same ;
- VIII. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. September 12, 1694, married Jacob Payson of Roxbury ;
- IX. Daniel<sup>4</sup>, b. October 22, 1695 (*Jackson*) 1696 (Williams Family), married Hannah, daughter of John and Mary (*Cheiny*) Holbrook of Roxbury ;
- X. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. September 23, 1697, d. unmarried.
25. MARTHA<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Married

John, son of Peter and Elizabeth (*Smith*) Hunt of Rehoboth, and brother of the second wife of her father, b. October 15, 1656; died October 21, 1716; lived at Rehoboth, where she died October 2, 1701. Children:

- I. Peter<sup>t</sup>, b. February 27, 1683, married Abijath Bowen; married 2d, Anna, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (*Frissell*) Paine of Woodstock, Conn;
- II. Mercy<sup>t</sup>, b. January 10, 1687, d. unmarried;
- III. Deborah<sup>t</sup>, b. May 27, 1692, m. Joseph Barber;
- IV. Judith<sup>t</sup>, b. April 14, 1695, died before 1703;
- V. Hannah<sup>t</sup>, b. June 19, 1697, married Henry Healy;
- VI. Ephraim<sup>t</sup>, b. August 23, 1700, married Sarah, dau. of Jathiel and Sarah (*Smith*) Peck of Rehoboth; married 2d, Rachel Nichols.

26. WILLIAM<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac*<sup>2</sup>, *Rovert*<sup>1</sup>). Minister at Hatfield, Mass., married July 8, 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Seaborn and Dorothy (*Brulstreet*) Cotton of Hampton, N. H., born August 13, 1665, died May 7, 1698; married 2d, August 9, 1699, Christian, daughter of Rev. Solomon and Esther [(*Warham*) Mather] Stoddard of Northampton, Mass., b. Aug. 23, 1676, died April 23, 1764. He died Aug. 31, 1741. Children:

- I. William<sup>t</sup>, b. April 30, d. May 5, 1687;
- II. William<sup>t</sup>, b. May 11, 1688, married Hannah, daughter of Solomon and Esther [(*Warham*) Mather] Stoddard, and sister of his father's second wife; married 2d, Sarah, widow of Rev. James Stone of Newton-Holliston;
- III. Martha<sup>t</sup>, b. October 8, 1690, married Edward, son of Samuel and Mehitabel (*Crow*) Partridge of Hatfield-Hadley;
- IV. John<sup>t</sup>, b. March 7, 1697, died July 29, 1697.

Children by second wife:

- I. Solomon<sup>t</sup>, b. January 4, 1701, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Joanna (*Cook*) Porter of Hadley, Mass.;

- II. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. June 7, 1707, m. (3d wife) Samuel, son of Joseph and Sarah (*Strong*) Barnard of Salem, Mass.;
- III. Israel<sup>4</sup>, b. November 30, 1709, married Sarah, daughter of Col. John and Hannah (*Talcott*) Chester of Wethersfield, Conn.;
- IV. Dorothy<sup>4</sup>, b. June 20, 1713, married Jonathan, Jr., son of Jonathan and Abigail (*Stebbins*) Ashley of Deerfield, Mass.

27. JOHN<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Stonington, Conn.; married, January 24, 1688, Martha, daughter of Isaac and Martha (*Parke*) Wheeler of Stonington, b. February 6, 1670, died December 17, 1745. He died November 15, 1702. Children:

- I. Isaac<sup>4</sup>, b. April 10, 1689, married Sarah, daughter of John and Phebe (*Lay*) Denison of Stonington;
- II. John<sup>4</sup>, b. Oct. 31, 1692, married Desire, daughter of George, Jr. and Mercy (*Gorham*) Denison of Stonington; married 2d, Mary, widow of Christopher Helme of Kingston, R. I.; married 3d, Patience ———;
- III. Martha<sup>4</sup> b. August 3, 1693;
- IV. Deborah<sup>4</sup>, b. April 2, 1695, married Nehemiah<sup>4</sup> Williams (*Eleazer<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*);
- V. William<sup>4</sup>, b. March 29, 1697;
- VI. Nathan<sup>4</sup>, b. December 11, 1698;
- VII. Benajah<sup>4</sup>, b. August 28, 1700;
- VIII. Eunice<sup>4</sup>, baptized August 16, 1702.

28. ELEAZER<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Newton-Lebanon-Stonington; married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (*Rediat*) Hyde of Newton, Mass. (Sup. Ct. Rec. Vol. 1700-1714, p. 294, year 1713), b. unknown, though she must have been the first child of this second marriage, as the following children came so closely together that she could not have been a subsequent child and yet have been old



enough to have married and had children in 1696; she died at Stonington in 1762, said to have been 89 years of age; he died in 1725. April 12 and May 19 are each given as the date. Children:

- I. Nehemiah<sup>4</sup>, b. February 4, 1696, married Deborah<sup>4</sup> Williams (*John*<sup>3</sup>, *Isaac*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>);
- II. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. March 11, 1700, died 1703;
- III. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. January 28, 1704; m. 2d wife, Samuel<sup>4</sup> Williams (*Ebenezer*<sup>3</sup>, *Samuel*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>);
- IV. Priscilla<sup>4</sup>, married David Lester (from Hon. R. A. Wheeler).

29. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Newton, Mass., Canterbury, Conn.; married January 3, 1700, Jonathan, son of Job and Elizabeth (*Fuller*) Hyde of Newton, b. May 2, 1684. She died 1743. Children:

- I. Isaac<sup>4</sup>, b. November 11, 1700, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Comfort and Mary (*Stone*) Starr of Dedham, Mass.;
- II. Jonathan<sup>4</sup>, b. 1703, married widow Abigail Hyde;
- III. Enoch<sup>4</sup>, b. November 14, 1704;
- IV. John<sup>4</sup>, b. October 24, 1706;
- V. Ephraim<sup>4</sup>, b. August 3, 1707;
- VI. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, b. November 29, 1708;
- VII. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. November 6, 1711;
- VIII. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. at Canterbury.

30. SARAH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Hatfield-Hadley, married October 9, 1718, John, son of Daniel and Hannah [*Lewis*] Crow] Marsh of Hatfield, b. March 9, 1679, d. September 2, 1725; married second, July 28, 1732, James Grey of Hadley. She died June 1, 1759. By 1st marriage:

- I. Martha<sup>4</sup> Marsh, b. 1719, married Moses, son of Jonathan and Sarah (*Parsons*) Graves of Hatfield;
- II. Anne<sup>4</sup> Marsh, b. —, married Elisha, son of Ichabod and Mary (*Belding*) Allis of Hatfield;
- III. John<sup>4</sup> Marsh, b. 1723, died July 3, 1726;
- IV. Judith<sup>4</sup> Marsh, b. February, 1725, d. Nov. 1, 1726.

By her second marriage :

- I. James<sup>4</sup> Grey, b. September 24, 1733 (Boltwood gives 1753, which must have been a typographical error) ;
- II. John<sup>4</sup> Grey.

31. MARY<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Newton, Mass.; married Joseph, son of Jonathan and Mary (*French*) Hyde of Newton, b. May 27, 1672, d. April 24, 1759. She died Mch. 31, 1749. Children :

- I. Esther<sup>4</sup>, b. April 24, 1707, m. Jonas Livermore of Watertown ;
- II. Amos<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 16, 1714 ;
- III. Joseph<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 16, 1714 (twin) married Susannah, daughter of Daniel and Mary (*Cooledge*) Livermore of Watertown ;
- IV. Ichabod<sup>4</sup>, b. August 24, 1717, m. Mary Hoskins ;
- V. Eunice<sup>4</sup>, b. May 26, 1720, married Thaddeus Bond of Needham ;
- VI. Hannah<sup>4</sup>, b. April 21, 1724, married Jonathan, Jr., son of Jonathan and Experience Dyke of Newton.

32. EPHRAIM<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Newton-Stockbridge, Mass. ; married April 1, 1714, Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Elizabeth (*Biscoe*) Jackson of Newton, b. August 8, 1680, d. April 12, 1718 ; married second, May 21, 1719, Abigail, daughter of Capt. Josiah and Abigail (*Barnes*) Jones of Watertown, b. September 14, 1694. He died at Deerfield, Mass., August 1754. All his children born at Newton. By first marriage :

- I. Ephraim<sup>4</sup> b. February 23, 1715 ; killed in battle near Lake George, N. Y., September 8, 1755. His estate went to found Williams College ;
- II. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, b. April 1, 1718, m. Anna, daughter of Timothy and Hannah (*Sheldon*) Childs of Deerfield ; m. second, Esther<sup>5</sup> Williams (*William<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*) ;

By second marriage :

- I. Abigail<sup>4</sup>, b. April 20, 1721, m. Rev. John, son of Jonathan and Mary Sergeant of Newark, N. J. ; m. 2d, Gen. Josiah, son of Capt. Henry and Lydia (*Hawley*) Dwight of Great Barrington, Mass.
- II. Josiah<sup>4</sup>, b. April 17, 1723, married Hannah Sergeant of Newark, N. J. ;
- III. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. July 2d, 1725, d. 1729;
- IV. Judith<sup>4</sup>, b. July 13, 1728, m. Rev. Ezra Thayer of Ware ;
- V. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 18, 1730, m. Rev. Stephen, son of Judge Zebulon and Mary (*Delano*) West of Stockbridge. No children ;
- VI. Elijah<sup>4</sup>, b. Nov. 15, 1732, m. Sophia<sup>6</sup>, daughter of Oliver<sup>5</sup> and Anna<sup>5</sup> (*Williams-William<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*) Partridge of Hatfield-Stockbridge. Oliver<sup>5</sup> Partridge was son of Edward and Martha<sup>4</sup> (*Williams-William<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*) Partridge of Hatfield ;
- VII. Enoch<sup>4</sup>, b. March 3, 1735 ; d. 1738.

33. SARAH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury, Cambridge; married Robert, son of John Sharp of Roxbury, bapt. July 23, 1666, married 2d, Thomas Nowell of "Boston, or near there" (Trask), d. about 1694, married 3d, Solomon, 3d son of Solomon, Jr. and Mary (*Danforth*) Phipps of Cambridge, b. January 10, 1674, she d. April 22, 1707. Children by first marriage:

- I. Robert<sup>4</sup> Sharp, bapt. December 19, 1687;
- II. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Sharp, b. August 12, 1689, married Jonathan, son of Walter and Sarah (*Meane*) Hastings of Cambridge;

Children by third marriage :

- I. Samuel<sup>4</sup> Phipps, married Eleanor Gardiner of Roxbury;
- II. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup> Phipps, married John Abbott;
- III. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Phipps.

34. MARY<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup> Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Ipswich; married November 23, 1688, Samuel, son of John and Ann Choate of Ipswich; married 2d, September 16, 1716, Samuel Story of the same. Children all by the first marriage:

- I. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. December 31, 1690;
- II. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. January 10, 1692;
- III. Sarah<sup>4</sup>;
- IV. Stephen<sup>4</sup>;
- V. William<sup>4</sup>;
- VI. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>;
- VII. Margaret<sup>4</sup>, married Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Abigail (*Harris*) Crafts of Roxbury;
- VIII. John<sup>4</sup>.

35. ELIZABETH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury; married Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Ann (*Payson*) Tucker of Roxbury, b. March 8, 1670, d. October 8, 1728; she d. September 11, 1740; children all born at Roxbury, but the parents may have died at Leicester, as the father was on the list of original proprietors of that place, though nothing has as yet been found to show that he was there; but some of his children settled there in his right. Children :

- I. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. November 2, 1696, married John, son of John and Hannah (*Portise*) Weld of Roxbury;
- II. Ann<sup>4</sup>, b. January 7, 1699;
- III. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. June 30, 1701, married Daniel, son of Joseph and Sarah (*Faxon*) Weld of Roxbury;
- IV. Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, b. March 5, 1704, married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (*Garfield*) Warren of Watertown;
- V. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, b. September 23, 1706, married Hannah Parkes;
- VI. Henry<sup>4</sup>, b. March 3, 1709;
- VII. Katharine<sup>4</sup>, b. May 11, 1711, married Thomas Randall of Dorehester;
- VIII. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. July 15, 1716, married Hannah, daughter of Peter and Sarah Silvester.

36. BETHIA<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Sudbury; married May 17, 1698, Eleazer, only child of Benjamin and Mary (*Brown*) Rice of Sudbury, Mass., b. May 1, 1671, d. June 21, 1724, she d. July 6, 1721. Children :

- I. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. 1699, married Henry, son of John and Grace (*Rice*) Loker of Sudbury;
- II. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. 1701;
- III. Bethia<sup>4</sup>, b. June 2, 1703;
- IV. Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, b. September 8, 1705;
- V. Katharine<sup>4</sup>, b. August 12, 1707;
- VI. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, b. November 24, 1709, married Anna, daughter of Charles and Rachel (*Wheeler*) Rice;
- VII. Grace<sup>4</sup>, b. January 23, 1712, married Charles Johnson of Southboro;
- VIII. Abigail<sup>4</sup>, b. June 17, 1714, married Daniel, son of Edward and Abigail (*Hall*) Bugbee of Roxbury;
- IX. Ann<sup>4</sup>, b. January 26, 1717.

37. STEPHEN<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury; married June 18, 1700, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Susannah (*Payson*) Capen of Dorchester, Mass., b. September 23, 1679, d. before 1739, as he married 2d, February 14, 1738, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John and Elizabeth (*Minot*) Danforth of Dorchester, b. January 12, 1693; she was widow of Capt. William Lowder of Dorchester; he d. May 13, 1768. Children :

- I. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, b. March 9, 1702, married Sarah Payson of Roxbury;
- II. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. October 19, 1703, probably married at Dorchester Sarah Searles and d. at Pomfret, Ct;
- III. Susannah<sup>4</sup>, b. October 13, 1706, married John, son of John and Mary Robinson of Dorchester;
- IV. Edward<sup>4</sup>, b. March 26, 1709, he may have married at Dorchester Sarah Trott "Tertia vel natu minima" (Dorch. Rec.);
- V. Henry<sup>4</sup>, b. January 24, 1711, married Mary<sup>5</sup>, daugh-

ter of Benjamin and Mary<sup>4</sup> (*Williams-Isaac<sup>3</sup> Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*) Payson of Roxbury;

VI. Catharine<sup>4</sup>, b. April 12, 1714, married Capt. John, 3d, son of John, jr., and Sarah (*Tilden*) Ruggles of Milton, Mass.;

VII. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. April 14, 1719, married Benjamin, son of John and Prudence (*Bridge*) May of Roxbury.

38. JOSEPH<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury; married May 22, 1706, Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (*Torrey*) Davis of Roxbury, b. February 13, 1687, d. December 23, 1771; he d. August 17, 1720 and she married 2d, January 11, 1733, Edward, son of John and Martha (*Devotion*) Ruggles of Roxbury. Children :

I. Joseph<sup>4</sup>, b. April 10, 1708, married Martha, daughter of Henry and Martha (*Deming*) Howells of Boston, Mass.; married 2d, Hannah (*Whiting*), widow of Thomas Dudley of Roxbury;

II. Mary<sup>4</sup>, b. July 14, 1710, married Samuel, son of John and Sarah (*Gardner*) Gore of Roxbury;

III. John<sup>4</sup>, b. September 17, 1712, married Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> Williams (*John<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*), married 2d, Bethia (*Parker*), widow of Caleb Stedman, jr., of Roxbury;

IV. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. September 27, 1714, she may have married Ebenezer Scott of Milton, Mass.;

V. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, b. October 27, 1716, d. August 21, 1720;

VI. Jeremiah<sup>4</sup>, b. October 5, 1718, married Catharine, daughter of Edward and Catharine (*Scarborough*) Payson<sup>4</sup>, of Roxbury.

VII. Abiel<sup>4</sup>, b. October 17, 1720, married Timothy, son of Edward and Jemima Foster of Dorchester, Mass.

39. JOHN<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>*). Roxbury married March 15, 1716, Dorothy, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (*Weld*) Brewer of Roxbury, b. June 19, 1697. Children :

- I. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, b. August 16, 1717, wife's name probably Jane;
- II. John<sup>4</sup>, b. December 27, 1719, married Anna, daughter of Thomas and Mary (*Clap*) Bird of Dorchester;
- III. Dorothy<sup>4</sup>, b. January 14, 1721, married Capt. Ralph, son of John and Mary (*Cheiny*) Holbrook of Roxbury;
- IV. Margaret<sup>4</sup>, b. February 19, 1723, married Thomas Griggs, probably son of Ichabod and Margaret Griggs of Roxbury.

40. GRACE<sup>3</sup> WILLIAMS (*Stephen*<sup>2</sup>, *Robert*<sup>1</sup>). Dedham; married 3d wife, December 29, 1718, Dea. John, son of Jonathan and Hannah (*Kenrick*) Metcalf of Dedham, b. March 20, 1678, d. October 6, 1749; she d. November 11, 1749. Children :

- I. Katharine<sup>4</sup>, b. August 12, 1719, d. infant;
- II. Katharine<sup>4</sup>, b. June 27, 1721, d. June 12, 1746.
- III. Mehitable<sup>4</sup>, b. September 18, 1723, married Jonathan, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (*Avery*) Fisher of Dedham ;
- IV. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. June 19, 1725, d. September 3, 1749;
- V. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, bapt. March 15, 1726, "at ye house ye life of ye child not being expected", d. infant;
- VI. Timothy<sup>4</sup>, b. December 2, bapt. in private, December 8, d. December 12, 1728;
- VII. Timothy<sup>4</sup>, b. July 14, 1730, married Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (*Curtis*) Guild of Dedham;
- VIII. Grace<sup>4</sup>, b. November 12, 1731, d. August 13, 1749;
- IX. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, b. March 10, 1733;
- X. Unnamed son<sup>4</sup>, 1735.

## Rev. James Hillhouse of New London AND HIS FAMILY.

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CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY A. BAKER, ESQ.

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**R**EV. JAMES HILLHOUSE<sup>1</sup> came to New England early in the last century. His father, John Hillhouse, of Free Hall, was the eldest son of Abraham Hillhouse, who resided at Artikelly. His uncle, James Hillhouse, was one of the commissioners to treat with Lord Mountjoy, in the memorable defense of Derby, against the forces of King James II, and was Mayor of Londonderry in 1693. This Abraham Hillhouse was among the signers of an address to King William and Queen Mary on the occasion of the relief of the siege of Londonderry, dated 29th July, 1669.

Rev. James Hillhouse was educated at the famous University of Glasgow in Scotland, and afterwards read divinity at the same college, under the care of Rev. Mr. Simson, then Professor of Divinity there. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Londonderry in Ireland, and appears to have resided at or near the ancestral home until the death of his father in 1716. The estate descended to his elder brother, Abraham. His mother died a few months later, in January of the following year. Not long after that date he came to seek a home on this side of the Atlantic. He is supposed to have come with other Presbyterian emigrants from the north of Ireland, who in 1719 established themselves in New Hampshire, where the towns of Derby and Londonderry and the Londonderry Presbytery are the permanent memorials of that migration.



At the close of the year 1720, Rev. Mr. Hillhouse appears at Boston, committing to the press a sermon which he had written a few years before on the occasion of his mother's death, but does not appear to have been preached. This work, though entitled "a sermon," was more properly a treatise in a volume of more than one hundred and forty pages. Cotton Mather speaks of its author as "a valuable minister," and "a worthy, hopeful young minister lately arrived in America."

At a parish meeting of the North Parish of New London, (now Montville), held on the 5th day of February, 1721-2, it was voted "that Mr. Joseph Bradford be a committee to go to the Governor, Mr. Saltonstall, and request him to write to Rev. James Hillhouse to ascertain if he could be obtained as pastor of the church."

The official acts on the part of Mr. Bradford were speedily performed, and the Governor's request accepted.

On the 3d day of October, 1722, Rev. Mr. Hillhouse was duly installed pastor of the church in the North Parish of New London.

The same year in which a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Hillhouse to become their pastor, the inhabitants of the North Parish petitioned the court for certain privileges to encourage them in settling a minister. The court, for the encouragement of settling a minister and building a meeting house, then granted them freedom from country taxes for the space of four years, and five hundred acres of land to be laid out for the use of the ministry. Two hundred and fifty acres of the land granted by the court was at once conveyed by deed to Rev. James Hillhouse. On this land Rev. Mr. Hillhouse erected a dwelling house, which was occupied by some of the family for three generations.

Rev. James Hillhouse was born about 1687, and was married on the 18th day of January, 1726, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Fitch, one of his parishioners. She was a granddaughter of the Rev. James Fitch, the first minister at Norwich, Conn. Mr. Hillhouse continued pastor of the church

over which he was installed about sixteen years, and the fruits of his labor still remain. He was a man of great sagacity and held strongly for his rights. He died young in the ministry, and his early death was probably hastened by the care and perplexity attending his troubles and lawsuits brought upon him by a lack of due deliberation and hasty action on the part of a portion of the members of his church. He died 15th of December, 1740, and was buried in the rear of the church, which stood on "Raymond Hill." His wife survived him, and was afterwards twice married. She died the 25th day of October, 1768, aged sixty-two years.

ESQUIRE JOHN HILLHOUSE<sup>2</sup>, the eldest son, was born 14th December 1726, and died 9th April, 1735.

WILLIAM HILLHOUSE<sup>2</sup>, the second son, born 17th August, 1728, married 1st November, 1750, Sarah Griswold, daughter of John Griswold and sister of the first Governor Griswold of Connecticut. He settled on the paternal estate in Montville, and continued his residence there until his death. He was greatly trusted and honored by his fellow citizens. He was one of the most prominent men in his native town, and a leading patriot in the Revolution. At the age of twenty-seven he represented his town in the Legislature of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, and was, by semi-annual elections, continued in that trust, till having become honorably known and esteemed throughout the State, he was chosen in 1785 an assistant in the upper House. He was also for many years a Judge of the County and Probate Court. He was also a Major in the second regiment of Cavalry, raised by the State for service in the war of the Revolution. At the age of eighty, then in the full possession of his powers, he declined a re-election to the council and withdrew from public life. His journeys to Hartford and New Haven, and other places of business, were always performed on horseback. He was tall, spare, swathy, with heavy, overhanging eyebrows, quaint in speech, and remarkable for a simplicity of manners, combined with an impressive dignity. His wife died 10th March, 1777. He afterwards married Delia Hos-

mer, 24th May, 1778, and died 12th June, 1816. Judge William Hillhouse by his first wife, Sarah Griswold, had ten children.

JAMES ABRAHAM HILLHOUSE<sup>2</sup>, third son of Rev. James Hillhouse, married a lady of French descent, whose grandfather fled to this country at the revocation of Nantz. She survived her husband and died in 1822 at the age of 89 years. Mr. Hillhouse was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1749, and was appointed tutor one year afterwards. He entered the profession of law about 1756 at New Haven, and was soon distinguished at the bar by his forensic abilities, as well as by his learning. In 1772 he was elected one of the twelve assistants, who, with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were the Council, or Senate. Three years afterward, at the noon of life, being only forty-six years of age, he was removed by death, leaving a name long held in remembrance among his townsmen. His Christian life and conversation were truly exemplary, adorned with the graces of meekness, charity and humaness. He died childless, and his spacious mansion and its beautiful surroundings in New Haven, and growing possessions, were without a lineal heir.

JAMES HILLHOUSE<sup>3</sup>, the second son of Judge William Hillhouse<sup>2</sup>, was born Oct. 20, 1754, and married Jan. 1, 1779, Sarah Lloyd, daughter of James Lloyd of Boston. She died about one year after. He then, on the 10th day of October, 1782, was again married to Rebecca Woolsey. He was, while in youth, adopted by his uncle, James Abraham Hillhouse, of New Haven, who gave him an education. He graduated at Yale College in 1773, and was a lawyer of a high reputation. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws there in 1823. He was Treasurer of the College fifty years, and the first appointed Commissioner of the School Fund of Connecticut, which he held for two years from 1789 to 1791. He was elected a representative to Congress in 1791, and was afterwards sixteen years a member of the United States Senate. He died Dec. 29th, 1832, aged 78 years, surviving

his wife nineteen years, leaving five children and six grandchildren.

DAVID HILLHOUSE<sup>3</sup>, the third son of Judge William Hillhouse<sup>2</sup>, born May 11th, 1756, married Oct. 7, 1781, Sarah Porter, daughter of Col. Elisha Porter of Hadley, Mass. She was a granddaughter of Rev. David Jewett, the successor of Rev. James Hillhouse.

Mr. David Hillhouse with his family removed to the State of Georgia. He afterwards published a newspaper at Columbia, in South Carolina. They had six children. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, married Felix H. Gilbert of Georgia, and had one daughter, Sarah Hillhouse, born in 1806, who married April 29th, 1823, Adam L. Alexander. They had twelve children; a son married the daughter of Hon. Robert Toombs of Georgia.

At the time Rev. James Hillhouse<sup>1</sup> received his call to become a pastor in the North Parish of New London, a few of the members belonging to the First Church in New London, residing in the North Parish, formed themselves into a separate church, called the Second Church of New London.

The names of the persons constituting this church were Thomas Avery, Robert Denison, Nathaniel Otis, Samuel Allen, John Vibber, Charles Campbell and Jonathan Copp. The last named was chosen their deacon.

Not having any church edifice yet erected, their meetings were held in the west room of Mr. Samuel Allen's tavern.

On the 11th day of July, 1723, their meeting house was raised, the site of which was on high ground, a commanding point in the Parish. A wide and romantic landscape was spread around the sacred edifice.

While the house of worship was being completed, Mr. Hillhouse made a brief visit to his native land, but returned before the close of the year.

Mr. Hillhouse left a substantial record of faithfulness and zeal as a pioneer in laying the foundation and building up "a church in the wilderness." Between his installment in October, 1722, and his death in December, 1740, he admitted to

the church 198 new members and eighteen from other churches. His record of baptism comprises 180, and of marriages thirty-five.

Many of his descendants have been persons of public notoriety, holding some of the most important offices in the State and in the nation.

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

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DOVER, N. H.—Dover, N. H., is the oldest place in the State, having been settled on the Newichawannick and Belamy rivers. The pioneer colony was composed of Episcopalians sent over by the Laconia Company. In 1641 Dover was annexed to Mass., and in 1679 was returned to New Hampshire. The people had a man to “beate the drumme on Lord’s days to give notice of the time of meeting” until 1665, when they built “a Terrett upon the meeting house for to hang a bell.” In 1657 they “chose by voet a scoell-master.” Major Walderne settled on the present site of the city, and built a strong garrison-house. Here, in 1676, he was visited by four hundred Indians, whose confidence he won. He arranged a sham-fight between them and the colonial soldiers. When the guns of the Indians were discharged the troops rushed in and disarmed them, after which two hundred were sent to Boston as prisoners. Several were executed on Boston Common, and the remainder were sold into slavery in the West Indies. Thirteen years later a powerful Indian force seized Dover by night, destroyed 4 garrisons and killed many of the inhabitants. Major Walderne, then 74 years old, commander of the forces of the colony, was captured and put to death. The town was the object of other disastrous attacks during the Indian wars, but was never abandoned by its intrepid people.

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WAGES IN 1638.—The Plymouth Colonists, in 1638, fixed the wages of a laborer at twelvecence per day and board, or eighteen pence without board, allowing but sixpence a day for board. They also provided that no single person who did not belong to the family should reside in it without consent of the Governor and Council.

THE PART BORNE BY  
**Sergeant John White Paul,**  
 IN THE  
 CAPTURE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD PRESCOTT,  
 COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCES, NEAR  
 NEWPORT, R. I., IN 1777.\*

BY EDWARD J. PAUL.

THE character of a people, so far as it is an expression of positive and usual traits of individuals, is largely the result of political conditions; and some one, endeavoring to determine the relative values of these conditions, has remarked that certain qualities of American character, restless industry, ingenuity, firm yet audacious courage, and entire self-reliance—qualities essential to industrial success—are so distinctively our own that European artists, accustomed to the hereditary subordination and discipline of an empire, cannot grasp the spirit that animates our armies.

Certainly some of our great paintings, portraying lines of battle wavering with impulse, and broken by deeds of singular devotion, are evidences that an American soldier enjoys a consciousness of duty and freedom of action, in harmony with our institutions. Yet our national growth has not been in defiance of any principle. Before selfish affairs of business had absorbed any one's interest in the common good, patriotism, though possibly not more generous, was more personal. It was rather an incentive than a sentiment, and the forms of its expression were so unrestricted, that all of

\* Reprinted by permission of the author, from a pamphlet issued at Milwaukee: 1887.

those exploits that make the story of the revolution sacred history, seem now to be both the results and proofs of the strength and character of native energies.

None of these exploits was more hazardous and brilliant in its success, more barren of direct advantage, and yet more refreshing to the inexperienced continental troops, than the capture of Brigadier General Richard Prescott\*, the commander of the British forces, near Newport, R. I., in 1777, by a number of men, led by Lieut. Colonel William Barton.

Mrs. Williams' narrative of the expedition†, corresponding, substantially, with an account of it left by Barton‡ in his own handwriting, is briefly as follows :

Colonel Barton, having learned from a Mr. Coffin, who had escaped through the British lines, that General Prescott was quartered at the house of Mr. Overing, on the west side of Rhode Island, about a mile from the shore, embarked from Tiverton, the evening of July 4, 1777, with Colonel Stanton, Ebenezer Adams, Captain of Artillery, Lieut. James Potter, Joshua Babeock, John Wilcox, and about forty men, in five whaleboats; and having encountered a storm in Mount Hope Bay, arrived at Bristol at about nine o'clock the next evening. The evening of the sixth of July, with muffled oars, they passed over to Warwick Neck, and having been delayed there by northeast winds, did not re-embark until late in the evening of the ninth. Then, following Barton, who had tied his handkerchief to a pole to distinguish his own boat,

\*He is usually designated Major General, but Diman says:—"He was at the time of his capture, a Brigadier General; he was made a Major General August 29, 1777. He was exchanged for General Charles Lee, and resumed his command on Rhode Island, after the exchange, continuing there until after the evacuation, in October, 1779."

Prescott came as a subordinate of Sir Henry Clinton, who passed through Long Island Sound, and arrived in Narragansett Bay, in December, 1776, with two English, and two Hessian brigades, in seventy transports, convoyed by Sir Peter Parker, with eleven ships of war. In January, 1777, Clinton returned to England, leaving the forces in command of Earl Percy, who also returned in May, leaving Prescott in command of them. A large portion of the troops were quartered in farm-houses, on the island.

†"Biography of Revolutionary Heroes, containing the Life of Brigadier General Wm. Barton, and also of Captain Stephen Olney, by Mrs. Williams." Published by the author. Providence. 1839. Pages 40-62, and page 126, note D.

‡An account in manuscript, entitled: "Narrative of the particulars relative to the capture of Major General Prescott, and his Aide-de-Camp Major Barrington," and preserved in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

they steered between the islands of Prudence and Patience, to avoid the enemy's shipping over against Mount Hope Island, and rowed under the west side of Prudence, to the southward, coming so near the British vessels that they could hear the watch cry, "All's Well!" About three-quarters of a mile from the Island they were startled by the trampling of horses, yet pushing on, landed safely, and moored their boats in a creek, sheltered by a little bluff of sand.

To the right, a brook crossing the road near the Overing House, descending the hill toward the left and running through a kind of gorge, emptied into the creek. Keeping in the gully and under the ridge, the party advanced cautiously, and emerging back of Peleg Coggeshall's farm, gained the road. In passing to the house, they left the guard-house forty or fifty rods to the left. A little to the left of that was the Redwood House, where Gen. Smith, second in command, was quartered. On the right, or Newport side, was a building appropriated to a troop of light horse, and, twenty-five yards from the gate, was a sentinel. The occupants of the house, Mr. Overing and his son, General Prescott, his aide, Maj. Barrington, and the servants, were in deep sleep, presumably the effects of a carouse at the house of one Bannister, a Tory, upon the wines and Santa Cruz of a prize, brought into Newport the day before.

To the sentinel's demand: "Who comes there?" the patriots answered: "Friends! Have you seen any deserters to-night?" and approaching, apparently to give the countersign, suddenly seized and bound him, surrounded the house and burst open the door. Barton, calling to them to set fire to the house, found Prescott abed, and hurried him to the boats. And his resolute men, securing Major Barrington also, and hastily retreating, pushed off, and made their way with the prisoners, among the alarmed vessels of the fleet, through darkness illumined by rockets and flashing guns, safely across Narragansett bay, to the battery on Warwick Neck.



Since childhood I have been taught that my great grandfather's brother, John White Paul, born at Dighton, Mass., in 1755,\* was an officer of no exalted rank in Barton's regiment, and was the second man chosen to accompany him on this dangerous enterprise; that, because of his great strength and weight, he was one of the men selected to throttle the sentinel at Gen. Prescott's door, and, afterwards, to conduct the General across the fields to the boats; and that, when Prescott complained that the stubble hurt his bare feet, John Paul was courteous enough—and there was a yeoman's irony in his courtesy—to offer to let the General wear his big, low shoes.

The story is corroborated in many details, and especially in that part in which it is peculiar, by the words of a revolutionary song† one verse of which runs:

“Then through rye stubble him they led,  
With shoes and breeches none,”

and agrees with the narratives above mentioned, so closely in some places, that it might seem to have been partly derived from them, had it not been related thirty years before either of them was written‡. Yet the story is not simply a family tradition, for, although cherished in the family, nothing obscure shrouds its origin, and the relation of my father, of my grandfather and of my great-grandfather, is not the only evidence of its truth.

Desiring however, to embody an authoritative statement of

\*Son of James Paul and Sarah White, his wife. James Paul was a blacksmith and farmer, a deacon in Elder Goff's Baptist church at Dighton, and a descendant, in the fourth generation, of William Paul, born 1615, who left Gravesend, England, June 10, 1637, in the ship "True Love de London," Robert Dennis, master, and settled at Taunton, Mass., of which Dighton was originally a part, in 1637.

†This song appears in the "Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal," of June 25, 1835, with a note stating that it was taken from the Plymouth Memorial. It is preserved in Rhode Island Historical Tracts, No. 1, page 52, and also by Mr. Lossing, in "Harper's Young Folks."

‡Mrs. Williams' Biography was written in 1839, and Barton's account was probably not written long before his death, October 22, 1831. John Paul told the story to his children, in Westminster, Vermont, as early as 1785, and General Barton, himself, told it to my grandfather Amos Paul, in Danville, about 1820.

these facts in the genealogy of the Paul family,\* I searched the files† of "The Pennsylvania Evening Post," and of "The Providence Gazette," for contemporaneous and particular reports of the adventure, and learned only, that those who shared its perils with Barton were about forty-six volunteers. Barton's own account leaves the impression that there were forty-eight. Nevertheless, eighty-three years after the event, Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution" states that there were forty, and that their names, as furnished by General Barton's son, John B. Barton, Esq., of Providence, were as follows :

Officers: Andrew Stanton, Eleazer Adams, Samuel Potter, John Wilcox. Non-commissioned officers: Joshua Babcock, Samuel Phillips. Privates: Benjamin Pren, James Potter, Henry Fisher, James Parker, Joseph Guild, Nathan Smith, Isaac Brown, Billington Crumb, James Haines, Samuel Apis, Alderman Crank, Oliver Simmons, Jack Sherman, Joel Briggs, Clark Packard, Samuel Cory, James Weaver, Clark Crandall, Sampson George, Joseph Ralph, Jedediah Grenale, Richard Hare, Darius Wale, Joseph Denis, William Bruff, Charles Hasset, Thomas Wilcox, Pardon Cory, Jeremiah Thomas, John Hunt, Thomas Austin, Daniel Page (a Narragansett Indian), Jack Sisson (black), and Howe, or Whiting, boat steerer.

From this list John Paul is not only omitted, but excluded, apparently, by the implication of a note, which adds: "In Allen's American Biography the name of the black man is

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\*The Genealogy of the Paul Family, descendants of William Paul, born 1615, one of the original proprietors of "Taunton south purchase," etc., is now nearly completed in manuscript, and, I hope, will be shortly ready for the press. Incidentally, a great deal of information has been gathered concerning other original families of the same name.

†The accounts are in the issues of July 29, and July 12, 1777, respectively. The files of the Providence Gazette are preserved in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society. The letter in the Post appears to have been written by the Providence correspondent, and may be found in the "Diary of the American Revolution." Frank Moore. Published by Charles Scribner, New York, 1860. Vol. 1, page 470, note 1. The number forty-six includes Barton himself, and his servant, Guy Watson, Jack Sisson, or Prince (the black), who was presumably, not of the "troops belonging to the State of Rhode Island." Mrs. Williams' Biography, page 48, line 3; page 123, line 18. Also Rhode Island Historical Tracts.

written Prince; and he says he died at Plymouth in 1821, aged seventy-eight years. The name given by Mr. Barton must be correct, for he has "*the original paper of his father.*"

These statements are the only ones upon the subject I have been able to find that are positive; and knowing that the error they conceal, might measureably detract from John Paul's just reputation, I proceeded to investigate the grounds they were made upon.

What was this original paper? General Barton, in his own account, does not give the names of his men; and the Rev. James Pierce Root, of Providence, who searched the archives of the State House for me, and examined Barton's manuscripts and the military papers preserved in the library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, could not find any original list of them. Professor J. Lewis Diman knew of none. Hon. John R. Bartlett, of whom Mr. Lossing wrote me: "I know of no man so capable to give correct information concerning Rhode Island history," had no knowledge of such a list. Mr. Lossing, himself, says that the names in the Field Book were printed only from a copy of the original sent him by John B. Barton, above named. His son, Robert H. Barton, of Providence, into whose possession have fallen his grandfather's swords and commissions, and many of his father's and grandfather's papers, has no such list, and knows of none, except that published in Mrs. William's biography.\* And Mrs. Williams, who knew Barton, and had access to his papers, shortly after his death, remarks: "It is much to be regretted that the whole of the names of those brave men were not preserved."

Yet the mistake is readily explained. Intrinsically, the list does not appear to have been made by Barton at all, for in regard to the names of the officers who volunteered to go with him, it differs materially, from the statement he makes

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\* Letters from his son William Barton, 239 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I. dated February 20, and March 6, 1886. I am under great obligation to him for his generous interest.

in his own account of the expedition.\* On the other hand, the names in the list are the same as those published by Mrs. Williams, in 1839. They are given in the same order, and spelled in the same way, with the exception, only, of four errors, of such a nature that they are themselves evidences of transcribing.† Moreover, there is not only a possibility, but almost a certainty, that two such lists derived from different sources, one set down by a leader who knew the facts, the other made up by his biographer, from the memory of survivors, would differ widely. Undoubtedly, "the original paper" was Barton's own account of the expedition, in manuscript, then in the possession of his son, and afterwards presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society; and Mr. Lossing's inability to have it at hand at the time of writing the note, gave rise, possibly, to a misapprehension that it contained a list of the men.

Mrs. Williams, however, whose interest and opportunities informed her particularly, manifests much uncertainty concerning the number of men engaged. Her estimates range from forty-seven to fifty-one, and she confesses her inability to determine precisely how many. Yet she gives a list of all the names she can gather, depending, principally, upon the memories of two men who had lived longer than their allotted time. She says: "Of all the company who figured on that memorable night, in the capture, we are not aware that but two remain—Samuel Cory, now residing in Portsmouth, and

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\* According to the Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I, page 644, note 1, there were: "Officers—Andrew Stanton, Eleazer Adams, Samuel Potter, John Wilcox. Non-commissioned officers—Joshua Babcock and Samuel Phillips."

According to Barton's manuscript above mentioned: "The names of the officers were, Samuel Phillips, Lieut. James Porter or Potter, Captain Joshua Babcock, Lieut. Andrew Stanton, and Ensign John Wilcocks. Captain Ebenezer Adams volunteered with us at Warwick Neck."

† The number of names in each list is forty. Mrs. Williams, at pages 127 and 128, divides them into three classes: Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and gives the names of each class in two columns. In the Field Book, Vol. I, page 644, note 1, the names are given in the same classes, but having been run together, those of the first column are followed by those of the second column. There is no change in the order, excepting, only, in the name of Pardon Cory, which seems to have been momentarily overlooked in transcribing, and is placed after the name of Thomas Wilcox, instead of before. In spelling, the name Ebenezer Adams, in the original, appears Eleazer Adams in the copy. And the surnames of Benjamin Prew, and Charles Hassett, are spelled Pren, and Havett.

Mr. Whitney, of New York." And yet she has even forgotten to include "Mr. Whitney" in her list of the "immortal forty."

That list has been copied by Diman, and by Cowell; and has been accepted, not only without criticism, but almost without comment, for fifty years. Nevertheless, though undoubtedly reliable enough to prove that those whom it names accompanied Barton, it is not based upon certain and thorough knowledge, is not broad enough and strong enough to be negative evidence, and cannot exclude those whom it omits, from the honors of such patriotic service.

Cowell, in "The Spirit of '76," gives a roster of the brigade raised from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations, and Massachusetts Bay, for the defense of Rhode Island, pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention of the Committees of Safety, that met in Providence, December 25, 1776. It consisted of Colonel John Topham's and Colonel Archibald Crary's regiments of foot, and Colonel Robert Elliott's artillery. They were first enlisted for fifteen months ending March 16, 1778, and by an act of the General Assembly, for twelve months ending March 16, 1779, and again, for twelve months ending March 16, 1780.

Of those named above as having been with Barton at Prescott's capture, Captain Ebenezer Adams, who joined him at Warwick Neck, was possibly from the battery stationed there. Jack Sherman, Jedediah Grenale, Thomas Wilcox and John Hunt, were, according to the roster, men of Elliott's artillery. James Potter, James Parker and Jack Sisson, appear to have been men of Crary's regiment, and nearly all the rest.

Lieut. Andrew Stanton, fifer John Wilcox, Captain Joshua Babcock, Major Samuel Phillips, and Isaac Brown, Billington Crumb, Samuel Apis, Alderman Crank, Samuel Cory, Oliver Simmons, corporal Clark Crandall, Joel Briggs, Joseph Ralph, James Weaver, Daniel Page, Sampson George, William Bruff, Lieut. Daniel Wale, and Nathan Smith, were

members of Colonel Topham's regiment, stationed at Tiver-ton in July, 1777, of which Barton, himself, was lieutenant-colonel.

John Paul and Peter Paul, his brother, belonged to this regiment. According to the roster, John Paul was a ser-geant. He was then in the vigor of manhood, and of strength and agility that have become proverbial. He was used to the sea, and his home was at Dighton, on the Taunton river, that ebbed and flowed with the tides of Narragansett bay. Short-ly after his discharge he removed to Westminster, Windham County, Vermont, and there, with what he had probably saved from a soldier's pay, and received from Rhode Island as his part of the reward for Prescott's capture, he bought a farm, and lived, an independent, thrifty, God-fearing man.\* January 20, 1804, he died, leaving eleven children. Two of them were born in Dighton. All of them knew that he was with Barton. Prescott's hat and metal inkstand, which he brought away, were in the family many years. He made his son Joshua wear the hat, and often met his protests by say-ing: "It was General Prescott's hat, and is good enough." Joshua died in Ohio, Herkimer County, New York, May 8, 1869, aged eighty-nine years; and his eldest brother, John Paul, who helped him one day, to cut up the obnoxious hat, and hide the pieces in a stump, died at the same place, Janu-ary 1, 1859, aged eighty. A son of the former, Charles H. Paul, born April 5, 1807, was many years a Justice of the Peace at Mohawk, Herkimer County, New York, and is liv-ing there now. Of the latter's children, Richard O. Paul, born December 27, 1813, and Edwin Paul, born August 11, 1821, are yet living, one at Wilmurt, Herkimer County, and

\* John Paul was born in 1755, and in 1777 was about twenty-two years old. His strength and agility at wrestlings and raisings, for many years afterwards, are proved by anecdotes preserved by his kindred. Knowledge of the locality, and of the sea, were grounds upon which Barton selected the volunteers. John Paul's term of enlistment expired March 16, 1780, and his sons, Joseph and Benjamin, twins, were born in Westminster, Vermont, June 20, 1782. He bought the north half of lot number eleven in the eighth range of eighty acre lots, in that township, of Benjamin Bellows, July 23, 1783, and shortly afterwards, other lands. His parents lived at Dighton, Mass., until after 1789, for March 13, of that year, they gave house and farm to their son Peter, on condition that he should support them through life.

the other at Evans Mills, Jefferson County, New York. The youngest of these grandchildren was born less than eighteen years after John Paul died, and more than thirty-seven years before his own father's death. And each of them stoutly and honestly asserts what his father and the brothers and sisters of his father said—the story I have told.

About 1805 the family removed from Westminster, going westward across the mountains into New York. In Vermont they had been separated from other branches. In New York they were isolated, and soon forgotten. Yet the story of the part born by John Paul in Prescott's capture is still preserved at the old homestead, in Dighton, Massachusetts, by the grandchildren of his younger brother Peter, who was by his side in the ranks of Barton's regiment, and went with the expedition, that memorable night in July, to the island, where he was stationed at the creek to guard the boats: and in New Jersey, by the grandchildren of his brother, Benjamin Paul, who was at Germantown, Valley Forge and Monmouth; by the descendants of his sister Elizabeth, who married Asa Briggs, another soldier of the revolution, and settled at Plymouth, Vermont; and by the descendants of his brother James Paul, my great-grandfather, who was not old enough to be of service in the war.

He, too, having found his way up the Connecticut valley into Vermont, eventually settled at Northfield: and his son Amos Paul, born there March 11, 1793, was a merchant at Danville from 1819 to 1830, and afterwards clerk of the courts of Caledonia county. General Barton, who was for fourteen years confined to the jail limits of Danville, manifested in many ways peculiar interest and confidence in my grandfather. He did his banking at my grandfather's store; and often, idling away an hour there, spoke of John Paul's strength and courage, and of the address with which he helped to secure the sentinel quietly, and laughing, of the haste, yet courtesy, with which he dragged Prescott to the boats.

To Amos Paul's brother, also, Daniel Jewett Paul, born May 4, 1807, Barton told these things many times, at Danville, while fondly exhibiting his swords and relating the story of that bold invasion of the British camp. Daniel Paul's home was then at Danville, and he is still living at Milwaukee, to attest these facts.

On learning of little more than his testimony, Mr. Lossing was kind enough to write me: "The evidence seems conclusive in favor of the probability that your kinsman, John Paul, was a participant with Colonel Barton in the capture of Prescott."

Certainly, considering that testimony and the traditions, circumstances, and records now presented, together with the pointed way in which they all concur, no reasonable man can doubt that John White Paul was one of those who shared with Barton the perils and honors of that enterprise; and so I shall record him.

Is there another of Barton's volunteers whose conduct has not yet been fairly recorded? Whose children never doubted that his reputation was secure in the certainty of their own knowledge of his practical devotion to the principles of the constitution; whose grandchildren are diffidently permitting that knowledge to fade into belief, belief that will subside into tradition, and be questioned? Let some one of his posterity speak. Facts like these are facts of history. An interest in our own history is an evidence of patriotism. And people are beginning to have time to be patriotic again.

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In 1760, a lottery was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut to build a light-house at the entrance of New London harbor. This was the first light-house on the Connecticut coast. A light-house of some sort had previously been erected at the mouth of the harbor. Allusions to it are found after 1750, but nothing that shows when it was built or how maintained.



## Notes.

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FOUNDER OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—Many people, puzzled to see on the statue of John Harvard the inscription "Founder, 1638," have asked that the matter be explained. It has always been known that Harvard was founded in 1636, and that it was John Harvard who endowed the money and gave the college its name. The facts are that in 1636 the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts voted a sum of money toward the founding of a school or college. In 1638 John Harvard died and left half of his property to the school which had been founded two years before.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, which embraces in its membership all male descendants, however remote, of soldiers, sailors and recognized patriots who did service in the struggle for independence, has enrolled the names of twenty-one "own sons" of soldiers who served during 1775 to 1783. The oldest of these, Oliver Lawrence Wheeler of Ashbey, Mass., is ninety-six years and seven months old, and the youngest, Elbridge G. Snow of Fitchburg, is fifty-six. The list of "own sons" is in excess of the combined list from all other States. A society of female descendants will soon be organized in Massachusetts.

THE KENEBC, MAINE, NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY has just been organized, its object being to study the natural and civil history and antiquities of the Kennebec Valley and adjacent territory, a region rich in material for the purpose. The society plans to begin a collection of antiquities at once. Dr. W. Scott Hill is president and S. L. Boardman vice president.

BEVERLY, MASS., HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting in Beverly, Mass., it was voted to form a society for the purpose of preserving matters of historical interest to the town. E. L. Giddings was chosen chairman, Charles Woodbury, secretary, and these gentlemen, with the following persons, were appointed a committee on arrangements: A. A. Galloupe, Lucy Larcom, Miss Sohler, Hannah Rantoul, John S. Baker, R. W. Boyden, H. L. Walker, R. R. Endicott, Geo. E. Woodbury.

AN HISTORICAL BUILDING SAVED.—The Sons of the Revolution of Connecticut, were unsuccessful in their attempt to preserve the old town house at Norwichtown, but have been successful in securing the "old war office" in Lebanon. The building was lately deeded to Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, president of the Connecticut Division of the Sons of the Revolution, and a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull of Revolutionary fame. The building is not behind Faneuil Hall in historic interest. The building has been neglected, but now it will be cared for, and it is said the people are willing to have it placed on the village green. The building was used as an office by Governor Trumbull in the Revolutionary times; and, according to tradition, Washington, Lafayette and Franklin have transacted business in it. E. A. B.

THE GRAVE OF REV. WARHAM WILLIAMS, WALTHAM, MASS.—Near the southwest corner of the burial ground at Waltham, Mass., are several slate head stones, once the only kind of memorial used in our ancient place of the dead, which were generally surmounted by a rudely sculptured winged cherub. These monuments referred to, stand in a line where, side by side, repose the remains of seven of the family of Rev. Warham Williams, first minister of the church in Waltham, successor of Rev. Saml. Angier after the place of worship of the Middle Precinct, Watertown, was established in that part afterwards called the West Precinct, and subsequently incorporated as Waltham. He was the son of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, born Sept. 7, 1699, grad. Harv. Coll. 1719, and

ordained 1723. His father's captivity among the Indians of Canada was shared by him in childhood with other members of the family. His epitaph is as follows:

Here lie ye Remains of ye excellent, pious, & learned Divine, ye late Revd. Mr. WARHAM WILLIAMS, ye first and beloved Pastor of ye Chh. in WALTHAM. He was indeed a burning and shining Light, of superior natural Powers and acquired Abilities, diligent in Study, apt to teach, fervent in Prayer, accurate and instructive in preaching, prudent and faithful in Discipline, tender and skilful in Comforting, grave in Deportment, agreeable and edifying in Conversation, meek towards all men, constant and candid in Friendship, endearing in every Relation, resigned in adversity, a bright Example in Behaviour and Doctrine, universally esteemed; and Died greatly lamented; In ye Pulpit Febr. 10th he was struck with ye Palsey, which put an End to his invaluable Life June 22d 1751 in ye 29th Year of his Ministry and 52d of his Age.

His Flesh also resteth in Hope.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a preliminary meeting of the Portsmouth Historical Society held Monday, January 26th, 91, in the office of Messrs. Frink & Batchelder, Portsmouth, N. H., plans were discussed for a full organization of an association for the purpose of preserving, for the benefit of future generations, the unwritten history of the old town, its legends, traditions and quaint folklore, and to perpetuate the name and fame of the gallant sons of Portsmouth who have served their country upon field and floor, to record the achievements of the eminent men who have become famous in the arts of peace, and to designate by suitably inscribed tablets the ancient landmarks of Colonial days.

EARLE FAMILY.—Pliny Earle, M. D., of Northampton, Mass., was forced to go to press in 1888, with his "Descendants of Ralph Earle," without giving the maiden name of the emigrant's wife. Ralph Earle died at Portsmouth, R. I., 1678. Recently the following extract from the Diary of Samuel Sewall, Vol. I. page 501, in Massachusetts Historical

Collections, Vol. 5, 5th series, has been sent out by Mr. Earle, with the request that it be pasted in the book "Ralph Earle and his Descendants" on page 17.

"1699, Sept. 15, Friday, Mr. Newton and I rode to Newport; see aged Joan Savage (now Earl) by the way. Her husband, Ralph Earle, was born 1606, and his wife was ten or eleven years older than he; so she is esteemed to be one hundred and five years old."

Thomas Savage came early to Portsmouth, R. I., but soon returned to England. Was Joan a sister or other relative of his? The records of the town in which he lived may give some information in regard to Ralph Earl.

THE BACKUS MEMORIAL.—The Baptist churches of Connecticut held on Sunday, Jan. 11, special services in behalf of the Baekus memorial fund, which is to be expended in the erection of a memorial in North Middleborough, Mass., to the memory of Rev. Isaac Baekus. He was born in Norwich, Jan. 9, 1724, and the 167th anniversary of his birth occurred Jan. 9, 1891. He was ordained as a preacher in Middleborough Mass. In 1748 he became the pastor of a new Congregational society in that place, but in 1749 he, with part of his congregation, became converted to the Baptist faith and with them he organized a Baptist society. He was a prominent divine, was for thirty-four years a trustee of Brown University, and a voluminous writer, his most important work being a "History of New England, with special reference to the Baptists."

IN MEMORY OF REV. SAMUEL LANGDON, D. D.—A handsome tablet has recently been added to those in the North Church, at Portsmouth, N. H. It was placed there by Mr. Thomas A. Harris, a lineal descendant of Dr. Langdon. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

MEMORIAM.  
REV. SAMUEL LANGDON, D. D.

Born in Boston, Jan. 11, 1723.

Chaplain to the New Hampshire troops at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745. Pastor of this Church, 1747 to 1774. President of Harvard College, 1774 to 1780. Offered the prayer for the assembled army the night previous to the battle of Bunker Hill.

An influential member of the N. H. Constitutional Convention in 1788, for the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Pastor of the Church at Hampton Falls, 1781 to 1797.

Died Nov. 29, 1797.

## Queries.

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### Historical.

11. THE OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Which is the oldest church, the one founded in Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams, or the one at Newport, R. I., by John Clark? In 1652 there was a division in the church at Providence, which is the now existing church?

*Duffau, Texas,*

J. W. HEARN.

12. THE FIRST GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN BOSTON, MASS.—In 1666 the town of Boston “agreed with Mr. Dannel Hincheman for £40 per ann. to assist Mr. Woodmansey in the Grammar school, and teach children to wright, the year to begin the 4th of March 1665-6.” Was this the first “Grammar” school in Boston? When was it established?

REX.

13. COL. STARR OF CONNECTICUT.—At what time was Elias Starr Colonel of the fifteenth regiment of Infantry of Conn? It was between 1800 and 1825. I would like to know the date of his commission if possible.

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14. STATE TREASURER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1791.—In 1791 Hon. John T. Gilman, of Exeter, was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature. He soon after his election resigned. Who was elected to fill the vacancy?

N. H.

### Genealogical.

15. LANE.—Can any one give the parentage of Capt. John Lane, of York Co., Me? I have supposed that he was a son of William Lane of Boston, 1650, whose son John was in

King Philip's war, in 1674, under Capt. Pool, in the company in which Samuel (son of William) Lane served. The traditions differing from this do not seem reliable. In 1692 he married in Newbury, Mass., Joanna Davenson. Ten years later, he was Capt. Lane, and served some 15 or 20 years as an officer in So. Eastern, Maine.

*Exeter, N. H.*

JACOB CHAPMAN.

16. SALISBURY—EDDY.—William Salisbury and Joice Eddy were married in Warren, R. I., March 20, 1774, and had the following children: Mary, Twins, Joseph, Phebe, William, Barnard and Beleher. The said William and Joice Salisbury removed to Brattleboro, Vt., about 1779. It is thought he was born in Bristol, and lived in Warren. He is said to have been a ship carpenter or builder. When and where was the said William Salisbury born, and what is his ancestry? When and where was Joice Eddy born, and what is her ancestry? (Notes. Joseph and Ruth (Beleher) Eddy had the following children born in Bristol from 1729 to 1745: Belcher, Abigail Rebecca, Joseph, Elizabeth, Ruth, Sarah, and Joice born Oct. 3, 1745. Was this Joyce the Joice who married William Salisbury in Warren, March 20, 1774)?

*Providence, R. I.*

EDSON SALISBURY JONES.

17. CHOATE.—Can any one give the names and dates of birth of the children of Stephen and Rebecca (Bowman) Choate, of Roxbury, Mass., who were married Feb. 4, 1730?

E. O. J.

18. JOHNSON.—When did John Johnson settle at Ipswich, Mass., and when did he arrive from England? Information wanted in regard to the descendants of his grandsons John and James Johnson of Andover, Mass. John had a son John, and James had Andrew, Obadiah, Joseph, James and Peter. The last two were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Information also wanted of descendants of Isaac and Josiah Johnson who were in Leominster, Mass., in 1752. Isaac had a son Isaac, and Josiah had a son Josiah, b. Jan. 20, 1752.

*North Greenfield, Wis.,*

REV. W. W. JOHNSON.

19. EATON.—I wish to obtain the maiden name of Jemima, wife of Samuel Eaton, of Tolland, Conn., whose daughter Bethiah, born 1733 was my great grandmother.

*56 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.,*

E. G. DAVIS.

20. JONES. (—). Cornelius & Abigail (—) Jones were the parents of the following children, born in Dighton, Mass., from 1719 to 1744—Priscilla, Henry, Cornelius, Elijah, born Apr. 11, 1725, Jaca, Charles, b. Dec. 14, 1730, Abigail, Benjamin, Silvester, Priscilla and Catherney. When and where was Cornelius, the father, born? When, where and by whom was he married to Abigail—? When and where did Cornelius die, and where is he buried? What is his ancestry? What was the maiden name of Abigail (w. of Cornelius)? When and where was she born? When and where did she die, and where is she buried? What is her ancestry? (Notes—A Cornelius Jones was b. in Bristol, Nov. 1, 1693, s. of Cornelius and Mercy. A Cornelius Jones d. in Berkley about 1747, for his son Charles had Geo. Pitts of Dighton, appointed his guardian, Apr. 6, 1747, the said Charles then “being above the age of 14.” A Cornelius Jones m. (at an unknown date) Mercy Cory, dau. of William and Mary (Earle) Cory, of Portsmouth, R. I. (Gen. Dic. of R. I. p. 56). When and where did Cornelius Jones (husband of Mercy Cory) die, and where is he buried? When and where was he born and what is his ancestry?

*Providence, R. I.,*

EDSON SALISBURY JONES.

21. CRANDALL.—Wanted parentage, births, deaths, and descendants of the following:—Edward Crandall and wife Anna, of Tolland, Conn., in 1788—also Giles Crandall and wife Elizabeth of same place 1761—Isaac Crandall, early settler of Winchester, N. H.—Jane Crandall and Chipman Cobb, m. in Portland, Me., 1783.—Philip Crandall and Martha Cox, in same place 1784.—Philip Crandall and Mary Babbage, m. in No. Yarmouth 1750.—John Crandall and Betty Field, m. in Falmouth, Me., 1762.—John Crandall, b. in

Providence (?) about 1759, and Nancy Lane, b. in Salem, Mass.—Eber Crandall and Hannah or Abigail Sprague, removed from Martha's Vineyard to Wilkesbarre, Pa., before the massacre.—Jared Crandall and Lydia Pendleton m. in Stonington, 1765.—Abraham, Cary and William Crandall, living in Stonington in 1790.—Adam Crandall and Eunice Blodget, m. in Stonington, 1781.—Philip Crandall and Margaret Fry, his wife, living in Newport, R. I., in 1795.

*56 Myrtle St., Boston, Mass.,*

E. G. DAVIS.

22. MESSER.—1, Where did he come from and who were the parents of Richard Mercer (Messer)? He married March 18, 1669, Hannah Shatswell, born August 5, 1651, daughter of Theopholas and Susanna (Bosworth) Shatswell. They had a son Abiel, born Dec. 27, 1670, all of Haverhill Mass. 2, Who were the parents of Daniel Messer of Bow, N. H., born 1760, died April 17, 1815, married Elizabeth Saunders of Salem, N. H., June 13, 1780. They had Abigail, William, Amos, Daniel, Betsey, Oliver, Sally and Peasley. I am preparing a genealogy of the Messers, correspondence with those possessing information, relating to the Messers in this country, and in Europe, is earnestly desired.

*Onarga, Iroquois Co. Ill.,*

MOSES H. MESSER.

23. MYERS.—I would like to learn the parentage of the brothers Ed. Myers, William Myers, Gilbert M. P. Myers (born April 12, 1785, died 1827), and Beekman Myers. I have notes on Hobbell (1727), Patterson (1731), and Myers. Will be pleased to correspond with those interested.

*Adrian, Mich.,*

FRED'K B. STEBBINS.

24. WOOD-KINGSLEY.—1. A John Wood settled at Groton (then New London) Conn., in 1660. Has any one traced his descendants? I would like to correspond with any one interested. 2. One of my ancestors was Rufus Kingsley, born 1763. His father was probably Jonathan, of Eastern Conn. Father and son were both in battle of Bunker Hill. Who can inform me about this family?

*Westfield, N. Y.,*

FRANK B. LAMB.



25. COCK-RUSHMORE-PRIOR-BIRDSALL-ALLING.—Information desired upon the following points.—Family names of Sarah, wife of James Cock, before 1655, Martha, wife of Thomas Rushmore before 1700, Mary wife of Matthew Prior before 1670, Dorothy, second wife of John Cock, m. after 1690,—wife of Nathan Birdsall before 1660, name of wife and parentage of Abraham Alling, blacksmith, who came to Oysterbay, L. I. about 1677. Exchange of information as to genealogy of early Queens Co., N. Y. families is offered by  
*Glen Cove, Queens Co. N. Y.,*                      GEORGE W. COCKS.

26. JONES-AUSTIN.—Elijah Jones (probably that son of Cornelius and Abigail who was born in Dighton, Mass., Apr. 11, 1725) is said to have been a shipwright, also a sea captain and to have been drowned at sea (probably after 1772.) Intentions of marriage were declared in Dighton between Elijah Jones and Deborah Austin, both of Dighton, Jan. 24, 1746-7. When, where and by whom were Elijah and Deborah married? When and from what ship was Elijah drowned? When and where was Deborah Austin born? When and where did she die and where was she buried? What is her ancestry? (Notes. Elijah and Deborah Jones had the following children—Elijah, Priscilla, Aquila and Increase, born in Dighton, from 1747 to 1752, and Seth, Benson, Miriam, Income, b. June 28, 1757, and Mary, born at an unknown place or places. Priscilla m. Elisha Johnson, of Taunton, Increase m. Hannah Bowen, of Rehoboth, and Income m. Mary Kingsley, dau. of Asa and Huldah (Bowen) Kingsley, of Swansea.) Where was Income Jones born, and in what Town or Church Records is his birth recorded (book and page)?

*Providence, R. I.,*

EDSON SALISBURY JONES.

27. WILLIAMS.—Parents of the following and date of birth wanted; also names and dates of birth of children: Elizabeth Haley who married Nathan Williams (b. at Stonington, Ct., July 22, 1720):

- Elizabeth Gallup who married Atwood Williams (b. at S., Apr. 16, 1723);  
 Rebecca Satterly who married Warham Williams (bp. at S., Apr. 9, 1727);  
 Daniel Brewster who married Phebe Williams, May 31, 1753 at S., (bp. at S., March 8, 1731);  
 Joshua Culver who married Sarah Williams (b. at S., March 2, 1713);  
 Richard Williams who married Eunice Williams, (b. at S., Dec. 15, 1732.)

Those named Williams, except Richard, were children of Isaac and Sarah (Denison) Williams of Stonington.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, JR.

*117 Church st., Bethlehem, Penn.*

28. WEAVER. Who can tell me anything about John Weaver and Patience, his wife, who with sons Constant and John, Jr., were in Gloucester and Killingly between 1746 and 1754? May have come from Swanzev. Was Elizabeth Weaver who married Joshua King (Gloucester records) April 2, 1750 their daughter? Constant, the son, married, first, Aug. 27, 1750 Elizabeth Allen of Killingly, and second, Elethea——. What was second wife's maiden name? Any information about this family welcomed.

Who can give me any information as to ancestors, relationship, or descendants of any of the following Weavers whose marriages by the Swanzev town records are here set down:

- May 25, 1728, Thomas Francis and Hannah Weaver.  
 Sept. 18, 1737, Edward Weaver and Ale Chase.  
 July 12, 1738, William Wood Jr., of Rehoboth and Patience Weaver of Swanzev.  
 Feb. 24, 1742, Peter Weaver and Phebe Baker.  
 Nov. 29, 1745, David Evins Jr., of Freetown and Anne Weaver.  
 Jan. 29, 1750-1, Samuel Fowler and Mary Weaver both of Swanzev.

March 31, 1754, Peter Weaver of Swanzey and Lydia Davis of Freetown.

May 23, 1790; Peter Weaver and Sarah Luther, both of Swanzey.

Jan. 20, 1736-7, Thomas Lewis and Phebe Weaver both of Rehoboth.

The last marriage is from the Rehoboth town records.

The following *data* from the land and probate records at Taunton, about Peter Weaver, may identify him to some one who can put me on the track of additional particulars. Feb. 1, 1743-4, Peter Weaver of Swanzey, boatman, bought 4 acres of land in Swanzey, of Robert and Hepzabeth Gibbs for £135

Jan. 17, 1745, Peter Weaver of Swanzey, yeoman, bought 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land in Swanzey, "in ye Shawammett purchase" of Benjamin Kinsley, yeoman, for £683. The bounds mentioned are Edward Slead's land and Taunton river. Right was reserved for a bridle way, "for people to pass and repass \* \* \* \* to go to the mill and for the use and benefit of ye mill."

July 25, 1802, Will of Peter Weaver of Swanzey, made. It mentions wife Sarah, daughters Hannah Trott, Anna Chase, Mary Cartwright, Phebe Terry and Alice Boyce; sons, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan (last two deceased); and grandchildren, Peter Weaver, Benjamin Weaver Chase, Lydia Weaver, Caudice Weaver and Elizabeth Dean.

OREN W. WEAVER.

*Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

29. CHESTER.—Leonard Chester, came from Blady, England, and settled in Westfield, Conn. He married, prob. in England, Mary———. What was her maiden name? Their children were:

I. John, b. August 3, 1635, m. Sarah Wells, Feb. 1653. He died Feb. 23, 1698.

II. Dorcas, b. November 5, 1637, m. Rev. Samuel Whit-ting, November 12, 1656. He died Feb. 16, 1713.

- III. Stephen, b. May, 3, 1639, d. April 23, 1705.  
 IV. Mary b. January 15, 1641.  
 V. Prudence, b. February 16, 1643, m. Capt. Thomas Russell, December 30, 1669, He died October 21, 1678.  
 VI. Eunice, b. January 15, 1645, m. Richard Sprague, February 1, 1672. He died May 27, 1676.  
 VII. Mercy, b. February 15, 1647, d. September 15, 1669.

P. T.

30. REED.—Daniel Reed, son of James and Joanna (*Castle*) Reed of Amenia, N. Y., was born April 15, 1761. Whom did he marry?  
 PLINY.

## Replies.

2.—QUINNATISSIT, CONN.—G. R., in the January number of 1891, is mistaken in saying that Quinmatissit is, or ever was, a village in the town of Woodstock, Conn. Woodstock was first incorporated by Massachusetts in 1690, and remained under the jurisdiction of the Colony until 1749, when it was annexed to Connecticut. Quinmatissit was the Indian name of a large tract of land which was included in the town of Killingly, Conn., when it was incorporated in 1708, and so continued until it was included in the town of Thompson, Conn., which was incorporated in May 1785. If G. R., will look at page 175 of the first volume of Miss Ellen D. Larned's history of Windham County, he will find an interesting sketch of Quinmatissit, Conn.

Stonington, Conn.,

RICHARD A. WHEELER.

3.—AN INVITATION TO SETTLE IN NEW ENGLAND.—The lines quoted can be found at the close of that witty book, by "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam in America," another name for Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich. It was first published in 1645. Five different editions were issued in 1647. In 1843, an edition, edited by D. Pulsifer, was published in Boston.—Ed.

## Historical Societies.

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THE Collector for April, a monthly bulletin for Autograph Collectors, in an article on "Lost Autographs," has something to say about Historical Societies. As the article is not credited to any particular contributor it is fair to presume that the editor is the author of the article. In referring to the loss and destruction of valuable documents and letters he says:

"The best place for a valuable letter is in the cabinet of an intelligent collector. He will guard it carefully, and it will be easily available for historical purposes. Historical societies would seem to be the proper places of deposit for them, but in most cases this is not so. A man who would not steal from a private owner, will pilfer without conscience from a society. What belongs to all belongs to none. Often the governors of such societies are men selected for their money or social importance, and they care nothing for old letters. A very great many historical societies are inert and lifeless—existing rather in name than in anything they accomplish. Thousands of dollars' worth of the most valuable historical material passes through my hands every year. I do not think I have ever sold five dollars' worth to a historical society. We never hear of them bidding at auctions. We occasionally read dull reports of their stated meetings in the very dull *Magazine of American History*. If they secure anything and actually take care of it, there is little hope of getting at it for historical purposes. No society is more roundly abused for its inaccessibility than the Boston Histori-

cal Society. It is a dog-in-manger business. I don't believe that any one knows what is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For this reason I should advise possessors of old papers who do not care to keep them, to sell them at the best price possible. They will profit by it financially, and the papers will pass into the best hands possible."

We beg leave to differ with the editor of the Collector and claim that "the best place for a valuable letter is in the cabinet" of an Historical Society. The Society will certainly "guard it carefully, and it will be easily available for historical purposes." During the past one hundred years, there have been formed nearly two hundred historical societies, the greater number of which have perpetuated their organizations. The object of these Societies has been to collect and diffuse the materials of American history. The first society organized was that now known as the Massachusetts Historical Society (which is the one referred to, in the Collector, as the Boston Historical Society). This organization has been in existence just one hundred years. The zeal of the members in securing and preserving historical manuscripts, is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that it has collected many thousand volumes of manuscripts which relate to every period since the founding of the Colonies. This Society has published many volumes which have found their way to the shelves of nearly every public library in the United States. The Society has therefore, not only actually taken care of the documents and letters in their possession, but has permitted the historical student in Maine and California to reap the benefit of their collection. The Historical Societies of New England work side by side with the Public Library. Their doors are open to the public; every one is invited, investigators especially. It is the duty of the Librarian to assist the searcher for a single item, his duty to assist the many who, day after day, and week after week, visit the rooms in search of family history, and it is his duty to assist and to make pleasant the visit of the stranger who, from a

distant state drops in to look upon the portrait of some distinguished person of ancient times, or to simply inquire the age or history of an old house.

It was, perhaps, a mistake of the editor of the Collector in referring to the Pennsylvania Society, which has recently been presented with a valuable collection of autographs. In this case the "best place for a valuable letter," in the opinion of Mr. Dreer, is in the cabinet of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Collector has recently published many interesting communications from a gentleman connected with one of our New England Historical Societies. We were pleased to reprint one of them. It told of the rescue of an *old letter*, which is now safely guarded by the New London County Historical Society where it can be consulted for historical purposes.

R. H. T.

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THE OLD TOWN OF QUINCY, MASS., is rich in historical incidents, and noted as the birthplace and residence of men eminent in the early history of our country. Years before her granite hills were laid open to supply materials for the foundations and walls of our public edifices, she gave to the nation some of the chief corner-stones in the history of our Republic. John Adams, the second President of the United States, and John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, were born and died in this town. It is also the birthplace of John Quincy Adams, our sixth President, and of Edmund Quincy. Few towns in the State are so rich in Revolutionary memories as this. Some of the buildings, relics of those ancient days, are still standing, and well worth examining, among which are the venerable houses in which Hannah Adams and John Quincy Adams were born.

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THE OLD CLOCK that was presented to the First Church of Dedham, Mass., by Samuel Dexter, in 1783, is now exhibited at the Dedham Historical Society.

Record of Marriages, by Rev. Gardner Thurston,  
Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, New-  
port, R. I. 1759-1800.

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(Continued from page 55.)

1763.

- Jan. 2. Gideon Cornell and Susanna Linican.  
 " 18. Weston Clarke and Mary Allison.  
 " 20. Solomon Vanhine of New Shoreham and Deliver-  
 ance Cornell of Middletown.
- Feb. 9. Aster Flagg and Florah Burroughs. Black couple.  
 " 17. William Hookey and Abigail Burroughs.  
 " 17. George Hazard Peckham of South Kingstown and  
 Sarah Taylor of Newport.  
 " 17. William Weeden and Amy Underwood.  
 " 17. Nicholas Hazard and Mary Dulucina.
- Mch. 24. Benjamin Allen and Sarah Hookey.
- April 11. Charles Church and Elizabeth Tewels.  
 " 11. William Prior and Martha Dickinson.
- May 1. Nathan Sheffield of South Kingstown, and Mar-  
 tha Rathburn of Newport.  
 " 3. Benjamin Coggeshall and Mary Anthony.
- June 20. John Overland and Wate Spencer.  
 " 24. John Lassells and Sarah Church.
- July 10. John Kilburn and Katharine Stanton.  
 " 17. John Bush and Elizabeth Smith.  
 " 28. Ebenezer Carr of Newport, and Phebe Robinson  
 of Jamestown.
- Aug. 18. John Pulfry and Elizabeth Harris.
- Sept. 22. Job Howland of Jamestown, and Sarah Beebe of  
 Newport.



- Sept. 22. William Parham of Philadelphia, and Esther Lilibridge of Newport.
- “ 29. Lemuel Wetherell and Mary Sawdey.
- Oct. 9. Israel Brayton and Elizabeth Lawton.
- “ 11. Eleazer Reed and Mary Atwood.
- “ 13. Oliver Greenburg and Mary Slocum.
- Nov. 3. James Prior and Lidia Inghram.
- “ 20. William Goddard and Freelove Pearce.
- 1764.
- Jan. 8. Michael Blasin and Amey Greenman.
- “ 15. Peter Taylor, Portsmouth, and Frances Clarke, Middletown.
- “ 22. Philip Smith, Middletown, and Sarah Smith, Newport.
- Feb. 4. Benjamin Barker and Mary Pettis.
- “ 5. Pardon Tillinghast Jr. and Abigail Rogers.
- Mch. 18. Samuel Devenport and Frances Cranston.
- “ 25. John George Rix and Lois Reed.
- April 24. John Kinyon and Ann Kinyon.
- “ 26. William Gubbins and Freelove Easton.
- May 12. Richard Card and Martha Tripp.
- “ 23. John Smith and Sarah Hoxsey.
- June 3. William Ross and Bathsheba Sisson.
- “ 13. Joseph Sanford and Mary Clarke.
- “ 21. John Shaw and Elizabeth Allen.
- “ 26. Abraham Hardin and Ann Vinson.
- July 1. William Carpenter and Ann Gardner.
- “ 6. Gideon Sowle and Abigail White.
- “ 30. Nathaniel Locke and Mary Burt.
- Sept. 6. Thomas Scott and Elizabeth Baxter.
- “ 13. Henry Tillinghast and Rebeckah Vose.
- “ 23. Thomas Cragon and Elizabeth Walker.
- “ 23. Joseph Larkins and Amey Cory.
- Oct. 4. John Helmes and Sarah Wilcocks.
- “ 21. Job Cook, Tiverton, and Elizabeth Sisson, Portsmouth.

- Nov. 4. William Jackson and Elizabeth Philips.  
 " 7. Charles Wignoron and Mary Taylor.  
 " 8. William Chandler and Mary Sinkins.  
 " 11. William Burroughs and Catharine Gardner.  
 " 20. William Lawton and Rebecca Gibbs.  
 " 21. James Taylor and Mary Wignoron.  
 Dec. 8. Joseph Sheffield, Newport, and Mary Peckham,  
 Middletown.  
 " 20. Zephaniah Heeth and Elizabeth Langworthy.  
 " 24. Joram Place and Rebeckah Platts.  
 " 26. Clothier Pearce and Mary Hill.

1765.

- Jan. 27. Thomas Weaver and Elizabeth Beard.  
 Feb. 5. Woodman Billings and Patience Wilcox.  
 " 7. John Bliven of Newport, and Abigail Lawton,  
 Middletown.  
 Mch. 24. Benjamin Philips and Mary Sheldon.  
 " 24. Allen James and Elizabeth Pettes.  
 " 31. William Layhu and Ann Kelsey.  
 April 28. Oliver Reed and Mary Shearman.  
 May 5. Joseph Batty and Elizabeth Tayer.  
 " 5. Richard Leathearn and Mary Little.  
 " 5. William Fowler and Pheby Hopkins.  
 June 3. Vallentine Whiteman and Mary Ward.  
 July 1. John Nicklis and Mary Young.  
 " 4. William Walter Humphrey and Mary Hookey.  
 " 7. Joshua Hunt and Rebeckah Shearman.  
 " 15. Richard Cranston and Sarah Hookey.  
 " 17. James Lyon and Sarah Sweet.  
 " 25. Anthony Shaw and Remembrance Goddard.  
 Aug. 4. James Fry and Dorathy Cartwaite.  
 " 8. James Goddard and Mary Nichols.  
 " 11. Thomas Chadwick and Deborah Burek.  
 " 25. George Sinkins and Mary Aldrige.  
 " 27. Charles Wrightson and Amey Weeden.  
 Oct. 2. James Thompson and Elizabeth Geer.

- Oct. 27. Andrew Miorrie, Georgia, and Ann Clace, Newport.
- “ 27. Joshua Stacy and Mary Gay.
- Nov. 7. Edward Chapman and Ruth Bayley, both of Middletown.
- “ 13. Michael Crosby and Frances Husband.
- “ 24. Jonathan Finley and Jane Dennis.
- Dec. 5. Wm. Hall and Elizabeth Davis.
- “ 8. Thomas Townsend and Mary Dyre.
- “ 20. Rouse Potter and Waite Easton.
- “ 26. John Atkinson and Hannah Clarke.
- 1766.
- Jan. 9. Samuel Tompkins, Newport, and Phebe Clark, Middletown.
- “ 9. Perris Luther and Mary Steward.
- Mch. 19. Samuel Hathaway and Temperance Trowbridge.
- “ 28. John Read and Rebecca Rogers.
- “ 30. John Shrive, Tiverton, and Ann Shrive, Newport.
- “ 30. Robinson Kelley and Pheby Howard.
- April 3. Anthony Wilber and Martha Green.
- “ 3. James Lawrania and Ann Pearson.
- “ 17. William Langley and Sarah Dunton.
- May 18. Thomas Gardner, South Kingstown, and Katharine Gardner, Newport.
- “ 18. Benjamin Tuell and Darkis Downer.
- “ 25. William Brown and Mary Coggeshall, Middletown.
- “ 28. John Clarke and Mary Bennet.
- June 23. William Barron and Ann Humpreys.
- “ 25. Joseph Worrin and Sarah Taylor.
- July 1. Jeremiah Fairbanks and Ann Bridge.
- “ 20. Joseph Southwick and Elizabeth Sheffield.
- “ 27. John Shaw and Elizabeth Springford.
- Aug. 9. James Clarke and Elizabeth Collins Bliss.
- “ 17. Thomas Cox and Elizabeth Belcher.
- “ 20. Henry Weeden and Lettuce Melville.
- Sept. 18. Isaac Omen and Rebeckah Manchester.

- Oct. 14. Edward Green and Rhoda Wilcox.  
 " 16. Benjamin Hall and Katherine Pinnegar.  
 " 16. Daniel Dunion and Amey Murphy.  
 " 16. William Parker and Deliverance Pryor.  
 " 31. William Woodard and Ann Anderson.  
 Nov. 6. Christopher Sylvester and Abigail Holt.  
 " 13. Pain Johnson and Mary Winslow.  
 " 27. Thomas Coggeshall and Esther Kinnion.  
 Dec. 7. James Hamblin and Hannah Wilkah.  
 " 15. William Bell and Sarah Thurston.  
 " 20. William Lay and Sarah Sinnet.
- 1767.
- Jan. 8. William Dykes and Elizabeth Allison.  
 Feb. 1. Joseph Nabb and Elizabeth Riley.  
 " 5. Robert Babcock and Elizabeth Sibbins.  
 April 26. Daniel Beeby and Lydia Stanton.  
 May 3. William Billings and Pheby Borden.  
 " 14. Thomas Earle and Mary Tripp.  
 June 4. Robert Sims and Ruth Philips.  
 " 4. John Stanton and Mary Wetters.  
 " 4. Edmund Bell and Martha Howel.  
 " 11. Goodman Hallyorson and Lucina Lowden.  
 " 21. Peter Marshall and Mary Bennet.  
 July 5. Robert Shoul and Mary Golden.  
 " 9. Henry Freeborn, Newport, and Nancy Peckham,  
 Middletown.  
 " 12. Job Cook and Freelope Gubbins.  
 " 14. Henry Collard and Abigail Baxter.  
 " 26. Frances Basset and Nancy Hicks.  
 Aug. 9. David Tabor and Ann Briggs.  
 " 16. Daniel Hudson and Ann Creapon.  
 " 31. Benjamin Marshall and Elizabeth Read.  
 Sept. 24. John Rider and Pheby Fowler.  
 Oct. 1. Peleg Manchester, Portsmouth, and Hannah Wilcox,  
 Middletown.  
 " 5. Henry Jackways and Catharine Seargeant.

(To be continued.)

ESTABLISHED 1868.

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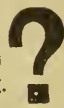
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## Magazine of New England History.

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JULY, 1891.

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# MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 1.

JULY, 1891.

No. 3.

## Some Descendants of John Pearce [Mason] of Portsmouth, R. I.

BY GEN. T. L. CASEY.

HERE is a tradition in this family that the earliest settler in this country was named John, and that he came, about 1660, from Wales.

In the proceedings of the town meeting, held in Portsmouth, R. I., July 5, 1666, is the following record:

“John Pearce, admitted this day, a free inhabitant of this town.”

He may have been one of the Baptist congregation of John Myles of Swansea, Wales, who were persecuted from Wales to Rehoboth, 1662-3, and from thence to Swanzey, Plymouth Colony, 1666-7. In his testimony given May 7, 1673, as to the death of Mrs. Rebecca Cornell, he calls himself 41 years of age. So that he was born in 1632. His trade was that of a mason, but he was not identified by that designation until John Pearce, son of Richard, had come of age, in 1668, and there were two of the name, John Pearce, inhabitants of the town.

April 14, 1668, John Pearce (Mason) bought a dwelling house and 38 acres of land of William Corry (Corey).

Sept. 29, 1668, John Pearce (Mason) took a lease of William Corey of 68 acres for a period of seven years.

May 4, 1675, John Pearce (Mason) was made a freeman of the Colony, from Portsmouth.

Oct. 31, 1677, John Pearce (Mason) was included by the General Assembly in the list of grantees of the lands at East Greenwich.

June 12, 1678, John Pearce (Mason) was allowed by the General Assembly to dispose of his East Greenwich rights, to Henry Matthewson.

March 16, 1685, John Pearce (Mason) and John Pearce (probably his eldest son John) drawn on jury of "Tryall's" at Newport.

After John Pearce, son of Richard, went to Pocassett or Tiverton, about 1683, John Pearce (Mason) seems in Portsmouth to have been styled John Pearce, Senior.

March 5, 1686, John Pearce, Senior, a member of a corner's inquest, held at the house of James Sweet, Jr., on Prudence Island.

Feb. 23, 1691, Maj. John Greene, deeds land in Natick to "John Pearce (Mason) inhabitant in Prudence Island."

Aug. 20, 1691, John Pearce and Mary, his wife, deed this land to their loving son Daniel.

John Pearce, Senior, made his will, Sept. 23, 1689, and it was proved in Portsmouth, April 26, 1692. In this will he styles himself John Peree, Senior, of Prudence Island, makes his wife, Mary, sole executrix, and residuary legatee, after dividing small legacies to his three children, namely, John Pearce, Jr., Daniel Pearce, and Mary Hill, wife of Robert Hill. The widow Mary Pearce made her will Sept. 17, 1711, which was proved Oct. 15, 1711, in which she leaves first "40 shillings to the poor brethren of the Church of Christ to whom I doe belong." Then she divides the remainder between her three children, John Pearce, Daniel Pearce, and Mary Sweet. The children of John Pearce (Mason) and Mary his wife as far as known were:

- I. John<sup>2</sup>, b. about 1658.
- II. Daniel<sup>2</sup>, b. about 1662.
- III. Mary<sup>2</sup>, b. about 1666.

JOHN<sup>2</sup> PEARCE (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1658 and died about 1737. His residence was on Prudence Island. He married Martha, eldest daughter of Francis and Mary Brayton of Portsmouth.

June 6, 1692, He was made a freeman.

1694 and 1704, He was constable.

Oct. 10, 1696, He paid 16 shillings for 8 acres of land allotted him by the town, July 23, 1694.

Prior to 1705 John Pearce and Daniel Pearce were arrested and imprisoned in Connecticut for religious difference of belief. In their company was one John Moss (*Morse?*)\*

Dec. 5, 1715, He deeded to son Preserved half a farm in Warwick in part called Natick, "that honored father John Pearce deceased bought of Major John Greene (half being given me in will of father, and half given my brother Daniel.")

His children as far as known were:

- I. John<sup>3</sup> Jr., b. about 1682.
- II. Francis<sup>3</sup>, b. about 1684.
- III. Preserved<sup>3</sup>, b. about 1686.

PRESERVED<sup>3</sup> PEARCE (*John*<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1686 and was made a freeman for Warwick 1711. Subsequently he was made a freeman of Portsmouth in 1724, and after this he moved to East Greenwich. Died after 1769. He had the following children, probably others:

- I. Abigail<sup>4</sup> b. — m. in North Kingstown, Nov. 4, 1736, Thomas Hill of Jonathan. He was born 1692.
- II. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, b. — m. May 22, 1735, Sarah Wickes of Thomas and Ann of Warwick. She was born March 18, 1708. Had
  1. Ichabod<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 8, 1735, probably others.
- III. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, b. — m. Sept. 13, 1739, Jane Dickinson of Richard. Had
  1. George<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 27, 1739.
  2. Christopher<sup>5</sup>, b. Feb. 16 1742.

\*See Vol. III. R. I. Colonial Records p. 546.

3. Charles<sup>5</sup>, b. May 18, 1744.

4. Mary<sup>5</sup> b. April 10, 1747.

IV. Preserved<sup>4</sup>, b.—m. (1) Sarah, whod. Dec. 13, 1744, m. (2) March 9, 1745, Alice Spencer of Abner and Susannah. Alice was b. Oct. 8, 1719.

Had by 1st. wife:

1. Sarah<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 13, 1744, m. April 14, 1768, Capt. Thomas Arnold of William and Phebe. He was b. Oct. 26, 1740.

Had by 2d wife:

2. Susannah<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 5, 1746, m. Feb. 23, 1760, Caleb Mathews of Jeremiah, of Rehoboth, Mass.

3. Hannah<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 31.—

4. John<sup>5</sup> b. July 7, 1756.

5. Mary<sup>5</sup> b.—m. March 2, 1775, John Singer Dexter, of Cumberland, R. I.

6. Preserved<sup>5</sup> b.—, m. Dec. 3, 1790, Sarah Dexter of Warwick.

DANIEL<sup>2</sup> PEARCE (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1662, and there is reason to believe did not die until after 1744. Few family records can be found of him, and the names of his children given have been recovered from deeds and other legal papers. The records of his public services are quite full, and cover the period from 1694 to 1731. He was made freeman of the town of Portsmouth, June 6, 1692. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife is unknown. He married (2) Dec. 13, 1703, Elizabeth Tucker of Prudence Island. He resided in Portsmouth up to 1720, and for two years following was more or less at Kingston, but took up a permanent residence in N. Kingstown the summer of 1723.

1694-5-7, he was Constable in Portsmouth.

1698, 1701-5-10-11-20-21-23-31, he was a deputy to General Assembly from Portsmouth.

1700, Daniel Pearce, Senior, of Prudence Island, bought of Benjamin and Jonathan Viall and John Thomas of

Swanzey, 760 acres of land at Aquidnesitt.

1707-8-11-20, He was a Justice of the Peace in Portsmouth.

1720, He was a grand juryman and deputy for Kingston.

1721, He and his wife conveyed by deed of gift to his two sons, Daniel Pearce, Jr., and John Pearce of Portsmouth, in common, 400 acres of land at Aquidnesit.

July 8, 1722, Daniel Pearce of Kingston sold to his son and daughter, Ephraim Smith a mulatto man.

March 17, 1723, Daniel Pearce Jr., and wife Patience, and John Pearce and wife Martha, sell to their honored father, Daniel Pearce of Kingston, 400 acres of land conveyed to them in 1721.

1724, He was a grand juryman and overseer of the poor in North Kingstown.

Aug. 11, 1724, Daniel Pearce of N. Kingstown, executed a free deed of gift to the town, of land for a road from Fones Bridge to the sea, for a drift way for public use.

March 16, 1726, Daniel Pearce of N. Kingstown, and Elizabeth, sold lands to sons Daniel and John of Prudence Island.

March 17, 1726, Daniel and John Pearce gave a bond to their brothers, Nathan and William Pearce, that they would give them a part of their father's estate when they came of age.

Nov. 13, 1736, Daniel Pearce, before the town council of North Kingstown, agreed to bring a certificate from Portsmouth concerning his daughter and her two children. (This was his daughter Mary.)

Children by 1st wife:

- I. Daniel<sup>3</sup> Jr., b. probably 1687.
- II. Margaret<sup>3</sup>, born probably 1689.
- III. John<sup>3</sup> born probably 1691.
- IV. Mary<sup>3</sup> born probably 1693, m. 1715, John Moss, and had John<sup>4</sup> Moss and Joshua<sup>4</sup> Moss.

Children by 2d wife:

- V. Bentoni<sup>3</sup> born prob. 1704, m. Nov. 10, 1723, Sarah Rhodes of North Kingstown and died Nov. 20, 1724,

- s. p. Letters of administration granted his brothers Daniel and John, Dec. 8, 1724. His widow m. (2) Nov. 2, 1725, William Havens of Thomas and had Rhodes.
- VI. Nathan<sup>3</sup> b. 1706, d. in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 15, 1790, age 84 years.
- VII. William<sup>3</sup> b. prob. 1709, moved from Prudence Island to N. Kingstown with his parents, subsequently went to Canterbury, Conn., March 21 1737. William Pearce, late of N. Kingstown, Colony of Rhode Island, now of Canterbury, Colony of Conn., sold lands in N. Kingstown to Isaac Cleveland. He probably moved to Providence, R. I., 1737 to 1740. Aug. 21, 1740, William Pearce was allowed by General Assembly certain accounts for transporting Capt. William Hopkin's Company to Newport. April 3, 1745 was made a freeman of Colony from Providence. May 5, 1747, Took oath in Providence against bribery and corruption. Children not known, but may have had *Jabez*<sup>4</sup>, who took oath in Providence April 30, 1754.

DANIEL<sup>3</sup> PEARCE JR. (*Daniel*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born probably 1687. He was made a freeman of the town of Portsmouth, June 6, 1715 and resided on Prudence Island. February 1724 he was made a freeman of the Colony from Portsmouth. He was married October, 1705 to Patience Hill of Jonathan of Prudence Island, his father performing the ceremony. After 1737 he seems to have lived in N. Kingstown, died probably about 1758.

Feb. 1727, Daniel Pearce Jr., and Prudence his wife, of Prudence Island, sold lands in N. Kingstown to John Pearce of Prudence Island.

Feb. 1727, he sold lands in N. Kingstown to Nathan Pearce for the sum of £1,000.

1732-8, Daniel Pearce Jr., deputy to General Assembly for Portsmouth.

Aug. 30, 1737, he was petit jurymen for Portsmouth.

April 17, 1738, Daniel Pearce Jr., of North Kingstown deeded to his son Daniel Pearce, Glazier, 80 acres of land in North Kingstown.

Jan. 1739, Daniel Pearce Jr., of N. Kingstown sold land to Nathaniel Pearce of N. Kingstown, bounded easterly on land of Daniel Pearce 3d.

June 26, 1744, Daniel Pearce Jr., and Nathaniel Pearce assisted in taking inventory of estate of John<sup>3</sup> Pearce of Prudence Island.

Had children.

I. Sarah<sup>4</sup> b. March 6, 1710.

II. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> b. January 20, 1715.

III. Daniel<sup>4</sup> 3d b. Oct. 22, 1717.

IV. Jonathan<sup>4</sup> b. April 6, 1719, resided in Portsmouth, was a freeman of the Colony, May 3, 1743. May 5, 1747, took oath in Portsmouth against bribery and corruption. April 30, 1752, and again Oct. 1753 took inventories in Portsmouth. Oct. 9, 1758 give bond as guardian of money belonging to his nieces and nephews, children of his brother Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>. July 9, 1761 he was put under guardianship himself, being "non compos mentis."

V. Deliverance<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 20, 1720, m. 1739, Elisha Tillinghast of Philip. He was b. Aug. 29, 1716.

VI. Thomas<sup>4</sup> b. May 31, 1723, m. 1748 Martha<sup>4</sup> Pearce, his first cousin and daughter of John<sup>3</sup> and Martha Pearce. He lived in Portsmouth and d. April 30, 1752.

VII. William<sup>4</sup> b. May 8, 1725, m. Jan. 5, 1756, Meribah Pearce late widow of Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> Pearce of Portsmouth, deceased. This was his brother Nathaniel's widow. He lived in Portsmouth.

VIII. Patience<sup>4</sup> b. Nov. 21, 1728, m. a Mr. Wall.

IX. Ebenezer<sup>4</sup> b. Feb. 17, 1731, Ebenezer Pearce of N. Kingstown, by census of 1774, had 3 persons in family over 16 and 4 under 16.

NATHANIEL<sup>4</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born January 20, 1715, and was a freeman of the Colony from N. Kingstown, May 4, 1736. He m. prob. in 1742, Meribah—and died June 7, 1750. Inventory of his personal estate amounted to over £4,000. Widow administered June 18, 1752. His widow m. (2) Jan. 5, 1756, William<sup>4</sup> Pearce, brother of her first husband. Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> must have moved to Portsmouth before June 26, 1744, at which time he assisted in taking the inventory of the estate of his uncle John Pearce in that town. October 9, 1758, his brother Jonathan<sup>4</sup> Pearce gave bonds for money belonging to children of Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> Pearce deceased, namely “Caleb Pearce, Sarah Pearce and Nathaniel Pearce.” (sic.)

Children.

- I. Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> b. Oct. 14, 1743, chose her guardian March 13, 1758. July 12, 1762, acknowledged to have received all her legacy.
- II. Caleb<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 27, 1745, chose his guardian July 14, 1760, being 14 years and upwards, and made choice of Samuel<sup>4</sup> Pearce. His estate was £397-17s-4d. He subsequently married about 1769, Dorcas<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Samuel<sup>4</sup>. She was his 2d cousin. He died shortly after his marriage, and from taking cold after an attack of small pox. His widow married (2) Capt. George Allen of Prudence Island. Had
  1. Nathaniel<sup>6</sup> b. Dec. 5, 1770.
- III. Sarah<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 27, 1747. In Warren, Jan. 27, 1766, she acknowledged the receipt of £219-8s the portion left her by her father.
- IV. John<sup>5</sup> b. Feb. 15, 1749.
- V. Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> b, probably 1751, after his father's death. The name is here recorded, upon the statement of bond of Jonathan<sup>4</sup> Pearce above quoted.

DANIEL<sup>4</sup> PEARCE, 3D (*Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup> John<sup>1</sup>*), was born October 22, 1717. He was a Glazier and was made a freeman of North Kingstown and of the colony in 1738. He



married Mary ——, and his children are recorded in East Greenwich, where his name is spelled "Pierce."

Children :

- I. Sarah<sup>5</sup>, b. Oct. 9, 1743.
- II. Lawrence Southcotte<sup>5</sup>, b. April 12, 1745, in East Greenwich. Census of 1774 records him in North Kingstown, and as having two sons under 16.
- III. Daniel<sup>5</sup>, b. Aug. 19, 1746, in East Greenwich. d. young.
- IV. Langworthy<sup>5</sup>, b. Dec. 12, 1747, in Warwick. m. and in census of 1774 was of North Kingstown, and had one son and two daughters under 16. Had 1, John R<sup>6</sup> b.—2, Bowen<sup>6</sup>, b.—who had son Daniel<sup>7</sup>, born 1793, and resided in Central Falls, R. I., and had son Daniel<sup>8</sup>.
- V. Jonathan<sup>5</sup>, b. Sept. 6, 1749, on Prudence Island. d. young.
- VI. James<sup>5</sup>, b. March 17, 1751, on Prudence Island.
- VII. Mary<sup>5</sup>, b. April 25, 1753, on Prudence Island.
- VIII. Deliverance<sup>5</sup>, b. March 12, 1755, on Prudence Island. m. Sept. 24, 1780, John Sprague of Rowland.
- IX. John<sup>5</sup>, b. Oct. 4, 1756, on Prudence Island.
- X. Jonathan<sup>5</sup>, b. July 3, 1758, in South Kingstown.
- XI. Eleanor<sup>5</sup>, b. Feb. 20, 1760, in North Kingstown. m. Sept. 1, 1782, Samuel Rice of Peleg.
- XII. Daniel<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 1, 1763, in South Kingstown.

JAMES<sup>5</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel<sup>4</sup> 3d, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), was born March 17, 1751, on Prudence Island, and married Nov. 7, 1773, Mary Crossman of South Kingstown.

Children :

- I. Daniel<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 25, 1774, in South Kingstown, and m. June 21, 1797, Elizabeth Mott of Joseph.
- II. Thomas Hazard<sup>6</sup>, b. July 21, 1776, in South Kingstown.
- III. James Leonard<sup>6</sup>, b. Sept. 2, 1778, in South Kingstown.

JONATHAN<sup>5</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel<sup>4</sup> 3d, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born July 3, 1758, in South Kingstown, and m. Sept. 1 1782, Elizabeth Coggeshall of Benjamin and Sarah (*Anthony*).

Children :

I. George<sup>6</sup>, b. Jan. 31, 1783.

II. Mary<sup>6</sup>, b. Nov. 24, 1784.

NATHANIEL<sup>6</sup> PEARCE { *Caleb<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>* } was born on Prudence Island Dec. 5, 1770. He followed the coasting business and settled in Providence, where he died Dec. 26, 1851. He m. Dec. 1, 1791, Sarah Stoddard, of Providence. She was b. March 10, 1771, and d. Feb. 19, 1855.

Children :

I. Thomas<sup>7</sup>, b. Sept. 14, 1792.

II. William H.<sup>7</sup>, b. Nov. 23, 1798. d. Jan. 10, 1839.  
Never married.

III. George<sup>7</sup> b. Nov. 16, 1799, d. April 30, 1842. Never married.

IV. Sarah A.<sup>7</sup>, b. May 26, 1802, d. Jan. 25, 1807.

V. Edward<sup>7</sup>, b. May 27, 1804.

VI. Sarah<sup>7</sup>, b. March 20, 1807. d. Sept. 15, 1836. m.  
Dec. 11, 1827, William P. Bullock.

VII. Charles<sup>7</sup>, b. Feb. 17, 1809. d. March 1809.

THOMAS<sup>7</sup> PEARCE (*Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, Caleb<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born Sept. 14, 1792 and died Feb. 17, 1854. m. Mary Ann Cheppalier who d. March 12, 1884.

Children :

I. Adeline Cheppalier<sup>8</sup>, b. ———

II. Sophie Cordelia<sup>8</sup>, b. ———

III. Mary Ann Jennings<sup>8</sup>, b. ———. m. Benjamin Tripp, of Providence.

IV. Sarah Louisa<sup>8</sup>, b. ———. d. Jan. 21, 1875.

V. Thomas Nathaniel<sup>8</sup>, b. ——— 1833, d. Feb. 25, 1885, in the 53d year of his age.

- VI. James Sturgis<sup>8</sup>, b. —
- VII. Katherine Wheaton<sup>8</sup>, b. —
- VIII. Samuel Wheaton<sup>8</sup>, b. —
- IX. Clemantine Cheppalier<sup>8</sup>, b. —

EDWARD<sup>7</sup> PEARCE (*Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, Caleb<sup>5</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was b. May 27, 1804, and d. Jan. 1, 1881. He m. Oct. 24, 1827, Harriet Bullock, who d. Oct. 2, 1883.

Children :

- I. Richmond Bullock<sup>8</sup>, b. July 17, 1828, d. Jan. 28, 1829.
- II. Catherine Comstock<sup>8</sup>, b. March 18, 1830, d. Oct. 12, 1830.
- III. William Henry<sup>8</sup>, b. July 30, 1831, d. March 7, 1832.
- IV. Edward<sup>8</sup>, b. July 21, 1833.
- V. William Bullock<sup>8</sup>, b. May 14, 1835.
- VI. Ellen Richmond<sup>8</sup>, b. May 25, 1837, d. Nov. 29, 1862.
- VII. Henry<sup>8</sup>, b. April 21, 1839.
- VIII. Julia Bullock<sup>8</sup>, b. Aug. 19, 1841, m. March 7, 1866, Alexander H. Davis, and d. Dec. 14, 1866.

MARGARET<sup>3</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), was born about 1689 and m. (1) 1710 Ephraim Smith, of Jeremiah and Mary (*Geready*) Smith. He was b. probably 1680 and d. Oct. 1722. She m. (2) January 4, 1725, Immanuel Clark of Benjamin and Mercy (*Smith*) Clark. He was b. April 4, 1697.

Had by Smith :

- I. Freeloove<sup>4</sup> Smith, b. July 24, 1711. m. — Allen.
- II. Sarah<sup>4</sup> Smith, b. Oct. 4, 1714.
- III. Renewed<sup>4</sup> Smith, b. May 8, 1717, m. 1733 Daniel Carpenter of Solomon and Elizabeth (*Tefft*). He was b. Dec. 28, 1712.
- IV. Margaret<sup>4</sup> Smith, b. May 4, 1719. May 14, 1733, chose her uncle, Daniel<sup>3</sup> Pearce, of Prudence Island, as her guardian.
- V. Ephraim<sup>4</sup> Smith, b. April 13, 1722, m. Feb. 7, 1741, — Boone of North Kingstown.

Had by Clark :

VI. Benjamin<sup>4</sup> Clark, b. July 12, 1728.

JOHN<sup>3</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), of Prudence Island, was a farmer and was born about 1691. He was married about 1718 to Martha Sweet. He was made a freeman of the town of Portsmouth June 6, 1720, and of the Colony Feb. 1724. His will was dated Feb. 7, 1744, and was proved July 9, 1744. The inventory of his personal estate, amounting to £4858-12-1 and including nine negroes, was taken June 26, 1744, by Daniel Pearce Jr. his brother, Nathaniel Pearce his nephew, James Sweet and Gideon Freeborn Jr. He died June 22, 1744. No wife was named in the will, and she must have died before him.

February, 1727, division deeds executed by Daniel and Patience Pearce and John and Martha Pearce were made of lands in North Kingstown.

His children named in his will were:

- I. Samuel<sup>4</sup>, b. 1719, d. Sept. 4, 1816, aged 97 years.
- II. John<sup>4</sup>, b. probably 1722.
- III. Thomas<sup>4</sup>, b. probably 1726, d. at sea Oct. 16, 1753.  
The inventory of his estate amounted to £229-15s. s. p.
- IV. Sarah<sup>4</sup>, b. probably 1728. On April 28, and June 9, 1746, receipted to her brothers Samuel and John Pearce, executors, for her legacy amounting to £370-13s-7d.
- V. Martha<sup>4</sup>, b. probably 1731. Receipted Oct. 28, 1747, at Prudence Island, to John Pearce, for part of her legacy. Sept. 29, 1749, Thomas Pearce receipted for part of his wife's legacy. She was m. probably 1748 to Thomas<sup>4</sup> Pearce of Daniel<sup>3</sup> Jr. He died April 30, 1752 and his widow was made administratrix of his estate, amounting to £488-0-6d.
- VI. Michael<sup>4</sup>, b. probably 1734. He receipted Jan. 29, 1755, at Scituate, R. I., to Samuel and John Pearce, executors, for his full share of his father's estate, being £342-13-6. The witness to this

receipt was Nathan Pearce, to me unknown. Jan. 6, 1779, Jabez Bradley, of Tolland, Conn., conveyed a piece of land to Michael Pearce.

SAMUEL<sup>4</sup> PEARCE, ESQ., (*John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), of Prudence Island, was born 1719, and was made a freeman of the Colony from Portsmouth May 4, 1742. He m. June 29, 1744, in Providence, R. I., Esther Wiley of John and Dorcas (*Green*) Wiley of Windham Co., Ct., and formerly of Lynn, Mass. He died intestate Sept. 4, 1816, aged 97. He occupied a large farm at the northern end of Prudence Island until January, 1776, when he was driven off the Island by Capt. Wallace of the British armed vessels, who burned every house on the Island. He took refuge in Warwick and moved to Tolland, Conn., the same year, but returned to Prudence Island after the War. His wife was born 1721 and died Dec. 19, 1778, in Tolland, where she was buried.

Children :

- I. John<sup>5</sup>, b. April 11, 1745, died at sea. s. p.
- II. Martha<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 5, 1747, m. Feb. 10, 1763, James Allen of John, and moved to Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., New York.
- III. Sarah<sup>5</sup>, b. July 14, 1749, m. — Chase.
- IV. Dorcas<sup>5</sup>, b. Oct. 16, 1750, m. (1) Caleb<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Nathaniel<sup>4</sup> and Meribah. m. (2) Capt. George Allen, of Prudence Island.
- V. Samuel<sup>5</sup> Jr., b. April 13, 1752.
- VI. Esther<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 20, 1754, never married, d. in 1828.
- VII. Thomas<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 8, 1756, m. Oct. 10, 1779, Martha Jerauld of Dr. Dutee and Freelope (*Gorton*) Jerauld of Warwick. He d. about 1788. Was Ensign in Capt. Thomas Allen's Co. Dec. 1776. He is believed to have had the following children at least:
  - 1, Caleb<sup>6</sup>, b. about 1780, m. in Warwick, R. I. June 23, 1803 to Susannah Brayton, of Daniel and Elizabeth. She was born May

30, 1784. Children: 1, Hannah<sup>7</sup> b. Oct. 7, 1803; 2, Daniel<sup>7</sup> b. May 23, 1808; 3, Ruth<sup>7</sup> b. Sept. 22, 1810, d. Sept. 16, 1813; 4, Mary Russell<sup>7</sup>, b. April 8, 1813; 5, Clarissa Brayton<sup>7</sup>, b. March 11, 1815; 6, Susan<sup>7</sup>, b. June 8, 1817.

2. Samuel Willey<sup>6</sup>, b. Sept. 12, 1788.

VIII. Michael<sup>5</sup>, b. Oct. 9, 1756, m. Sarah Allen and moved to Middlesex, Yates Co., New York. Probably went to Tolland with his father in 1776.

IX. Lucy<sup>5</sup>, b. —, m. a Mr. Walcott and moved to "the Geneseo," New York.

X. Julianna<sup>5</sup>, b. —, m. a Mr. Grant of Tolland, Ct.

SAMUEL<sup>5</sup> PEARCE, JR. (*Samuel<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*), was born April 13, 1752, on Prudence Island, and died intestate Dec. 7, 1827. On that day Parois Douglass and Daniel Weeden, of Prudence Island, were appointed custodians of his personal property, and January 14, 1828, were granted letters of administration on his estate. Aug. 1775, he was Captain of the 2d Company of Militia in Portsmouth. January, 1776, he was driven from Prudence Island to Warwick by the British forces. He m. (1) Dec. 22, 1776, Hannah Jerauld of Dr. Duttee and Freelove (*Gorton*) Jerauld of Warwick, and probably resided in Warwick until 1778. March 4, 1778, Jabez Bradley, of Tolland, Ct., conveyed 200 acres of land in Tolland to Samuel Pearce and Samuel Pearce, Jr., of Portsmouth, R. I. Hannah Jerauld was born Dec. 21, 1753, and died Nov. 1801. He m. (2) Sept. 22, 1803, Hannah Easton of Nicholas and Hannah. She was born 1773 and died Feb. 3, 1821. June 4, 1788, the Ear-mark of Samuel Pearce, Jr., was recorded in Portsmouth, R. I. May 9, 1808, he was granted letters of administration on the estate of his son Jerauld. The inventory returned Jan. 9, 1809, amounted to \$339.63.

Children by first wife :

I. Sarah<sup>6</sup>, b. in Warwick Aug. 2, 1777, d. in Tolland, Ct., July, 1779.

- II. John Wiley<sup>6</sup>, b. in Tolland, Oct. 11, 1779, lost at sea about 1800,
- III. Samuel<sup>6</sup>, b. —, d. young.
- IV. Jerauld<sup>6</sup>, b. —, d. on the coast of Africa the latter part of 1807, aged about 23. s. p.
- V. William Tibbitts<sup>6</sup>, b. Feb. 9, 1785, d. March 5, 1862. S. P. m. (1) Elizabeth Maxwell, b. 1789 and d. April 25, 1835. m. (2) Oct. 9, 1837, Abby Maxwell, b. 1793 and d. April 14, 1863. Both daughters of Cyril and Abby Maxwell, of Bristol, R. I.
- VI. Ann<sup>6</sup>, b. Nov. 2, 1786, d. Nov. 4, 1874. m. Nov. 26, 1806, Solomon Townsend, of Newport, of John and Philadelphia (*Peke*). He was b. May 22, 1776, and d. Feb. 2, 1821.
- VII. Dutee Jerauld<sup>6</sup> b. April 2, 1789.

HON. DUTEE JERAULD<sup>6</sup> PEARCE (*Samuel Jr<sup>5</sup>, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born on Prudence Island, April 2, 1789, and d. in Newport, May 9, 1849. He graduated with much honor at Brown University in 1808, and after completing his study of law, began the practice of his profession in Newport where he resided until his death, Was United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island; Attorney General of Rhode Island from 1819 to 1825; a presidential elector on the Monroe ticket in 1821; for several years a member of the State House of Representatives, and was elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII and XXIV Congresses, serving from Dec. 5, 1825 to March 3, 1837. He was an active member of the Committee on Naval affairs while in the House. He m. (1) April 3, 1811, Abigail Coggeshall Perry of Capt. James and Abigail (*Coggeshall*) of Newport. She was born Feb. 9, 1793 and d. July 4, 1827, m. (2), Dec. 2, 1829, Harriet Boss, of John Linscom and Sarah (*Boss*). She was b. July 12, 1797, and d. Nov. 21, 1887, in Newport, R. I.

Children by 1st. wife:

- I. Hannah Jerauld<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 3, 1812, d. March 8, 1865  
m. October 21, 1845, Rev. Samuel Grosvenor of  
Lemuel. s. p.
- II. Abby Perry<sup>7</sup> b. July 12, 1813, d. March 10, 1862,  
m. July 12, 1830, Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. army,  
son of Wanton and Elizabeth (*Goodale*) of East  
Greenwich, R. I. He was b. July 12, 1807, and d.  
Jan. 22, 1882.
- III. Ann Townsend<sup>7</sup> b. May 15, 1815, d. Dec. 13, 1853,  
never married.
- IV. Catherine Perry<sup>7</sup> b. March 3, 1816, m. Oct. 6, 1840,  
Rev. William Robinson Babcock, of Rowse and  
Hannah (*Brown*) of Westerly, R. I. He was b.  
March 28, 1814, and ordained priest in the  
Protestant Episcopal Church, 1841.
- V. Samuel<sup>7</sup> b. Aug. 17, 1818, entered U. S. Navy as  
Midshipman, March 30, 1833. Passed Midship-  
man, July 8, 1839. Captain on Retired List, April  
4, 1867, d. March 29, 1874.
- VI. Dutee Jerauld<sup>7</sup> b. June 21, 1820, d. Aug. 11, 1823.  
Children by 2d. wife:
- VII. Dutee Jerauld<sup>7</sup> b. July 27, 1833.
- VIII. Harriet Boss<sup>7</sup> b. Jan. 5, 1836, m. May 27, 1858, Wil-  
liam Easton Bailey of Joseph Irish and Mary  
Hopkins (*Stanton*) of Newport. He was born  
Nov. 2, 1854.

DUTEE JERAULD<sup>7</sup> PEARCE (*Dutee Jerauld*<sup>6</sup>, *Samuel Jr.*<sup>5</sup>  
*Samuel*<sup>4</sup>, *John*<sup>3</sup> *Daniel*<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born July 27, 1833, and m.  
June 11, 1862, Martha Palmer of Stephen James and Martha  
(*Hawkins*) Palmer of South Kingstown, R. I. She was b.  
November 15, 1842.

Children:

- I. Dutee Jerauld<sup>8</sup> b. August 11, 1864.
- II. Catherine Babcock<sup>8</sup> b. May 19, 1870.
- III. Harriet Boss<sup>8</sup> b. March 31, 1875.
- IV. Candace Elliot<sup>8</sup> b. April 28, 1877.



JOHN<sup>4</sup> PEARCE (*John*<sup>3</sup>, *Daniel*<sup>2</sup>, *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born on Prudence Island probably 1722 and m. 1746, Sarah——. He was executor with his brother Samuel<sup>4</sup> of the estate of their father. He moved from Prudence Island to Scituate, R. I., May 13, 1756. His Ear-mark was recorded in Scituate, May 13, 1856. October 23, 1778, Jabez Bradley of Tolland, Conn., conveyed a piece of land to John Pearce of Scituate, R. I.

Children:

- I. Sarah<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 17, 1747, on Prudence Island, m. Dec. 2, 1766, Jeriah Hopkins of Scituate.
- II. Martha<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 23, 1749 in Scituate.
- III. Avis<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 17, 1750 in Scituate, m. July 25, 1770, Royall Hopkins.
- IV. Levi<sup>5</sup> b. April 24, 1753, in Scituate.
- V. Thomas<sup>5</sup> b. April 30, 1755, in Scituate.
- VI. Nathaniel<sup>5</sup> prob.—— who m. Jan. 3, 1782, Nancy Thomas, both of Scituate.

NATHAN<sup>3</sup> PEARCE (*Daniel*<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born 1706, and d. in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 15, 1790, ae 84. He probably went with his father to N. Kingstown in 1723, and m. Oct. 5, 1724, Abigail Spink of N. Kingstown, who was b. 1704, and d. July 7, 1761 ae 87. He was a celebrated land Surveyor and marked the line between N. Kingstown and East Greenwich. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and a Justice of the Peace, so that he is sometimes styled Rev. Nathan Pearce, Esq. He resided in N. Kingstown up to 1735, then on Prudence Island until 1742, and then in Providence until the Spring of 1760, when he moved to Pawling, Dutchess Co., New York, with all his sons but Benoni, and most of his daughters. April 3, 1745, he was made a freeman of the colony from Providence. May 1, 1750 he took the oath against bribery and corruption, in Providence. July 17, 1760 in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., he made a deposition concerning the will of Cary Clark, of North Kingstown. 1778 he was the first Supervisor of the town of Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Children:

- I. Sarah<sup>4</sup> b. Aug. 19, 1725 in N. Kingstown, m. Aug. 6, 1748, Thomas Kilton Jr., of Thomas and Phebe (*Dexter*).
- II. Abigail<sup>4</sup> b. July 10, 1727 in N. Kingstown.
- III. Benoni<sup>4</sup> b. Nov. 23, 1730 in N. Kingstown.
- IV. Ephraim<sup>4</sup> b. March 15, 1733 in N. Kingstown, d. in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 28, 1816. He was twice married, name of 1st wife unknown. The 2d wife was a widow Buck. Had children: 1, Joseph<sup>5</sup> who moved to Otsego, N. Y., 2, Anna<sup>5</sup>, who m. John Bemont, 3, Samuel<sup>5</sup>, who m. June 20, 1791, Martha<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Benoni<sup>4</sup>, and moved to Fayetteville, N. Carolina, 4, Mehitable<sup>5</sup>, who m. —Latham.
- V. Susanna<sup>4</sup> b. April 27, 1736 on Prudence Island.
- VI. Margaret<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 7, 1738, on Prudence Island, m. William Potter, who was killed by a falling limb of a tree. She d. in Pawling, Sept. 23, 1778.
- VII. Nathan<sup>4</sup> b. Jan. 19, 1740 on Prudence Island, and was brutally whipped to death by Tories in New York, in 1778. Had children 1, Daniel<sup>5</sup> who m. Feb. 9, 1794, Anstis<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Benoni<sup>4</sup>, 2, Charles<sup>5</sup>, 3, Robert<sup>5</sup>, 4, Nathan<sup>5</sup> m. March 17, 1795, Clarissa Phelps, 5, Susan<sup>5</sup> m. as his 2d wife, Capt. James Stark of Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
- VIII. Phebe<sup>4</sup> b. May 25, 1743, in Providence and d. May 5, 1822, m. Charles Dyer of Charles and Abigail (*Williams*) Dyer of Providence.
- IX. William<sup>4</sup> b. Sept. 12, 1745, in Providence.

BENONI<sup>4</sup> PEARCE (*Nathan*<sup>3</sup> *Daniel*<sup>2</sup> *John*<sup>1</sup>) was born in North Kingstown, Nov. 23, 1730, and is said to have died in Providence in 1820. He m. (1), in Providence, May 5, 1754, Mehitable Walker who was b. Sept. 22, 1733, m. (2) in Pawling, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 16, 1800, Ruth Tweedy. May 5, 1752 he took oath in Providence against bribery and corruption. March 23, 1762, he was director in a lottery for

paving certain streets in Providence. 1769, 70, 74 and 80 he was a deputy to the General Assembly from Providence. In 1774 he was on a committee to report to the General Assembly upon the seizure of the sloop "Two Pollies," by the Spaniards on the Mississippi River. He moved to Dutchess County, N. Y., after 1780, but returned to Providence, it is said, in 1807.

## Children:

- I. Sarah<sup>5</sup> b. April 16, 1755, m. Capt. James Stark of Dover, Dutchess, Co., N. Y., as his 1st wife.
- II. Elizabeth<sup>5</sup> b. April 7, 1757, m. Nov. 13, 1777, Parris Jencks Tillinghast of Nicholas and Joanna (*Jencks*) who was b. March 19, 1757. They moved to North Carolina.
- III. Martha<sup>5</sup> b. May 17, 1759, m. June 20, 1791, Samuel<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Ephraim<sup>4</sup> of Nathan<sup>3</sup> and moved to Fayetteville, N. Carolina.
- IV. Cyrus<sup>5</sup> b. Nov. 30, 1761, d. Dec. 7, 1761.
- V. Abigail<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 9, 1763, m. Dr. Benjamin Dyre, Sen., of Providence, of Charles and Phebe<sup>4</sup> (*Pearce*) Dyre.
- VI. Oliver<sup>5</sup>, b. Aug. 7, 1765, m. in Providence Mary West and moved to North Carolina.
- VII. Nathan<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 26, 1768.
- VIII. Lydia M.<sup>5</sup>, b. May 26, 1770.
- IX. Anstis<sup>5</sup>, b. Sept. 6, 1772, m. March 17, 1795 Daniel<sup>5</sup> Pearce of Nathan<sup>4</sup>.
- X. John Hancock<sup>5</sup>, b. Oct. 15, 1774, moved to Fayetteville, North Carolina. He m. there Fanny Echols.

WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> PEARCE (*Nathan<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 12, 1745, and went with his father to Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1760. During the Revolution he was a Captain, but near its close received a Colonel's commission. He was a Justice of the Peace 1785 to 1801, and died in Pawling, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1813. He m. (1) March 2, 1766, Chloe Cary of Rev. Henry Cary of Pawling. She was

b. June 6, 1746 and d. Sept. 4, 1778. m. (2) Feb. 7, 1772, Lydia Birdsall, of Pawling. She was b. Aug. 20, 1757, and d. March 2, 1813.

Had by first wife:

- I. Abigail<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 10, 1767, d. May 8, 1808. m. Dec. 1, 1755, Jethro Sherman.
- II. Henry<sup>5</sup>, b. Sept. 15, 1768, d. Feb. 8, 1835. m. Oct. 26, 1788 Rebecca Birdsall, of Pawling, and had eleven children. She d. March 18, 1848, aged 76 years, 7 months, 17 days.
- III. Benoni<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 6, 1771, d. Sept. 17, 1846. m. March 7, 1792 Lydia Dodge. She d. July 23, 1846. Had but one child, Nathan<sup>6</sup>, b. May 13, 1792, d. July 31, 1882.
- IV. Mary<sup>5</sup>, b. Feb. 17, 1773, d. March 11, 1856. m. Aug. 29, 1794 Joseph Halloway who d. Oct. 25, 1832.
- V. Oliver<sup>5</sup>, b. Feb. 28, 1775, d. Feb. 16, 1778.
- VI. William<sup>5</sup> Jr., b. March 22, 1777, d. Sept. 4, 1778.

Had by second wife:

- VII. William<sup>5</sup> Jr., b. June 15, 1784, m. May 18, 1809, Amey Dodge, and d. May 20, 1848. Moved to Whitestown, near Utica, N. Y. Had thirteen children. Spelt his name "Peirce."
- VIII. Lydia<sup>5</sup>, b. Jan. 11, 1786, d. Oct. 14, 1881. m. Dec. 29, 1804, Jonathan Howland, who d. Oct. 12, 1841.
- IX. Nathan<sup>5</sup>, b. July 5, 1790, d. Feb. 23, 1792.
- X. Sophia<sup>5</sup>, b. Feb. 27, 1792, d. Feb. 5, 1793.

MARY<sup>2</sup> PEARCE (*John*<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1666 and m. (1) Robert Hill of Jonathan and Mary. She m. (2) James Sweet, Jr., of James and Mary (*Green*), who was born May 8, 1657. The will of James Sweet was proved in Portsmouth Dec. 13, 1725, and his widow Mary was appointed executrix.

Had by first husband:

- I. Jonathan<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1686.
- II. Robert<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1688.

- III. Daniel<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1690, m. 1710 Joanna Gardiner of George and Tabitha of Narragansett.
- IV. Susanna<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1692, m. — Havens.
- V. William<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1694.
- VI. John<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. about 1696.
- VII. Abigail<sup>3</sup> Hill, b. 1698.

The writer of the above article would be pleased to receive any additions to or corrections of the data collected.

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A FEW SUNDAY LAWS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.—It was enacted by the Court of the Plymouth Colony, June 10, 1650, that whosoever shall profane the Lord's-day by doing any servile work shall pay ten shillings or be whipped.

In 1651, it was enacted that anyone neglecting attendance upon public worship shall pay ten shillings or be publicly whipped.

In 1658, travelers by horse or on foot, bearing burdens or carrying packs, were fined twenty shillings, or in default thereof made to sit in the stocks four hours.

In 1669, constables and their deputies were required diligently to look after such as sleep or play about the meeting-house in time of public worship. Also any person found smoking tobacco on the Lord's-day, while going to or coming from meeting, and within two miles from the meeting-house, shall pay a fine of twelve pence.

In 1670, constables were required to search dwelling houses in order to find those suspected of hiding away from attendance on public worship.

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The first attempt of English people to make a permanent settlement north of the Potomac was along the lower Kennebec River in Maine. The occupancy of the river antedates the Plymouth Colony thirteen years and the Old Bay State Colony twenty-two years. With her later Colony of Plymouth the Old Bay State has asserted the prestige of this glorious consummation, but impartial historians of this later day grant precedence to the State of Maine. The earliest ships sailed upon her waters and the earliest settlers located upon her shores.

Record of Marriages, by Rev. Gardner Thurston,  
pastor of the Second Baptist Church, New-  
port, R. I. 1759-1800.

(Continued from page 128.)

1767.

- Oct. 20. Richard Philips and Elizabeth Bateman.  
 " 21. Aaron Fisher and Mary Lawton.  
 Nov. 5. Anthony Shaw and Waite Perry.  
 " 13. John Brown and Jane West.  
 " 14. Zebulon Gears and Mary Jackson.  
 " 17. Jethro Briggs and Mary Card.  
 " 17. Barney Wade and Patience Pearce.  
 " 17. Edward Channing and Jane Cozzens.  
 " 20. Isaac Carr and Phebe Carr.  
 " 22. Arthur Akley and Prissilla Barker.  
 " 24. Samuel Cranston and Elizabeth Chapman.  
 " 30. Peter Lewake and Martha Dunwell.  
 Dec. 4. Charles Bradford and Hannah Crandall.  
 " 7. Samuel Carr and Sarah Thomas.

1768.

- Jan. 17. Fones Hazard and Rebeekah Briant.  
 " 24. Michael Maxwell and Thankful Hudson.  
 Feb. 15. Peter Wells and Jemima Mott.  
 " 16. Thomas Richardson and Margaret Walker.  
 " 24. Robert Cartin and Freeloove Wethers.  
 " 28. John Kennedy and Ann Hardy.  
 " 28. Anthony Askey and Edison Ross.  
 Meh. 3. Joseph Clarke and Elizabeth Hunt.  
 " 27. Conrad Flagg and Barshabe Dickins,

- Mch. 23. Edward Gardner and Hannah Cory.  
 April 5. Peleg Barker and Sarah Wilcox.  
 " 27. Thomas Cottrell and Hannah Hopkins.  
 May 15. Philip Durfy and Dimmins Cary.  
 June 5. Benjamin Fairbanks and Abigail Hill, Ports-  
     mouth.  
 " 19. Lawrence Carroll and Susannah Holden.  
 " 22. William Howland and Ann Sayer.  
 July 3. Elisha Gibbs and Hannah Lawton.  
 " 6. Daniel Brown and Lidia Wilcox.  
 " 6. Uriah Wilber and Ann Stacey.  
 Aug. 11. John Tarrient and Amey Whritson.  
 " 18. James Anthony and Elizabeth Cornell.  
 " 18. John Murphy and Mary Bassell.  
 Sept. 8. Joshua Peckham and Deborah Greene.  
 " 8. Edward Walking and Mary Parliament.  
 " 8. Daniel Wilcox and Rebeckah Tucker.  
 " 14. Horatio Feke and Catharine Nichols.  
 Oct. 3. Paul Batty and Mary Hart.  
 Nov. 6. Joshua Barker, Middletown, and Hannah Shaw,  
     Newport.  
 " 12. Jeremiah Fonés Greene and Elizabeth Moulton.  
 " 13. Charles Kaighn and Abigail Turner.  
 " 15. William Macklan and Elizabeth Reed.  
 " 28. Richard Reynold Barker and Abigail Rogers.  
 1769.  
 Jan. 1. Thomas Jackson and Abigail Leapkins.  
 " 13. Nathan West and Sarah Benackland.  
 " 19. Christopher Brown, North Kingstown, and Pen-  
     lope Holley, Newport.  
 " 26. David Braman and Elizabeth Murphy.  
 " 31. William Creapon and Elizabeth Smith.  
 Feb. 8. William Clarke and Pheby Grinnall.  
 " 12. James Vickery and Rachel Allison.  
 Mch. 12. John Zathbury and Hannah Shearman.  
 April 2. Stephen Culver and Pheby Pike, Prudence, R. I.  
 " 6. John Langley and Elizabeth Sinkins.

- April 14. Edward Hare and Sarah Milward.  
 May 3. John Martin and Jane Brown.  
 " 25. Norton Thurston and Ann Green.  
 " 25. Thomas Howard and Abigail Lawton.  
 June 4. Aaron Sheffield and Ruth Nichols.  
 " 4. Jonah Wood and Lidia Irish.  
 " 7. Samuel Bayley and Mary Rider.  
 " 20. Benjamin James and Elizabeth Bonnis.  
 " 20. John Topham and Ann Tew.  
 " 20. Solomon Southwick and Ann Carpenter.  
 July 16. Richard Mores and Hannah Clarke.  
 " 24. Samuel Mores and Almey Sylvester.  
 Oct. 5. James Bell, Newport, and Phebe Barker, Middle-  
       town.  
 " 5. Nathan Bower and Sarah Hayward.  
 " 24. Edward Dickens and Rebeckah Rhodes.  
 " 25. Thomas Murry and Jane Smith.  
 Nov. 8. John Spinney and Mary Philips.  
 " 16. Joseph Rider and Barshebe Lewis, Middletown.  
 " 23. Lemuel Tucker, Newport, and Sarah Lawton,  
       Portsmouth.  
 Dec. 10. Benjamin Ingraham and Sarah Sheffield.  
 " 13. Benjamin Green and Ruth Wilcox.  
 " 24. Daniel Vaughn and Sarah Sabins.  
 " 26. Edward Sparger and Katharine Belcher.  
 1770.  
 Jan. 6. Thomas Briggs and Eathel Lake.  
 " 10. William Milward and Sarah Martin.  
 Feb. 15. William Earle and Rebeckah Burch.  
 Meh. 11. Joseph Allen and Martha Wright.  
 " 18. James Cahoone and Mary Hudson.  
 " 18. Edmond Pinneger and Martha King.  
 April 3. Brenton Perkins and Mehitabel Carr.  
 " 8. Ralph Vassells and Catharine Dodery.  
 " 12. Godfrey Brown and Pheby Remington, Ports-  
       mouth.  
 May 27. Joseph Allen and Aliec Burnes.



- June 7. John Wanton of Newport and Content Easton of Middletown.  
 “ 10. Adam Furginson and Mercy Hix.  
 “ 30. Peter Smith and Abigail Carter.  
 July 10. Hubbard Ryan and Ann Thurston.  
 “ 10. Cornelius Morgan and Pheby Proud.  
 Aug. 22. James Parsons and Sally Easton.  
 Sept. 16. Phillip Fell and Deborah Chadwick.  
 Oct. 16. John Campbell and Mary Rows.  
 “ 21. Peleg Rogers and Mary Sanford.  
 Nov. 11. Samuel Marshall and Merriam Nichols.  
 “ 15. Timothy Bigley and Elizabeth Thompson.  
 “ 15. Joseph Clarke and Barberr Chambers.  
 “ 15. Jethro Townsend and Phillis Cozzens.  
 “ 15. Peleg Burroughs and Susanna Child.  
 Dec. 2. Henry Sole and Sarah Millett.  
 “ 6. Lawrence P. Down and Rebecca Clarke.  
 “ 16. Thomas Sanford and Hannah Seagars.  
 “ 17. Stephen Hall and Sarah Worgans.  
 “ 25. Eleazer Read and Elizabeth Marshall.
- 1771.
- Jan. 3. Benjamin C. Grifton and Alice Seagars.  
 “ 9. Benjamin Shearman and Susannah Bayley.  
 “ 10. William Hutcherson and Abigail Sylvester.  
 “ 15. John Vinvrecum and Susannah Tripp.  
 “ 20. John Munro and Sarah Barney.  
 “ 30. James Cooper and Freelope Jackson.  
 “ 31. Daniel Watts and Susannah Langworthy.  
 Feb. 14. Wing Spooner and Frances Burroughs.  
 “ 24. John Friend and Mary McNewmare.  
 Mar. 22. Thomas Hopkins and Pheby Woodman of Middletown.  
 “ 26. Quaeo Johnson and Pinder Mumford.  
 April 17. William Gunners and Mary Johnson.  
 “ 26. William Bruff and Mary Coggeshall.  
 May 13. Thomas Burrell, Jr. and Phebe Taylor.

(To be continued.)

Some Indian Names of Places on Long Island,  
N. Y., and their Correspondences  
IN VIRGINIA.

AS MENTIONED BY CAPT. JOHN SMITH AND ASSOCIATES.

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CONTRIBUTED BY WILLIAM WALLACE TOOKER.

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**I**N the town of Islip, Long Island, with its source in the dismal tract of wild land, lying about one and a half miles south of the Long Island R. R., is a stream of water known as the *Orowoc* Brook. Flowing southward for two miles and a half, through the entangled thickets of swamp bushes, pepperidge trees and boggy marshes, that extend for twenty to thirty rods, on each side of the stream, it at last empties into the artificial pond—also called *Orowoc*—just below the Montank division of the L. I., R. R. Below this point the stream has succumbed to the march of improvements, in the shape of dredging, damming and filling, and now many fine residences line its banks. It is first found on record March 26th, 1692, when Governor Ingoldsby granted a patent to Andrew Gibb, a prominent lawyer and land owner in the neighboring town of Brookhaven:—"For a certain tract of vacant land upon Long Island commonly called and known by the name of *Winganhappagne* neck, being bounded on the east by *Winganhappagne* River, south by the bay, west by *Orewake* River, and north by a right line from the head of *Winganhappagne* River to the head of the said *Orewake* River." This part of the town of Islip was about the last settled on Long Island. The land being

covered by scraggy timber, intersected and dotted by numerous streams and swamps, it naturally remained unoccupied for a long period after the settlement of other towns on the Island. From the great scarcity of aboriginal relics and evidences of village sites, it must have been destitute of Indian habitations. History, proven by the early deeds and records, informs us that the two principal villages of the Indians were located at *Secatague Neck* on the west, and at *Unkechaug* in Brookhaven on the east, thus leaving the greater part of the present town of Islip a wilderness; so it remains today in its northern and central portions. The brook takes its name from the land through which it passes, being as stated in Gibb's patent, "vacant land." *Orewake*, *Orawake*, *Orawoc*, *Orowoc*, or *Oriwic*, as it is variously given in the early records, is the equivalent of the Massachusetts (Eliot) *touoh* or (*touwa*)-*auke*, "old vacant abandoned land," Delaware, *tauwatawik*, "an uninhabited tract," *tauwatawique*, "in the wilderness." Eliot uses *touoh* or (*touwa*)-*komuk* for "a wild place,"—a wilderness,—a desert,—a solitary place,—a forsaken place,—a wood country,—a forest, etc., etc. *Komuk*, a place, denoting sometimes a house,—a place limited in extent,—in contradistinction to *auke*,—land or place, extended, not limited.

A parallel of this place name is found in Virginia and corroborative evidence as to its meaning is found in connection with it. Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull has shown that the language of the Powhatan or Virginia Indians did not differ from that of the tribes of Southern New England, which includes Long Island, than each others dialect differed from that of the Delaware or Lenâpé. The Virginia equivalent is frequently mentioned by Capt. John Smith, and it is variously given by him and his associates as *Orapacks*, *Orapakes*, *Orapaks* and *Orohpiques*. Eliot would have written it, perhaps, *Touohpeauke*, "the wild or solitary water place," *pe-auke*, "a water place." Long Island,—page, as in *Massapeag*, *Napeage*, etc. Sometimes, as in *paug* denotes a pond. *Orapakes* probably referred to the houses of the chief

Powhatan located at, or in a swamp, for Indian place names are almost invariably descriptive of the locality to which they were originally applied. Capt. John Smith writes:—“About twenty-five miles lower on the north side of this river (Damaunkee) is Werawoemoco (the chieftain’s house), where their great king (Powhatan) inhabited when Captain Smith was delivered his prisoner; yet there are not past forty able men. But now he hath abandoned that and liveth at Orapakes by Toughtanund in the wilderness.” Again;—“But he took so little pleasure in our near neighborhood that were able to visit him against his will in six or seven hours that he retired himself to a place in the deserts at the top of the river Chickahamania between Toughtanund and Powhatan,” (the falls above Richmond.) And again:—“He retired himselfe to Orapakes in the desert betwixt Chickahamania and Toughtanund.” This is where Smith locates it on his map of Virginia. Toughtanund was the southern branch of the Pamaunkee (York River). For he says:—“Pamaunkee divideth itself into two gallant branches, the south branch is Toughtanund, the north branch Mattapament” (now called Mattaponey). (Smith’s Works, Arber’s Reprint pp. 51, 80, 347, 375.) This locality has additional interest from the fact that here were fought some of the most severe battles of the wilderness. Grant in his *Memoirs* says:—“Most of the country is covered with a dense forest in places like the wilderness, and along the Chickahomony almost impenetrable even for infantry except along the roads.” (Vol. 2 p. 180). After crossing the Pamaunkee (really the Toughtanund of Smith), he says:—“The country we were now in was a difficult one to move troops over. The streams were numerous, deep and sluggish, sometimes spreading out into swamps, grown up with impenetrable growths of trees and underbrush. The banks were generally low and marshy, making the streams difficult to approach except there were roads and bridges.” (Vol. 2 p. 258). Another description of this section is worth quoting, viz:—“To the physical geographer the Chickahomony is interest-

ing from the fact that it is the northermost locality that retains features, in the flora, which are common on the rivers further south, in company with the growth of the colder climate. The cypress here protrudes its curious roots, and the funeral moss trails from the trees. The beech sends its horizontal branches over the darksome waters; the maple so brilliant in its autumn foliage, and the gum tree more gorgeous still at the same season here keep company with the southern interloper. Vines encumber the trees and harassing bamboo thickets bar the way on the higher banks. The columnar gum trees in most cases rise from an intertwining assembly of arched and knotted roots, especially where they are liable to be washed by the overflow of the streams. Immense masses of debris washed down by the freshets lodge against the standing timber and the stream is bridged in hundreds of places by the trees which have lost their equilibrium from being undermined. The river contiguous to Richmond is invariably spoken of as the Chickahomony swamp; and here in effect it is a swamp. The main stream, with its coffee-colored water, is well defined, but in many places for a quarter of a mile on both sides of it the ground is a slimy ooze, affording a very unstable footing. Where this ooze exists, it is covered with a dense growth of water plants, generally of the peculiar whitish green found in plants little exposed to the light of the sun." (Piet. America Vol. 1 p. 257.)

Capt. Smith, in his voyage of discovery up the Chickahomony in the summer of 1608, mentions another place, at the marshes at the top of the river, twenty miles in the desert, a vast and wild wilderness, where the river still kept its depth 'but was much cumbered by trees.' Having been surprised by the Indians, and in endeavoring to escape he stepped into a quagmire, becoming disabled thereby. He was captured and carried to their village of thirty or forty hunting houses, built like arbors covered with mats, which they remove as they please, as we do our tents. Prof. Arber calls this town also Orapaks (p. 396), but Smith calls it Rassaweak or

Rasseneac. It was no doubt near the place afterwards called Orapakes, which then had no existence as a village, for Powhatan did not move there until January, 1609. The next year, in a speech to the Pamaunkies, Smith said:—"I am not now at Rassaweak, half drowned with myre, where you took me prisoner." (pp. 142, 549.)

*Rassaw-eak*, —or,—ac, 'miryland,' the equivalent of the Delaware *assireu*, 'mud,' *assiskuwini*, 'miry,' Massachusetts '*pissaquanit*, 'mire,' with the locative termination—*ack*—'land,' or 'place,' Narragansett *hassucki* 'a marsh,' from the same radicle. This latter form being duplicated on Long Island in many cases as *Hassock*. (See Coast Survey Charts.)

The initial letter R, as given to many Indian names of places by the English was not sounded when spoken by the Indians, according to Eliot, Heckewelder and others, and does not appear in their works, consequently it is intrusive here. A name on Long Island that is a parallel of the Virginia *Rassaweak* is found in *Rassaplagne*, a peninsula containing several fine farms, on the northern part of Smithtown. It terminates on the east near the entrance to Stony Brook Harbor. It is mentioned almost at the beginning of the settlement when, on November 10th, 1658, the Indians convey land "lying between Setalk (Brookhaven) bounds and Nissequoque River and a swamp called Rassapeagne on the west side." No date, but probably January, 1687, as it is put on record among other entries of that year, the same Andrew Gibb, of Brookhaven, petitions the Governor "for two small Islands of creeke hatch meadow on Rassapegne Bay." As will be seen, the name belonged originally to the swamp Rassapeagne, 'a miry water place.' This gave the name to the Bay and afterwards to the whole neck of land. There are other names in Virginia and on Long Island that show correspondences, but we omit them for the reason that they are not so closely identified with the adventures of the heroic Capt. John Smith. To him we accord all honor, for without his noble work, as Prof. Arber writes:—"There would have been no Plymouth Colony and possibly no United States."

## Notes.

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THE NAME MASSACHUSETTS. In the Magazine of New England History for January, 1891, p. 13, I find the statement that the best authorities on the subject, say that the name of "Massachusetts" means a hill in the form of an arrow's head." Do the best authorities say so? I think not. This question has been discussed at great length, and Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull—who, without a doubt is the best authority—gives it true etymology in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society for October, 1867, pp 79-84. The opinion therein suggested, that the termination or suffix set, had the signification of "towards," "near to" or "in the vicinity of," he afterwards accepts fully in his "Indian Names in Conn." making the meaning "in the vicinity of the great hills," or "the great hill country." This signification corresponds to the place to which it was originally applied, as given by an authority earlier than Williams, Cotton or Rôle, and who was fully conversant with the locality—and probably more so than Capt. John Smith who first notes the name. That one being William Wood of Sangus (Lynn), from 1629 to 1633, who says:—"Three miles to the North of this (Wessagustus) is Mount Walleston a very fertile soyle, and a place very convenient for Farmers houses, there being great store of plaine ground without trees. This place is called Massachusetts fields where the greatest Sagamore in the country lived before the plague, who caused it to be cleared for himself." (New England Prospect p. 40).

Therefore, Maunt Wallaston was the original "Massachu—" the great hill," while sett, was the field that the Sagamore

cleared "in the vicinity of the great hill," and as Dr. Trumbull has shown the final s does not belong to the original name, but was added to form an Anglicised plural.

The greatest Sagamore was probably Massasoit, 'the great king,' from Massa 'great,' tassoot (Eliot) 'a king.' This is also confirmed by several authorities. Samoset and Squanto during their visit to the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1621, says: "that their great Sagamore Massasoit was hard by." E. Winslow wrote: "Their Sachems cannot be all called kings, but only some few of them, to whom the rest resort for protection, and pay homage unto them\*\*\*\*. Of this sort is Massasowat, our friend, "the Good News from N. E. (in Younge Cron. of Plymouth p 360-61.) He having lived there before the "Plague," which happened a few years previous to the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, carries Woods record back to the visit of Capt. John Smith in 1616. This quotation from Wood, a strong corroborative one to my mind, was evidently overlooked by Dr. Trumbull when he wrote his study of the name.

*Sag Harbor, N. Y.*

WM. WALLACE TOOKER.

EARLY LAWS IN MASSACHUSETTS, RELATING TO FIRES.—

The first devastating fire in America was probably the one occurring at Boston, March 20, 1760, when 400 dwellings and stores were burned, causing a loss of £100,000. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay, regulations in regard to construction of chimneys and thatched roofs were made as early as March 16, 1630, and various enactments were made at later dates. The ordinance of the town meeting at Boston, March 14, 1645, made provision that each householder should have ladders long enough to reach to the ridge of his house, and a pole "about 12 feet long, with a good large swob at the end of it;" and various graded penalties were provided for those not conforming to the law. Q.

THE NEW ENGLAND COURANT.—At the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Thursday, June 11, 1891, after two papers of little general interest had been read,



Dr. Samuel A. Green called attention to the society's file of the *New England Courant*, which had recently been rebound. It extends from November, 1721, to June, 1726. In describing the file he spoke in part as follows:

This newspaper, from its connection with Benjamin Franklin, is one of the most interesting of early Boston publications. It was started by his brother James, who afterward, on account of certain articles therein printed had trouble with the public authorities, and in consequence was thrown into prison, where he lay for a month. On his release he was forbidden by the Assembly to continue publishing the paper, unless the articles were first supervised by the secretary of the Province. For the purpose of evading this order, the publisher's name was changed from James Franklin to that of his youngest brother, Benjamin, who then was only seventeen years old, and at that time an apprentice in the printing office; and in this way the penalty of the law was escaped.

The name of Benjamin, as the publisher, first appears on the number for Feb. 11, 1723, and continues till June 4, 1726—which is the end of the file—although he left home in October, 1723, and never again lived in Boston. His name remained on the newspaper probably as long as it was published, which was not more than six or eight months after this time. In the issue of the *Courant* for July 2, 1722, there is a bare allusion to "Shakespere's works," which is probably the earliest instance in New England literature where the name of the great dramatist is mentioned.

**A CURIOUS LEGACY.**—In ye olden time, there were many things performed, which in this age appear very singular, and probably a century hence our proceedings will appear quite as ridiculous to our survivors. Mr. William Cory, of Portsmouth, R. I., made his will on the fourth day of January, 1681. He had a numerous family, consisting of five sons and five daughters. He divided his lands among the former and gave ten pounds to each of the latter, and be-

queaths his children to his wife in the following curious legacy:

“And I do bequeath my children unto my wife next under God, desiring that they may be tenderly brought up and educated till they come to the age of one and twenty years, the males, and the females at marriage estate, and then they are to provide for themselves as the Providence of God shall direct them.”

P. T.

A TABLET ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF REV. DR. MANSFIELD, AT DERBY, CONN.—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Episcopacy in the town of Derby, Conn., was celebrated, June 30, with ceremonies appropriate to such an occasion, when the memory of one of its most prominent men was fittingly perpetuated in a tablet of brass, set conspicuously upon the walls of St. James church.

The tablet erected to his memory and unveiled at the celebration, is of polished brass, mounted on Champlain marble of beautiful design, and inscribed as follows:

To the glory of God and in  
memory of

RICHARD MANSFIELD, D. D.,

Born in New Haven, A. D. 1724;

Graduated at Yale College in 1741;

Ordained Priest by the Archbishop of

Canterbury, Aug. 7th, 1748.

Placed in charge of this parish by the

Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in foreign parts

in 1748.

Continued

rector of the parish for

72 years, and until his death,

which occurred in Derby, Aug. 12. 1820.

Age 96 years.

## Queries.

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### Historical.

31. PASTORS, TEACHERS AND ELDERS OF THE N. E. CHURCHES.—The early New England churches had Pastors, Teachers and Ruling Elders. What was the distinction between Pastor and Teacher? What were the duties of the “Ruling Elder?”

*San Francisco, Cal.*

J. P. B.

32. FIRE ENGINES IN BOSTON, 1740.—In May, 1740, many of the inhabitants of Boston signed a petition for a fire engine “to be placed at the Westerly part of Boston.” Was one purchased at that time? When was the first fire engine introduced in New England?

WM. P. PRATT.

33. PRIZES FOR DIGGING GRAVES.—On the records of Boston I find the following motion recorded:—“March 13, 1731. On a motion of several sextons—VOTED; That James Williams be directed to apply himself to the Selectmen, and they be desired to state to him the prizes for digging graves and opening tombs in the two south burying places.” What was meant by the word *prizes*? Was the digging of graves regulated by law? Where can such a regulation, or law, be found?

WM. P. PRATT.

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### Genealogical.

34. REYNOLDS.—I would like information concerning 1st, Nathaniel, son of Peter and Mary (*Giles*) Reynolds, baptized in Bristol, R. I., October 27th, 1717. There was an intention

of marriage between him and Mary Little recorded in Bristol June 13th, 1741. In the town records there is notice of the death of Nathaniel Reynolds at Jamaica, September, 1747. Is this the same, and did he die childless? 2d. Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Susannah (*Rawson*) Reynolds, born in Bristol November 15th, 1722. He went to Chiqueto, Nova Scotia, probably returning to the United States about the time of the Revolution. He left children. 3d. Peter, son of Rev. Peter Reynolds of Enfield, Ct., born May 17th, 1730. He had two sons, Peter and Samuel. Samuel, I think, had three sons, Manassah, Peter, Moriah. 4th. John, son of John and Mary (*Lickwood*) Reynolds, and grandson of Rev. Peter Reynolds, born December 23, 1769, died in New York April 11, 1803. Did he leave children? 5th. Charles, son of Thomas Reynolds of Wrentham, Mass, born — — —, 1760. 5th. Eleazer, son of Thomas Reynolds of Wrentham, Mass., born — — —, 1762. I would like to correspond with descendants of any of the above.

*Bristol, R. I.*

J. P. REYNOLDS.

85. SALISBURY.—(—) William Salisbury, (b. in Swansea, Mass., October 9, 1685), married Bethiah ——. When and where did this marriage take place? What was her maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of death, and what is her ancestry? When and where did said William Salisbury die?

The said William and Bethiah Salisbury had, among others, a son Oliver (b. in Swansea February 5, 1711-12), who m. January 9, 1734-5, in Swansea, Elizabeth Hail (d. of Barnard). Oliver and Elizabeth are thought to have had about six children, the births of two of which are recorded in Swansea as follows:—Oliver, b. Sept. 12, 1740; Phebe, b. Feb. 28, 1743-4. What were the names of the other children of said Oliver and Elizabeth? When and where were they born? When, where and whom did they marry? When and where did they die? *Did the said Oliver and Elizabeth have a son William?* When and where did the said Oliver

die? (Note—Oliver, Sr., married 2d Lydia Bowen, of Warren, R. I.)

*Providence, R. I.*

EDSON SALISBURY JONES.

36. McLAFLIN-FELLOWS-WELLS.—1. John Rising, of Suffield, Conn., married there Sept. 22d, 1699, his second wife, Mary McLaffin. Who were her parents? 2. Ephraim Fellows, of Plainfield and Canaan, Conn., married at Plainfield Dec. 3d, 1711, Mary ——. Who were her parents? 3. Samuel Wells, of New Hartford, Conn., b. 1712, d. 1754, son of Samuel and Rachel (*Cadwell*) Wells, of Farmington, had wife Susanna. Who were her parents? Answers to any of these queries will be thankfully received.

27 West 26th street, New York, N. Y. L. E. OPDYCKE.

37. HOPPER.—I have been engaged for some time in tracing the genealogy of the Hopper family to which I belong. Three brothers, John, Robert and Christopher Hopper, natives of County Durham, England, came to America, and one or two of them settled at Flushing, Long Island. My ancestor, John Hopper, appears to have been a resident of Flushing as early as 1675. About the year 1700 he located in Woodbury, New Jersey, from which place his descendants have scattered to various parts of the United States, many of them now being located in Philadelphia and vicinity. It is said that Robert Hopper, brother of John, settled somewhere in New England. I desire information about any of the above named and their English antecedents. In the line of my maternal ancestry I am investigating the families of Coffee, Collins and Hudson, all of whom were residents of New Jersey. I am also investigating my wife's ancestry. Her paternal ancestry relates to the Fetter family which came from Germany and located in Pennsylvania. Her maternal ancestry has been traced to Tillinghast Collins, who was a mariner and a native of Cranston, Rhode Island. His grandfather was an Irishman who emigrated to America in Colonial times. Tillinghast Collins appears to have removed to Philadelphia, and on April 27, 1800, married Ann Gould,

whose family lived in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, and was of Welsh origin. Information is desired concerning any of the above families.

HARRY S. HOPPER.

*514 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.*

38. MESSER-HUTCHINS.—William Messer, a soldier in the revolution, resided in Jones Co., North Carolina as late as 1810. What were the names of his parents? When and where was he born? Date of his death and his age wanted.

William Hutchins, born in Haverhill, Mass., married Abigail Flood, March 27, 1780, moved to Wear, N. H., before 1763, their children were James, Judith, Sarah, Joseph, Abigail, Hannah, Ruth and William. He was at the surrender of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, was Lieut. in the 1st N. H. Regt. of the revolution, who were his parents? What was his age, date of his birth and death?

Correspondence with those interested in Messer Genealogy desired.

*Box 155, Onarga, Ill.*

MOSES H. MESSER.

39. SNOW.—I would appreciate any information as to birth place, and date of birth and death of Daniel Snow, who lived at Rutland, Mass., until about 1790. He died in Marlboro, Vt., about 1812.

*Spencer, Iowa.*

S. S. SNOW.

40. LAMB.—Steven Scott and Sarah Lamb, were married 5th mo., 27, 1664, by Mr. Bellingham.—Braintree Mass., records. Who were the parents of this Sarah? Thomas Lamb, by wife Hannah, had several children recorded at Glastonbury, Conn., 1765-1774. Who were the parents of Thomas? A Joseph Lamb, of Glastonbury, Conn., married Oct. 25, 1764, Rhoda Tryon, and had several children, was he a brother of Thomas above mentioned? Jehial Lamb, from Sharon, Conn., settled at Westerly, N. Y., about 1793. He was born Feb. 8, 1756, married Huldah Fairchild, of Danbury, Conn. Had brothers Alexander, John, David and Sylvenus, and

sisters Elizabeth and Hannah. What was the parents names?

*Westfield, N. Y.*

FRANK B. LAMB.

41. WAITE.—I would like to obtain some information in regard to Thomas Waite, who, tradition says, landed in Massachusetts in 1634. I find but little relating to him until July 1, 1639, when he was in Portsmouth, R. I. Who can give me an account of him previous to 1639?

*Springwater, N. Y.*

D. BYRON WAITE.

42. ELLERY-KEITH.—On the records of Hartford, Conn., I find the following marriage: "1760, November 26, William Ellery and Susannah Keith." Who were the parents of Susannah Keith? Did they leave issue, and if so where can their direct descendants be found?

*Manchester, N. H.*

J. F. II.

43. MALBONE.—What is known of Godfrey Malbone's family? Considering his prominence there seems to be little upon the Newport, R. I., town records about his descendants. Who were they? Where did he originate? INQUIRER.

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#### REPLIES.

2. CHESTER.—Leonard Chester, according to an old Chester chart, married "Mrs. Mary Ward, daughter of Nich. Sharp, Esq., first came from England with family ob. at 36."

E. H. W. JR.

11. THE OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCH IN R. I.—This vexed question is one that has been a source of much trouble among the Baptists of Rhode Island for many years. We expected to give our readers an abstract from the Records of the First Baptist Church of Newport, relating to this matter, but we are unable to do so at this time. There is, however, positively nothing on record in Newport to show that a Baptist Church existed on the Island of Rhode Island before 1640. Mr. Sidney Rider, of Providence, publisher of the *Book Notes*, in a review of our magazine for April, takes

up this question, and makes the following comments, which we fully endorse. The question is still open and we hope to hear from others who have made the history of this church a study. [ED.]

From Book Notes, June 6, 1891.

"Among the queries in the current number of this magazine is one from Texas asking, "which is the oldest church, the one founded in Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams, or the one founded in Newport, R. I., by John Clark?" This has been a vexed question among the Baptists for half a century and is one that will never be definitely answered. It appears in the Minutes of the Warren Association for 1848. That body then voted, "That the date of 1638 inserted under the name of the First Baptist Church in Newport contained in the tabular estimate in the minutes of last year be stricken out and the date be inserted as in the Minutes of the years preceeding." At the same time a committee was appointed to examine the evidence concerning the two dates. This committee consisted of Rev. T. C. Jameson, Rev. J. P. Tustin and Judge Levi Haile. The dates as before printed had been for Providence, 1639, for Newport, 1644. The purpose of the Newport party was to antedate Providence by one year making their date 1638. This committee reported the following year and their report is in the Warren Minutes, 1849, p. 13. They gave the opinion "that the church at Newport was formed certainly before the first of May, 1639, and probably on the 7th of March, 1638; they also gave a synopsis of the evidence and the association voted, "that the date 1644, which has appeared in our statistical table as designating the true origin of the First Baptist Church in Newport, be erased and left blank." This action was for the purpose of giving the First Baptist Church in Providence an opportunity to put in an answer, which it did in a *Review of the Report*, prepared by a committee of the church consisting of the pastor, James N. Granger, Alexis Caswell and William Gammell. Their report was printed in 1850. It is an exceedingly acute piece of historical criticism; by far the best piece of historical work of the Rhode Island scholars of



the time; one fine flower in a wilderness of weeds. In it the authors admit that Winthrop mentions the establishment of a church, or at least of a preacher in Newport in 1638, but they adroitly raise the question whether that church was Baptist in its character, and the further question whether the First Baptist Church in Newport was the real successor of this church of which Winthrop speaks. Following this *Review*, came in November 1850, the essay by the Rev. S. Adlam, pastor of the First Newport Church, entitled the *First church in Providence, not the oldest of the Baptists in America*. Thus matters have remained without a definite result. But in its *Minutes* the Warren Association never thereafter affixed any date to the *Newport* Church, while it affixed dates to every other Baptist church and left Providence with the year 1639, as it had always stood. Let us examine this question for a moment on a broader plane. It is to be assumed that by the word church, a religious organization is intended. So far as these two organizations are concerned, neither have *Records* which have any bearing upon the question. To either, reliance must be made upon profane history. Hence for Newport we have to rely upon Winthrop's *New England*, Callender's *Century Discourse* and the R. I. Colonial Records. It is a matter of authentic record that Providence was settled in 1636, that Portsmouth was settled in 1638, and that Newport was set off from Portsmouth in 1639. Portsmouth is on record with a church in 1638. Newport was not established until the next year and hence could have had no church before that time. Providence had been settled three years before Newport had any existence. Roger Williams, who settled Providence, was a clergyman. Is it to be supposed that for three years after his settlement he and his fellow settlers had no church or religious organization? and had there been a Baptist clergyman at Newport, why did Roger Williams resort to the Baptism of Holiman for a beginning? This is taking it for granted that Winthrop's story of this baptism of Holiman is true; and finally it cannot be argued that because Winthrop

mentions a church not at Newport, but on the Island, and does not mention such a fact in connection with Providence, that Providence had no church; the presumption must be in favor of Providence for the earliest Baptist church in America."

43. THE MALBONE FAMILY.—Peter Malbone was born February 10, 1667-8; it is presumed that he came from England, and it is certain that he died in Norfolk, Va., May 26, 1738. He was a proprietor of very considerable estate in Norfolk and Princess Anne County, Virginia, as appears by his will dated 1737. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Godfrey, it is supposed, and thus the name of Godfrey is introduced into the family. His second wife was Margaret——. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had seven children; among them Godfrey, born in Princess Anne County, January 18, 1695-6. This son established himself in Newport, R. I., and was a most successful merchant. He was a man of cultivated tastes, as well as of munificent hospitality. It appears by the family Bible, that, by his wife Catharine, he had ten children:

- I. Peter, born June 24, 1720, (O. S.) Died at Barbadoes, May 27, 1730.
- II. Godfrey, born September 25, 1722. Died September 5, 1723.
- III. Godfrey, born September 3, 1724. Died November 12, 1785. He married Catharine, daughter of Francis Brinley, of Newport, R. I. She died November 27, 1795, in Pomfret, Connecticut, and was buried in the churchyard there. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and honored with the friendship of Dr. Egerton, later Lord Bishop of Durham. His learning, liberality and politeness enabled him to become one of the best farmers and the most agreeable gentlemen in Connecticut. His farm contained 4000 acres of land, was well fenced, and beautifully managed.

“On it were 50 negroes, 100 cows, 20 yoke of oxen, 120 other neat cattle, 60 horses, 3000 sheep 200 swine, 10 white servants and a sub-observer.” He built and endowed a handsome church on his estate, and the Society for the Propagation of the gospel sent him a clergyman with an annual salary.

- IV. Elizabeth, born December 9, 1726.
- V. Aleph born December 26, 1728, died December 26, 1800. Married Francis Brinley, of Newport, R. I., who died April 23, 1816.
- VI. Mary born February 14, 1731.
- VII. Thomas, born May 7, 1733.
- VIII. John, born August 21, 1735, died October 15, 1795.
- IX. Katherine, born October 21, 1737.
- X. Deborah, born November 23, 1744, married Dr. Wm. Hunter, of Newport, R. I.

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SILK CULTURE IN CONNECTICUT.—Legislation concerning silk culture in Connecticut in 1732, indicated that the industry had made some progress there, even at that early date. The first coat and stockings made of New England silk were worn by Governor Law in 1747; the first silk dress by his daughter, in 1750. Dr. Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, began a long series of experiments in 1758 by planting three mulberry trees. His carefully kept record of the growth, treatment and product of the silkworms fills a quarter volume of manuscript, still preserved at the College. A professor's gown was made from the fruits of his industry. Nathaniel Aspinwall who had a nursery of mulberry trees on Long Island, began about 1760 to introduce silk culture into Windham County and other localities in Connecticut. He was successful in planting mulberry orchards at New Haven and Mansfield and laid the foundation in the latter town of an industry that lasted three fourths of a century, and paved the way for the present silk manufacture in this country.

## Extracts from the Letter Book of Samuel Hubbard.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

**S**AMUEL HUBBARD was one of the few Rhode Island pioneers who kept a diary and letter book. The manuscripts which he left covered, it is said, the period from 1541 to 1688, the last forty years of which period Mr. Hubbard resided at Newport. These papers were rich in interesting details of life in that community, especially of contemporary church life. They were seen by Rev. John Comer in 1726, and were faithfully used by Dr. Isaac Backus in 1777, when he prepared his history of the Baptists. They were extant in 1830, but as early as 1852 had been lost. The present writer has a copy of a note book into which Dr. Backus had transcribed much of the journal and a few of the several hundred letters which he saw in the original collection. Dr. Backus had also written on the outside of this note book, "Many more of his letters are in another book, No. 5 in quarto." It is to be hoped that whoever now possesses this other note book will speedily make public its contents.

Samuel Hubbard was born in 1610 in the village of Mendelsham, a market town some eighty miles northwest of London, in the county of Suffolk. He was the youngest of ten children born to James and Naomi (Coeke) Hubbard. Of these ten, three came to New England. Samuel arrived at Salem in October, 1633, but the next year removed to Watertown. He joined the company that marched through the wilderness to the Connecticut River and founded the towns of Windsor and Wethersfield. At the former place Jan. 4, 1636-7, he married Tase Cooper, a young woman of some twenty-eight years, who had arrived at Dorchester in

1634. The young couple fixed their home at Wethersfield. Soon they removed to Springfield, where Mr. Hubbard kept an inn. After eight years, May 10, 1647, they again transferred their belongings to a new habitation, at Fairfield on Long Island Sound, then the outpost of the English Colonies on the side of the Dutch. Thence, also, he was compelled to remove for a reason which he himself shall relate:

“God having enlightened both, but mostly my wife, into his holy ordinance of baptizing only of visible believers, and (she) being very zealous for it, she was mostly struck at, and answered two times publickly; where I was also said to be as bad as she, and sore threatened with imprisonment to Hartford jail, if not to renounce it or to remove; that scripture came into our minds, if they persecute you in one place flee to another. And so we did 2 day October, 1648. We went for Rhode Island and arrived there the 12 day. I and my wife upon our manifestation of our faith were baptized by brother John Clarke, 3 day of November, 1648.”

For upward of forty years he continued to live at Newport, at what he termed “Mayford,” probably leading the life of a small farmer and practicing his trade as a carpenter. He was intensely interested in the religious controversies of his day. For twenty-three years he was a member of the First Baptist Church at Newport. He was sent by the church Aug. 7, 1651 “to visit the bretherin who was imprisoned in Boston jayl for witnessing the truth of baptizing believers only, viz., Brother John Clarke, Bro. Obadiah Holmes and Bro. John Crandall.” In 1657 he accompanied Mr. Holmes on a preaching tour to the Dutch on Long Island. In 1664 he was chosen alternate General Solicitor of the Colony, but does not appear to have assumed the duties of the office.

In 1665 Tase Hubbard first, and a little later Samuel Hubbard himself, became convinced of their obligation to observe the seventh day, instead of the first, as the weekly sabbath. They remained, however, for six years more in communion with the old First Church. Mr. Hubbard was even sent in 1668 with Mr. Torrey and Mr. Hiseox, to assist certain Bap-

tists in Boston who had been arrested for their religious views and had been granted a disputation. Dec. 23, 1671, Mr. Hubbard with his wife, one daughter, and four others withdrew from their former church relations and formed the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. In the controversies of this period Mr. Hubbard had his full share, as also in the subsequent extension of his peculiar beliefs in the new town of Westerly and at New London.

His later days were clouded by the death of friends all about him, and especially of his only son in 1671. He found abundant consolation in religion, nevertheless, and in correspondence with the friends still remaining, among whom were numbered Roger Williams and John Thornton of Providence, and Governor Leete of Connecticut. The last letter from his pen mentioned by Dr. Backus bears date May 7, 1688. He certainly was dead in 1692. His wife survived him and was present at a church meeting in 1697, after which no trace of her can be found. The exact dates of death and the place of burial cannot be determined in the case of either.

Samuel Hubbard was evidently a man of devout spirit, loyal to religious convictions, and kindly disposed to all mankind. To his forethought is undoubtedly due the preservation of much that otherwise would have been lost concerning the local history of his home. Dr. Backus has pronounced his manuscripts a "valuable collection" containing "a fund of intelligence." It is hoped that the following excerpts will not be without interest to those who may read them.

Note. Family Record of Samuel Hubbard.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, born 1610 at Mendelsham, Co., Suffolk, England; came to Salem, Oct. 1633, Watertown, 1634, Windsor, 1635, Wethersfield, 1637, Springfield, May 10, 1639, Fairfield, May 10, 1647, Newport, Oct. 12, 1648, Freeman, 1655, perhaps earlier; alternate General Solicitor of Rhode Island, 1664; died after 1688, probably at Newport or Westerly. He married at Windsor, Jan. 4, 1636-7, Mr. Ludlow

officiating.

TASE COOPER, born 1608 in England; came to Dorchester June 9, 1634 and to Windsor 1635; died after 1697, probably at Newport or Westerly.

Children:

- I. Naomi, b. Nov. 18, 1637 at Wethersfield; d. Nov. 28, 1637 at Wethersfield.
- II. Naomi, b. Oct. 19, 1638, at Wethersfield; d. May 5, 1643 at Springfield.
- III. Ruth, b. Jan. 11, 1640 at Springfield; d. about 1691 at Westerly; m. Nov. 2, 1655, Robert Burdick who d. 1692. Children: 1, Robert, 2, Son, 3, Hubbard, 4, Thomas, 5, Naomi, 6, Ruth, 7, Benjamin, 8, Samuel, 9, Taey, 10, Deborah.
- IV. Rachel, b. March 10, 1642, at Springfield; m. Nov. 3, 1658, Andrew Langworthy. Children: 1, Samuel, 2, James.
- V. Samuel, b. March 25, 1644 at Springfield, d. soon.
- VI. Bethiah, b. Dec. 19, 1646 at Springfield; d. April 17, 1707, at Westerly; m. Nov. 16, 1664, Joseph Clarke, Jr., b. April 2, 1643, d. Jan. 11, 1727. Children: 1, Judith, 2, Joseph, 3, Samuel, 4, John, 5, Bethiah, 6, Mary, 7, Susannah, 8, Thomas, 9, William.
- VII. Samuel, b. Nov. 30, 1649 at Newport, d. there Jan. 20, 1670-1.

#### Letters.

##### I.

From Thomas and Esther Hubbard, dated at Southwark, near London, April 24, 1641.

Note. Thomas was the oldest brother of Samuel, and his senior by six years. Esther was the wife of Thomas. This letter has not been preserved.

##### II.

From Alice Hubbard.

Dearly beloved brother and sister.

My love to you both remembered, hoping that

you are well and yours, as I and mine are at this time, this is to satisfy you that my husband is gone to England, he went from me the 22 day of Dec., 1644 and ye Lord was pleased to carry him safe thither, so that that day month yt they weighed anchor here they cast anchor at Deal in Kent in England, and there as soon as he came out of the boat he met my brother Thomas Hubbard, tho neither my husband had ever been there before nor my brother. At present the Lord hath cast my husband into Ipswich, at your cousin Joseph Hubbard's, and there is four of that stock that are very honest Christians. The Lord is pleased by his providence to call me thither and my five children; I woud have been very glad to hear from you before I had gone, but now the time is so short I can't expect it: my husband also desires yt all his Christian friends might see wt God had done for his soul since he hath gone thither by blessing the changes he hath brought him under. Sister Sarah of Yarmouth is dead, her son Robert Jackson is well; my husband saw him, being returned from the war after 4 years service under Col. Cromwell in all well he hath not been maimed or wounded. When you send to us, send to my brother Thomas Hubbard's house in Freeman lane near Horsly down in Southwark, London.

Your loving sister,

Alice Hubbard.

From Charlestown, this 24 of October, 1645.

NOTE. The writer's husband was Benjamin Hubbard, brother of Samuel, and but two years older. Benjamin was at Charlestown with his wife as early as 1633, and became a freeman Sept. 3, 1634. In 1636 he was one of only a dozen householders enjoying the prefix of respect (Mr.) He was a cautious friend of Wheelright. He was made clerk of the writs Dec., 1641. He seems to have acquired rights to land at Seekonk also. After his arrival in England he wrote to Governor Winthrop a letter from London (dated 1644, but written, evidently, after Jan. 22, 1644-5, as the above letter shows) in which he speaks of his invention concerning



longitude." In 1652 he was a minister in Cobloek Co., Suffolk, and in 1654 he was living in Ardleigh; His death occurred in 1660. Savage gives his children as follows: 1, Benjamin, b. March 24, 1634; 2, Elizabeth, b. April 4, 1636; 3, Thomas, b. May 31, 1639; 4, Hannah, b. Dec. 16, 1641; and 5, James, b. Sept. 9, 1644; all at Charlestown. Hannah m. Richard Brooks of Boston.

The sister Sarah mentioned in the letter was Samuel Hubbard's oldest sister, b. 1593, who had married John Jackson.

### III.

From Robert Cooper.

Loving and dear bro'r. and sister, Sam'l and Tase Hubbard, my hearty love rememb'd unto yo. The occasion of this my writing unto yo is to certify yo yt I like N. E. very well. I wod not have yo think yt I repent me of my coming to N. E. for it doth not, for I believe if I had staid there I sho'd never have been that wch now I see to my comfort and I hope it will be for my soul's good. I rest yr poor yet loving brother.

Robert Cooper.

From Yarmouth, April 11, 1644.

This Robert was a brother of Tase Hubbard, the wife of Samuel. Another brother, John Cooper, was living in London as late as 1680.

### IV.

From John Hazel.

Loving and dear Christian consin and brother in Christ Jesus our Lord, I desire grace, merey, and peace may be multiplied upon yo and my sister yr wife with a sanetified use of yr present condition, knowing that all this worketh tog'. for the best to those yt love God. Rom. 8. Not only losses and wants but persecutions and death itself for Ch'ts. sake will be great advantage. Desir'g yt prayers for me unto the throne of grace, w'th my Christ'n remembrances and salutation in the Lord unto'all the brethren and sisters; and bro.

Clarke and bro. Luker in particular, I rest your loving cousin in wt I am able.

John Hazel.

Rehoboth, March 24, 1651.

V.

From John Hazel.

Rehoboth, June 23, 1651.

It is ordered by the colony of the court, that he whoso is absent from their meeting in public, or set up any other meeting, shall pay 10s a person for every day. In this cause we know not one another's minds: to tarry I see no man forward, and to go, no man as yet, for ought I hear or see, can tell whether to go. I desire you to be private in what is here written, only be instant with our God for us, yt the Lord wo'd guide our ways, I rest yours in the Lord Jesus to command in wt I am able.

John Hazel.

The enemies treason [threaten], as I hear since I concluded my letter, yt because we were not at their meeting yesterday, yt our abstinence would prove costly.

NOTE. The Plymouth Colony Records show that on Oct. 2, 1650 the Grand Inquest presented to the Court "John Hazell, Mr. Edward Smith and his wife, Obadiah Holmes, Joseph Tory (Torrey) and his wife, of the town of Rehoboth, for the continuing of a meeting upon the Lord's day from house to house, contrary to the order of this Court." These persons had recently been baptized, it is believed, by John Clarke, and had joined the Baptist Church at Newport. There is no record of sentence passed against them at Plymouth. But on July 20, 1651, Holmes with Clarke and Crandall were arrested while holding a meeting at the house of a brother Baptist at Lym, and were subsequently imprisoned at Boston. The two latter were released on payment of a fine, but Holmes in September following was whipped thirty stripes with a three-corded whip. As he was led back to prison, John Hazel shook him by the hand, and said "Blessed be the Lord." For this serious offence, Hazel

was sentenced to pay forty shillings or to be whipped. He was resolved not to pay the fine, but after six or seven days imprisonment, on the day appointed for the whipping another paid it for him and he was released. The next day he fell sick at a friend's house near Boston and within ten days died, being then nearly sixty years old. Just how he was a "cousin" to Samuel Hubbard is not known.

(To be continued.)

GLASS MAKING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The history of the beginning of the manufacture of glass in Massachusetts is involved in some doubt. Bishop, in his *History of American Manufactures*, states that the earliest works was built in a part of what is now the town of Quincy, but in this he is probably mistaken, as the Salem works were undoubtedly the first. He assigns no date to this Quincy works, but Appleton's *Cyclopaedia* gives it as about 1750. This works was, like most of the other early ones in this country, built by Germans, and its site is known to this day as Germantown. Only black bottles were made, some specimens of which still exist, which are of very poor metal and of rude make. The proprietors failed some years before the Revolution, and the house having burnt down, it was never rebuilt.

The first glass house in Massachusetts, and the first to which a date can be assigned, was erected in Salem about 1629. In this year Ananias Concklin, Obadiah Holmes, and Lawrence Southwick received two acres of land each "adjoining to their houses," which was granted to them as "glass men," for the purpose of promoting the manufacture of glass. The next year John Concklin, another "glass man," was allotted five acres more bordering the previous grants.

In December, 1641, the general court, for the encouragement of the enterprise, authorized the town of Salem to lend the proprietors £30, which was to be deducted from the next town rate, and the glass men were to repay it "if the work succeeded, when they were able." The works having been neglected for three years, the Concklins, in 1645, received permission from the court to form a new company to carry on the business. Glass was for a considerable time afterward manufactured at that place, which is mentioned in the *Colonial Records*, in 1661, as the Glass House field. In this, and those which for many years succeeded, it is probable that nothing more was attempted than the manufacture of bottles and other coarse descriptions of glass.

## Masonian Proprietors' Record.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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**W**E find in the Concord *Monitor* an interesting reference to a valuable donation to the archives of the State of New Hampshire. Secretary of State Ezra S. Stearns has just received from Robert Cutts Peirce, Esq., of Portsmouth, N. H., as a gift to the state, the Masonian Proprietors' records and papers, which have been in his possession since the death of his father, Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce, the last clerk of the organization, in 1874. The value of these records and papers, in an historical point of view, cannot be overestimated. The records, covering several volumes, are in an excellent state of preservation and the chirography is remarkably good. Much time will be required to examine and classify the large number of papers, and to arrange the exceedingly valuable maps and plans of towns and land granted by that organization during the century and a third of its existence. A cursory examination of the records and accompanying papers shows the collection to be a most interesting and valuable one, and every person interested in the history of our state can but be grateful to Mr. Peirce for putting it into the custody of the state for preservation, and to make it accessible to historical workers. It has fallen into good hands, for Secretary Stearns has a love for historical documents and papers that amounts to a passion. The state is exceedingly fortunate to come into possession of these records and papers.

The history of New Hampshire is not complete without an account of the Masonian Proprietors and of their active

agency in the settlement of a large portion of the state. The story of the contest made by John Mason, renewed by his heirs, and the successful issue of the prosecution after more than two hundred years of earnest solicitation, forms an interesting chapter in the annals of the state. In practical results and as an active influence in the affairs of New Hampshire, the records begin with the purchase in 1746 of the patent by the Masonian Proprietors. In the original organization there were twelve proprietors and fifteen shares. Theodore Atkinson owned three shares, Mark Hunking Wentworth two shares, and the remaining ten shares were held by Richard Wibird, John Wentworth, John Moffat, Samuel Moore, Jotham Odiorne, George Jaffrey, Joshua Peirce, Nathaniel Meserve, Thomas Wallingford, and Thomas Packer. Within two years the number of shares was increased to eighteen and the following became members of the company:—John Rindge, Joseph Blanchard, Matthew Livernore, William Parker, Daniel Peirce, John Tufton Mason, John Tomlinson, Samuel Solley and Clement March. At this time the three last named and Samuel Moore owned half rights.

Grants of land were made as long as any land remained in possession of the Masonian Proprietors, and every town and tract was carefully mapped. In fact, some of the maps are artistically executed, and would do credit to some of the best map drawers of the present day. There must be a hundred or more of the maps and plans, and they will settle many a mythical historical question concerning the location of early settlers in towns, which has been raised by traditionary reports.

Joshua Peirce, a grandson of Daniel Peirce, the emigrant ancestor, settled in Portsmouth, where he died in 1743. He was recorder of deeds and prominent in colonial affairs. His son, Daniel Peirce, was also recorder of deeds, and one of the Masonian Proprietors. He was also a member of the King's Council. He died in 1773. His wife was Ann, a daughter of John Rindge. John Peirce, son of Hon. Daniel

Peirce, for many years was connected with the Masonian Proprietors, as was his son, Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce (born 1791—died 1874) who was the last clerk of the organization. This Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce was a cultured man, a gentleman to the manner born, and is well remembered by many now living. Robert Cutts Peirce, who counts many distinguished ancestors in direct and lateral branches, is a son of the late Col. Joshua Winslow Peirce, and the donor of the records. Joshua Peirce, another of the original Masonian Proprietors, was probably a brother of Daniel.—[*Portsmouth Journal*.]

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, MAINE.—The first permanent settlement made upon Mount Desert Island was by Abraham Somes, of Gloucester, Mass., in 1762. He gave his name to the Sound, and also to the village of Somesville which sprang up at its head, near where he settled. He had been in the habit of visiting this region, prior to his removal here, in a Chebacco boat (so called from Chebacco, a town in Massachusetts, now called Essex, where such boats were built), for the purpose of rifting pine into staves, which he took back to Gloucester and manufactured into barrels, etc. In 1762 he took his family along with him, and for the first winter they lived in the boat, near the head of the Sound. The next season he built a house on the shore and moved into it, being the first settler. His numerous progeny are among the most respectable people of the Island.

James Richardson, from Gloucester was the second settler, and his son George was the first white child born upon the island. He was born August 16, 1763. James Richardson was the first planter, and also the first town clerk, and served in that capacity for many years.

Abraham Somes lived to be over eighty years of age and was buried at Somesville. His wife was Hannah, the daughter of Samuel Herrick of Gloucester. John Somes, grandson of the patriarch, died in Somesville in 1886, aged over ninety years, born September 4th, 1794. He was the son of John and Judith (Richardson) Somes.

## Early New England Patents.

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R. DANIEL SPILLANE contributes an article for the May number of the **MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER**, on Early American Patents. The following abstracts, relating to New England, are interesting:

The recent celebration held to commemorate the founding of the Federal Patent Office, has called forth many retrospective articles in the press dealing with that branch of the national government service, many of which are incomplete in particulars while in general interesting. Since the subject admits of fresh treatment, the symposium of facts given may be found instructive and suggestive, because the advancement of the race and civilization is exemplified incidentally in the history of inventions in America.

It is generally admitted that the first American patent issued was that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Samuel Winslow, in 1641, for a method for manufacturing salt. The record reads, *ex parte*: "None are to make this article for ten years except in a manner different from his, provided he (Winslow) sets up his works within a year." In 1656, Governor Winthrop refused to re-issue Winslow's patent. He, however, made out a document which reads as follows: "John Winthrop, son of the Governor, granted the *sole* privilege of making salt for twenty years in Massachusetts." Governor Winthrop was clearly a modern type of political official.

In 1642, John Clark, of Massachusetts, was granted a patent which compelled every family using Clark's "method

of saving wood and warming houses at little cost," to pay 10 shillings per annum.

John Prout, Jr., Moses Mansfield, mariner, and Jeremiah Brasier, of Connecticut, were, in 1710, granted, by the State, the sole right and privilege to make linseed oil "within the colony" for the term of twenty years.

Edward Himan, of Stratford, Conn., applied to the State, in 1717, "praying liberty to make molasses of Indian corn stalks." The assembly in response, granted Himan a sole patent right to manufacture molasses for ten years, adding a qualification which reads: "Provided the said Himan makes as good molasses, and makes it as cheap, as that which comes from the West Indies."

Alexander Phelps, Amasa Jones, and John Coleman, of Hartford, Conn., sent in a claim to the Government, that, had it been granted; might have changed the whole aspect of the Revolutionary war, and deprived the Bostonians of the privileges of throwing the king's tea into the bay. In this claim, presented in 1765, Messrs. Phelps and company proceeded to say that they had, "with great pains and expensive pursuits, made discovery of a plant in a distant part of this continent, bearing such resemblance and taste to the genuine foreign Bohea tea, that we are assured 'tis the same kind." After dilating upon the advantages likely to accrue to society from the discovery, they pathetically remark: "We pray your honors would grant us a patent for manufacturing, and also for vending said plant or tea within this colony, exclusive of all others for twenty years." "Their honors" rejected the application.

Up to the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, patents continued to be issued in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and elsewhere. In 1784, Col. William Pitkin, of the revolutionary army, was granted a patent for the State of Connecticut, entitling him to manufacture snuff, to the exclusion of all others for fourteen years. A man named Donovan and a resident of Norwich named Lathrop, wished to go into the business of manufacturing snuff in 1785; incidentally, Dono-



van wished to introduce blue dyeing and cloth manufacturing, in both of which he was skilled. They applied to the legislature for permission to pursue their business, which was rejected. Lathrop's counsel worked with Donovan, and a fresh memorial was sent in by these two, which had an undoubted republican flavor. The paper says, after passing over preliminaries: "Now, your memorialists beg leave to suggest that the Hon. William Pitkin, not being the original inventor of the art of snuff-making, nor skilled in that business, had no claim to that grant to the exclusion of those who were, and who had a good right to exercise their skill in said art for the support of themselves and families by a lawful calling; nor was it known that any legislative body has a right to grant away the trade and professions of the subjects of the State to any individual for his private emolument," etc. The paper then proceeds to discuss the question in a manner that must have astonished "their honors." Subsequently they sent in a memorial to the legislature, signed by 243 prominent residents of Norwich, which says among other points, "snuff is an article of trade, and should be free," but without any result.

A QUAIN EPITAPH IN ATTLEBORO, MASS.—In the old-burying ground in the north part of the town of Attleboro, —the first cemetery in the region—is a headstone marking the grave of a pious negro slave, on which is rudely chiselled the following inscription:—

Here lies the best of slaves,  
 Now turning into dust;  
 Cæsar, the Ethiopian, craves  
 A place among the just.  
 His faithful soul has fled  
 To realms of heavenly light,  
 And, by the blood of Jesus shed,  
 Is changed from *Black* to *White*.  
 January 15, he quitted the stage,  
 In the 77th year of his age.  
 1780.

## Record of Baptisms and Marriages

BY REV. ROZEL COOK, THIRD PASTOR OF THE SECOND  
CHURCH IN THE NORTH PARISH OF NEW LONDON,  
(NOW MONTVILLE), CONN., FROM 1784 TO 1798.

CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY A. BAKER.

**R**EV. ROZEL COOK was ordained pastor of the church June 29th, 1784. He came from Watertown, Conn. He died April 18th, 1798, in the fourteenth year of his ministry, and the forty-second year of his age. He was married to Sarah Blakely June 10th, 1784. At his death his wife had had seven children, all of whom lived to be married, and all settled in the town of Montville and had families.

### Baptisms.

1784.

- July 1. Joseph, son to Dea. Nathaniel Otis.  
 “ 8. Elizabeth, dau. “ “ “  
 Aug. — Rozel, son to Andrew Chappell.  
 “ — Anna, dau. to Dea. Joseph Chester.

1785.

- Mar. — Sarah, dau. to Dea. Joseph Chester.  
 “ — Ebenezer, son to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 June 26. George, son to Dr. David H. Jewett.  
 Aug. 7. Lewis, son to Nancy, a servant of Esq. Wm. Hill-  
 house.

1785.

- Oct. 16. Mumford, son to Samuel Dolbeare.  
 " Abigail, dau. " "  
 " Samuel, son " "  
 Oct. 23. Olive Whaley, adult, wife of Samuel.  
 " Alexander, son to Samuel and Olive Whaley.  
 " Jonathan, " " " "  
 " Martha, dau. to " " "

1786.

- Sep. 21. Amy, adult, wife of Dea. Nathaniel Otis.  
 Nov. 5. Lemuel, son to Joseph Chester, Jr.

1787.

- Apr.15. Rosetta, dau. to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 " 22. Joshua, son to Samuel Whaley.  
 Aug.12. Patience, dau. to Dr. David H. Jewett.  
 " Anna, " " " "  
 Aug.26. Martin, son to Lemuel Lee.  
 Sept. 2. Thomas, son to Abraham Avery.  
 Oct. 7. Oliver Hillhouse, son to William Prince.  
 Dec. 2. Betsey, dau. to Capt. John G. Hillhouse.

1788.

- Mar. 9. Joseph, son to Joseph Chester, Jr.  
 June 1. Joshua, son to Josiah Raymond.  
 Aug.17. Betsey, dau. to Jareel Comstock.  
 " Eleanor, " " "  
 " Rachel, " " "  
 " Sarah, " " "  
 Oct. 26. William, son to Jeremiah Vollet.  
 " Mary, dau. to " "

1789.

- Apr.12. Amy, dau. to Jareel Comstock.  
 June14. Samuel Palmer, son to Samuel Whaley.  
 Sep. 25. Christopher, " " "

1790.

- Jan. 31. Orlando, son to Josiah Raymond.  
 Mar. 21. John, son to William Burke.  
 " William, " " "

1790.

- April 4. Erastus, son to Joseph Chester, Jr.  
 May 3. Sarah, of Major John G. Hillhouse.  
 " " Mary, " " " " "  
 " " Thomas " " " "  
 " " Jason Allen, son to James Rogers.  
 Aug. 1. Lettise, adult, wife of " "  
 Oct. 3. Samuel, son to Jareel Comstock.  
 " 31. Rachel, daughter to Frederick Whipple.  
 " 31. Abby, " " " "  
 Nov. 1. Joseph, of Joseph Bradford.  
 " " Stephen, " " "  
 " " William, " " "  
 " " Sherwood, ,, " "  
 " " Patience, " " "  
 " 22. John, " " "  
 " " Eunice, " " "

1791.

- Mch. 13 Harriet, daughter to Dr. David H. Jewett.  
 Apr. 24 Aurelia, daughter to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 Nov. 13 James, son to James Rogers,

1792.

- Mch. 11—Josiah, son to Josiah Raymond.  
 May 6. Mary Shaw, daughter to Frederick Whipple.  
 June 2. Jareel, son to Jareel Comstock.  
 Aug. 19 Peggy, of Nathaniel Comstock.  
 " " Charlotte, " "  
 " " Anna, " "  
 " " Sophia, " "  
 " " Mary, " "  
 " " Nathaniel, " "

1793.

- Mch. Mary, daughter to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 Oct. 13. Lydia, daughter to Samuel Palmer.  
 " " Robert, son to " "

1794.

- May 11. Joseph Chester, son to Jareel Comstock.

1794.

- May 25. William, of Jonathan Hill,  
 “ “ Peggy, “ “  
 “ “ George, “ “  
 “ “ Charlotte, “ “  
 “ “ Mehitable, “ “  
 “ “ Charles, “ “  
 “ “ Jonathan, “ “

1795.

- Feb. 1. Clarissa, daughter to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 Aug. 23. Seviah, daughter to Frederick Whipple.

1796.

- July 3. Jewett, of Joshua Raymond.  
 “ “ Mary, “ “  
 “ “ Elizabeth, “ “  
 “ “ Joshua Lord, “ “  
 “ “ Martha, “ “

- Sept. 25. Nancy, of Bliss Willoughby.  
 “ “ David, “ “  
 “ “ Levi, “ “

- Dec. 11. Lucretia, daughter to Joshua Raymond.

1797.

- Feb. 26. Lydia, daughter to Rev. Rozel Cook.  
 Oct. 15. Samuel Whaly, son to Samuel Palmer.  
 “ 18. Griswold, son to James Rogers.

#### Marriages.

1784.

- Sept. 2. King Smith and Lucy Allen.  
 “ “ Josiah Raymond and Elizabeth Baker.  
 “ 5. Gardon Hamelton and Mary Hammond.  
 Oct. 4. David Matthenson and Anna Manning.  
 “ 17. Jonathan Whaley and Merye Chester.  
 “ 22. John Tracy and Patience Herrick.  
 “ “ Jonathan Holt and Abiah Duncan.  
 “ 28. Jonathan Noble and Lydia Bishop.

(To be continued.)

## Book Notes.

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[Publishers and authors wishing a notice in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.]

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ABOUT AN OLD NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.—Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee has sent us a copy of his address on "The Good Old Days." It is published as a souvenir of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church at Sharon, Connecticut. It has more than a local interest, giving the reader an insight into the varied life of our forefathers, when church and state were one. The author is modest enough to say that "it is not a history," "not a sermon," but "a series of touches and sketches, glimpses and guesses," yet he has given many interesting facts, with an immensely entertaining account of by-gone customs and practices of the old New England churches. Sharon, Conn., 1891.

THE NEW ENGLAND DIRECTORY for 1891 is this year enlarged, with many new features, containing over two thousand pages. The Gazetteer Department is a new feature, giving all the cities, towns, villages and postoffices, with population, etc. One might as well try to do without Webster's Dictionary as to neglect to purchase the New England Directory for 1891.

VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND.—Mr. James N. Arnold of Providence, R. I., has recently published the first volume of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, containing all the births, marriages and deaths recorded upon the records of the

towns of Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and Coventry, comprising Kent County, Rhode Island. This volume is the first of a series which Mr. Arnold proposes to issue, it being his intention to reproduce the records (births, marriages and deaths) of every town and citizen in the state. Mr. Arnold has spent many years on this work, which deserves to have a large sale. Send orders to James N. Arnold, Providence, R. I. \$5.00.

WORCESTER, MASS., TOWN RECORDS, 1801-1805.—The Worcester Society of Antiquity has issued No. 32 of its publications. This contains the Worcester Town Records from 1801 to 1805, compiled by Franklin P. Rice. The Worcester Light, one of the most brilliant and carefully edited papers in Massachusetts, thus speaks of it:—"This volume will bring the story down to and including 1815. Two more volumes will be necessary to carry the records to the taking of the City Charter. The careful and elegant way in which Mr. Rice is doing this work ought to be a source of pride to all Worcester dwellers. Our city was the third, in the Commonwealth, to undertake this very commendable task, viz., the printing of the old Records. Only Boston and one other city were before us. To Mr. Rice we owe, not only the work done, but the inception of the idea of printing. One would hardly sit down to the reading of Town Records as he would to works of fancy; but when a fact from the past is needed it is very desirable to have it attainable. Should any calamity befall the volumes of old manuscripts at the City Hall, this work of Mr. Rice renders the loss only that of a curious collection, the subject matter is in hundreds of hands. Every old town in Massachusetts should do the same."

FUGITIVE FACTS is a book to be devoutly commended to that class of seekers after curious and useful knowledge "that pester the weekly newspapers with all sorts of questions." The author has brought his book down to date, covering a multitude of subjects from the time of Adam to

the opening of the Eiffel Tower. It contains nearly five hundred pages filled with queer facts which are of real interest. The second edition, containing a complete Index, is handsomely bound in cloth.

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*Announcements.*

[In this department compilers of local or family history may insert notices of their intention to publish. If publishers and authors will send their circulars to the editor, a notice will be made up in the office and published free of charge.]

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SNOW FAMILY.—MR. S. S. SNOW, of Spencer, Iowa, is compiling a history of the Snow family.

HISTORY OF OXFORD, MASS.—The History of the Town of Oxford, by Mrs. Mary de Witt Freeland, now in press by Joel Munsell's Sons, will be issued in September.

HISTORY OF THE BURR FAMILY.—MR. Charles Burr Todd has decided to make his revised and enlarged edition of the "History of the Burr Family," an edition de luxe, thus adding greatly to its rarity and value, as none but subscribers will possess it. The important features of the new volume will be the Burr coat-of-arms, in colors, from the College-of-Arms, England, and a chapter on the family in England, by Dr. Chauncey Rea Burr, who has twice visited England and made a thorough search of wills, Parish Registers, County Histories, and other important works and records. The price of the work will be \$5.00 in cloth or \$10.00 in morocco. Orders should be sent to Charles B. Todd, 1275 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

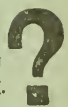
MATTERS AND MEN IN NEWPORT, R. I., 1858-1891.—MR. B. W. Pearce, Newport, R. I., has in press a book which will be interesting to every Newporter. It is designed to be an epitome of history of matters and men in Newport, from 1858 to 1891. This period is an interesting one in the history of the "city by the sea." The work will be issued in four parts of fifty-two pages each at twenty-five cents a part.



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I wish there was a copy in every home and school library of our state.—R. E. THOMPSON, *Prof. of History and English Literature, University Pennsylvania*.



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NOTES & QUERIES



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## Magazine of New England History.

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VOL. I. No. 4.

OCTOBER, 1891.

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# MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

VOL. 1.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 4.

## Extracts from Letter Book of Samuel Hubbard.

CONTRIBUTED BY RAY GREENE HULING, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

(Continued from page 179.)

Letters.

VI.

MARY PURDY in a letter to her uncle, Samuel Hubbard, dated from Fairfield, March 12, 1654, says: "My brother John hath sold his land in Fairfield and is gone to Mr. Hutchinson's plantation that was. Some of our town and Stamford have bought it."

NOTE. The writer was a married daughter of Mr. Hubbard's sister Rachel, who first married John Brandish of Ipswich, England. Mary was born there in 1628. Her parents removed to Salem before 1633, where her brother John was born in that year. Subsequently the family lived at Wethersfield, Ct., where her sister Bethia was born in 1637, and a brother Posthume in 1639. The mother, left a widow, married Anthony Wilson of Fairfield, and died there somewhat later than 1683.

VII.

"EMANUEL.

Samuel Hubbard, a poor and the unworthiest of all saints, sendeth greeting unto the ch. of Jesus Christ upon Rhode Island; grace, mercy, and peace be abundantly multiplied upon you all in our beloved Lord Jesus, who is our high

priest and atonement wth God the Father, by whose free grace we are saved by faith in his name. Dear and beloved, when I am in my thoughts of myself I am asham'd of myself, and not without good cause to think of wt great cost, and pains, and wth wt large patience my loving father has waited upon me, and wth wt dressing and purging to have more fruit, and wt wild fruit appeareth, and what abundance of deadness, lukewarmness, etc. I see yt I may sensibly complain and say, oh! wt a body of sin yet remains in me! which makes me cry out: Lord purge me from my secret sins; the consideration whereof work these thots in me: What, and I speak to others? But when I consider God's works of wonder, which all set forth his glory, the firmament in his adornment, with both great and small stars, it speaks thus; They are all in their sphears, and giving forth of their lights according to their appointment, and the earth her fruits. So ought it, I conceive, to be in the church, without reasoning or saying. Because I am not an eye, therefore not of the body, etc. The consideration of these and many other arguments pressing on me, as a sensible heart when it wants help desires [it] of others, wod not such a soul be willing to put to his mite for others? No doubt but he wod willingly. But perhaps his temptation is, he is a poor fallen one. The Lord of life said to Peter: When thou art converted; strengthen thy bretherin; teaching thus much, that Peter's exercises were for other's information and strengthening, etc. Let me, dear breth'n, be bold to stir up your pure minds to be very careful yt yo be upon yr watch, for the day of our Lord draweth very near, for these are those latter days whereof we are forewarned, for many deceivers are abroad in this evil world. Some that say all shall be saved, making our Lord's word of no account, weh saith his flock is a little flock, and advising, or rather commanding, his to strive to enter in at the strait gate, saying: Narrow is the way yt leadeth to life, but wide is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go therein; and saith yt tho' his

Israel be as the sand of the sea, yt but a small remnant shall be saved, etc.

There is also a more mystical and higher deceit holding a show of something of a Christ, but in very deed deny him, that man Christ Jesus; of whom beware; and be you encouraged in God's cause, for to me it appeareth matter of blessing of God, who hath kept his from that fiery destruction and fearful blindness wch is so spreading abroad, making some to deny the faith they seemed to have. Yea, dear friends, how much more doth the subtil adversary work by casting in his deceitful baits to tempt God's own servants to slackness in doing of his will to halves, in detracting therefrom, or in adding thereto, of their own will? Knowing right well that God requireth his worshippers to worship him in spirit and truth. That you and I and all his may do so, I beseech you, bretherin, that you will be striving very much wth the Lord in your approaches before that glorious and royal throne of grace; be in season and out of season, public and private. The Lord in mercy help me with a more spiritual heart; the Lord grant that this my short absence from you may so rouse me to be more prizing of your enjoyments, as also to sympathize with others in such lonesome conditions, altho' I praise our God, who hath enabled us to be spending his days, as he hath enabled us. O pray for me, I beseech you."

From Musquamicot, May 26, 1664.

#### VIII.

John Brandish (brother to Mary Purdy and Bethia Knapp, wife to Timothy Knapp) wrote to his uncle Hubbard, and said:

"My brother, Timothy Knapp, is now living in Greenwich, near Stamford. I rest yours to command,

JOHN BRANDISH.

Living in the New Netherlands, within the borders of Flushing, upon Mr. Talman's Island, August 8, 1656."

## IX.

Mr. Benjamin Hubbard wrote to his brother Samuel, Mar. 8, 1654, and said he lived in Ardleigh, betwixt Dedham and Colechester, and near them both. But his son, Thomas Hubbard, wrote to his uncle Samuel from Boston, July 31, 1662, and said :

“Your brother Benjamin, my father, departed this life Oct. 28, 1660, leaving behind him then 5 children, who were born at New England—Benjamin, Elizabeth, Thomas, Hannah, James; and I being now come over about the land at Seekonk, have been there to demand my right.”

He wrote again to his uncle from Boston, July 29, 1663, informing him that he had brought over his sisters and was going back to England again.

## X.

“Plum Island,  
9, 8m. 1667.

My very kind brother Hubbard, the spirit of power, love, and a sound mind, and standing fast to the end desired for you: It may probably be your expectation, yt I improve the first opportunity that comes to hand by sending yo a few lines. I am yet in the capacity I was when you last heard, viz: counted worthy thro' grace of being a sufferer for my Lord Ch't and his truth's sake; wherein the Lord hath been graciously indulging in very much tenderness, much sweetness, every bitter ingredient yt hath been in the composition of my tryal, whereof my being deprived of my true yoke fellow and refreshing helpmeet (the Lord gave me the mercy of enjoying 49 years) a few months after my first imprisonment, was not the least; but much mitigated in her high raised triumph to the astonishment of all beholders, especially at parting, whereof a particular account hath been transferred by my fellow-prisoner, a dear friend of hers. I remain yours in every entire affection as you stand fast in the Lord.

THO. TRENICKE.”



## XI.

“BOSTON, JUNE 18, 1667.

Dear and well beloved brother Hubbard—Metlinks it wo'd be matter of joy unto me if I co'd hear yt there were a comfortable end of those troubles or differences that have been of so long continuance; oh that if it were ye good will of God, he would be pleased to give wisdom and direction unto all of his servants how to act in time of difficulty; and yt myself and every one would be endeavoring in the strength and fear of ye Lord to be very careful yt we do not give occasion to any to speak evil of the way of truth, and to have a special care to see yt nothing of self be set up under the denomination of exalting the name of God. The six days I am as comfortable as I think I could be elsewhere, but the seventh day I find the want of you; yet thro' merey I sometimes meet with some inward sweet refreshing on that day. My friend yt I am with doth use all tenderness as possibly may be with respect to that day; he will not burden me with anything. How long I may stay at Boston I know not. Let me hear from you as you have opportunity. Your unfeigned friend and brother in gospel relation.

JOHN SALMON.

NOTE. The writer may have been a resident of Newport at this time visiting in Boston. Certainly four years later he became a freeman of Newport and was chosen upon the grand jury. In 1676 he had died, leaving a widow Katherine, who had the same year received by the will of Rev. John Clarke a legacy of an ewe lamb.

## XII.

Thomas Trenicke wrote from Plymouth 13d, 5, '68, I suppose in England, wherein he says to Mr. Hubbard:

“I hoped I should never have seen the day in wch such fruit sho'd be found among yo, so full of gall and wormwood, as your letter seems in one part of it, to intimate in a difference betwixt you and my dear brother Holmes, whose faith-

fulness for Christ and his truth hath been so long approved among you many ways. The breath among yo I understand is between bro. Holmes and the congregation ; but having received but from one hand, I durst not assume to give judgment in the matter absolutely."

It appears by his letter that he had been at Rhode Island.

### XIII.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Hubbard at Musquamicot :

"Dear and much respected brother Hubbard, and brother Robert and sister Ruth—Tho' your condition be at present a lonesome condition with respect to that fellowship and communion that sometimes you have enjoyed, yet I hope yo are under such fruitful seasons with respect to the drops of heaven, that your actions that you are necessitated to be labouring about will put you in mind of that building that shall never decay. The objects your eyes behold are good : it is the springtime ; the earth is putting forth its strength, the trees blossom and bud, and that weh hath long been kept down by the winter cold doth now receive life and vigour,— a new form from the shinings of the sun. I hope it is so with your hearts. I rest, and remain yours in any service of love in the best relation.

Newport, May 26, 1664.

JOSEPH TORRY."

NOTE. The persons named in the address were Ruth Burdick, daughter of Mr. Hubbard, and her husband Robert Burdick of Westerly. The town was then called by its Indian title, which is here spelled Musquamicot. Mr. Torry was one of the company at Rehoboth as early at 1644, but sharing the Baptist views of Obadiah Holmes, had some trouble with the authorities in the years from 1647 to 1650, and in 1652 was at Newport. He became a freeman in 1653, was for many years a Commissioner and Deputy, and the General Recorder of the Colony, and for two years Attorney General. He filled other offices, both civil and military, and died in the year 1676. He had a married daughter residing in Westerly

at the beginning of Philip's War, but the name of her husband is not known.

## XIV.

Mr. Hubbard wrote a letter to Thomas Burge, I suppose of Sandwich, Jan. 24, 1674-5. Afterwards I find these words:—"A copy of my letter to my old friend Thomas Burg of Sandwich in Plymouth, 16d. 7m. Sep., 1677." It gave account of a distressing ill turn he had just before, and of relief both to soul and body.

NOTE. The person addressed may have been Thomas Burgess of Sandwich, Mass., 1643 to 1661, and of Newport 1661-1687. If so, this man must have been a resident of Sandwich at least temporarily after 1661.

## XV.

Mr. Hubbard sent a letter to Mr. Edward Stennett in England by Lieut. John Greene, Nov. 29, 1676, when it seems he went over as agent for Warwick.

## XVI.

Mr. Hubbard wrote to his cousin, John Smith of London, from Boston, July 6, 1668, wherein he says:

"Cousin—I this spring having been at Boston upon account of a dispute made shew of, the Governor and magistrates with and against some of God's ways and of ours, who was brought forth to bear testimony for his truth. After several threatenings and imprisonment of some (and whipping of Quakers) as I said, made shew of a dispute to convince them. I was at it, but not joining of them, only their wills was satisfied to proceed against them, that they might not meet public again: if they did, any one magistrate might imprison them, and let 'em out 10 days before the middle of July, in which 10 days they are to be gone out of their colony. 3 of the chief of them are to be put in 3 several prisons. This was the main of my business, and also to see my kindred in the flesh, where I was at my cousin Hannah Brooks's, for so is her name, where I saw a book of

your making I never heard of before, which yo gave my cousin Elizabeth Hubbard. I was much refreshed with it. I hint how it is with me and mine. Thro' God's great mercy the Lord have given me in this wilderness a good, dilligent, careful, painful and very loving wife. We thro' mercy live comfortably, praised be God, as co-heirs together, of one mind in the Lord, travelling thro' this wilderness to our heavenly Sion, knowing we are pilgrims as our fathers were; and good portion being content therewith. A good house, as with us judged, and 25 acres of ground fenced in, and four cows which give milk, one young heifer, and three calves, and a very good mare: a trade, a carpenter, and health to follow it: and my wife very dilligent and painful, praised be God. This is my joy and crown, in humility I speak it, for God's glory. I trust all, both sons-in-law and daughters, are in visible order in general; but in especial manner my son Clarke and my three daughters with my wife and about 14 walk in the observation of God's holy, sanctified, 7 day Sabbath, with much comfort and liberty, for so we and all ever had and yet have in this colony. The good Lord give me, poor one, and all, hearts to be faithful and dilligent in the improvement, for his glory, our soul's good and edifying, and building up one another in our most holy faith; that while the earth is in flames, in tumults the potsherd's breaking together, we may be awake trimming our lamps, and not to have oil to buy, but be ready to enter with our Lord. I desire to hear how things [are] with you in your land. For this 30 years and more I have observed (as one said) as the weathereock turns with you, soon after with them in the Massachusetts Bay. I commit yo all to the God of wisdom to guide you, and to make you willing to do his will. Amen.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

There was one Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, a great merchant, and a familiar friend of mine, was much rejoiced in the sight of your letter, saying that he knew yo well."

NOTE. The "dispute made shew of" was the famous pub-

lie discussion attempted in the meeting-house at Boston, April 14 and 15, 1668, between six representatives of the Orthodox clergy, supported by the Governor and magistrates, and certain members of the Baptist Church of Boston which was then about three years old. To aid the latter the Newport Baptist Church had sent William Hiscox, Joseph Torrey, and Samuel Hubbard. The question for discussion as stated was, "Whether it be justifiable by the word of God for these persons and their company to depart from the communion of these churches, and to set up an assembly here in the way of anabaptistry, and whether such practice is allowable in the government of this jurisdiction." The second part of the question seemed scarcely debatable, inasmuch as several of the Baptist disputants had already been fined, imprisoned and disfranchised for just this act. At the appointed time the discussion seems to have been far from free. Cotton Mather states that while the erring brethren were obstinate, "others were happily established in the right ways of the Lord." A document written by the wife of one of the Baptists present, says: "When they were met, there was a long speech by one of them, of what vile persons they were and how they acted against the churches and government here, and stood condemned by the court. The others desiring liberty to speak, they would not suffer them, but told them they stood there as delinquents, and ought not to have liberty to speak." In May following, two of these Baptists were banished under pain of perpetual imprisonment. Remaining nevertheless, they were arrested in July and detained in jail a year or more. One of these sufferers returning good for evil, raised a company composed chiefly of "Anabaptist" volunteers, and lost his life at Deerfield Falls while defending the colony from the Indians.

Hannah Brooks, whom Mr. Hubbard quaintly terms "cousin," was a daughter of his brother Benjamin, and the wife of Richard Brooks of Boston. "My cousin Elizabeth Hubbard" was a sister of Hannah Brooks. The "good house" was situated in a part of Newport called by Mr. Hubbard, "Mayford," but by others "Maidford." It lies north of the pond in what is now Middletown, and not far from Easton's Beach. Here Obadiah Holmes also had a tract of land.

*(to be continued).*

## English Home of the Ancestors of the Seventh-Day Baptist Clarkes.

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THESE members of our churches, a very large share of them, are descended from Joseph Clarke, who settled in Newport, R. I., about 1637 or '38. He was accompanied by his brother Thomas, preceded by his brother Dr. John, and followed some years later by his brother Carew. Joseph is the only one who left any posterity. The family Bible, published in 1608, and now deposited in the library of Rochester University, contains the record of the births of these brothers, made by their father, Thomas Clarke, who was born the son of John Clarke, All Saints Day, and baptized November 3, 1570. The record is as follows:

“Carew, my son, was born the third of February, 1602, being Thursday, about fair daylight; baptized the 17th of February, Wallop’s Thursday, third day of the new moon, sign in Pisces.”

“Thomas Clarke, son of T. Clarke, baptized the 31st of March, 1605.”

“John Clarke, born the 8th of October, 1609.”

“Joseph Clarke, baptized the 16th of December, 1618, born the 9th.”

These births took place in the parish of Westhorpe, Suffolk county, Eng., eighty-eight miles north-east of London. The parish register contains a record, which, as far as it goes, agrees substantially with the foregoing. Witness the following item: “1605. Thomas, ye sonne of Thomas Clarke, baptized XXXI March.”

Edwin P. Clarke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is collecting material for a genealogical history of the descendants of Joseph Clarke, of Newport, makes this description of the parish :

“Westhorpe constituted a manor in the hundred (or township) of Hartismere, in the northern central part of the county of Suffolk. At the present time, the village is a small hamlet of farm laborers' cottages, situated one and a half miles west of Finningham station on the great Eastern Railway line to Norwich, and about five miles due northwest of Mendelsham\* and eight miles from Stowmarket. The living (St. Margaret's), a discharged rectory of the Arch-deanery of Sudbury, and diocese of Norwich, is valued at £4, 18s, 1½d. The parish contains 1,790 acres, 33 horses, in 1844 the population of 264, and the assessed valuation of property to the amount of £1,706.

“The Manor is of great antiquity. When Domesday Survey was made in 1081-7, it belonged to Gilbert de Blund. In the ninth year of King Edward I. 1281, it was known as the Lordship of Adam de Couiers. In 1371, Sir William de Ellingham, or Ellenham, had the grant of a market and fair there. The Knight died in possession of the Manor in 1403. The fee of the Hundred of Hartismere, in which Westhorpe was situated, was in Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who having behaved himself with great valor at the battle of Crecy, in France, received from King Edward III., a grant in special trial of his Hundred, in consideration of his services and merit. It was afterwards given to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the son of a London merchant. This Earl rose by his abilities to be Chancellor of England, but was subsequently impeached and removed from office. His grandson, William de la Pole, also Earl of Suffolk, possessed the Manor of Westhorpe. He had a stormy career during the troublous times of King Henry VI. He was general of the English forces in France against Joan of Arc, and was

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\*This village will be remembered as the birthplace of Samuel Hubbard, whose letters are being published in this magazine.

taken prisoner. Afterward he negotiated the marriage treaty between Henry VI. and Margaret, the daughter of the Duke of Anjou. He was created a Duke, and practically governed England; but he was finally impeached by the House of Commons, banished by the King, and murdered when about to cross over to France. This is the Earl and Duke of Suffolk who figures in Shakespeare's play of King Henry VI., and whose murder is depicted in Part II., Act. IV., and Scene I.

“The Manor seems to have been an appurtenance of the Dukedom of Suffolk; for we find that, after the extinction of the De la Pole family, it was granted to Charles Brandon, a brother-in-law of King Henry VIII., who had been created Duke of Suffolk, and who, with his royal consort, resided there at the noble mansion of Picardy. He was also a great friend of Craumer. Hume says of him: ‘This nobleman is an instance, that Henry was not altogether incapable of a cordial and steady friendship; and Suffolk seems to have been worthy of the favor which, from his earliest youth, he had enjoyed with his master. The King was sitting in council when informed of Suffolk’s death; and he took the opportunity both to express his own sorrow of the loss, and to celebrate the merits of the deceased. He declared that, during the whole course of their friendship, his brother-in-law had never made an attempt to injure an adversary, and had never whispered a word to the disadvantage of any person.’ The Manor passed next to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who was created Duke of Suffolk, Oct. 11, 1551, he having married Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon. These were the parents of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was induced by her father-in-law to set up a claim to the throne of England, on the death of King Edward VI., who, by letters-patent, had settled the crown on her. This claim was disallowed by the nation, and an attempt to enforce it involved all engaged in it in utter ruin; the Dukedom of Suffolk then became again extinct, and the Manor of



Westhorpe again reverted to the crown for the third or fourth time. It was next granted to Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham, Queen Elizabeth's doughty admiral against the Spanish Armada, who was created Earl of Suffolk about 1597, and in whose family it remained many years.

“The Manor House, the Westhorpe Hall, stood at the edge of the village. It was demolished some time about 1770, and nothing now remains but the foundation, a farmhouse of later date having taken its place. The cloister, the chapel with its painted windows, and the original furniture were kept up till about half a century ago, when it was entirely pulled down. During its demolition it was visited by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, a British antiquary, who, in a note left among his papers, says: ‘I went to see the dismal ruins of Westhorpe Hall, formerly the seat of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The workmen are now pulling it down as fast as may be, in a very careless and injudicious manner. The coping bricks, battlements, and many other ornamental pieces are made of earth, and burned hard, and are as fresh as when first built. They might, with care, have been taken down whole; but all the fine chimneys and ornaments were pulled down with ropes, and crushed to pieces in a most shameful manner. There was a monstrous figure of Hercules sitting cross-legged, with his club and a lion beside him, but all shattered to pieces; and the painted glass is likely to share the same fate. The timber is fresh and sound, and the building which was very lofty, stood as erect as when first built.

“The parish church is a very old one, its exact date being unknown. It is Norman Gothic, with a fine square tower: with buttresses at the corners. It is built of small surface stones, many mere pebbles, originally covered over with plaster. The body of the church has a nave with side aisles and cloistery, but no transepts. It was originally a very fine church, handsomely decorated, a few traces of the original decoration appearing; but it is now in very bad repair. In

one of the aisles is a chapel called the Mary Tudor chapel, and on the wall is a wooden tablet with this inscription :

“Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII., King of England, formerly lived in this Parish. She was queen of France. First married in 1514 to Louis XII., afterwards in ——— to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She died at the Manor House here in 1533, was interred in the Monastery of Bevey St. Edmunds, and removed into St. Mary’s Church after the destruction of the Abbey.’

“Such, briefly, is the place from which Joseph Clarke and his brothers emigrated, and in which they were born and brought up; and such are its principal associations, with which they must have been very familiar. How long their ancestors lived here cannot now be determined, but it was undoubtedly for several generations. The parish register contains this item in reference to the grandmother of Joseph Clarke: ‘1540, Catherine, ye daughter of John Cooke, was baptized ye XII. day of February.’ It gives also the following in reference to her sons:

‘1572. Carew Clarke, ye son of John Clarke, was baptized ye XII. day of February.

‘1574. Christopher Clarke, ye son of John Clarke, was baptized ye VI. day of August.

‘1588. Thomas, ye son of John Clarke, buried ye X. of May.’

“The Clarke Bible, to which reference has already been made, has this record of her husband, the grandfather of Joseph Clarke of Newport, R. I.:

‘John Clarke, my father, [Joseph’s father], was baptized 4 February, 1541.’ ‘John Clarke, my father [Joseph’s father], was buried the 7 April, 1598.’ The grandmother of this Joseph Catherine Cooke, according to the Bible, was, ‘buried the 30th of March, 1598.’ His great grandfather, John Clarke, ‘was buried 3 March, 1559.’

“Although they may not have participated in any of the

events mentioned above, they often saw the chief actors in them, and probably conversed around the fireside about the momentous questions which were engaging the attention of the masters of Westhorpe Hall. It is believed that there are now no representatives of the Clarke family residing in Westhorpe, which, together with the condition of its inhabitants, has materially deteriorated during the last two centuries. A correspondent well says: 'An American cannot come there now-a-days, and visit this district, and see the people living there and their condition, without being impressed with the sense of obligation he is under to the ancestor who left civilization behind him, and crossing the ocean, laid in the wilderness of New England, amid the hardships and perils of a new colony, the foundation of a new civilization, of which we are reaping the benefits.'—*William Clarke Whitford, in Sabbath Recorder.*

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THE PISCATAQUA RIVER.—For more than a century and a half the name of the river which divides the extreme southern portion of Maine from New Hampshire has been written Piscataqua. The name is of Indian origin, and according to Capt. John Smith (Description of New England, 1616) was Passataquaack. In the 17th century, and in the early part of the 18th, the name was variously spelled Pascataqua, Pascataway, Pascataquaack, Pischataquaacks, Pischataway, Piscataway, Piscataqua, etc. The last form means nothing, while Pascataqua is sufficiently accurate to represent and preserve the meaning which the aborigines intended to convey by the word, namely: "A divided tidal-place." If it be borne in mind that both by the Aborigines and the early settlers the word was applied to the territory on both sides of the river itself, and that the latter near its mouth is split into two streams by the rocky island New Castle, the significance and appropriateness of the name will be apparent. It is desirable that the meaningless corruption Piscataqua be eliminated from our geographical nomenclature.—*Note, Historical Papers, by C. W. Tuttle.*

## The Orient and Occident! or the Cartwright Family Genealogy.

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SOME INTERESTING GENEALOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED  
IN THE WORK NOW BEING COMPILED FOR PUBLICATION.

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ONLY those familiar with the work of examining private and public records, and in compiling such items into a perfectly woven family line, free from the rose tint of fiction, a close line authenticated by records, can appreciate the mental labor, patience and perseverance required in such a research, extending over six years—and, that well-kept family records are ever indicative of long and well defined family lines.

Such has been the time and careful labor expended in the above named work, which, as usual, does not comprise only the genealogical line of this old family, not numerous, but strongly defined, dating back, not merely by family records, but also in parish and public records to 1400, but by monumental and historical records, back to the conquest of England, but also, comprises a condensed authentic record of other family lines, by intermarriages, extending their lines through old French and Netherland archives, and Hebrew records, into the arena of medieval history of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the authenticated traditional past.

At this time, it will not be proper to more than give a brief general outline, citing a few of the genealogical and historical curiosities developed by this patient investigation above cited, as the work, though nearly advanced to publicity, is yet in the hands of the committee, and too much publicity is not desired.

## GENEALOGICAL ANTIQUITY.

It was not owing to any vague curiosity, nor idle speculation, as to the origin of family, that this work was commenced over six years ago—nor, to a desire to find fabulous fortunes hid away in some self-conceived mystic vault in European cities—but events of the past two decades, gave rise in the minds of persons in no manner connected by direct blood-ties, to place on record genealogical facts as collateral evidence of what, in a certain arena, was already a recognized and truthful entity in a collateral line.

A copy of "*Coats of Arms*," on parchment, had been held for over 250 years in America, by one branch of the family, while outlines of others, brought over in the 17th century, also existed. Of the first named, the records of the College of York Heraldry, of London, Eng., gives a place, even back prior to York Heraldry, when the French Lily on its shield was its mark of Norman origin, and the "*Coot*" held by right only of family antiquity—for the family name was known on the *Roll of the Battle Abbey*, in the persons of two brothers, as that of AUFFROY & MAUGIER DE CARTRAIT. But in addition to this it is shown that the family was known as an ancient one, and even thus carved in stone, as early as the 16th century, and had become established as the old "*Norwell House*" of Normantou, Notts, Eng., with its *Ossington*, *Malling Abby*, *Sheppen-Hall*, *Aynhoo* & *Murnham*, and other branches, with intermarriages with the Crammer, Cobham, Mollineux, Newton, Perrepoint, Fairfax and other old families of English historic name.

## THE AMERICAN FAMILY,

That is, the branch that came to America over 250 years ago, and which constitutes the chief Trunk line, comes from the above family.

Several other offshoots, of more later date, have found their way to America since the then existing colonies became the nation of the United States in 1776-1784. While the older branch kept family records, some of the branches

that came to America subsequently have not been so cautious ; this, perhaps, owing to coming from English branches (in England) who sprung from the main stem 200 or more years after the first American Family, and for local or domestic causes, (so far as their immediate family line) become careless.

This condition of family records and family tradition, all genealogical students well know, too often marks the descendants of old families, in respective periods, as earlier emigrants, by force of habit, and intuition handed down, preserved the family record costumes.

This work only aims at the well defined, authentic lines, who prior to 1776, either by and through the Jamestown Plantations, or that of Massachusetts Bay—of the Colony of Virginia, which at that time extended from near North Carolina, on the south, to near what is now known as Maine, on the north.

Say nothing of over ten (10) Coats of Arms existing on the records of Ancient York Heraldry, many minor coats-of-arms have been elsewhere brought to light. Among the *ten* above cited, is one dating back to the intermarriage of a sister of Cramner (who was Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and chief adviser of Henry VIII.) with the Ossington House. The Bishop of Chester line (Thomas Cartwright) is claimed by the Ontario branch, represented in the person of Sir Richard Cartwright.

In America, Jamestown, Va., and Nantucket, Mass., seems to have been two chief objective points from which the northern and southern branches spread. We find among them the names of Folgers, Collins, Rains, Mitchels, and other families, both North and South.

#### SEMITIC INTERMARRIAGES !

One of these we find in the case of the *Mitchel Family*, of which a branch, in 1731, intermarried with Hebrew blood, in the person of a daughter of a Jewish physician ; and by direct line of descent we find Miss Mariah Mitchel, (deceased,

28th June, 1889,) the great (lady) astronomer of America, of Vassar College, New York.

Another of this Cartwright family (direct) line, united with a descendant of the ancient Semitic Hebrew line of the old ABRABAUER-THOMAS family, of Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Syria. A scion of this family, become by intermarriage with the DU BOIS French family, (Geoffroi 1066) line, by authentic records, shown to be of that line by direct descent. Their offspring (by half blood) again well full Hebrew,—and again their (three-fourth) offspring became wed to the *Cartwright line*, while *their* (three eighth) offspring re-wed back to full blood Semitic! It is a strange blending, which a careful student of Johnson's Biographical Dictionary, or any other like authentic work, for a few hours, will show the genealogical student the remarkable features of this family Genealogical work.

#### PECULIARITIES AND BENEFITS OF GENEALOGY.

It is an old saying, that black sheep exist in every family. The wise man will so live, as to add a polished stone to his family line and Genealogical House.

Whether one dates from Venice, and its moss-grown walls, Rome and its palaces, England and its cathedrals, or Palestine and its regal palaces, none of these things make men moral and upright. Far better to have a house with fairly white walls, crowned with battlements of stability, through a long colonade of centuries, than to claim the possession of one meteoric-like brilliant scion in a century, whose skirts are tainted with sensuality.

As is truly stated in an article recently published in the *Jewish World* of London, England, on the "*Abrabauer Genealogy*," when one has turned the time-stained leaves of family records and lines, "and carefully considered the wonders of geometric progression,—and, that the child of to-day possesses two (2) grandfathers, and two (2) grandmothers—and that ten (10) generations back, gives 2,048, and that twenty (20) generations shows the enormous sum of 2,097,152 grandp

rents, with all their moral and physical defects, as well as virtues, and for this reason alone, but little room is left for egotism."

Still, the truth is gradually dawning upon the careful observer and student, that, as incentives and inclinations for crime may be inherited, so also may be those for virtue, and, without vain egotism, for the evenly balanced mind only possesses sufficient to oil its mental pinions, one should exercise as right care of their human stock, at least, as the good stockman does for his horses, cattle, and other animals.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that virtue, mental and moral worth, are no more the exclusive property of families of those who, by the chances of fortune, may be wealthy to-day, than is crime and ignorance under the exclusive custodianship of the poor. In this short outline, we have only aimed at a brief glance of some curiosities in the genealogical blending of families and races, and which may tend to increase the zeal of genealogical students, who may read the pages of the *MAGAZINE OF NEW ENGLAND HISTORY*, to complete any work they may have commenced, and add perfect and authentic blocks to the genealogical literature of America.

"E."

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WINDOW WEIGHTS CAST INTO BULLETS.—The Massachusetts Assembly, on July 2, 1776, passed the following:

WHEREAS it is of great importance for the defence of this Colony, in the present struggle with *Great Britain*, that a sufficient quantity of leaden balls be immediately procured: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns in the Colony, that they spare their leaden window weights for that purpose, and the Commissary-General is directed to receive and pay for all such lead, and have it cast into balls.



## Record of Baptisms and Marriages

BY REV. ROZEL COOK, THIRD PASTOR OF THE SECOND  
CHURCH IN THE NORTH PARISH OF NEW LONDON,  
(NOW MONTVILLE), CONN., FROM 1784 TO 1798.

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CONTRIBUTED BY HENRY A. BAKER.

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(Continued from page 189.)

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1784.

- Nov. 8. Thomas Rogers and Mary Baker.  
" 11. Peter Truman and Sarah Chapel.  
" 23. Timothy Gates and Rhoda Rawley.  
Dec. 23. Nathaniel Raymond and Louisa Raymond.

1785.

- Jan. 14. Walter Gates and Sarah Latimore.  
" 20. Peletiah Marsh and Elizabeth Witter.  
Mch. 17. William Williams and Mary Jewett.  
" 27. George Peaton and Hannah Howel.  
Apr. 21. Davis Newbury and Lydia Williams.  
May 19. Norman Lester and Zipporah Turner.  
" 24. Thomas Fitch and Mary Allen.  
June 2. Elisha Lee and Sarah Smith.  
Sept. 5. Joshua Turner and Sarah Whipple.  
Nov. 24. John Ames and Sarah Fargo.  
Dec. 8. ——— Loomis and Matilda Holmes.  
" 25. Seabury Brewster and Sarah Bradford.

1786.

- Jan. 5. Azel Nobles and Hannah Nobles.

1786.

- Jan. 19. Joseph Button and Elizabeth Maynard.  
Jan. 24. Lemuel Raymond and Mary Raymond.

- Feb. 23. Peregreen Turner and Abigail Forsyth.  
 May 18. Lebeus Houghton and Eunice Baker.  
 June 8. Rozel Maynard and Almira Fargo.  
 July 23. Peter Doyel and Phebe Diskel.  
 Aug. 28. William Chappel and Anna Maples.  
 Oct. 29. ——— McNiell and Patience Maples.  
 Nov. 30. William Tinker and Elizabeth Turner.

1787.

- Jan. 11. Henry D. Bolles and Eunice Raymond.  
 Jan. 11. Latham Forsyth and Eleanor Fox.  
 Jan. 14. Ebenezer Beebe and Sarah Whaley.  
 April 12. Joseph Chapman and Sabra Baker.  
 May 24. ——— Billings and Anna Raymond.  
 July 10. Joshua Monroe and Sarah Maples.  
 “ 12. Thomas Adgate and Elizabeth Fox.  
 Nov. 1. Perez Comstock and Abby Raymond.  
 Dec. 12. Joseph Church and Priscilla Monroe.  
 “ 20. Lebbeus Maynard and Betsy Atwell.

1788.

- Jan. 17. John Atwell and Martha Maynard.  
 May 24. Thomas Shaw and Desire Williams.  
 Oct. 22. Israel Richards and Margaret Morris.  
 Nov. 4. John Brown and Charlotte Allen.  
 “ 13. Andrew Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers.  
 “ 20. Joseph Cobb and Sarah Austin.  
 Dec. 29. John Stanton and Betsy Maples.

1789.

- Feb. 19. Joshua West and Elizabeth Raymond.  
 April 19. Josiah Squires and Abigail Williams.  
 Nov. 12. Samuel Latimer and Betsey Chapel.  
 Dec. 16. James Fitch Mason and Anna Fitch.

1790.

- Jan. 31. Nathaniel Bradford and Lucy Raymond.  
 “ 31. Azel Rogers and Sarah Baker.

1790.

- Feb. 23. James Smith and Deborah Williams.  
 Feb. 21. John Manwaring and Eleanor Raymond.  
 “ 21. Nathan Tinker and Lucy Smith.  
 April 11. Asahel Adgate and Sarah Avery.

1791.

- Feb. 17. Daniel Apply and Sarah Atwell.

- Feb. 17. John DeShon and Elizabeth Dalimer.  
 Dec. 25. Stephen Holister and ——— Cook.  
 “ 25. Edward White and Lois Baker.
1792.  
 Feb. 12. James Wright and Sarah Allen.  
 “ 17. Joshua Baker and Elizabeth Chapel.  
 Meh. 17. Asabel Otis and Mary Chester.  
 April 22. Caleb Lyon and Louisa Thompson.  
 June 2. Peter Fox and Juda Gilbert.
1793.  
 Dec. 29. Asa Post and Parthenia Bill.
1794.  
 Feb. 20. John Tennant and Hannah Atwell.  
 Meh. 7. John Avery and Lucy Woodworth.  
 “ 13. ——— Hill and Ann Crocker.  
 “ 27. Bartholomew Coquegion and Martha Shantuck.  
 April 6. Charles Maynard and Elizabeth Smith.  
 “ 27. Henry Mynard and Betsy Crocker.  
 “ 27. Adonijah F. Bradford and Sarah Dolbeare.  
 Nov. 1. Thomas Davis and Lettis Miner.
1795.  
 May 16. Samuel Bradford and Abigail Dolbeare.  
 Oct. 7. John Smith and Caroline Chester.  
 Dec. 8. James Sterling and Mabel Chester.
1796.  
 Jan. 24. William Bradford and Parthenia Bradford.  
 Oct. 27. ——— Maynard and Martha Chapman.  
 Nov. 23. William Houghton and Olive Chester.  
 Dec. 1. Andrew Griswold and Lois Mauwaring.
1797.  
 Feb. 16. George Dolbeare and Sarah Bradford.  
 Meh. 2. Alpheas Chapman and Elizabeth Allen.  
 May 14. James Fitch and Abigail Fox.  
 June 27. Daniel Baker and Sarah Raymond.  
 July 30. Frederick Rogers and Desire Vibber.  
 Nov. 9. David Chester and Pruda Fox.  
 Dec. 24. Samuel Wauket and Hannah Ashbo.
1798.  
 Meh. 15. ——— Whipple and Rhoda Bill.  
 “ 29. Fitch Comstock and Betsey Fitch.

## Notes.

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THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL PRESCOTT.—THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.—In looking over the 1891 April number of this Magazine, I noticed on page 102 that one of the volunteers under the command of Col. Barton, who captured Gen. Prescott in 1777, bore the name of Charles Hassett. In a note appended to page 104, this name is changed to Charles Havett, neither of which was his real name. His name was Charles Hewitt, the oldest son of Charles and Hannah (Stanton) Hewitt, born in Stonington, now North Stonington, Ct., August 16th, 1757; died unmarried January 18th, 1780.

In the same number I notice on page 85, that I am quoted as an authority for saying that Priscilla Williams, the youngest daughter of Eleazer Williams and wife, Mary (Hyde) Williams, married David Lester, who was born Nov. 8, 1706. He was the son of John Lester and wife, Hannah Carpenter; grandson of Andrew Lester and wife, Hannah Fox; and great grandson of Andrew and Barbary Lester, and married Priscilla Williams, May 17th, 1738. They became the parents of but one child, Priscilla Lester, born March 16th, 1739, and married Jonathan Wheeler, son of Jonathan and Esther (Denison) Wheeler, grandson of Richard and Prudence (Payson) Wheeler, great grandson of Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler, great, great grandson of Thomas and Mary Weeeler, April 29th, 1756.

### CHILDREN :

LESTER WHEELER, born July 24, 1757, and married Eunice Bailey, Feb. 9, 1774.

JONATHAN WHEELER, born Oct. 7, 1761, and married Thankful Stanton, Dec. 29, 1789.

ELISHA WHEELER, born June 3, 1764, and married Lois York, March 30, 1786.

ELEAZER WHEELER, born Nov. 16, 1771, and married Martha Ingraham, Dec. 12, 1790.

MARTHA WHEELER, born October 29, 1774.

On page 84 of said number it appears that John Williams, son of John and Martha (Wheeler) Williams, married for his second wife, Mary, widow of Christopher Helme of Kingston, R. I., and for his third wife, *Patience*. This is an error. There were two children by his second wife, Edward Williams, baptized July 27, 1740, and Mary Williams, baptized January 25, 1741.

His second wife died Dec. 3, 1740. For his third wife he married Mrs. Prudence Potter of Portsmouth, R. I., Nov. 21, 1741, and died Dec. 3, 1761. His third wife died September 25, 1762.

#### RICHARD A. WHEELER.

A RIOT AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I., 1774.—A serious affair took place at East Greenwich, R. I., September 13, 1774, requiring military aid from Providence to restore peace. Stephen Arnold, Esq., of Warwick, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was unjustly charged with Tory principles, and hung in effigy at East Greenwich. A mob of several hundred people from Warwick threatened to destroy the village in revenge for the insult put upon their townsman. The Governor ordered the cadets and Light Infantry to the scene of action, to support the sheriff. A parley ensued which resulted in Arnold's making a written acknowledgment of his wrong. This declaration was publicly read by him, after which both of the excited crowds dispersed and

the soldiers returned home. The following from the Providence Gazette gives an account of the riot :

“At 2 o'clock in the morning, on Tuesday last, an express arrived in this town, from East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, with advice that a mob was raised, consisting of some hundreds of people, who threatened, and were hourly expected to come and destroy said town of East Greenwich, in order to show their resentment of the injury which they said had been offered to Stephen Arnold, of Warwick, Esq., one of the justices of the inferior court of common pleas in that county, who had been charged with industriously propagating principles unfriendly to American liberty, and had been hung in effigy by some of the people at East Greenwich.

This intelligence was immediately communicated to His Honor the Deputy Governor, who ordered the sheriff, with the companies of cadets and Light Infantry of this town, and others of the militia, to arm themselves, and proceed immediately to East Greenwich, to assist the sheriff of said county in dispersing said mob.

The companies of militia accordingly armed, marched immediately, and arrived there by 9 o'clock the same morning, where a committee was appointed and sent to the mob, about two miles distant from the town, to warn them of the bad consequences of their unlawful proceedings, and to demand some of the principal persons among them, to come immediately into town and settle the affair.

Whereupon, the said Stephen Arnold, Esq., and some others, came from the mob and met the militia: and a great number of people convened at the court house, where, after being made acquainted with their resolute determination, he signed the following declaration and confession :

*Confession.*

“Whereas, I, the subscriber, having lately in this town, received great indignity by being hung in effigy, by some evil minded persons, to me unknown; and from many reports which have been circulated in the country, I was led to think

my person and family unsafe; and being actuated by the motives of fear and resentment, without maturely considering the consequences, have been concerned, by officiating with divers people of this country, with the intention of repairing to this town, and making a declaration of that right, which, as a subject, I apprehended I was entitled to.

And whereas, the said assembly was unlawful, which hath occasioned much fear and distress to the inhabitants of this town in particular, and many others, in general; for all which I do hereby express my hearty sorrow, and wish to obtain the favorable opinion of this public assembly; especially as I am a friend to the liberty of my country, and disapprove of those measures which have been calculated to tax America without her consent.

STEPHEN ARNOLD.

EAST GREENWICH, September 13, 1774.

P. S. I do further declare, that I will discourage to the utmost of my power, all such unlawful assemblies for the future, and that already assembled in particular.

STEPHEN ARNOLD.' "

THE UNITED TRAIN OF ARTILLERY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., CELEBRATES THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BY SIX STATES, IN 1788.—The annual election of officers to command the United Train of Artillery of the Town of Providence, R. I., took place on Monday, April 28, 1788. "The day was ushered in by a discharge of *Six Cannon*, in honour of the *Six States* which had adopted the *Federal Constitution*. In the forenoon, the Company paraded in complete uniform, and at 12 o'clock fired 13 cannon in honour of the United States. At half-past one they partook of an entertainment at Mr. James Green's. After dinner the following toasts were drank, viz :

1. Liberty without licentiousness.
2. May the States be convinced that their safety lies in a *well-regulated militia*.
3. May the stripes in the flag teach us to hold the staff in our own hands.

4. May we never have a *War* without a WASHINGTON.
5. May we never have a *Shays* without a LINCOLN.
6. May we never have *money* without a *benevolent heart*.
7. May we never have *poverty* without *hope*.
8. May we never have a *parson* without a *parish*.
9. May we never have *cannon* without powder.
10. May we never have a *party* without one side being *right*.
11. May every *prodigal* be the son of a *miser*.
12. May the girls never have cause to mourn with Jephthah's daughter.
13. May the discipline of the militia supersede the necessity of a standing army."

RHODE ISLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.—A letter to the Salem Gazette, dated Pawtuxet, R. I., June 1, 1790, says: "Last Saturday evening, as some boys were in a small boat fishing near Potawamscot (?) at the mouth of Pawtuxet river, a fine, plump SALMON weighing exactly THIRTEEN POUNDS, leaped from the river into the boat. As the circumstance was rather uncommon for a fish of its own accord to spring from its native element into a boat, on the boys' return it occasioned some conversation in the neighborhood. But what was the sensation excited the next day, when the news of the adoption of the Constitution arrived, and on comparing the *time*, it appeared that the very *time* that the salmon leaped into the boat was the *moment* that the *President* announced to the Convention at Newport that by their votes *they had ratified the Constitution!*"

QUERY.—Are salmon now taken in the same locality?

In this connection it may be said that nowhere in the country were to be found more patriotic men than in Providence and Newport, but for a time ignorant or prejudiced politicians obtained in a measure the ascendancy in Rhode Island at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution by the other States, so that it was not until the next year



that it was ratified in the State. This fact appears very clearly from letters and papers written at the time.

*Salem, Mass.*

H. M. B.

HOAG, HOEG, HOEGG.—I am compiling a genealogy of the Hoag family, and any one having information concerning the name is kindly requested to correspond with me. A copy of any record will be gladly received. The first family settled near Hampton, N. H., about 1650, and became members of the Quaker society.

Can give information concerning the following:—Emery, Dow, Goodwin, Swett, Nichols, Springer, Hunt, Jenkins and others.

*Lockport, N. Y.*

CHARLES A. HOAG.

DR. ASA MESSER.—Dr. Asa Messer was born in Methuen, Mass., May 31, 1769, and died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 11, 1836. He was the third president of Brown University, and held that important position from 1803 to 1827.

In gathering facts for the genealogy of the Messers, I became interested to learn all I could about the doctor and if possible secure a portrait of him. On inquiry it was discovered that the third president of that institution of learning was not represented among the portraits adorning the walls of any of its halls, while portraits of all the other presidents are there.

A photograph negative of his profile was found in possession of a Providence photographer, and several copies secured.

While this class of pictures are very unsatisfactory, it was the best that could be had.

During the investigation it was discovered that a half life-size portrait was in existence, painted by an artist by the name of Lincoln, from a miniature painted from life. Soon after the miniature was returned to its owners, their dwelling was destroyed by fire, as was also the doctor's picture.

This portrait is now the property of Mr. Granvill Brown of Providence; it was painted for his father. It would seem that it should be with the other presidents of that institution, and it is hoped measures will be taken to place it among them.

M. H. MESSER.

## Queries.

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### Historical.

44. THE "PAUL JONES."—Can any one give me the time (date) that the "Paul Jones," a sailing vessel, plied between London, England and Portsmouth, N. H.? Has any passenger list of the Paul Jones been preserved?

*Butte, Montana.*

L. E. HOLMES, M. D.

45. DIARY OF PARSON HASEY.—In my search among New England church records I frequently find mention made of the Diary of Parson Hasey. He was, in 1785, rector of some church in Lebanon, Maine. Can any one inform me if this diary is still to be seen? Has it been published? Some account of the Parson would certainly be interesting. Q.

46. EARLY GERMAN EMIGRATION TO NEW ENGLAND.—I am much interested in the early emigration of Germans to the American Colonies. Was there any considerable settlement of this class of people in New England before 1750?

M.

47. THE FIRST CHURCH SERVICE IN NEW ENGLAND.—The first church service of the Pilgrim Colony is put down as a notable event, but I have often seen it stated that it was not the first in New England by English settlers. It is said that the first church service was held at Calais, Maine, in 1605 and that two years later an Episcopal service was held at Fort Popham. Where can I find a published account of early church services? Facts relating to the services above mentioned would be interesting reading. Will not some one look into this matter.

B. T. A.

48. SOME INTERESTING ENGLISH QUERIES.—1. In Miss Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" she

says, "Elizabeth had six ladies of honour in her household at Hatfield whose names are celebrated by Sir John Harrington, in a complimentary poem which he addressed that Princess early in Mary's reign—"He proceeds to praise—Lady Willoughby for being a laurel instead of a willow"—Where can this poem be found? Will some one who has it, kindly give the quotation in regard to Margaret Willoughby? 2. Sir Walter Scott in *Ivanhoe* describes Richard Coeur de Lion as returning to England in disguise after his imprisonment in Austria and bearing the device of a fetterlock. Is it a fact of history that he bore the device? If so, is it supposed to have had reference to his captivity? 3. When the Princess, [afterwards Queen] was imprisoned by her sister Queen Mary did she ever use the device of a padlock? 4. Col. William Willoughby of Kent, born about 1588, of the British Navy from 1648 till his death in 1651; and his son Francis Willoughby his successor in office, afterwards member of Parliament and Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts bore the arms of the early Willoughby de Eresbys: or fretty azure, crest a lion's head (formerly a bat's) couped at the shoulders, between two wings expanded. Their descendants in America have relics and traditions which, in connection with the facts of English history offer strong circumstantial evidence which is accepted by the representatives of the families of Willoughbys De Eresby and Mollaton as showing that Col. William Willoughby belonged to the De Eresby line in one of the early generations after the marriage of Robert Willoughby of Bore Place, Kent (son of Sir Thomas Chief Justice, grandson of Sir Christopher Baron Willoughby De Eresby) to Dorothy daughter of Sir Edward Willoughby of Wollanton. Can there be found pedigrees giving all the descendants of Robert and Dorothy Willoughby for three generations? What sons had they besides Thomas Sheriff of Kent? What grandsons besides Sir Percival who married Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby of Wollaton, and Edward who married Winifred a younger daughter of Sir Francis? Did either of these brothers have a son William? Can a William, born

about 1588 be found in any generation of the family existing before that date? The facts desired are very important to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elbridge Salisbury of New Haven, Connecticut, in the preparation of a large and valuable work of Histories and Genealogies now nearly completed.

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Genealogical.

49. CARTWRIGHT FAMILY OF NANTUCKET.—Understanding that there exists different statements, as to the parentage of *Edward Cartwright* of Nantucket, (1660,) will all who possess any traditional or written information of the names of the parents of this "*Edward C.*" and where they may claim that he was born, please address

*Lansing, Mich.*

GEO. M. CARTWRIGHT.

50. TOMPKINS.—Can any one give facts relating to the ancestry of Nathaniel Tompkins of Rhode Island, who married Elizabeth Allen, Jan. 15, 1671. He died 1724. His children were:

- I. Elizabeth, born—, died 1729, married William Ladd, Feb. 17, 1696.
- II. Nathaniel, born Dec. 31, 1676, died 1748,
- III. Mary, born Sept. 16, 1677.
- IV. Priscilla, born May 24, 1679, died Dec. 11, 1732, married 1703, Samuel Lyndon.
- V. Samuel, born May 24, 1681, died May 1760, married Sarah Coe.
- VI. Meroy, born Oct. 20, 1685, married William Bowditch
- VII. Sarah, married Benjamin Gifford.
- VIII. Rebecca.
- IX. Hannah, married Timothy Gifford.

The undersigned would like to know when and where Nathaniel Tompkins was born. Information relative to his children also desired.

*Vineland, N. J.*

MARION L. TOMPKINS.

51. TAYLOR, HALCOMB, WHITLOCK.—Can any one give me information in regard to an Eli Halcomb who married Esther Taylor. She was born at Danbury, Conn., about 1770. They are said to have had a daughter Roxy. Information is also wanted of one Hezekiah Whitlock who married Naomi Taylor, who was born at Danbury, Conn., probably about 1772, (was a sister of the above Esther). They are said to have removed to Vt., somewhere near Whitehall. The writer has been engaged for ten years in collecting material for a genealogy of the descendants of John Taylor, of Windsor, Conn., 1639. Many of this family settled at Norwich, Wilton, Danbury, New Milford and other towns in Fairfield Co., Conn. I should be pleased to exchange information with any who are interested in such matter.

*Orange, Mass.*

W. O. TAYLOR.

52. SISSON.—Joseph Sisson of Newport, R. I., died 1836 or 1837. He had sons Peleg and Benjamin. Peleg left Newport in 1812, being eighteen years old. A descendant of his desires to connect Joseph Sisson above named with the Sisson genealogy as published by J. O. Austin. The undersigned would be glad to correspond with anyone having information bearing on the subject.

*St. Annes Church, Lowell, Mass.* REV. WILSON WATERS.

53. CLARKE.—Benjamin Clarke, of New Castle, N. H., was a taxpayer there in 1719. He married Nov. 30, 1720, Jane, daughter of William and Margery Pepperell, and had William and Benjamin. Whose son was Benjamin Sr., and when did he die?

XX.

54. WEARE, LAWTON.—Elias<sup>3</sup> Weare (sometimes Ware, Wier), born Oct. 20, 1695 in Boston, son of Daniel<sup>2</sup> and Hannah (Borden) Weare of York, Me., and Boston, and grandson of Peter<sup>1</sup> Weare of York, Me., a prominent man in the Province, describes himself about 1725 as "of Rhode Island, merchant". (York Co., (Me.), deed XII 284). He entered the intention

of marriage in Boston, 21 June, 1722 with Elizabeth Laughton "of Rhode Island" and probably moved there. Information wanted as to her parentage and his descendants, if any.

*Vineyard Haven, Mass.* CHARLES E. BANKS, M. D.

55. SILSBEE.—Nathaniel Silsbee, a graduate of Harvard College, in 1824, settled in Salem, Mass. He was, I think, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1833. Who were his parents, and what was the date of his birth and death. T.

56. CLAPP.—Rev. Dexter Clapp, son of Ralph and Fanny Clapp, of Westhampton, Mass., born July 15, 1816, died July 26, 1868. His wife was Susan ———? What was the maiden name of his mother? Q.

57. ELTON.—Salmon Hurlbut Elton, born April 28, 1768, son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Hurlbut) Elton, married Lydia Goodwin. He is supposed to have been born in Middletown, Conn. What is the date of his death? W. P. B.

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#### Replies.

31. PASTORS, TEACHERS AND ELDERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES.—The distinction between the Pastor and the Teacher of the early New England churches is defined in a letter of several of their ministers in August, 1639, in answer to inquiries of ministers in England, as follows: "Pastor and Teacher have various duties in common. Both preach by way of doctrine and application, and administer the seals. Still there is a difference between them. The Teacher 'is principally to attend upon points of knowledge and doctrine, though not without application,' and therefore his work is thus expressed, 'let him attend on teaching;' but the pastor's principal duty is to preach on 'points of practice, though not without doctrine, and hence his work is 'to attend on exhortation.'" The office of Ruling Elder in the early New England churches is thus defined by John Cotton: "The office of Ruling Elder is to assist the Pastors and Teachers in diligent attendance to all other acts of rule be-

sides exhortation and doctrine, as becomes good stewards of the household of God." The above, in answer to our San-Francisco correspondent's query, is taken from the Historical Catalogue of the first church in Hartford, Conn. The subject is an interesting one, and calls for a more definite and detailed answer. Will not some of our readers give us further information?—[ED.]

42. ELLERY-KEITH.—Susanna, daughter of Wm. Keith, was born January 13, 1739-40. The date of her marriage with William Ellery is given, in the published records of the First church, of Hartford, as 1761. Her parents were William Keith and Mrs. Marian Lawrence. They were married at Hartford, Nov. 16, 1738. Mrs. William Ellery was buried in the Centre Church burying-ground, at Hartford. Her first husband was Capt. John Lawrence, of Jersey, England. Her father was John Beauchamp, born 1652, died Nov. 14, 1740. Her mother Margaret ——— died Dec. 8, 1727, age 59.

*Pittsfield. Mass.*

ROLLIN H. COOKE.

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THE RIGHT OF FRANCHISE during the early history of the colony of Massachusetts was confined to the freemen; afterwards in the election of deputies, and its management of town affairs, other persons were allowed to vote; and so general was the franchise, that in some towns a majority of voters were not freemen. In 1669 none were allowed to vote in town affairs but freemen, or freeholders of twenty pounds ratable estate. The General Court alone admitted freemen, but the same was often done on the recommendations of the towns, and for many years no special qualifications were required, but in 1671 it was provided that none should be admitted but such as were twenty-one years of age "and have the testimony of their neighbors that they are of sober and peaceable conversation, orthodox in the fundamentals of religion, and such as have also twenty pounds of ratable estate in the colony."

## The Coddington School Lands,

BRAINTREE, MASSACHUSETTS.

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ON November, 1885, Mr. Samuel A. Bates, for many years now the town-clerk of Braintree, printed in the Randolph Register an article relating to the circumstances under which the Coddington school lands, as they are called, came into the possession of the original town of Braintree. The question has a certain degree of interest, as the Mt. Wollaston cemetery is now on one portion of these lands, as the Quiney Alms-house is upon another portion of them.

Mr. Bates is unquestionably better informed than any one else now living on all antiquarian and traditional matters relating to the original town of Braintree; and it is cause for serious regret that his address on the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town has not been published in form for preservation. It should yet be done; and, when it is done, opportunity should be afforded Mr. Bates to incorporate in an appendix to the address much of that curious and valuable local information he possesses, which otherwise bids fair to die with him. Quiney has done its share in this line, and it is now the turn of Braintree to make a valuable addition to its printed record in the local celebrations of 1858, 1861 and 1876. The 250th anniversary ought to be marked by a mile-stone.

Until Mr. Bates printed his article on the subject, which was reprinted in the Patriot of December 5th, 1885, it had always been assumed that the so-called "school lands" were a gift from William Coddington to the town of Braintree,— its



earliest educational endowment. The tradition was old and unbroken. It first appears in a foot-note on page 22 of the Rev. John Hancock's century sermons, preached by him in the North Precinct meeting house on the 16th of September, 1739. Mr. Hancock there refers to Coddington as "the munificent donor of our school lands, which now rent at 142 *l.*, from which this town has reaped great benefit in good schools for many years past." A century later Dr. Lunt in his two discourses on the 200th anniversary of the first church referred to Coddington (p. 22), and, in an appendix (F. pp. 73-5) to the printed copy of his discourses quoted Mr. Hancock's language as above, adding that, for the reason stated, Coddington was "one who deserves to be remembered by the inhabitants of this place." In like manner in 1858, Charles Francis Adams said (p. 25) in an address delivered at the inauguration of the present Braintree Town-hall, "Coddington's name is therefore entitled to be inscribed on the hearts of the people as that of their *earliest benefactor*." In a brief memoir of Edmund Quincy (N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg., April, 1884) the late Miss E. S. Quincy, referring to Coddington, says: "He sold his Mt. Wollaston estate to Edward [William?] Tyng, and gave the rest of his lands to the town of Braintree." Finally, Dr. Pattee in his history of the town (pp. 315-17) uses the following language:

"On the worn and tattered first page of the old Braintree town records, we find the copy of a conveyance, which gave to Braintree (now Quincy) a large tract of territory, the income of which has ever since been held for the benefit of the public schools. Who was this earliest benefactor? It was Mr. William Coddington, a man who deserves to be remembered by the present and future inhabitants of the town. Mr. Coddington was a man of high respectability and of good intellect, but because he dared to advocate a religious doctrine which to-day would be considered but a common belief, he was forced to leave the colony. Mr. Coddington, soon after he removed to Rhode Island, through his agent, Mr. Richard Wright, gave his large landed estate, comprising

what is now the town farm, the Mount Wollaston Cemetery, and meadow land at Rock Island, to the town of Braintree for the purpose of establishing and supporting the public schools in order that future generations might reap the benefit of a liberal education, and thus see the folly of ex-communicating from society individuals for their honest religious opinions. The income of this munificent bequest has been used to advance the interest of education in this town from that time to this."

A tradition a century and a half old, relating to an important town transaction which occurred only two hundred and fifty years ago, is certainly entitled to respect; especially when it originates with so excellent an authority on a matter of this sort as the Rev. John Hancock. An oral tradition, also, has during recent years lingered about the town, for which the late William S. Morton was, I believe, largely responsible, that among the ancient papers in the Suffolk registry was one containing a reference to Coddington's deed of gift,—in which document the donor expressed in language of much strength a hope that his gift might produce on the descendants of those then inhabiting what is now Quincy, some such effects as that indicated in Dr. Pattee's text. But this phase of the tradition could probably be traced to a careless, unconsidered statement in one of the notes to Whitney's History of Quincy (p. 20.), to the effect that "a descendant of this Coddington afterwards gave certain portions of land lying towards Mt. Wollaston to the town of Braintree for the support of schools, as he said, 'that the next generation might not be as ignorant as the present is.'"

In his article in the Randolph Register, Mr. Bates questioned the accuracy of the whole tradition, both written and oral, giving his reasons for so doing, and asserting finally that "the only ground on which the name of the Coddington fund can be applied to it is that the land was given by the town of Boston to William Coddington, who was afterwards driven from the colony for his adherence to and sympathy with Antinomian sentiments, that the courts adjudged that

Richard Wright, the lawful attorney of William Coddington, should convey to the town of Braintree said land, and that the said town should pay for the same the sum of £98."

Mr. Don Gleason Hill, of Dedham, an experienced conveyancer as well as an accomplished antiquarian, has recently at my request made a careful examination of all the publications and papers on record bearing on this question. As the result of so doing he confirms Mr. Bates' conclusions in every respect, finding no basis whatever for Mr. Hancock's statement or Dr. Pattee's more recent surmises. The whole transaction is now enveloped in obscurity; but, as nearly as can be ascertained from the records and the few additional data which have come to light, the facts in relation to the Coddington school lands were somewhat as follows: The original undivided grant from the town of Boston to William Coddington and Edmund Quincy was made on the 14th of Dec. 1635, and covered many hundred acres, including the peninsular of Germantown, the present almshouse grounds and the Mt. Wollaston cemetery, the Mt. Wallaston farm, the Merry Mount park, and the Sailors' Home property, and also the former Quincy farm, down to what was formerly known as "the farms," (Adams *Braintree Address*, 1858, p. 57). Mr. Coddington is said to have built a house within the limits of what is now the Merry Mount park, but the grant remained undivided until 1636. Edmund Quincy died some time in 1635, and the next year a division was made, the eastern portion of the grant, including the present Mt. Wollaston farm and what subsequently became known as the "school lands" or town farm, falling to the share of Coddington.

The so-called Antinomian controversy raged in 1636 and culminated at the close of 1637, when the adherents of Mrs. Hutchinson were in November ordered by name to bring in their arms and deliver them up to Capt. Robert Keayne. Siding as he did with the Antinomian party, Coddington, though not actually exiled, left Boston in April, 1638, going to Rhode Island, where he afterwards lived until his death in 1678. At the time of his removal he was a man of thirty-

seven years of age, and writing to Gov. Winthrop two years afterwards he said: "What myselfe and wife and family did induer in that removeall, I wish neither you nor yours may ever be put unto.") IV *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* vi. 314.) There is, nevertheless, no ground whatever for Dr. Pattee's assertion that Coddington was forced to leave the colony "because he dared to advocate a religious doctrine, which to-day would be considered a common belief." As to the theological issues involved in the Antinomian controversy, so far from being on one side or the other "considered a common belief" now, it is safe to say, that not a human being alive so receives them: they are antiquated, abandoned and forgotten. So far as the other issues are concerned, Coddington said all there is now to say when in 1640 he wrote to Winthrop referring to them: "I well approve of a speech of one of note amongst you, that we were in a heat and chafed, and were all of us to blame; in our strife, we had forgotten we were brethren" (Ib. 317).

None the less, Coddington in his anger went into exile, whether in his case voluntary or not, "upon 14 dayes tyme" (Ib. 314) leaving his affairs in the Massachusetts colony in a very unsettled condition. So far as his farm was concerned, the next year (1639) dating from Newport, on April 9, he sold, together with his house in Boston, to William Tyng, a merchant, five hundred and twenty acres of land at Mt. Wollaston, reserving a right of shelter for thirty head of cattle for the coming winter. (Lechford, *Note Book*, 62, 66). The land thus conveyed at Mt. Wollaston was apparently not at once delivered, but subsequently, on the 15th and 16th of October following, another conveyance was made of a portion of it through William Cheeseborough, assignee of Coddington, to Richard Wright and by him to Tyng, (Suffolk Deeds, i. 26). A large tract of land still remained unconveyed, a portion of which subsequently became the Braintree School lands; while the portion sold to Tyng, known as the Mt. Wollaston farm, was at his death (1661) left by him to his daughter, Mrs. Shepard, and is still in the hands of her descendants.—(*Hist. of Norfolk County*, 308-9).

Recurring now to the other still unconveyed portion of the Coddington grant, it would seem to have been the original intention of Coddington to include this also in the sale to Tyng, but, apparently, the so doing was prevented by legal proceedings then pending based on a claim to a deed of the land on the part of those living in the neighborhood, in pursuance of some agreement or "promise" concerning it alleged to have been made by Coddington. The negotiation for the sale to Tyng was in 1639; the town of Braintree was incorporated on the 16th of May, 1640; and on the 25th of August 1640, three months afterwards, Coddington writes to Winthrop from Newport, as follows:—"I was advised by letter first out of the Bay that the Governor, and the Deputy and other of the magistrates had advised and encouraged the town of Braintree to commence a suit against me. After, I received a note from the Governor, that it was for a promise. I know nothing of it, in regard whereof I desire that the Plaintiffs may put in their complaint in answer, and that I may have time given to put in my defence."—(IV. *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* vi. 317).

No trace of the suit here referred to can be found in the court or other archives: but, on the first page of the Braintree records, the school lands are spoken of as "recovered" of Coddington, and the copy of a conveyance from Coddington's attorney, Richard Wright, bears date July 10, 1640. The land conveyed was, apparently, one hundred and fifty-three acres, lying in three parcels, one of seventy-five, another of forty, and a third of twenty-eight acres, and the consideration paid was £98 besides some "shillings and eight pence"; the mutilated first page of the book of records adds "being \* \* \* ground allowed by the Court to \* \* \* of Braintree out of the goods of \* \* Coddington" \* \* \*.

The legitimate inference from the above data is that Coddington agreed in 1639 to sell his farm at Mt. Wollaston to Tyng; but, owing to some legal proceedings based on an alleged promise of his, was unable to convey title to the whole. He did convey title to a portion of it on the 16th of

October, 1639, and the litigation in regard to the balance came to a close in June, 1640; so that at the very time in August, 1640, that Coddington was writing from Newport to Winthrop professing ignorance of the grounds on which suit had been brought against him, his agent in Massachusetts, Richard Wright, had already, on June 5th, sold the land to the town of Braintree, on some terms and at a price "allowed by the Courte." The suit, whatever it was, seems, therefore, to have been decided against Coddington before he had time to file any answer to the town's demand.

Through the action of the court, as appears from the fragments of the conveyance still to be deciphered on the first page of the town records, Braintree "recovered of Mr. Coddington" a portion of the land then in Richard Wright's legal possession, the Court at the same time protecting Wright by ordering payment to be made to him of a specified sum, presumably the consideration on which the alleged "promise" of Coddington was made. The land thus acquired was then devoted to the support of the town's school. Another portion of the grant seems under this action of the court to have been released from litigation, and this portion was subsequently (November 10, 1641) conveyed, in accordance with the Newport deed of April 9, 1639, by Wright to Cheeseborough and by him to Tyng. (Suffolk Deeds, i, 26). The whole amount finally getting to Tyng being some 400 acres while 153 were conveyed to the town.

Now as to the adequacy of the consideration paid by the town to Wright: Coddington's sale to Tyng covered his brick dwelling-house in Boston, standing on what is now Washington street, opposite Dock Square (*Mem. Hist. of Boston* ii. xxi) together with his garden, orchard, &c, with sundry lands, and five hundred acres at Mt. Wollaston all for the price of £1300 sterling. The town paid Wright for about one third of the Mt. Wollaston property. The day after the sale to Tyng of 9th April, 1639, Tyng gave Coddington a mortgage on the Mt. Wollaston land and buildings to secure payment of £800. (Lechford, *Note-book*, 64) and

the estate there was probably valued at not less than that sum. The town-lands subsequently "recovered" were in acreage nearly one third of the whole, but did not include house or out-buildings. Estimating this portion in value at one quarter of the whole, it represented in the sale to Tyngé £200. The amount paid for it under the order of the Court was less than £100. Coddington's alleged "promise" may have been to sell it to the town for this sum, being about half its known value.

Subsequently, but not until 1667, the original deed of Coddington to Tyngé, of April 9, 1639, was placed on record in Boston by Thomas Brattle, Tyngé's son-in-law. (*Suffolk Deeds*, v. 173.) It also appears that, while Wright's deed to the town bore date June 10th, 1640, he did not make formal delivery and seisin until May, 1641. (*Braintree Records*, 1-2) From which fact it would appear that Tyngé, having knowledge of the suit brought by the town did not rely for his title on Coddington's deed of April, 1639, and that Wright, though he gave a deed of the land at Mt. Wollaston to the town in June, 1640, in accordance with the order of the Court, deferred making any formal delivery of the property until the following May. During the intervening eleven months it is fair to presume he consulted with his principal, Coddington, and may have secured his assent to the final arrangement and transfers both to Tyngé and the town.

Thus it would seem that the Coddington school lands were not a voluntary gift from William Coddington to the infant town of Braintree; but that, he, having contracted to sell them to another party, was, to his extreme discontent, prevented from so doing by legal proceedings, the character of which cannot now be ascertained. The land then was conveyed to the town by Coddington's agent, holding a legal title to them, and he received in payment therefor a sum of money, fixed by an order of the Court, and representing about half of their market value.

But it still remains to account for the tradition of a free

gift; nor is this an easy thing to do. That tradition cannot be summarily dismissed as wholly without foundation, for almost invariably there is some basis for every general and long accepted popular belief as to occurrences in the past; and, moreover, in this particular case, the belief is traced to the Rev. John Hancock, who, in giving form to it, not only stated what was current a century and a half ago, but, while so doing, had before him the first volume of Braintree records, which had been filled and laid aside only eight years before, and since Hancock's settlement in the town. It is not probable that the earlier pages of that volume had then become tattered with use, and in them the whole of Wright's deed of the Coddington lands could have been, and probably had been, read by the minister. Certainly the facts set forth in those pages must have been known to many persons then living; and yet Mr. Hancock referred to Coddington as the "munificent donor" of the lands in a matter of course way and as if it were a thing of common acceptance. He was speaking also of a comparatively recent transaction, for it had occurred only eighty-seven years before he came to dwell in the town.

Any explanation of these contradictory circumstances must be based on pure surmise. My own surmise is that the claim of the town to a deed of a portion of Coddington's grant, was, as he says, in his letter to Gov. Winthrop, based on an alleged "promise" on Coddington's part. The Court, acting with great promptness and without waiting for Coddington to file an answer from his place of exile, approved the claim of the town and awarded the land to it. This much we now know, for Wright gave a deed of the land to the town as "allowed by the Courte," on the 10th of June, 1640, and not until the 25th of August did Coddington write to Winthrop asking time in the matter. Thus the land was conveyed to the town in accordance with Coddington's alleged "promise". This much the town knew and remembered; it never knew that Coddington wholly denied ever having made any such promise, and fully intended to defend against the town's



suit. This fact only came to light in 1863, when Coddington's letter to Winthrop was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Thus the earlier generations of the town's people, including the Rev. John Hancock, always supposed that the Court had compelled Richard Wright to make good William Coddington's "promise" as respects those lands, and that Coddington was the "donor" of them, while the consideration paid (£98) must have been regarded as partial only. In lapse of years the idea of a free gift obtained general traditional acceptance. None the less the letter to Winthrop of August 25, 1640, written three whole months after Wright's conveyance was executed, makes it clear that there was no free gift on Coddington's part, but that the land was obtained by the town either through a compulsory legal process or through the act of an agent confessing a judgment not then authorized, though, possibly, afterwards approved by his principal.

One of the singular and more unaccountable features of the whole transaction is the fact that no trace exists in the records of this suit of the town, or action of "the Courte." In 1640-1 there were in Massachusetts no distinct judicial tribunals in the present sense of the term. The "Courte" referred to in the deed from Wright to the representatives of Braintree may have been the General Court, or Legislature, or the Court of Assistants, composed of the Magistrates chosen by vote at each annual election, or, possibly, the County Court, which, created in 1639, was also composed of certain of the same Magistrates. The case against Coddington must have been heard and decided before one of these three tribunals; but, although after 1639 a careful record of the evidence given in every case tried in these courts, as well as of the judgments rendered by them, was by law required "to be kept to posterity," dilligent search has failed as yet to discover any trace of such a record relating to the Braintree school lands. This fact opens the way to a very unpleasant inference.

It will be noticed that in his letter to Winthrop of 25th of August, 1640, Coddington says that he had been advised that "the Governor and the Deputy and other of the magistrates had advised and encouraged" the suit brought against him by Braintree. Dudley was then Governor, and he was a bitter and even vindictive enemy of Coddington and all the Antinomian exiles. A narrow minded, harsh man, he was by no means scrupulous as to the methods he pursued in crushing out heresies. He, also, together with "the deputy and other of the magistrates," all enemies of Coddington, composed the "Courte" which was to decide, and did decide, the suit, the bringing of which they "had advised and encouraged." In those days furthermore it was "the custom for suitors to apply privately to the Magistrates who were to try their causes, and by an exparte statement, forestall the favorable opinion of their Judges." (Washburn, *Judicial History*, 51); a custom some years later prohibited by law. While in the absence of any record or direct evidence, it would therefore be improper to assert that Coddington was judicially despoiled of a portion of his estate at Mt. Wollaston for the benefit of the town of Braintree, all the indications point that way. Some corroboration for such an inference is also afforded by the fact that while the deed to the town was executed by Coddington's attorney, Wright, on the 10th of June, 1640, Wright did not make delivery of the land until the following May, and his action was then apparently part of another transaction through which a valuable monopoly in milling was granted him by the town. (Braintree *Records*, 1.)

Thus, though a highly respectable character and a very harshly used man, Coddington's name cannot, so far as appears, properly be "inscribed on the hearts of the people as that of their earliest benefactor: nor, as a "munificent donor," can he longer head the list of those who, first and last, have given freely to the support of public education in Braintree and its off-spring towns. So far as any record yet discovered discloses the facts, he seems to have done what he did under compulsion; if, indeed, he was not judicially despoiled, without having been allowed time in which to defend himself. —[*Charles F. Adams in The Quincy Patriot.*

## The Adams Family of Groton, Connecticut.

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**MY** attention has been called to an erroneous note in Allyn's history of the battle of Groton Heights, as to the relationship of Nathaniel Adams, one of the victims of the massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781.

The note will be found on page 260 of the history mentioned as follows: "Nathaniel Adams lived in the section of Groton known as 'Gungawamp,' where in a thickly-wooded valley is a rough uncut slab of granite, upon which are rudely engraved the initials N. A. Tradition says this stone was prepared by Adams previous to his death and after that event, in accordance with his desire, it was placed by his friends at his grave. He is said by his descendants to have been at one time wealthy, but reduced to straitened circumstances by his patriotism, and to have been well known at the time as a brother of John Adams, who afterwards became second president of the United States."

On page 137 of the history referred to may be found a further reference to Nathaniel Adams, as follows:—"Elizabeth Adams, widow of Nathaniel Adams, 'a cloather,' was left with five children under the age of eleven years, a small house and a small piece of rocky land under no improvement nor worth improving, lived wholly by her trade."

The error in the history which I desire to correct is this:

Deacon John Adams, father of the president, was born and lived in what is now Quincy, Mass.; the date of his birth was Feb. 8, 1691; he married Nov. 23, 1734, Susannah Boylston of Brookline, Mass., and died May 25, 1761. His only children were three sons, viz.:

1. John, Jr., born Oct. 19, 1735; second president, and father of John Quincy Adams, born July 11, 1767, sixth president. 2. Peter Boylston Adams, born Oct. 16, 1738, resided in Quincy. 3. Elishu Adams, born May 29, 1741, resided in Randolph, Mass.

It will therefore be seen that President John Adams had no brother Nathaniel, and hence the history referred to is in error.

The facts in regard to Nathaniel Adams of Groton are these. He was born in Groton June 8, 1739. His father's name was also Nathaniel and his mother's maiden name Hannah Wheeler, who were married in Groton Jan. 23, 1731.

Nathaniel Adams Jr., the Fort Griswold victim, was married in Groton Jan. 4, 1670, to Elizabeth Comstock and had: 1, Abigail, born Mar. 1, 1771;—2, Sarah, born Jan. 17, 1773;—3, Elizabeth, born July 18, 1775;—4, Prentice, born Feb. 26, 1777.

It will be observed by the latter note quoted from Allyn's history that, as alleged, Nathaniel left five minor children and if such be the fact, my record of his children, having the names of but four, must be incomplete.

As to the more remote ancestry of the Groton Adams family, I am of the opinion, after some considerable research, that Nathaniel Sr., probably the first Adams to settle in Groton as originally bounded, was born about 1704 in Bristol, R. I., and a son of Edward Adams of that town, born in Medfield, Mass., in 1668, who was son of Edward Sr., of Braintree and Medfield, Mass., born in England in 1630 and the younger of the eight sons of Henry Adams the emigrant of Braintree, 1634.

There were three of the sons of Edward Sr., who settled in Bristol or Barrington, R. I., viz: James, born 1761, Edward, Jr., born 1668, and William born 1670, and the records of the "Church of Christ" of Bristol, between 1695 and 1710, show the baptism of an aggregate of seventeen of their children (see N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. XXXIV) many of whom I have been unable as yet to trace. I will be pleased to hear from all who may be interested in the matter.—*Nelson D. Adams, in Norwich, Conn., Bulletin.*

## Centenarians in New Hampshire.

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**I**N 1848, Mr. Jacob B. Moore contributed an article for the New York Journal of Commerce, on the Centenarians of New Hampshire. He estimated that from 1705 to 1840, there had died, in that State, 163 persons who had either entered upon their 100th year, or had exceeded a complete century. Of this number 101 were females. Few sections of our country, of the same population, have afforded so many instances of longevity as New Hampshire. The following notes from Mr. Morris' record, are interesting:

The first who completed a century, of whom any account is preserved, was Henry Langstaff of Bloody Point, who had been 84 years in New England, and who died 18th of July, 1705, above one hundred years of age. His death was occasioned by a fall. Rev. Mr. Pike, of Dover, says in his Journal, that he was a hale, strong, hearty man, and might have lived many years longer, but for the accident which occasioned his death.

William Perkins, of New Market, who died in 1732, at the age of 116. He was a native of the West of England. Gov. Burnett, when on his way to New Hampshire, visited him, and examined him closely concerning events of the civil war in England. His son died in 1757, aged 87; and a great grandson died in 1824, at the age of 91.

William Scoby, of Londonderry, who died in 1754, aged 110. He was vigorous and active to the close of life. When 104, he walked from Londonderry to Portsmouth, 36 miles, and back again by another route 25 miles further, in order to see how many children his grandchildren's grandchildren

had, for they had been married several years. See Boston Weekly Post-Boy, 6th March, 1749.

Robert Metlin, of Wakefield, who died 5th February, 1787, aged 115. He was a native of Scotland, lived many years at Portsmouth, where he carried on the business of a baker, and was noted as a pedestrian. He used to go on foot to Boston, then about 60 miles, performing the distance usually in a single day, where, after purchasing his flour, and putting it on board a coaster, he would walk home on the following day. He was 80 years old when he last performed this feat. The journey was thought in those days to be a good day's work for a horse.

John Lovewell, of Dunstable. The time of his death is not ascertained, nor his exact age, but he lived to be about 100—not 120, as many accounts have it. I have seen a deposition made by him in 1745, which states his age then to be 93, and he was not living in 1755. He was a man of venerable appearance, so much so that the Indians regarded him with reverence, and never offered to molest him. He was father of John Lovewell, commander in the celebrated "Lovewell's Fight," at Pequawkit.

Samuel Weleh, of Bow, who died 5th April, 1823, in the 113th year of his age. He was born at Kingston, Sept. 1st, 1710, and is supposed to have been the oldest native of New Hampshire, of European descent, who ever died in the State. I visited this old man about a month before his decease, and spent some hours in conversation with him. On asking him if his life had seemed long to him, he answered, "O, no,—short—very short!" And yet he spoke of life as one weary of its burdens and wishing "to be away."

The oldest female in New Hampshire, of whose age we have any account, was Hannah Belknap, a widow of Ebenezer Belknap, of Atkinson. She died in 1784, at the age of 107 lacking one month. When 105, she rode from Atkinson to Plaistow, on horseback, on a "pillion," behind her son Obadiah Belknap. Her husband died at the age of 95.

## Record of Marriages,

BY REV. GARDNER THURSTON, PASTOR OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWPORT, R. I.

1759-1800.

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(Continued from page 153.)  
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1771.

- June 2. John Chapman and Mary Walker.  
“ 16. William James and Frances Gardner.  
“ 20. Francis Anderson and Susana Vaughn.  
“ 30. William Hansford and Sarah Goodman.  
July 11. Benjamin Barker and Nancy Franklin.  
“ 14. William Hoar and Elizabeth Lawton.  
“ 18. Jeremiah Fones Green and Rebecca Marshal.  
“ 25. William Weaver, Warwick, and Elizabeth Loveland, of Newport.  
“ 29. John James and Martha Taylor.  
Aug. 1. Anthony Murry and Sarah Poole.  
“ 8. Francis —ull and Pennance Cahoone.  
“ 19. Benjamin Hoxie and Elizabeth Fowler.  
“ 22. Charles Riekerson and Elizabeth Falmon, of Portsmouth, R. I.  
Sept. 8. Samuel Tompkins of Newport and Catharine Beleher of Jamestown, R. I.  
“ 12. Thomas Tripp and Pennolopy Wilber.  
“ 26. Michael Logan and Hannah Atkinson.  
Oct. 13. William Willis and Abigail Seavens.  
“ 17. John Cook and Deborah Durphy.  
“ 23. William Brown and Lydia West.

1771.

- Oct. 30. Thomas Lindsey of Providence and Rebecca Allen of Portsmouth.  
 " 31. William Peckham and Bathiah Peckham, Middletown.  
 Nov. 11. Elisha Reynolds and Mary Spencer.  
 " 18. Hezekiah Starbuck of Nantucket and Mary Thurston of Newport.  
 " 20. James Dawley, Exeter, and Margaret Langworthy, Newport.  
 Dec. 5. Stephen Fish and Joanna Paddock, Portsmouth.  
 " 5. Arthur Smith and Mary Burroughs.  
 " 15. Daniel Vernon and Lois Case.

1772.

- Jan. 23. Benjamin Burdick and Martha Hulling.  
 Feb. 20. Thomas Crossing and Hannah Clarke.  
 Mch. 29. John Cory and Mary Petyface.  
 April 11. Philip Burges and Mary Clarke.  
 May 31. Josiah Hazard, Jamestown, and Mary Carr, Newport.  
 July 17. William Anthony and Alice Coggeshall.  
 Aug. 5. Thomas Hews and Mary Irish.  
 " 13. William Smith and Hannah Carr.  
 " 22. Richard Swan and Johannis Davis.  
 " 26. Andrew Willie, Newport, and Mary Chappell, South Kingstown.  
 Sept. 8. Hugh Harris, and Rebecca Holt.  
 " 14. Nicholas Browning, Newport, and Lydia Clarke, Portsmouth.  
 " 20. William Lyon and Hannah Langworthy.  
 " 23. Benjamin Dexter, East Greenwich, and Elizabeth Pearce, Portsmouth.  
 " 24. William Cory and Darkis West.  
 " 27. Gregory Swaster and Mary Mott.  
 Oct. 1. Job Lawton and Patience Hall, Portsmouth.  
 " 1. David Barker, Middletown, and Eunice Sherman, Portsmouth.



## 1772.

- Oct. 11. Stephen Lambert and Elizabeth James.  
 “ 18. Peleg Remington and Amey Jones.  
 “ 20. Webster James and Mary Dawson.  
 “ 25. Peleg Peckham and Elizabeth Smith, Middletown.  
 Nov. 8. James Sanford and Priscilla Lowdon.  
 “ 24. John Northup, North Kingston, and Margery Salford, Newport.  
 Nov. 29. John McKenzie and Katharine Cleveland.  
 “ 29. Oliver Dewick and Penelopy Hardy.  
 Dec. 4. John Richards and Sarah Childs.  
 “ 6. Lewis Bulliod and Sarah Ryan.  
 “ 7. Joseph Cahoone and Elizabeth Almy.  
 “ 11. Caleb Foster and Ann Briggs.  
 “ 11. Seth Chapin and Hannah Hamblin.  
 “ 15. Ebenezer Campbell and Mary Cahoone.  
 “ 21. Daniel Vaughn and Elizabeth Potter.  
 “ 31. John Remington and Sarah Hopkins.

## 1773.

- Jan. 7. John Clarke and Mary Ashley.  
 Feb. 2. John Taber and Penelope Howland.  
 Feb. 29. James Winstanley and Lydia Eldredge.  
 Meh. 8. John Tennant and Elizabeth Peterson.  
 “ 21. Constant Tabor and Francis Gardner.  
 “ 25. William Weaver and Nelly Gibbs.  
 April 23. William Cornell and Mary Mumford.  
 “ 25. Samuel Spooner and Lucy Lowear.  
 May 6. Stafford Russell and Caroline Russell.  
 May 16. John Wanton and Lydia Gilbert.  
 June 3. Jonah Bill and Hannah Tennant.  
 “ 17. James Martin and Patience Slocum.  
 “ 25. Henry Dayton and Mary Coggeshall.  
 “ 27. Donly Vial and Sarah Hill.  
 “ 30. John Read and Mary Dunham.  
 July 1. Benjamin Church and Elizabeth Barney.  
 “ 1. Philip Dunham and Mary Child.  
 “ 19. Peter Langley and Elizabeth Lowdon.

- July 21. Robert Sanford and Elizabeth Phillips.  
 " 25. Francis Marvil and Margaret Bill.  
 " 25. John Buckley and Sarah Dayton.  
 Aug. 5. Thomas Wade and Sarah Forbes.  
 " 12. Peirce Spear and Dorcas Snell.  
 " 12. James Durfee and Dinah Spencer.  
 " 29. Lillibridge Worth and Mary Barker.  
 Sept. 12. Daniel Safford and Ann Vaughn.  
 " 12. John Burroughs and Sarah Johnson.  
 " 19. Daniel Munks and Elizabeth Simpson.  
 " 30. Daniel Vaughan, Newport, and Hannah Gorton,  
       Warwick.  
 Oct. 16. Elisha Clarke and Elizabeth Brown.  
 " 28. Christopher Durfee, Portsmouth, and Mary Fisher.  
 " 31. James Carr, Jamestown, and Desire Tew.  
 Nov. 20. Thomas Burnham and Ann Dyre.  
 " 26. John Hicks and Elizabeth Hookey.  
 Dec. 2. Jonathan Albro, Portsmouth, and Elizabeth  
       Taber, Little Compton.  
 Dec. 2. Nathaniel Jenkins, Newport, and Elizabeth Man-  
       chester, Middletown.  
 " 9. Robert Dunbar and Eunice Barker.  
 " 9. Samuel Clarke and Ruth Peckham, Middletown.  
 " 13. George Manuel and Mary Carr.  
 " 20. Henry Northup and Mary Gardner.  
 1774.  
 Feb. 18. Jonah Moll and Abigail Church.  
 Mar. 10. Caleb Allen and Ann Durphy, Portsmouth.  
 Apr. 29. Walter Clarke, Middletown, and Lydia Luther,  
       Newport.  
 May 8. William Appleby and Jane Britson.  
 " 25. Ruppe Batchellar and Sarah Parsons.  
 " 26. Isaac Smith and Elizabeth Stoddard, Middletown.  
 " 29. Josiah Russell, New Bedford, and Patience Wing.  
       Newport.  
 " 29. John Dockray and Mary Wilkey.  
 June 1. Joshua Bliven and Desire Burroughs.

- June 26. Aaron Sheffield and Mary Nichols.  
 July 18. Richard Thomas and Ann Elizabeth Decotee.  
 " 22. Sampson Shearman, Newport, and Waite Greene,  
       South Kingston.  
 " 22. Job Gladding, Dighton, and Mary Claggett, New-  
       port.  
 " 24. Paul Cartwright and Nancy Munro.  
 " 24. Benjamin Lawton and Abigail Price.  
 Aug. 25. Robert Cole and Sible Hall.  
 " 28. John How and Elizabeth Hargil.  
 Sept. 15. Wing Shepard and Dumerous Slocum.  
 " 25. Joseph Vickery and Elizabeth Taylor.  
 Oct. 16. Benjamin Smith and Hannah Woodman.  
 " 30. John Peters Jordan and Francis Sanford.  
 Nov. 13. John Brewer and Rebecca Negers.  
 Dec. 6. Elijah Sanford, Dartmouth, and Sarah Sanford,  
       Portsmouth.  
 " 11. Joseph Perry and Mary Stanton.  
 " 29. John Limbrieths and Susanna Thurston.

1775.

- Jan. 1. Samuel Carr and Sarah Lewis.  
 Feb. 1. John Scott and Nancy Slocum.  
 Mar. 7. Samuel Phillips and Sarah Lambert.  
 Apr. 19. Thomas Gleason and Sarah Dunwell.  
 May 1. John Potter and Susanna Austin.  
 " 18. Ebenezer Averett and Sarah Crossman.  
 June 22. William Dennis and Mary Nichols.  
 July 7. Benjamin Baker, Newport, and Rhoda Slocum,  
       Jamestown.  
 " 9. Daniel Case, West Greenwich, and Hart Arnold,  
       Newport.  
 Aug. 15. William Moore and Deborah Pender.  
 " 17. James Center and Mary Howard.  
 Sept. 6. William Burch and Susannah Almy.  
 " 7. Edward Dillingham and Hannah Ambrose.  
 Oct. 15. —Ashton and Hannah Weeden.

- Nov. 16. Jonathan Wilson and Sarah Weeden, Middletown.  
 “ 23. George Allen and Dorcas Pearce, Providence.  
 Dec. 2. Isaac Barker and Sarah Peckham, Middletown.  
 “ 21. Jonathan Bennett Ingraham and Mary Sixles.  
 “ 25. Deacon William Tillinghast and Sally Holmes.  
 1776.  
 Jan. 11. Gideon Cornell and Rebeckah Hunt.  
 Feb. 27. Sanford Ross and Hannah Briggs.  
 Meh. 7. Hannah Gladding, Newport, and Susannah Torey, Middletown.  
 Apr. 18. Jonathan Fugurson and Ann Briggs.  
 May 30. Joseph Burroughs and Deborah Mitchell.  
 June 9. Joseph Lyon and Mary Underwood.  
 “ 16. William Hacker and Sarah Ash.  
 “ 30. Thomas Devans and Elizabeth Caswell.  
 “ 30. Silas Whitman and Ann Weeden.  
 July 12. Joseph Freeborn, Newport, and Elizabeth Wood, Middletown.  
 “ 15. William Gyles and Mary Caswell.  
 “ 22. Benjamin Holt and Edith Easton.  
 “ 30. Charles Lassells and Prissilla Manchester.  
 Aug. 2. Samuel Stevens and Ruth Fry.  
 “ 15. Thomas Stevens and Ann Williams.  
 “ 26. Thomas Creapon and Penelope Rhodes.  
 Aug. 29. Nathaniel Tyley and Mary Nichols.  
 Sept. 19. Ezekiel Sheffield and Mary Tomlin.  
 Oct. 10. Josiah Coggeshall, Middletown, and Mary Horswell.  
 “ 17. Thomas Seranton and Rebekah Nickerson.  
 Nov. 4. Daniel Miller and Hannah Moore.  
 “ 6. Obiah Tripp and Mary Nixon.  
 “ 9. Jonathan Lawton and Sarah Nichols.  
 “ 9. Samuel Wilkey and Elizabeth Hayes.  
 “ 14. Joseph Phillips and Elizabeth Gardner.  
 “ 17. Jeremiah Coleman and Ruth Gilbert.  
 “ 18. William Burt and Melitable Fowler.

- Nov. 28. Guy Rogers and Margaret Canol.  
1777.
- Jan. 5. William East and Sarah Macknear.  
“ 16. John Britton and Lucy Calhoone.  
“ 12. Henry Prold and Content Crandall, Middletown.  
“ 29. John Simpson and Mary Harrison, “both belonging to the Royal Regiment of Artillery.”
- Feb. 6. James Ingraham and Rebekah Johnson.
- April 5. Wm. Freeborn and Mary Brownell, Portsmouth.  
“ 12. John Goddard and Mary Howard.  
“ 24. Cook Wilcox and Sarah Eslick, Portsmouth.
- June 1. Peleg Thurston and Phebe Lawton, Portsmouth.
- July 9. Joshua Sisson and Elizabeth Strange, Portsmouth.
- Aug. 25. Nathan Hammett and Catherine Yates.
- Sept. 13. Edward Simmons and Amey Ferrent.
- Oct. 18. Jeremiah Stacy and Ann Stanton.
- Dec. 4. Jabez Sisson and Ann Sanford, Portsmouth.  
“ 27. James Moody and Polly Fairbanks.
- 1778.
- Jan. 1. *Durley*  
Gideon Durphy and Susannah Freeborn, Portsmouth.  
“ 17. John Easton and Mary Easton.  
“ 22. William Douglas and Sarah Sweet.  
“ 25. George Stevens and Mary Veogy.  
“ 28. Benjamin Cornell and Martha Wilbour.  
“ 29. Giles Lawton and Ann Perry, Middletown.
- Feb. 15. Joseph Cozzens and Mary Johnson,
- Mch. 17. William Batty and Rebecca Tears, Jamestown.
- Mar. 17. Thomas Dugan and Ruth Dayton.  
“ 26. Jethro Jackson and Lillica Robertson.  
“ 29. William Stevenson and Jane Holt.
- Apr. 16. Francis White and Catharine McDonald.  
“ 16. Newport Townsend and Philis Whitehorn.  
“ 19. Clarke Fowler, Jamestown, and Anstres Ingraham  
Newport.

(To be continued.)

## Book Notes.

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[Publishers and authors wishing a notice in this department should send copies of their publications to R. H. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.]

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YEAR BOOK OF THE SOCIETIES COMPOSED OF DESCENDANTS OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION—By Henry Hall. New York: 1890.—This volume is a large octavo, set in handsome old-style type, bound with cloth covers and uncut, 380 pages.

It describes in detail the history of each one of the twenty or more State Societies and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, California being given with great fulness; of the four local Societies and General Society of Sons of the Revolution; of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution; the Daughters of the American Revolution, and The Society of the Cincinnati.

In every case where it has been possible to obtain them (and that means in the case of all, except two or three of the Societies), the full roll of Membership of the S. A. R. and S. R. is given with a memorandum of the names, rank, services, etc., of each member's revolutionary ancestor or ancestors from whom eligibility has been acquired. The roll of membership of the Cincinnati is also given.

All of the respective Constitutions are given in full.

There are also included in the work a long list of dates of conspicuous events in the seven years' war, and a Calendar for each one of the years of the Revolution.

This book is a magnificent compilation, upon which great care, labor and expense have been lavished, the object of the

author being to make it an accurate book of reference for all who are interested in the great movement for the organization of the descendants of Revolutionary sires, which is spreading all over the United States.

Price, 2.00 per copy. The book will be sent by express at the cost of the purchaser, or will be delivered in New York City by messenger. Orders and remittances may be addressed to THE REPUBLIC PRESS (The New York Printing Company), 536-538 Pearl St., New York City.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE BURGNER FAMILY IN AMERICA.—Mr. Jacob Burgner, of Oberlin, Ohio, has recently issued the "Burgner Family in America." It contains about two hundred pages, is illustrated by portraits and family trees, and is substantially bound in half roan. Mr. Wm. B. Chamberlain, of Oberlin College, thus speaks of it:

"Among the special histories, prepared from original sources, not the least interesting and valuable are the Chronicles of families that have formed a part of our pioneer life in America. One such family history it has been my privilege to see and in part to examine. It is a record of the Burgner family, of Swiss descent, settling in Eastern Pennsylvania and from thence diverging in many directions, especially into northern Ohio. The pictures of pioneer life are graphic and interesting, true to the life, as we know from many other sources, yet always given with the air of reality and almost of personal participation, which marks the truly original production. The author, Mr. Jacob Burgner, of Oberlin, has spared neither time nor effort in collecting, sifting, arranging and retouching the details which make up this very interesting story. Such special histories have a value beyond their interest to the members of the family. Including, as they do, many minute particulars, which a general history cannot give, they preserve the very life and experience of the days they recount, enabling the reader to realize for himself what has been endured by the fathers in founding homes for the present and future generations; and thus keep alive the true

spirit of patriotism and loyalty to all that makes the American, Christian home.

Another advantage is the presentation, in accessible form, of authenticated facts which may serve as material, or at least as corroboration, for larger works and those of more interest to the general reader. Thus they help to maintain the true historic spirit. Full indexes and an ingeniously elaborated "family tree" add greatly to the value of this readable family history."

The book will be sent by mail, postpaid, for \$3.00.

HISTORY OF SALISBURY, N. H.—One of the most valuable and interesting of New Hampshire town histories is that of the town of Salisbury, which has just been published and is now ready for distribution. It is a volume of 888 pages, printed in clear type on heavy paper and bears the Imprint of William E. Moore, Manchester. The material for the work, which covers a period from the time of the settlement of the town to the date of publication, 1890, was collated by Dr. John J. Dearborn of Salisbury and edited by the late James O. Adams of Boseawen and Hon. H. P. Rolfe of Concord. The volume, which is profusely illustrated with cuts, maps and portraits of distinguished citizens, is very handsomely bound in dark cloth with gilt lettering. The price of the history is \$4.00.

THE GRAVE OF MYLES STANDISH.—The evidence concerning the grave of Myles Standish and his family is now ready for publication. There is also evidence about the burial place of John Alden and his wife, Elder Brewster and all the early settlers of Duxbury, Mass. There is a vast amount of new and most valuable information in the material arranged. The evidence will be illustrated so far as is necessary. Before submitting the matter to the printer the publishers wish to have guaranteed at least 300 copies at \$1 each. All who wish to have the evidence published, will please send a postal card to Box 97, Duxbury, Mass. When the requisite number of subscribers is secured, the manuscript will be printed at once.



THE SABBATH IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND, by Alice Morse Earle.—“The author has brought before us the everyday life of the New England Puritans in a manner that impresses one at once as vivid and truthful. One seems to see the rough, bare ‘meeting-house’ of the earlier days, high on some bleak hill, unshaded by trees and wearing more the appearance of a fortress than of a house of worship. All the relaxations which made bearable the long service are duly set forth—the fennel and carraway seed that seem to have been the Puritan substitutes for marshmallows and chocolate creams, and the quaint custom as well which permitted members of the congregation to stretch their limbs, say, at the ‘nineteenthly’ of the sermon, by rising from their seats and leaning against their pew doors—in some cases with disastrous results. Women were ordered to remove their bonnets in meeting, which strikes one as a little singular, considering the Puritan’s reverence for the letter of the Scripture and St. Paul’s directions upon that subject. Chapters on ‘Seating the Meeting,’ ‘The Tithingman and the Sleepers,’ ‘The Icy Temperature of the Meeting-House,’ gives us still further details of the circumstances of Puritan worship.

We of this degenerate age, who have a complacent sense of duty performed if we attend service once, or twice at the most, on Sundays, both services not taking more than three hours out of the twenty-four, can but wonder how the families of Puritan ministers endured a long family service on Sunday morning, followed by the well-nigh interminable public services of the morning and afternoon; then a private repetition of the afternoon’s discourse, with other services, and a Psalm after supper! Verily, there was no lack of material for ‘edification!’

The authority of the Puritan minister seems to have been all but boundless in the earlier days, and the punishments which were inflicted for merely verbal criticism on the part of his parishioners, to say nothing of interruptions during the service, emphasize the respect which was felt to be his

due. The congregation stood as he entered, thus following the custom which now prevails in the 'High' Episcopal churches, though probably inspired by a different motive. Singularly enough, this far-reaching authority did not include the right to perform the marriage service; and to this day (the writer believes) a minister can only perform that service by virtue of his authority as a magistrate, which is given him for that act only.

Some of the older observances still linger. Even in Boston a "meeting-house" or two may be found where the congregation stands during one prayer, at least, and to go outside that building, the ordinance against smoking in the street was not formally repealed until a few years ago. There are several chapters too, which treat of the different Psalm books of the time, and the really terrible "Church Music" of that day is set forth in such a manner as almost to reconcile one to the modern fashionable choir.

That our Puritan ancestors possessed a highly ingenious orthography and a fondness for rum is made evident, but Miss Earle does abundant justice to their nobler qualities; and her sense of the ludicrous never betrays her into irreverence. That their life was stern and narrow in its outward circumstances has long been known; but the sympathetic insight shown in 'The Sabbath in Puritan New England' reveals something of the brighter side of Puritan society as well; the sober but heart-felt cheer that must exist in all heroic lives."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE COUNTY.  
—Mr. James N. Arnold, of Providence, has the manuscript for the second and third volumes of his records nearly ready for the printer. Volume II will comprise the city of Providence and the towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence. Volume III will contain the records of Burrillville, Glocester, Scituate, Foster, Smithfield and Cumberland. The two volumes will give a full record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Providence county. The price of each volume will be five dollars.

## Recent Publications.

ANNALS OF THE REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT, R. I.—Mr. George C. Mason has completed his work on this book, and has produced a valuable history of one of the oldest institutions of its kind in America. It contains many illustrations and portraits. Published by the Evans Printing House, Philadelphia.

EASTERN WORCESTER; ITS FIRST SETTLERS AND THEIR LOCATIONS. Historical and Genealogical. By Caleb A. Wall, Worcester. 1891. pp. 52. 50 cents.

SOLDIERS IN KING PHILIP'S WAR, containing list of the soldiers of Massachusetts colony, who served in the Indian war of 1675-1677, with sketches of the principal officers, and copies of ancient Documents and Records relating to the War. By George M. Bodge. Boston. 1891. pp. XXIV-370. Edition limited. Cloth. \$5.00. Send orders to the author, 185 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.

SOME PHASES OF THE SEXUAL MORALITY AND CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN COLONIAL NEW ENGLAND. By Charles Francis Adams. Cambridge. 1891. Paper. pp. 43.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ST. JAMES PARISH, BIRMINGHAM (in the town of Derby) CONNECTICUT, and the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the Rev. Richard Mansfield, D. D., Rector of the Parish for seventy-two consecutive years, 1748-1820. Paper. pp. 37.

NOTES AND ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER, MASS.. Second series. By John J. Babson. Salem: 1891. pp. 178. \$1.50

THE LADD FAMILY. A Genealogical and Biographical memoir of the Descendants of Daniel Ladd, of Haverhill, Mass., Joseph Ladd, Portsmouth, R. I., John Ladd of Burlington, Vt., and John Ladd of Charles City Co., Va., compiled by Warren Ladd, 1890, cloth, pp. 414.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST IN HINESBURG, VERMONT. Burlington, 1890, pp. 78.

THE GOODWINS OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM AND OZIAS GOODWIN, compiled by James Junius Goodwin, Hartford: 1891, cloth, pp. 798.

ILLUSTRATED POPULAR BIOGRAPHY OF CONNECTICUT, compiled and published by J. A. Spalding, Hartford: 1891, cloth. pp. 375.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. ROYAL CRAFTS SPAULDING, and extracts from letters of himself and his wife, edited by Francis Barnes, Houlton, Maine, 1891, pp. 53.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT IN OUTLINE, by Caroline E. Upham, Salem: 1891, pp. 161.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND ANTHONY EMERY OF NEWBURY, MASS., 1590—1890. compiled by Rev. Rufus Emery, Salem: 1890, pp. XII-610.

THE SAYWARD FAMILY; being the History and Genealogy of Henry Sayward of York, Maine, and his Descendants. With a brief account of other Saywards who settled in America. By Charles A. Sayward. Ipswich, Mass.; Independent Press, E. G. Hull. 1890.

A GENEALOGY OF ONE BRANCH OF THE WARREN FAMILY, with its intermarriages, 1637—1890. Compiled for Moses Conant Warren, by Mary Parker Warren. Edited by Emily Wilder Leavitt. Printed for Private Circulation. 1890.

GENEALOGY OF THE BIGELOW FAMILY OF AMERICA, from the Marriage in 1642 of John Biglo and Mary Warren to the Year 1890. By Gilman Bigelow Howe. Worcester, Mass. Printed by Charles Hamilton. 8vo. pp. 517. 1890

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